

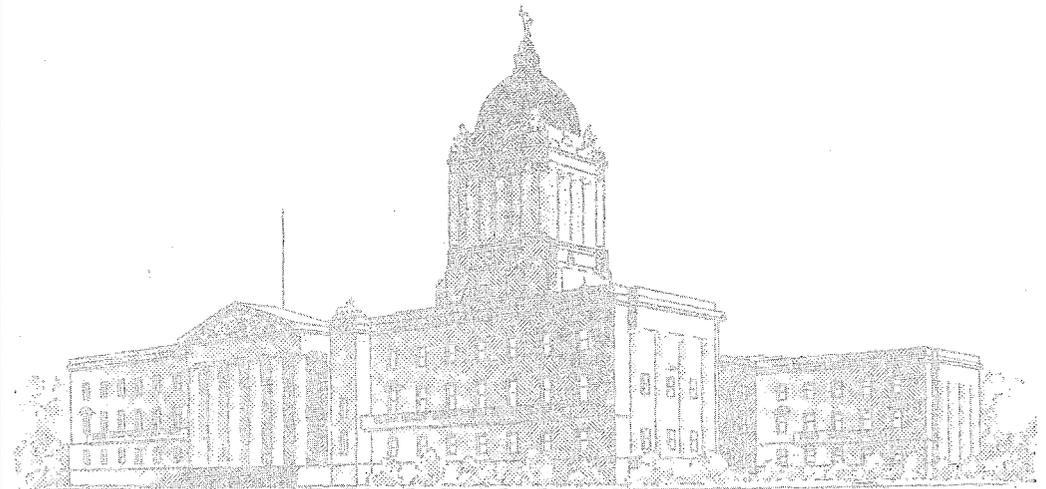


Legislative Assembly Of Manitoba

DEBATES and PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable A. W. Harrison



Vol. VII No. 19 2:30 p.m., Tuesday, March 6, 1962.

5th Session, 26th Legislature



THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA  
2:30 o'clock, Tuesday, March 6th, 1962.

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions.

MR. M. E. MCKELLAR (Souris-Lansdowne): Mr. Speaker, I beg to present the Petition of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities, praying for the passing of An Act to amend An Act to incorporate the Union of Manitoba Municipalities.

MR. SPEAKER: Reading and Receiving Petitions.

MR. CLERK: The Petition of Raymond Bernier and others, praying for the passing of An Act to incorporate the St. Boniface College Scholarship Fund.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees.  
Notice of Motion.

Introduction of Bills.

The Honourable the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. GILDAS MOLGAT (Leader of the Opposition) (Ste. Rose) introduced Bill No. 42, An Act to incorporate The Missionary Oblate Fathers of Keewatin. Second reading Thursday next.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre.

MR. JAMES COWAN, Q. C. (Winnipeg Centre) introduced Bill No. 41, An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Winnipeg Better Business Bureau.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable the Minister of Health.

HON. GEO. JOHNSON (Minister of Health) (Gimli) introduced Bill No. 46, An Act to amend The Private Hospitals Act; and Bill No. 47, An Act to amend An Act to amend Chapters 91, 46 and 47, Vic., intitled "An Act respecting the Winnipeg General Hospital".

MR. SPEAKER: Before I call the Orders of the Day, I would like to introduce to the House 24 pupils from Grade VIII from the Hugh John MacDonald School in Winnipeg, under the leadership of their teacher, Miss Komor. The school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Member for Logan, Mr. Harris. I might point out that this school received its name from a former Premier and Police Magistrate in Winnipeg, Sir Hugh John MacDonald. We hope that their visit with us this afternoon will be a pleasure and they may take away with them good opinions of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. DAVID ORLIKOW (St. John's): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to direct a question to the Minister of Public Welfare. Is the Minister aware of an announcement which appeared in this morning's newspaper to the effect that the federal government has changed the regulations so that recipients of -- and I'll quote from the Free Press this morning, Mr. Speaker: "Recipients of war veterans' allowances, aged 70 and over will be able to receive the full amount of recent \$10.00 increases in old age and blind pensions. The government had reconsidered the situation and would count the \$10.00 increase in old age pension and blind allowances as exempt from the income ceiling for veterans aged 70 and over." I wonder if the Minister is aware of this and if, on the basis of this, the government is giving consideration to changing their attitude with regard to the increase as it affects the people in institutions in Manitoba.

HON. J. A. CHRISTIANSON (Minister of Public Welfare) (Portage la Prairie): Yes, Mr. Speaker, I saw the piece in the paper that the member has referred to. I would only point out that there is a considerable difference in the philosophy behind the payment of pensions to war veterans and the philosophy behind the social allowances program of the Province of Manitoba, and that we have not changed our philosophy of meeting the need as it exists.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I'd like to lay on the table of the House three copies of the Annual Report of the Manitoba Hospital Services Plan for the year 1961.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I'd like to direct a question to the Leader of the House. Insofar as departmental reports that are published, are they available through the Queen's Printer to the public or how do the public get them?

HON. GURNEY EVANS (Provincial Secretary) (Fort Rouge): My impression, Mr. Speaker, is that they can be obtained direct from the departments concerned. If anyone wants a particular annual report, I imagine as Provincial Secretary I'd be glad to get it for them.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to direct a subsequent question to the Minister of Education. This morning a person came here to the building to obtain a copy of the report that had been tabled in the House, the report of the Department of Education for 1961. This person went to the Queen's Printer and was told that they would have to go to the Department of Education. The person went to the Department of Education and was refused a copy of the report; offered to pay for it -- this wasn't a request for anything free -- was told that the report could not be given out. A number of questions were asked of the person as to why they wanted the report, what they intended to do with it and so on. It seems to me that these should be public once they're tabled. Could the Minister explain what the rule is?

HON. STEWART E. McLEAN, Q. C. (Minister of Education) (Dauphin): Mr. Speaker, I wasn't personally present. I'll undertake to see that this person receives the report if the Leader of the Opposition will give me the name and address.

MR. MOLGAT: Well, Mr. Speaker, I think there's more to it than just this one person asking for it. I think that if other people wish to have these reports they should be readily available. I'll say not free, but certainly available to any Manitoban who is interested.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, if the honourable gentleman has some other instances, or if he has some evidence that this is a general practice, he should let us know.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, I certainly will let you know if it's the general practice. I don't even like to have the practice occur the once. It seems to me that anyone who wants one of these should be able to get them. -- (Interjection) -- Well, they were refused this morning.

MR. R. PAULLEY (Leader of the New Democratic Party) (Radisson): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I'd like to direct a question to the Honourable the Minister of Labour. The Throne Speech announced a number of changes in labour legislation which the government was going to propose. I would like to ask the Minister of Labour when we might expect introduction of the bills dealing with the questions of The Labour Relations Act, The Fair Employment Act, and one or two others. I do note on the Order Paper notice of one dealing with The Vacations with Pay Act. I would like to hear from the Minister as to when we might expect the introduction of the other legislations.

HON. J. B. CARROLL (Minister of Labour) (The Pas): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to thank the Leader of the New Democratic Party for having given me advance notice of this question. I would like to say that most of our legislation is in the course of being finally drafted for printing and will be available to the House as soon as it's in proper form to be presented. There are one or two proposed bills that have not quite been finalized that we're still working on, and they will be presented as soon as they can be made ready.

MR. PAULLEY: A subsequent question on this, Mr. Speaker, and I think an obvious one. Do I take it from my honourable friend's remarks that the government has not made up its mind as to what it is going to do in respect particularly of The Labour Relations Act?

MR. CARROLL: We're still polishing it up, Mr. Speaker.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct a question to the Leader of the House. There was reference in the Speech from the Throne to a program with regard to public housing. I wonder if we could get some idea as to when that bill or resolution, or whatever else will be dealing with this, will be brought in?

MR. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, that bill is -- and it will be a bill I understand -- is largely to do with financial matters and I think I would have the Provincial Treasurer's guidance as to exactly when it will come in. There will be no delay. I think it will be expected in the House shortly.

MR. S. PETERS (Elmwood): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to direct a question to the Minister of Labour. I put in an Address for Papers and an Order for Return in reference to the strike at Brandon. I wonder if he could tell me when we can expect to get copies of this.

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Speaker, we're working on that as quickly as we can. I would expect that we'll likely have it available in a couple of weeks. There's a great, great deal of

(Mr. Carroll, cont'd.) . . . . typing involved here. It's quite a large file and we require quite a few copies for the House. We are proceeding with it as quickly as we can.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I'd like to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Lakeside the House do now adjourn to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the serious situation developing in certain parts of the Province of Manitoba with regard to shortages of feed grain and of seed grain particularly oats and barley.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, addressing myself to a point of order, this has been a long and familiar discussion in the House concerning what matters constitute matters of urgent public importance which justify the adjournment of the House. I hold that matters are not so urgent if there is going to be time enough in the ordinary course of debate to allow full discussion and to allow any action that may appear to be necessary to be taken in time to relieve any situation that exists. I feel that this is one of those situations where an ample opportunity will be provided during the estimates of the Department of Agriculture -- the honourable gentleman will have ample time to introduce any resolution he might wish to introduce into the House -- and for those reasons I do not feel that this is a matter of sufficient urgent public importance to justify an adjournment of the House to discuss at this time.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, on the point of order, my honourable friend says that this matter can be discussed at another time. It's true that it could be discussed under estimates, but I would like to point out to him that the government is not following the sequence of estimates as they are given in the estimate book itself. They have proceeded with the first four departments, then No. 6 which would normally be Agriculture and Conservation has been skipped. We've gone on to Industry and Commerce, almost at the bottom of the list, and back to Health. The House at this time gives no indication whatever when my honourable friends intend to discuss agriculture estimates. I submit that insofar as the estimates are concerned therefore, that this does not provide us with the immediate opportunity of the discussion which the situation warrants. Secondly, yesterday we had some discussion, Mr. Speaker, on the matter of being allowed to speak on the motion of going into committee, and at that time your statement was that you felt that this was not in order; however you reconsidered and you advise us today; but you specifically stated at the end of your statement that you did not feel inclined to change your mind, so this would apparently rule out any discussion at that stage. So insofar as the opportunity of discussing it at another time, I think that opportunity has been removed insofar as the House is concerned, Mr. Speaker. So far as the urgency of the subject matter, I submit that it is most urgent. The weather condition during the course of the winter, I think, every member will agree, has actually been a very tough winter. This situation is urgent; action must be taken right now; it cannot be delayed if the situation will be taken care of in the way that it should.

HON. GEORGE HUTTON (Minister of Agriculture and Conservation) (Rockwood-Iberville): Mr. Speaker, am I free to say something about the urgency -- on the urgency of the matter -- so that you may better judge. . . .

MR. PAULLEY: On a point of order, I don't like to interrupt my honourable friend, but I wonder whether or not in order that we have order, that we deal with this matter as laid down within our rule book on page 13 where you, Sir, take the matter proposed by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition into consideration and state first of all whether in your opinion, it is of urgent public importance or not.

HON. STERLING R. LYON, Q. C. (Attorney-General) (Fort Garry): . . . . . point so that there should be no confusion, and I know, of course, there is none in Your Honour's mind. The question of urgency is of the nature of the urgency of the debate, not of the subject matter, however pressing and important it may be. I'm sure that Your Honour realizes that well and what my honourable friend the Leader of the New Democratic Party says is true, but I think it's up to us as members of the House to give to Mr. Speaker whatever assistance we can before he makes his determination as to the order of the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I believe the Honourable the Attorney-General is correct, that the Speaker rules on the urgency of debate rather than the urgency of the subject matter. It would appear that there is not urgency of debate at the moment, that there are members of the Liberal group who have not spoken on the motion to go into Committee of Supply and they may raise that

(Mr. Speaker, cont'd.) . . . . question at that time. So I should rule that the motion is not in order.

MR. D. L. CAMPBELL (Lakeside): Mr. Speaker, would you make it plain in that connection that so far as the first part is concerned that it is in order, but that your ruling that it's not of urgent public importance.

MR. EVANS: The motion as proposed by the Leader of the Opposition is ruled to be out of order as a whole. It does not bear on the urgency of the subject matter at all.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Speaker, if I might point out, Mr. Speaker has to rule on two points, whether the motion is in order and whether the subject matter is of urgent public importance. It's all very well for my honourable friend the Attorney-General to say that it's just the question of whether the urgency of discussion is important, is necessary, but the words of our rule is: "Mr. Speaker, who if he thinks it is in order and is of urgent public importance" --

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, may I, in all fairness, point out that the two points are contained in one sentence. It isn't, in my opinion, two separate suggestions. It's if Your Honour thinks that it is in order and of urgent public importance, the two combined, not two separate items.

MR. EVANS: To me, this discussion is out of order because a motion was proposed, Mr. Speaker has given his ruling and subsequent to that the only further action that can be taken is to appeal the ruling of the Speaker.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, I'm most reluctant to challenge rulings, but on the basis that this is I am sure in order then the only conclusion that we can draw is that the decision is that it is not of urgent public importance. I submit it is of urgent public importance.

MR. SPEAKER: I'll quote Beauchesne in respect to this matter, page 89, Section 100, subsection 3, dealing with the matter of public importance motions, and it defines "urgency" in this respect: "Urgency within this rule does not apply to the matter itself but it means urgency of debate; when the ordinary opportunity provided by the rules of the House do not permit the subject matter to be brought up early enough and the public interest demands that the discussion takes place immediately." There's no prima facie case of urgency in the matter of this motion.

MR. MOLGAT: I regret, Mr. Speaker, I must appeal your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I didn't hear what the Honourable the Leader said.

MR. MOLGAT: I regretfully appeal your ruling, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Call in the members. It has been moved by the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition, seconded by the Honourable Member for Lakeside, that the House do now adjourn to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely: "the serious situation developing in certain parts of the Province of Manitoba with regard to shortage of feed grain and of seed grain, particularly oats and barley." I have ruled that the motion is not in order and the motion before the House at the present time is: "Shall the ruling of the Chair be sustained". Those in favor of the motion please rise.

YEAS: Messrs: Carroll, Johnson (Giml), McLean, Evans, Lyon, Thompson, Witney, Shewman, Paulley, Gray, Weir, Hutton, Christianson, Alexander, Scarth, Cowan, Groves, Martin, Corbet, Wagner, Wright, Orlikow, Watt, Jeannotte, Stanes, Smellie, McKellar, Seaborn, Johnson (Assiniboia), Baizley, Bjornson, Klym, Hamilton, Schreyer, Reid, Peters, Harris and Mrs. Morrison, and Mrs. Forbes.

NAYES: Messrs. Molgat, Prefontaine, Campbell, Guttormson, Hillhouse, Hryhorczuk, Tanchak, Desjardins, Roberts, Shoemaker, Dow, Froese.

MR. CLERK: Yeas - 39. Nays - 12.

MR. SPEAKER: I declare the motion carried. Orders of the Day.

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, if I may, yesterday during consideration of the estimates pertaining to the Legislative Library, the Honourable Member for Turtle Mountain drew our attention to page 21 of the annual report of the Legislative Library for 1961, the report distributed to the House. I wish to advise the House that the errors to which he drew our attention are correct, indeed there are some additional ones that he didn't mention. We're having the page reprinted and it will be distributed to the members of the House as soon as it's ready.

MR. SPEAKER: Address of papers. The Honourable the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Member for Lakeside, that an address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor praying for copies of all letters between any department or Minister of the government, the Manitoba Hospital Services Plan and the hospitals of Manitoba, with regard to the limitation of budgets for 1961 and 1962.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Emerson.

MR. JOHN P. TANCHAK (Emerson): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Ethelbert Plains, that an address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying for copies of all correspondence from 1958 to the present time between any representative of the Government of Manitoba and, (a) the Government of the State of Minnesota or any of its agencies, (b) the Government of the State of North Dakota or any of its agencies, (c) the Government of the United States of America or any of its agencies and (d) the Minnesota Red River Basin Planning Committee, regarding control of waters of the Red River.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. HUTTON: I would just say we would be happy to make this correspondence available, subject to the usual reservation.

MR. SPEAKER: I didn't hear what the Honourable Minister said.

MR. HUTTON: I said we would be happy to make such correspondence available subject to the usual reservation about getting the concurrence . . . . . of the other governments.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Orders for Return. The Honourable Member for St. Boniface.

MR. LAURENT DESJARDINS (St. Boniface): Mr. Speaker, I would like to move, seconded by the Honourable Member from La Verendrye, that an Order of the House do issue for returns showing (1) the names and addresses of all members of the different government appointed boards, commissions and committees, (2) their individual annual salaries, allowances and expenses.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. EVANS: We have some difficulty with regard to this order, particularly in the way it's put. I'm informed that any matter that has been the subject of an order-in-council is more properly to be asked for by an address for papers and that these boards and commissions particularly are appointed by orders-in-council and so it would be more proper, in our view, if this request for an order were withdrawn and a subsequent address for papers. Now this comes down to us by tradition and has been the way in which these things have been asked for by tradition, but we have an even further difficulty, and that is particularly with the word "committee" because there are literally committees by the hundred that advise the government even on the matter of some small matter that may require the gathering together of two or three civil servants or possibly one or two people of the general public to advise the government on some particular matter. So it would not be acceptable to ask for an order or an address for paper for the composition of any particular committee, because we believe that the anonymous status of the civil servant should be preserved, that if we gave the names of any particular committee comprised of civil servants who offered a piece of advice to the government which the government acted upon, it would then associate the names of those particular civil servants with the matter of policy that was put forward by the government. And so if the honourable gentleman would resubmit the request in the form of an address for papers, referring only to boards and commissions, and not to committees, then the thing could be put to the House at that time.

MR. DESJARDINS: I have no objection in doing this as long as the question is answered. We're talking about permanent committees and not inter-departmental committees and I can't see why this information can't be given -- we're not talking about committees in a different department but permanent committees named by the government.

MR. EVANS: I think to make the distinction on the word "committee" might be a little difficult. For example, the committee on Manitoba's economic future was appointed by an order-in-council, that the use of the name "committee" is of no great significance in this connection, and so it would seem to me preferable to submit an address for papers which would then cover the committees that have been appointed by order-in-council to, obviously persons outside the service, to advise the government on any matter of policy or to carry out any function.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, a question on this point. We certainly don't want information

(Mr. Molgat, cont'd.) . . . . insofar as the inter-departmentals, but are there committees appointed by specific departments other than by order-in-council which would be getting paid or of a permanent nature?

MR. EVANS: Yes, I assume that there would be either individuals or groups of individuals who would offer advice to the Minister and that advice would be in confidence -- it would be just advice that the Minister seeks in forming up his matters of policy. In some cases they would be professional consultants, who would obviously be paid -- in other cases, either the expenses or some fee might be paid to individuals to advise the Minister and that advice would be confidential.

I think the honourable gentleman will have the information he is really seeking if he gets the names of the people who have been appointed by order-in-council to what might be called public bodies.

MR. DESJARDINS: Would the Leader of the House object in giving the amount that is paid to those people without giving the names, just the amount. It has been stated that those people in confidence are receiving payment or expenses; and that would be part of the question if we have the total amount of any of those payments given those people that have been appointed in confidence, without their name and addresses. That should be available without . . . . .

MR. EVANS: As long as the members of these boards and commissions are appointed by order-in-council then the information is contained in the order-in-council and would certainly be made available. I didn't quite follow what my honourable friend said. Did he say that if he did not associate the amount paid with each individual's name then it would be possible to reveal the members of the committees?

MR. DESJARDINS: Mr. Speaker, I was saying, in answer to what the Leader of the House has said that certain people are named committee without the order of council and that those people are paid at times. Well in this case -- in this case only, if we had just the amount, the total amount paid to those people without the names and addresses, but in all other cases leave the question the way it is. Just the total amount for those that you will not reveal the names and addresses.

MR. EVANS: I am sure that would be acceptable and if the honourable gentleman would form his address for papers along those lines I feel sure it would be acceptable.

MR. SPEAKER: Do I understand correctly that the motion will be withdrawn and another one substituted? Agreed. The Honourable the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Member from Carillon, that an order of the House do issue for returns showing (1) the amount of road work let out by tender each month since April, 1958; (2) the unexpended capital appropriations for Public Works at 31st March, 1959, 31st March, 1960, 31st March, 1961, and 31st of January, 1962.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Member for Carillon, that an order of the House do issue for a return showing for each year since the inception of the Manitoba Development Fund; (1) the total amount of loans made; (2) the total arrears, if any, at the end of each year; (3) the firms to whom loans were made; (4) the amount advanced to each firm and the rate of interest charged; (5) the arrears, if any, by each firm.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, with regard to this order, I will be very glad to accept items 1 and 2 -- the total amount of loans made and the total arrears, if any, at the end of each year, but it is against the policy of the government to reveal information concerning any borrower dealing with the Manitoba Development Fund. So if it's acceptable to the honourable gentleman we will accept this motion ending at item 2 -- accept the motion for the total amount of loans made and the total arrears, if any, at the end of each year.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, rising on this point of order, it seems to me that the information I requested in the other categories of questions 3, 4 and 5 should be in order. After all, the money that is being lent is money provided by this House, provided by the Government of Manitoba. Now, surely we as the legislators for the Province of Manitoba, the people who have to authorize these funds, have not only the right but it seems to me we have the responsibility to see to it that this money is being lent out in a proper fashion and being lent out to firms that are producing the type of work that we wanted from them, that are engendering the

(Mr. Molgat, cont'd.) . . . . economic development that this Fund was developed for and that this is perfectly legitimate information.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, this information is refused on the ground that it is private information concerning an individual business or businessman which could well have an effect on his credit standing. We had this debate during the passing of the Business Development Fund Act, when it first went through, and it will be found in the Act that the provision of this type of information is forbidden. But in any event it is not the policy of the government to reveal this information.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, I disagree with this and we'll take the matter up further when we come to estimates.

MR. DESJARDINS: Mr. Speaker, how can this be private with public money? How can this be a private matter with public money?

Mr. Speaker put the question.

MR. EVANS: . . . . is placed in the amended form, Mr. Speaker, that the order is put including only items 1 and 2.

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to the reservations of the Honourable Minister, are you ready for the question.

MR. MOLGAT: I don't agree but there's nothing I can do about it at this stage.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to make a comment. I appreciate the fact that the Honourable the Minister of Industry and Commerce pointed out this is within the Act. I think we questioned it at the time as to its inclusion within the Act. I agree with the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition when he states that we're using public funds and it should be available to us. Now it might be that the Minister of Industry and Commerce could be perfectly justified, or the Department perfectly justified in not making fully public all aspects in respect of this, but I do think, I do think that if the only method by which this can be obtained is by members of this Assembly -- not necessarily under confidence but as representatives of the public -- if they desire to see the disposition of the funds for which we vote here in the Legislature, to see to whom they are loaned, to see whether or not there are outstanding arrears in respect of any category of industry, it should be available to us one way or the other at least.

MR. J. M. FROESE (Rhineland): Mr. Speaker, I too would support the Leader of the Opposition in his questions here, especially so on Items 3 and 4. I have some doubts on the fifth one but on 3 and 4 I think they are quite in order.

MR. E. R. SCHREYER (Brokenhead): Mr. Speaker, if I might to the point of order, I'd like to support the contention of the Leader of our group and the Leader of the Opposition, namely, that this information should be forthcoming because under the estimates of the Department we're going to be asked to appropriate monies for the use by the Development Fund and how can we justify to ourselves and to the people of the province the use of public monies unless we know where it's going? It's a very simple sort of thing and some revision of the Act is in order if the Minister is going to continue to refuse.

MR. M. N. HRYHORCZUK, Q. C. (Ethelbert Plains): Mr. Speaker, I understand that the Leader of the House is basing his argument on the fact that there is a statutory provision which -- (Interjection) -- well, that is right -- not at all, not altogether -- there is nothing in the statute covering the Business Development Fund that states that the government shall not disclose the kind of information that the Leader of the Opposition asked for. His argument may be all right as it applies to private business, but certainly not the government monies. Unless the Leader of the House can show us where he has a statutory responsibility not to make the disclosure, I think that he should make it.

MR. EVANS: I'd be pleased to quote the honourable member the section of the statute, and I don't rest the case completely on this statutory provision. There is no lending institution which will publish the names of the borrowers and the status of each account -- there are no public or private institutions that I know of. I'm certain that the Industrial Development Bank of the federal government will not produce this information either. And so as a matter of policy, we do not provide private information of this kind. But also it is written in the statute that in Section 26: "Notwithstanding the Legislative Assembly Act or any other Act or law, (a) the corporation shall not be required to produce to the Assembly or any committee thereof (1) any application for a loan or other information furnished by an applicant or a borrower or

(Mr. Evans, cont'd.) . . . . otherwise obtained by the corporation respecting the applicant or borrower or his business or operation, or respecting any person who has applied for or obtained financial assistance from a Community Development Corporation, or, (2) any of the books, records or documents of the Corporation that would disclose anything contained in the application for a loan or any information to which sub-clause (1) relates." And then subparagraph (b) says that no director shall be required to attend to the committee and give evidence. So it is the clear intention of the Statute not to reveal information of this type and the policy of the government has been accordingly.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Speaker, with all due respect, the section does not cover the kind of information we are asking for. It is the information that has been disclosed in the application -- information as to the financial status or the make-up of the applicant for the monies, but these questions are not in that regard and I submit that this particular section does not cover the resolution before the House.

MR. MOLGAT: On a point of order I want to make it very clear that we're not seeking information on the firms. I've no interest in seeing their balance sheets or their records. All I'm seeking is the amount of money that this province, that we, the legislators of Manitoba has agreed should be lent out to firms. Now surely when the money is advanced by this House, by the people of Manitoba, then their representatives should be entitled to know what has been done with it. That's the only information I want. I want no other information on these firms, only the amount they have obtained as a loan.

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, speaking on the point of order, I raise for the consideration of my friend the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition this problem. There are a number of provincial and federal statutes under which loans or monies are made available either to private citizens or to corporations for the purposes of carrying on particular types of operations. These are statutes which we vote here provincially and which are voted on federally. I ask him to consider the situation for instance of the Manitoba Agricultural Credit Act. Now there's nothing -- I don't recall the statute particularly, but I suppose there's nothing to stop my honourable friend from asking the names of all the persons who have had loans from the Agricultural Credit Corporation who are in arrears. But when he stops to think of this in terms of the information that he is trying to seek and the possible damage that might occur to the, not necessarily the reputation, but the credit standing of these individuals, I think he'll see what we are trying to get at. It's not a question of trying to conceal anything from the House, but rather to protect individuals who may for their own good reason not wish it to be known that they have borrowed money or haven't borrowed money from any particular fund. I use this example only with respect to the Agricultural Credit Corporation because we can put it down there onto a personal basis.

Dealing with the question that he has before the House, I think that you can see that there are perhaps other circumstances that would come to light if the subject matter of his question were pursued through. Certainly I don't think the position of the Leader of the House is that this is being denied to the Leader of the Opposition as a matter of capriciousness on the part of the government or anything like that at all, but rather in line with the statutory provision which is contained in the Act and as generally commending itself as being a reasonable attitude to adopt with respect to such loaning institutions whether they be public or private. Now I don't know that I would necessarily convince the Leader of the Opposition that this is the proper outlook but I suggest to him that this is the way that the government attempts to look at matters of this sort. Of course, if we're wrong, it can always be debated during the estimates of the Honourable the Minister of Industry and Commerce and perhaps more light can be shed on it. I did want to make it clear, and I'm sure I speak for the Minister of Industry and Commerce as well when I say this, that there's no intention to withhold anything from the House. It's rather an intention to protect -- because it seems to be the reasonable and the proper thing to do in the circumstances -- the private arrangements or the private financing arrangements which these different companies or corporations may have made with this Development Fund.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, I'd be prepared to withdraw No. 5, the arrears, if it's considered this would be damaging to anyone, although acting as we might in this case as the Board of Directors of a corporation which in effect in the long run we are seeing as we provide the money for it, it seems to me this is still legitimate information. But

(Mr. Molgat, cont'd.) . . . . insofar as the others, unless the government is prepared to supply this information, in effect what they're getting is a blank cheque from this Legislature to lend money to whomever they want.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Speaker, just one other word. The Honourable the Attorney-General referred to the Manitoba Farm Credit Corporation and said he couldn't disclose the information there anymore than he could under this particular fund. Well, I don't think that those loans under the Manitoba Credit Corporation are as secretive as this one is at the moment, because the information that is asked for here could pretty well be obtained in the Land Titles Office records or the County Court records, whereas under the Development Fund that same information is not available.

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, on the point of order, the obvious experience of my friend from Ethelbert Plains of course has demolished his own argument, because by the same token where these loans are secured by way of mortgages, as I would imagine a good number of them are, that being the best security that's available, certainly that information is available -- except that he can search my house and find out that I have a mortgage -- I doubt if he has. But this information is generally available to anybody, but not in the sense -- I don't think my honourable friend would want to search the title of every person in Manitoba to find out whether or not he had a farm credit loan or conversely to search the title of every industrial firm in Manitoba to find out whether they had a loan from the Credit Corporation. So I really don't see that his argument adds too much to it.

MR. HYRHORCZUK: Mr. Speaker, my argument simply is that this is not secret information nor information that cannot be divulged on those grounds. If it is available, if I wanted to go to the trouble of finding it there is a way that I could find it. So what's so secretive about it? Why couldn't we have the information from the government?

MR. EDMOND PREFONTAINE (Carillon): Mr. Speaker, I feel that the information asked for under 3 and 4 is legitimate and would render services even to the firms. I know of one firm established in southeast Manitoba at Sprague, about which it is rumoured that sums of money borrowed from the government are possibly more than the whole value of the firm itself. So this is not good publicity for the company or for the government. There's wild rumours to the effect that the government has loaned more money to this plant than it is worth, which to me is ridiculous. The government has certainly not done so through the fund. So I think these rumours should be set at rest or squashed by the truth coming out by letting the people know, the representatives of the people at least, of the sums of money that were advanced by the corporation to these firms. I don't see anything wrong in that. It could render the government and these firms a great service.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, I'd just like to make a comment on the remarks of the latest speaker. We undertook in public and in this Legislature to have a completely independent administration of this fund lest the question of any loan being granted or being refused should become a matter of political concern. This is the undertaking that we gave to the Board that they would have freedom to act on straight business principles; that is the reason that while the government can exercise its voting rights under the common stock of this corporation if it wishes to, it has to go through the definite procedure of having an order-in-council issued empowering the Minister to vote his stock before he can call a meeting of the corporation or vote his stock. It was an undertaking in public to have an independent operation of this fund as possible in order to avoid some of the pitfalls that have been encountered by other funds of this type. In the second place, the revealing of any information about a business corporation could well be of use to his competitors and to the rivals. It is a matter of very private information to any corporation and any businessman as to whether he's operating on borrowed funds or his own, or the amount of the borrowed funds. And more particularly so, of course, with regard to the item of arrears. So that has been a firm policy in administering this fund from the beginning. I think when the honourable gentlemen see the total amount of the arrears, they will realize that there is no cause for concern, and until there is cause for concern we intend to follow the policy that has been announced.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, I completely agree with the Leader of the House insofar as his remarks for someone who is borrowing from a private corporation. When a firm comes and borrows from what is in effect a government corporation, comes and borrows from the

(Mr. Molgat, cont'd.) . . . . Province of Manitoba, then we, as the members of this House, borrowing public funds, we, as the members of this House, have every right to have that information.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Speaker, I understand the Honourable the Minister is objecting to answer questions 3, 4 and 5. Is the Honourable the Minister aware that in the report that he has laid upon our desks for the year ending March 31, 1961, that the questions 3 and 4 are answered?

MR. PREFONTAINE: Mr. Chairman, I believe it is only proper that no element of politics should enter into the granting of any loans, but I wonder if this end has been achieved when it is remembered that members of the Board making the loans are civil servants. Is not the Deputy Minister of Industry and Commerce a member of the Board -- the MTS Board?

MR. EVANS: He is the General Manager of the Fund.

MR. PREFONTAINE: But isn't he a civil servant -- Deputy Minister -- with the major part at least of his salary, if not all, being paid by the government -- appointed directly by the government?

MR. EVANS: At the moment I can't recall whether he is a member of the Board as well as being the -- but all the members of the board are not civil servants -- they're other than civil servants. Mr. Speaker, on the point of order, I would like to suggest that if the policy of the government with respect to this matter is to be discussed, it can well be discussed as the Leader of the Opposition, or was it the Leader of the New Democratic Party, suggested, could be discussed either during estimates or on some other occasion. I think we're discussing here a point of order on which the government says that it is willing to accept two parts of an order for return and is not willing to accept the other three parts, and I would think that another occasion should be taken to debate the policy on which that decision is based.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question? It has been moved by the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition, seconded by the Honourable Member for Carillon, that an Order of the House do issue for Return showing that each year since the inception of the Manitoba Development Fund: (1) the total amount of loans made, (2) the total arrears, if any, at the end of each year, (3) the firms to which the loans were made, (4) the amount advanced to each firm, and the rate of interest charged, (5) the arrears, if any, by each firm.

It is my understanding that there's been no mutual agreement to amend the motion and . . .

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.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, I don't like it but I have no option in this case.

MR. EVANS: It's the agreement, I take it, then that the Order for Return is terminated at and including item 2.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question. The question being amended as stated?

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

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Carillon.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for St. Boniface, that an Order of the House do issue for a return showing: the number of teachers teaching to 192,747 pupils enrolled in public schools in 1961; (2) the number of teachers teaching to 10,876 pupils enrolled in private schools in 1961; (3) the number of permit teachers teaching (a) in public schools and (b) in private schools in 1961.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Speaker, I'm afraid that we will have to decline this order. The information requested in item No. 1 is available at page 105 of the annual report of the Department of Education. We do not have the information asked for in No. 2. The information in (a) of (3) is also contained in the annual report of the Department of Education; and we do not have the information asked for in (b) of question number 3. Under the circumstances we must decline the order.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the Minister of Education whether, in view of the fact that the private schools are inspected by the school inspectors whether if the information is not now available, whether it could be made available soon, and given to the House?

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Speaker, the inspectors do not make any report on the number of teachers engaged in private schools.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Do they make any report with respect to the qualifications of the teachers teaching in private schools?

MR. McLEAN: No, I'm not aware of any report that they make on that.

MR. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion defeated.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Brokenhead.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Member for Kildonan, that an Order of the House do issue for return showing: (1) With respect to expenditures made in the province for education in the year 1960; (a) what was the total sum spent? (b) what proportion of the total sum was expended on ordinary expenses? (c) what proportion was expended in capital expense? (d) what proportion of the total sum was contributed by the provincial government? and (e) what proportion of the total sum was contributed by municipal governments or school districts?

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Speaker, the information requested in this Order for Return is available in the annual report of the Department of Education. Under the circumstances we must decline the order.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, may I correct my honourable friend. As I peruse the report of the Department of Education, it does give us the information that the Department of Education expends, but I think the return requested from my honourable friend is all-inclusive for education in the Province of Manitoba, which is not contained within the report. Therefore, I suggest that the basis on which the Honourable the Minister of Education is rejecting the request is in error.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, speaking to the point of order, if there is one, last year I submitted an order for a return of the same nature. It was accepted by the House and the return that I received simply said that the information you seek will not be available until August 1, 1961. This being 1962, that information is now available. The propriety of the order for return was not questioned last year, and I suggest it need not be questioned now. There are at least two items here that are not covered in any fashion in the report of the department and so I would beg the Minister to accept the return.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Speaker, I must say I am amazed at the statement that the Minister made. The Minister on many occasions has questioned calculations which we on this side of the House have tried to make with regard to the total cost of education, with regard to the percentage of the total cost which the provincial government pays, with regard to the percentage which is paid for by the local school districts or divisions. Now, I suppose if the Minister came here and said that the government doesn't know what the total cost of education is, doesn't know what the school districts raised, doesn't know what the divisions raised, we might be critical of the government because it seems to me that the cost of education is an important matter. That the people of Manitoba should know, and certainly the government should know what is being spent for education in total. How much the government is paying; how much is being raised in other sources. But for the Minister to say that we can get this information from the department report, is not only wrong in principle, it's a misstatement of fact, because of course the department's report doesn't say a word to my knowledge about how much money is raised by the various school districts or the divisions for education. Now it seems to me that this is an important matter. Last year the Minister didn't have the information for 1960, but this is two years from then. Surely at some point we should be able to get a picture for a particular -- maybe 1960 is too new. I know that we're only spending \$35 million for education in the province and I know we've only got one part-time research man. Maybe it's too difficult for him to find 1960. Well maybe we can go back to 1958 or 1957. We certainly heard lots of stories about how penurious the former government was, so he must have the figures about that. We want to be easy with the government, we don't want to be too difficult with the Minister, but surely he has some information which would be of interest to the members of the House and to the people of this province.

MR. McLEAN: ..... Mr. Speaker, and the information is in the annual report.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, again I appeal to the Minister. I may be stupid, but I

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd.) . . . . would like the Minister of Education to show me the figures in the report of the Department of Education which gives the information requested by my honourable colleague from Brokenhead. May I suggest this to my honourable friend, that if he's not sure let's not be stubborn about this. I'm sure my colleague will be prepared, with the agreement of the House, to allow this order to stand until tomorrow's sitting of the House to give my friend the Honourable the Minister of Education an opportunity for reflection and to look at the information requested by my colleague, and if he still persists at that time that the information is contained in the report of the Department of Education then we would be prepared to accept it.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. McLEAN: The order can stand, Mr. Speaker, whatever you wish. I have no objection.

MR. SCHREYER: I don't think this is -- again addressing myself to the point of order. The Honourable Minister of Education tells me that all of the information that I am looking for here is contained in the report of the Department and I would like him to cite me the page number of the report where item (a) is answered. He was obliging enough in the case of the order for return moved by the Member for Carillon to give him the page number where he could find certain information. I want him to give me the page number where I can find the information with respect to item (a). Now if he's not going to give us this information it means that when we get into the Department of Education estimates progress is going to be excruciatingly slow and he'll have brought it on himself.

MR. PREFONTAINE: I should think that the Minister is not in a position to give all the information because apparently there are 10,800 boys and girls receiving an education in this province, the cost of which education is not known to the department, so how can the department give the cost of supplying education to this province?

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, I see my honourable friend is forming a coalition now with the Minister of Education despite their aversion to coalitions of any description.

May I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, the Honourable the Minister of Education said that he leaves the matter in your hands, which I don't think is quite proper, but may I suggest to you, Sir, that the Minister of Education accept the proposition that I made beforehand of holding the return for today -- don't deal with it -- let him take another look at it -- and if his stand is the same tomorrow as it is today then possibly we'll have something to say at that time. I think this is the only fair way of doing it.

MR. McLEAN: That is satisfactory, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand. The Honourable Member for Brokenhead.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Member for Kildonan, that an order of the House do issue for a return showing: (a) the amount of municipal bonds purchased by the provincial government in 1960 - 1961; (b) the amount of bonds issued by school units in 1960 - 61; the amount of these bonds issued by the provincial government, and (c) the amount of bonds purchased from hospital districts in 1960 - 61 by the provincial government.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. EVANS: I wonder, Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the Provincial Treasurer, if the honourable member of the House would agree to allow this order to stand. He didn't advise me concerning this order and I'm not in a position to say whether it's acceptable or not.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I could advise the House Leader that two sessions ago I submitted an order for return of the same nature and it was accepted by the Provincial Treasurer. This order for return merely requests information bringing it up to date, but I certainly have no objection to letting it stand.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Brokenhead.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Kildonan, that an order of the House do issue for a return showing the reasons, including statistical data if any, for the price differential as found between the prices paid for expropriated lands by the provincial government in the Narol area near PTH No. 59 and the average price paid by the federal government for expropriated lands purchased for a satellite airfield in the Municipality of St. Andrews.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. HUTTON: I regret that I cannot accept this request, and the reason is simply that I do not have access to the reasons why the -- for the prices paid by the federal government. I could probably give the reasons why we are making certain offers in respect of a particular piece of property within the Floodway, but I couldn't begin to undertake to give reasons for any difference that may exist between the prices that are being paid by the Manitoba Government in one area and the prices being paid by the Federal Government in another area. So I must reject this question.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I think that part of the reasons for rejection advanced by the Minister have merit and can be accepted -- that is to say I can see the difficulty that arises -- but I would like the Minister to appreciate that this sort of information is very much needed and if he doesn't want to formally accept the order for return, I do hope that when we get to estimates he will be prepared to give us a reasonable explanation as to the differential. This is at the heart of the whole thing and I hope he will undertake to do that.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Gladstone.

MR. NELSON SHOEMAKER (Gladstone): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Lakeside, that an order of the House do issue for a return showing: (1) A copy of each kind or type of policy issued by the Manitoba Crop Insurance Agency to insured farmers; (2) A copy of the premium note; (3) The number of premiums unpaid for the years 1960 and 1961, and the total amounts of unpaid premiums; (4) Number of claims filed in each year of operation and the number of claims paid; (5) Total amounts paid by the agency to farmers in the following calendar years -- (a) 1960, (b) 1961, (c) 1962.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate proposed by the Honourable Member for Inkster. The Honourable Member for St. John's.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Speaker, this resolution proposed by the Honourable Member for Inkster on behalf of our group is one which he has proposed on a number of occasions and it is not surprising that members of this group will propose this resolution, nor is it surprising that all the members of this group will vote for the resolution. In other years I have not myself spoken on this resolution.

I want to speak today, Mr. Speaker, on the question because it seems to me that the circumstances this year are so much different than they have been in other years. Last year when this resolution was proposed by the honourable member, and it was proposed in exactly the same words as it is proposed this year, with the exception that instead of proposing that the pension be increased to \$75.00 a month from \$65.00, it was proposed that the pension be increased to \$75.00 from \$55.00 a month. We heard on this side of the House in this group, Mr. Speaker, from the government -- from Ministers and from members of the back benches -- that we were all wrong in proposing this, that the Social Allowances Act had taken care of all the people in need. I want to quote the Honourable Member for Elmwood when he spoke on this resolution, Mr. Speaker -- quoted from speeches which were made in other years by the Honourable Member from Winnipeg Centre and the Honourable Member from Cypress. I want to quote, Mr. Speaker, just a couple of lines from a speech given on March 17th, 1961, and members can find it on page 947 of the 1961 Hansard -- a speech given by the Honourable Member from St. Vital. We on this side always find that the Honourable Member from St. Vital will put into words, even though it may later be embarrassing to members of his group -- will put into words the things which other members of his group are thinking but don't want to quite say, and I want to read into the record, Mr. Speaker, just a few of the words of the speech made by the Honourable Member from St. Vital. I want to quote as follows. Here's what he said: "Taking, for example the group over 70 years of age, there are approximately 53,000 of these in the province and it could be fairly safely estimated, I think, that at least one-third of these, and possibly more, do not have need; they do not have need of the \$55.00 pension, let alone the \$75.00 pension which he proposes." Then he says: "I believe that the government recognizes that a major responsibility of theirs is to meet the needs of old age pensioners and blind pensioners who are over 65 years of age. This is why, Mr. Speaker, we now have the Social Allowances Act. The underlying principles of the Social Allowances Act is that the government is interested in increasing financial assistance only to those who are in need of such assistance.

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd.) . . . . We are certainly not interested in making larger payments to old age pensioners or others where need does not exist. On these grounds I do not think that this House should urge the Government of Canada to give every old age pensioner in the country a further \$20.00. Whatever monies that they and we might have available for this purpose I think should be used to meet the needs of those who actually need it." And I could go on quoting indefinitely, Mr. Speaker.

Well, Mr. Speaker, what has happened since that speech last March until today? Nothing really has changed -- the needs of the people are the same. If the proper way to handle it is through the individual assessment, then why don't we continue to do it? And yet, Mr. Speaker, if one turns to the Speech from the Throne, and I presume that the honourable member supports it because he voted for adoption of the Speech, it says as follows: "My government informs me that they will recommend increases in provincial pensions for the blind and disabled and those receiving old age assistance, and that they will propose that these changes be made retro-active to match the policy of the Government of Canada in regard to the old age pension."

Well, Mr. Speaker, surely principles don't change that quickly. Not on the part of that great party over there. Surely they don't bow to political expediency. Surely just the fact that the Prime Minister of Canada finding that the year 1962 is an election year and that maybe it's wise to sweeten his appeal by offering a \$10.00 a month increase to all those people that the Honourable Member for St. Vital said don't need it -- surely -- (Interjection) -- you can speak when I'm finished, lot's of time to hear you, we'll listen to you, you may not have much to say but we'll listen to you -- surely nothing has changed, Mr. Speaker. Surely if the principle was good last year, if the government has to bow, surely the Honourable Member for St. Vital could have stuck to his guns, could have stuck to his principles, could have continued to insist that this is all wrong, this across-the-board increase which we were proposing then, which we are proposing now, is wrong, and that the government's policy of giving increases of less than \$20.00 a month or more than \$20.00 a month to people on the basis of need should be continued. But no, not at all. The honourable member, and I quote all the members over there found it very simple and quite in keeping with their principles to vote for the proposal of the federal government that everybody get \$10.00 a month, everybody over 70. Of course that doesn't cost this province anything, but they also are voting to give all those people between 65 and 70 an increase from \$55.00 to \$65.00 a month, which means that this province pays half the cost, without another needs test or means test, but simply as a straight across-the-board increase, precisely the things for which we have been lectured ever since I have been in this House, that it's wrong. Despite that they voted for that. And having voted for that, Mr. Chairman -- having voted for \$65.00 and breached their principle to that extent, I presume that they will now vote against \$75.00, and I presume that they will trot out all the old arguments about the fact that what we want to do is give on the basis of need rather than across-the-board increases. Now, Mr. Speaker, I would appreciate it very much if somebody on the other side would get up sometime before we take a vote on this resolution and explain the difference between what they're doing with regard to the increase of \$55.00 to \$65.00; what's different about voting for that and voting against the increase to \$75.00 which is proposed in this resolution.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to say just a word about the members of the Official Opposition sitting on the right. If members will turn to the 1961 journal, page 132, they will see a resume of the resolution presented by the Honourable Member for Inkster which says, as follows: that this House requests the government to petition the federal government for an increase for all old age and blind pensioners in the province from \$55.00 to \$75.00 a month. And I quote further. "The proposed motion of Mr. Christianson in amendment thereto as follows: that the main motion be amended by striking out all the words after \$55.00 and adding thereto "per month on the basis of need", and the proposed motion of Mr. Alexander in amendment to the amendment, as follows: by deleting all after the word "month" in the last line and adding to that amount which is required to adequately meet their individual need." Now these are pretty familiar words, Mr. Chairman. They're precisely the words that we heard in this House last week when the government benches were replying to the motion proposed by the Leader of the Opposition in reference to the \$10.00 increase which was proposed by the federal government. In opposing that motion, Mr. Speaker, members of the government side were opposing that

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd.) . . . . motion for precisely the same reasons as they have voted against our motion in the past, because they said they were dealing with the whole matter on the basis of need and therefore these people were not entitled to it.

Well, Mr. Speaker, if one turns to the journal of March 17, 1961, on page 132, and one looks at the vote, one finds a very interesting, and I think an illuminating fact. When the vote was taken every member of the Official Opposition, including the Leader and the Member for Lakeside, and all the other members -- where did they vote, Mr. Chairman? Which side did they vote on? Well, I think they remember, and I want the public to know it. They voted, Mr. Speaker, with the government and in opposition to this proposal of ours. Why? I don't know, because on Thursday of last week they were rejecting completely the argument which the government benches were advancing, that this was already being dealt with on the basis of need. I don't know how they intend to vote on this resolution, Mr. Speaker. This year, it's the old party, but maybe it's time to get a new look, and maybe they're going to vote this year to give the old age pensioners a minimum of \$75.00 a month -- (Interjection) -- It doesn't bother me at all. You're the ones who should be bothered because you're the ones who are going to have to explain to the public what's happened to the Liberal Party -- that once great party -- between the years 1961 and 1962. I don't know why you think it should bother me. We haven't changed our opinion. We've always felt that the old age pensioners are entitled to a minimum pension of \$75.00 a month and we will continue to say so until they have it. -- (Interjection) -- I have never changed it, Mr. Speaker. I have never felt any different about it and I don't feel any different about it today.

Mr. Speaker, today is not the time to discuss the question of a comprehensive social security plan. Today is not the time to put on the record the position of our party with regard to the fact that \$55.00 a month or \$65.00 a month or \$75.00 a month as we are proposing it in this resolution, really doesn't meet the needs of the people of this province or the people of Canada. If needs of the people of this country are to be met, we need a pension plan which will permit the people who retire an income of somewhere around two-thirds of the income which they have been accustomed to living on before they retire, and not the old \$55.00 a month or the present \$65.00 a month or even the \$75.00 a month which we propose, will give them that kind of income, but Mr. Speaker, we believe today as we have believed over the years, that there is a certain minimum standard which ought to be established, which ought to be the right of every person who is receiving old age pension or receiving old age assistance or receiving the blind pension -- certain minimum standards to which they ought to be entitled. I don't think there's a member in this House who, if he gives it any thought, will not realize that even \$75.00 a month will give the old age pensioners a very, very slim kind of life. There certainly won't be any luxuries; they certainly won't even be able to meet the necessities as most of us are accustomed to it, but we think, Mr. Speaker, that this is the rock-bottom minimum which the old people of this country are entitled to, and we would urge members of the House, regardless of their past vote, regardless of their past thoughts on this subject, to think about it realistically, to think about it in terms of the needs of the old people and to support this resolution.

MR. STAN ROBERTS (La Verendrye): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to say a few words on this. I agree with some of the things the Honourable Member for St. John's has said. Unfortunately he tends to complicate the situation concerning the Liberal Party. The Liberal Party, who is the party which introduced old age pensions, still knows where they stand on old age pensions. I think that the time has come when old age pensions to all should be increased to \$75.00. I agree to that extent, but I do think the time has come as well, when, as I said the other day, politics should be taken out of old age pensions or -- I'm not sure whether the converse is true -- old age pensions should be taken out of politics. I think it is time, as I said, to improve the situation for those already on pension. Those who are now receiving pension should be receiving \$75.00, but I do think it is time, too, to put old age pensions on a self-supporting basis. I think that there should be an opportunity for all in Canada to contribute to a retirement plan, a plan which will be practical, which will carry itself, which will not be a hand-out, and which will be geared to the economic progress of the country, and so I suggest that using the base which now exists of \$65.00 per month per person, we should, in addition to that, create a fund -- a national contributory pension fund -- and from that fund add a supplementary

(Mr. Roberts, cont'd.) . . . . pension to all those who are receiving the \$65.00 of another \$10.00 a month making it \$75.00 a month. And then as the plan grows into a full-scale retirement pension plan, make provision for a much more generous and dignified means of retirement. This, as you are all aware, would constitute a portable pension plan, and the advantages of a plan which is portable are well-known to the members of this House. I think we have all, at one time or another, expressed the opinion of the great need for a pension plan which is portable, for it does offer to every citizen in Canada an opportunity to make the moves they wish to make; it gives them greater freedom and it makes for a much more economic basis on which to plan a retirement scale.

So, Mr. Speaker, with those few words, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for St. Boniface, that the motion be amended by striking out all the words after the word "petition" in the first line thereof, and substituting the following: "the government of Canada to establish a national pension plan to which the individual contributes, and from this plan pay to all old age and blind pensioners in the province a further \$10.00 per month in addition to the \$65.00 which they presently receive, and pay to those who will retire after having contributed to the fund an additional monthly amount based on their contribution to the fund."

MR. SPEAKER: I'll inform the House that I'll take this matter under advisement. I want to have a second look at it. Adjourned debate -- the motion of the Honourable Member for St. Boniface. The Honourable Member for Souris-Lansdowne.

MR. M. E. MCKELLAR (Souris-Lansdowne): Mr. Speaker, speaking on the resolution of the Honourable Member for St. Boniface, I promise I will not take very much of your time. I've come to the conclusion that we have already lost an hour and half this afternoon, and speaking on daylight saving time I figured we'd have -- we don't want to get ourselves involved too much on the topic of time.

I would just like to remind the members that this has been tried out in Saskatchewan every year. They passed an act having a standard time across the province in both summer and winter, and in a very short time they found that the people would not take to this and eventually reverted back to the same time that they already had. One of the reasons was because the province found out they couldn't enforce this upon the people. This is one of the reasons why I speak today on this in saying that I will not vote for this resolution. While travelling south this winter through the State of Illinois in the month of November, I ran across a town that was on daylight saving time. -- (Interjection) -- I'll tell you secretly later. This community -- the town voted for daylight saving time; the farmers remained on standard time, the same time as we have. And the businessmen came to the conclusion that they were losing many dollars by their very act and that the next year following they would revert back to standard time. And I would like to also mention in my constituency we do have daylight saving time -- Shilo -- they've always had daylight saving time because the army camp in Winnipeg, the headquarters, has daylight saving time. The City of Brandon a year ago, the Council adopted daylight saving time on a trial basis. Last fall the people threw it out by a very large majority as much as to say that they didn't want any part of it. It has created a great deal of confusion by the City of Brandon last summer having it, and I think that they're rightly so in voting against it. If this could be enforced by the Attorney-General I would say we'd be all in favour of having it on a two-month or three-month basis, but I know what would happen. The City of Winnipeg would rebel against it -- they would want six months. The farming area would want no daylight saving time and they'd eventually be back to the very same time as they do have now. So with those reasons I would like to tell this House that I, for one, speaking for myself, will vote against this resolution.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Speaker, the honourable member has just, I think, given proof why this resolution is necessary, for he has referred to the confusion which exists in his own constituency regarding daylight saving time. One town, for instance Shilo, operates on daylight saving time; Brandon from year to year varies, daylight saving time to standard time -- they haven't quite made up their minds yet. Other towns do similar things. This is proof positive in my opinion that this resolution should be carried by this House. For the confusion which exists, the lack of decision, the lack of uniformity is the very reason for the necessity of this resolution. It is a strong economic factor. In this variation from town to town, from community to community, between the times that they operate on, there exists this confusion

(Mr. Roberts, cont'd.) . . . . as to what the closing hours are in the various places of business. There's a great waste of time, a great loss of time; the farmers themselves probably suffer more than anyone else because when they are searching for a place to repair at noon hour or four o'clock, they are never sure which places will be open, which towns will be open and which will be closed. And I think that because of this confusion and this loss of money, loss of business, the honourable members should be in favour of this resolution.

In addition to that, of course, which is purely a monetary reason for wishing a uniformity of time, there is the addition in the past year or two of the school problem in Manitoba. That is, there are many, many families who have children going to one school -- to a primary or elementary school operating on standard time -- have children of the same family going to other schools operating on daylight saving time. We have children leaving home at rare hours of the morning in order to get to school on time because the school operates on a different time than the home does. We have situations all over Manitoba where this is arising at the present time, particularly in view of the new education plan. And so in addition to the purely monetary problem, of the confusion of knowing what towns are on daylight time and which aren't, and the frustrations the travelling salesmen and the farmers and everyone else who do business with the towns must go through, there's also this factor of the inconvenience in the home of those who have children going to school on daylight saving time when their home is operating on standard time. And I feel that the time has come with all these factors that the farmers of Manitoba, and I for one, are prepared to accept a few months of daylight saving time in order to obtain this uniformity which we seek in this resolution. I think that if a poll were taken of a group of farmers at the present time they would be happy to accept three months, June, July and August as months of daylight saving time, if the whole province did it. I think if a poll of the average city person were taken, they too would be willing to accept this three months. Because whereas the golfer likes six months of daylight saving time, the average mother, city housewife, isn't nearly as fond of it as all that. And during the early months of the spring and the late months of the fall when the city is on daylight saving time there's a great number of people who wish that the standard time would be returned even in the City of Winnipeg.

As to the problem of whether or not the Attorney-General could enforce this, I suggest the Province of Manitoba could do exactly the same as the City of Winnipeg has been doing over the past few years, that is, establishing a date, saying that on such and such a date the clocks of the City of Winnipeg will be moved ahead one hour and we will be on daylight saving time. Then if the province did it instead, and announced that as of such and such a date -- for instance June 1st -- the clocks owned by the Province of Manitoba would be moved ahead one hour, I think you would find unanimous support -- a very nearly unanimous support all over the Province of Manitoba for a plan such as this. And I do urge the members of this House to give serious consideration to this resolution, and not just assume that if they represent rural constituencies that the farmers of that constituency are necessarily against this, because I don't believe they are, and not assume because they represent city constituencies that the people of the city are necessarily against only three months of daylight saving time, because I don't think they are. I think everyone is prepared to compromise on this and I think that this resolution calls for quite a fair compromise.

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.

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Elmwood. The Honourable the Minister of Health.

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of my colleague may this please stand?

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand. Proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable the Member for Selkirk.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Mr. Speaker, I wish to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Ethelbert Plains: Whereas the Government of Canada has given notice to the Government of the United Kingdom under the provisions of the British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping Agreement of December 10th, 1931, of its intention to exclude from the provisions thereof the Great Lakes area defined as commencing at the outermost pilotage station in the St. Lawrence River in the vicinity of Les Escoumains; and whereas if effect is given to such intention it will react to the economic detriment of Manitoba, therefore be it resolved that this House advise the Government of Canada of its opposition to any change being effected in the terms and provisions of March 6th, 1962

(Mr. Hillhouse, cont'd.) . . . said agreement that would in any way increase the costs of transportation to and from Western Canada.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Mr. Speaker, ever since the Treaty of Paris which was signed in 1763, all British ships -- and for practical purposes that means all ships registered at the British Commonwealth -- have been permitted to engage in the Canadian coasting trade whether registered in Canada or in any other part of the Commonwealth. Under Section 2, sub-section 13 of the Canada Shipping Act, coasting trade of Canada is defined as "including the transportation by water, or by land and water, of goods and passengers from one place in Canada to another place in Canada, either directly or by way of a foreign port." Under Section 671 of the Canada Shipping Act, no goods shall be transported by water or by land from one place in Canada to another place in Canada either directly or by way of a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation, in any ship other than a British ship, and the same prohibition applies to passengers.

Now under the Canada Shipping Act a ship has the status of a British ship if it meets two requirements, these being - (1) as to persons who may own an interest in it, and (2) as to registration. Only a British subject or a corporation incorporated under and subject to the laws of some part of Her Majesty's dominions, and having its principal place of business in one of those dominions, can own an interest in a British ship. Registration, too, must be effected in some part of Her Majesty's dominions. In these requirements the Canada Shipping Act gives effect to the British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping Agreement of December 10, 1931, and I think, Mr. Speaker, that it would be relevant to this resolution to refer to certain parts of that agreement. Part 4 to that agreement, under the heading of "Equal Treatment", Article 10, provides as follows: "Each part of the British Commonwealth agrees to grant access to its port to all ships registered in the British Commonwealth on equal terms, and undertakes that no laws or regulations relating to sea-going ships at any time enforced in that part shall apply more favourably to ships registered in that part or to the ships of any foreign country than they apply to any ship registered in any other part of the Commonwealth."

Article 11 provides that while each part of the British Commonwealth may regulate its own coasting trade, it is agreed that any laws or regulations from time to time enforced for that purpose shall treat all ships registered in the British Commonwealth in exactly the same manner as ships registered in that part and not less favourable in any respect than ships of any foreign country.

Article 12 provides that nothing in the present agreement shall be deemed to restrict the right of the government of each part of the Commonwealth to give financial assistance to ships registered in that part or its right to regulate the sea fisheries of that part.

Now this agreement further provides in part 10; under the general heading, Article 24, that the present agreement shall come into operation on the 10th day of December, 1931, and shall continue in full force for a period of five years and thereafter until the government of any part of the Commonwealth gives notice of its intention to withdraw therefrom or from any article thereof. A notice of this withdrawal if sent to the governments of every other part of the Commonwealth shall take effect as regards the part giving the notice to the extent therein specified at the expiration of 12 months from the date of its dispatch, but shall not otherwise affect the continuance in full force of the present agreement.

Article 25 also provides for variations in the agreement and any proposal for a variation shall be sent by the government of the part proposing the variation to the government of the United Kingdom, which government in turn will pass on the notice to the other parts of the British Commonwealth.

Now Article 26 in that agreement also provides for a conference to be held among the various nations making up the agreement, in respect of any matter regarding which there is any dispute.

On May 12th of last year the Honourable Leon Balcer, Minister of Transport, announced in the Canadian House of Commons the new policy of Canada in respect of ship-building subsidies, and the government's intention to invoke the provisions of Article 25 of the British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping Agreement. On page 4712 of Hansard he said as follows: "For this purpose we will be approaching the other parties to this agreement to notify them of our decision to exclude from the provisions of this agreement the Great Lakes area, which will be defined as commencing at the outermost pilotage station in the St. Lawrence River in the vicinity of Les Escoumains. The effective date of this change of course can only be determined

(Mr. Hillhouse, cont'd.) . . . after notification to and consultation with the other Commonwealth countries concerned and will, I expect, also involve amendments to the Canada Shipping Act."

Now the Honourable Leon Balcer had hardly made that announcement in the House of Commons when the shipping interests of Canada approached him and had him agree tacitly to change the boundaries of the area in respect of which Canada was withdrawing from the terms of the British Commonwealth Shipping Agreement, and the new boundary, instead of starting at the furthestmost pilotage point on the St. Lawrence, was moved eastward to a place called Baie Comeau and if effect is given to this boundary -- this change in boundary -- it will most effectively exclude British ships from trading in the St. Lawrence and Manitoba will lose any advantage which it otherwise would have had from the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Now the Honourable Leon Balcer, on behalf of the Government of Canada, stated that the reason why his government was moving to exclude the Great Lakes from the provisions of the British Commonwealth Agreement, was due to the belief that domestic Canadian trade within the Great Lakes area was not in any sense contemplated as part of the reciprocal privileges granted under the British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping Agreement of 1931, and that that trade should be effectively reserved to Canadian ships or vessels. With that statement, Mr. Speaker, I must heartily disagree. In my opinion, the Great Lakes comprise national Canadian waters, existing for the benefit of all of Canada and not existing for the benefit of a single segment in our economy. Now the Honourable Minister, in his statement to the House, never mentioned anything about the Spence Royal Commission, which commission was appointed by the Government of Canada on March 1st, 1955, and was headed by the Honourable Mr. Justice W. S. Spence of the High Court of Ontario. If we peruse that report, Mr. Speaker, which was submitted to the Government of Canada in the month of December, 1957, we will find out that this commission was set up and established as a result of representation made to the Government of Canada by the shipping interests of the Great Lakes, who were fearful of the effect that the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway would have upon their business and trade, so it may be true that in 1931 at the time that the British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping Agreement was signed, that the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway was not contemplated by any of the parties thereto, but nevertheless, the Spence Royal Commission was set up in advance of the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway for the purpose of investigating what effect, if any, it would have upon the shipping interests of Canada if the terms and provisions of the Merchant Shipping Agreement were still made to apply to Canada.

Now the Spence Royal Commission gave very wide publicity to all its hearings, inviting all interested parties to submit briefs, which invitations were either personally extended or were contained in advertisements in newspapers. The original deadline set for the submission of briefs was April 30th, 1955, but this was postponed to June 30th, 1955, following a request from interested parties, but even after that date the commission did receive and accept further briefs. The total number of briefs filed with the commission was 173, and these included representations from shipping and ship-building interests, including suppliers of material and components, provincial governments, municipal authorities, Chambers of Commerce, and Boards of Trade, trade associations, labour organizations, major Canadian railways, representatives of agriculture, mining, fishery, pulp and paper, and other industries dependent to a greater or lesser degree upon water transportation, as well as a wide variety of other interests.

Public hearings of this commission were held in 17 of the principal Canadian cities. The formal hearings of the commission occupied 48 days and the records fill over 6,000 pages of transcript with 257 exhibits. Now, during the course of the enquiries the Spence Commission inspected major Canadian shipyards, harbors and port facilities from coast to coast, the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Welland and Sault Ste. Marie Canals, and conferred with all experts who were available in any of these localities where these inspections were made. Now, despite the wide scope of the terms of reference appointing this commission, the events leading up to the appointment of the commission and the arguments before it established the fact that the basic study had to do with the questions which stemmed from two factors, namely, the participation in the coasting trade of ships registered or built outside of Canada and the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway. One of the specific terms of reference was to inquire into the

(Mr. Hillhouse, cont'd.) . . . probable effects of the development of the St. Lawrence Seaway upon the coasting trade of Canada, including the Great Lakes.

On December 9, 1957, the report of the Spence Royal Commission was given to the Government of Canada, and in effect it recommended two things, namely, (1) that no change be effected in the definition of coastal shipping as contained within the Canada Shipping Act, and (2) that the restriction of the coasting trade of Canada to vessels registered in Canada would be detrimental to the public interest, whether the restriction applied generally or only to a particular part of Canada.

Now the Government of Manitoba submitted a brief to the Spence Royal Commission on coastal shipping, and that brief may be summarized as follows -- (1) The proper goal of coastal shipping policy is to ensure that the maximum reduction of costs made possible by the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Seaway accrues to the Canadian economy through a maximum reduction of freight rates to, from and within the Great Lakes, (2) The present provisions of the Canada Shipping Act, 1934, governing the coasting trade should be maintained. (3) The provisions regarding coasting trade should not be more restrictive for traffic to, from or within the Great Lakes than from any other part of Canada. (4) The question of necessary improvements and changes in port and terminal organizations and facilities at Lakehead should be examined. (5) The possibility of further opening up the coasting trade of Canada to vessels of all friendly nations should be carefully explored.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the findings of the Royal Commission one may ask whether there is any justification now for restricting coastal shipping in the Great Lakes to vessels of Canadian registry. And one may also inquire as to the reason why such a restriction is now necessary. Unfortunately I have been unable to obtain any recent financial statements for many of the Canadian shipping interests on the Great Lakes. But it would appear that none of these interests is suffering any great financial pain. Recently an article appeared in the Winnipeg Free Press showing the financial position of Canada Steamship Lines which, by the way, does about 85% of the business on the Great Lakes, and this article showed that the Company's earnings and cash flow had a sharply rising trend. Using 1954 and 1955 average earnings as a base, 1960 earnings showed an increase of 106%, while return on capital employed rose from 7.7% in 1954 to 11.8% in 1960, and these figures do not take into consideration the effect which the new subsidies recently granted by the Government of Canada will have upon the financial position of this Company. Now if we go to the Pacific Coast we find that the Burrard Drydock Company, the largest coastal shipping building concern in Canada with yards in Vancouver and Victoria, that this Company has paid out dividends of \$6.50 on each of its Class B shares amounting to in all \$4,800,000, and that all of these shares were held by two individuals.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I have tried to be as objective as possible in my approach to this problem. I realize that this is a problem in which there may be divisions of opinion politically, but I think in this instance we must all approach this problem from the standpoint of what is in the best interest of our province. And I think that we must forget all of our political differences, no matter what they may be, and join together in showing to the Government of Canada regardless of whether that government is Liberal or Conservative, that when the interests of Manitoba are at stake that we in this House are prepared to act as one.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Education that the debate be adjourned.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Fisher.

MR. PETER WAGNER (Fisher): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for St. John's: Whereas the Agricultural Stabilization Act of the Federal Government has failed to provide to western farmers a fair share of the national income, and whereas the prices of basic western farm commodities have continued to deteriorate, while the costs of commodities and services the farmers must buy have risen steadily, particularly in the production of wheat, oats and barley, and whereas the application of the 80% national ten-year average calculation of prescribed prices in the administration of the Act has failed to provide parity prices to farmers based on cost of production, and whereas the use of the 80% national average

(Mr. Wagner, cont'd). . . . to arrive at a prescribed price on any commodity without consideration of increased production costs or the amount of deficiency payments paid in any year will automatically curtail the value of the Stabilization Act each year to the point where it will become ineffective as a price support program in Canada; therefore be it resolved that this House urge the Government to give consideration to the advisability of using its influence upon the Government of Canada to provide necessary changes in the administration of the Stabilization Act, in such a manner as to provide the farmers of Canada prices based on parity in line with full production costs, in order that the family farm will be assured a standard of living comparable to all other segments within the economy.

MR. SPEAKER: would the Honourable Member for St. John's remain in his chair until I put the question?

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. WAGNER: Mr. Speaker, my brief case was on my . . . . . Mr. Speaker, this resolution has been presented, I believe, in a similarity since I'm a member. However, it's the same resolution as last year and it sure got a kicking around and talking and imagining and then naturally it was . . . . . to such an extent that it materialized hardly anything to the farmer, or I would say it didn't. However, this year I expect it will be kicked around from the other side of the House but I expect on this side of the House more favouritism seems to be showing and the atmosphere seems to be better, and I don't know -- particularly the Member for La Verendrye on February 27th, he really went through the whole program under the agriculture and I have nothing against him, he's my friend -- and I hope they keep on like that. But it strikes me funny that they change so often. Possibly it's the 1962 Federal election that has to do or possibly the La Verendrye Honourable Member is the prospective candidate for Ottawa; possibly he might do a lot of good when he changed so shortly in the near future. However, I have no . . . . with the members; I even appreciate it. Some . . . . only --- what I am talking . . . that is the provincial Liberals are supporting the farm program, the parity prices, marketing boards, but their seniors at Ottawa -- or I would say the word "senors" don't seem to very well agree yet, and I have here a paper clipping where it says on February 21st in the Tribune '62, "Commons Beat NDP Farm Vote. A non-confidence motion attacking the government's farm marketing policies was beaten back in the Commons Tuesday night. The Progressive Conservative and Liberal parties defeated the CCF-New Democratic Party motion by a vote of 149 to 6." And it goes on -- Maybe I should read it to put on the record that I wouldn't be quizzed by my friends on the right -- "The motion from Arnold Peters ( CCF Timiskaming' . charged the government with failure to give agricultural producers proper and countervailing power in the market place.' It specifically criticized the government for failing to take steps to provide for national marketing boards for major farm commodities." And now as I said, the seniors in Ottawa, they voted against it. Now our provincial groups are going to vote in favour of it. As a matter of fact the member for La Verendrye he really went into the trouble that he said that it should be supported.

Now in 1956, Mr. Speaker, I was one of the delegates to Ottawa on parity prices -- a fair share of national income to the farmers -- and I remember very vividly that our Agricultural Minister of Manitoba was also on that same train. He was going out to the Liberal Government asking for parity, for justice, for a fair share of the national income, and I believe at that time he felt that the farmers should have parity. I believe at that time he could explain what parity means. And just the other day he told us he challenges any member to explain parity and what is parity and what do we want, and he's against parity as I quoted in the Press on March 10th, in the Free Press, it says, "Hutton says parity prices not for him." And I don't care to read it, but I can read it, but to speed up the speech I shall not read it -- the headline is just as good. So I'm somewhat at a loss, Mr. Speaker, that we have people changing from one side to the other and from the other side still to the other. The now Prime Minister of Canada in 1956 when we were there -- I must admit that he shook my hand personally and he asked me from where I was, and I said that I was from the Interlake country and was just a farm boy and he said, "Now look Wagner, if I get the government, parity not charity for the western farmers." And he presented that resolution that same year and I've still got that resolution which I won't bore the members with. So what is happening today? However, Mr. Speaker, 1956 we went to the Liberal Government on parity prices. At that time how many delegations went to the Conservative Government on parity prices? Just the other day  
March 6th, 1962.

(Mr. Wagner, cont'd.) . . . . over 70 of them went from the National Farmers Union presenting -- our Prime Minister forgot about the farmers, about parity prices and what has . . . . . However, our provincial Agricultural Minister tries to stand on his feet and argue the point with the account of the farmers' dilemma, the wages are to blame, the labour people are to blame, and the poor machine companies are not getting enough income for their invested money, and so on and so forth. And I have from the farmers' own paper, Voice of the Farmer here that it says, November '61, "Wages not to blame in high costs. Labor Protests Farm Squeeze. Labor is going to bat for a 'square deal' for farmers. The Canadian Labor Congress announces support of a 4-point program drawn up by its Farm Implement Committee seeking: 1 - Action to protect farm prices at adequate levels, so that farmers can plan production without fearing price collapses. 2 - More vigorous marketing policies with a greater measure of participation by farmers through their own organizations; 3 - Stricter action against monopoly control by big corporations in the processing of farm production and the supplying of farm needs. 4 - Adequate credit facilities for farmers at fair interest rates!" Furthermore, "Costs Up, Prices Down. Stressing the interdependence of farmer and worker -- when times are good for either they buy more of the produce of the other -- the CLC declares labor has repeatedly pointed out to the government that Canadian farmers have been increasingly squeezed between higher costs and lower incomes. This is what happened between January 1951 and January 1960: Prices paid by farmers, Up, 23.4%. Prices received by farmers, Down, 11.52%. Prices paid by city people for food, Up, 14.12%. Where The Dollar Goes. The blame for higher prices can not be laid to wages of industrial workers, the labor organization says. While there have been wages increases, many plants hire fewer workers and those workers on the job are turning out far more production."

At this moment, Mr. Speaker, I sometimes like to read too long and this is brought to my attention, but the other day I saw the members on that side of the House and particularly the Member for Roblin -- he wanted to quote and he wanted to read from the Farmer's Union. That's why I want to quote this. "For instance, in the agricultural implement industry, back in 1947, for every dollar paid out in wages the employer got back \$1.47 in value added to the production. In 1958, for every dollar in wages the employer got back \$1.77. This is how the dollar spent on the agricultural implements has been divided:" Now I have two columns. In 1947 the wages were 29.1 -- in 1958 they were 25.6. Salaries in '47, 5.9, in '58, 9.9. Materials in '47, 55.7, in 1958, 58.0. Fuel and power, in '47, 1.6; in '58, 1.5. " 'Wages' take a smaller share; 'salaries' take a larger share. Yet prices of implements have been going steadily up. There are thousands and thousands of Canadian farms that need new equipment."

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, I want to substantiate what the Agricultural Minister at Ottawa had to say on February 21, 1962. Labour Minister Michael Starr held that business men who make the claim that labour costs are pricing Canadian products out of the market have not proved their point. Mr. Starr showed statistically . . . . . that wages now make up only 15% of the total production costs compared with 15.9% ten years ago. The output of labour, Canada's labour costs are lower than eight of the leading trading nations of the world and the average output of the Canadian worker is 9 1/2 times as great as for the Japanese worker. On the other hand wages paid Canadian workers average only 5 1/2 times the pay of Japanese workers. So finally, we can agree that labour is not at fault. The farmers shouldn't dicker and the Minister of Agriculture feels that on account of labour we are suffering. Now, Mr. Speaker, I just wonder, some people want to believe that these assistances that we receive, the acreage payment, the PFA payment, and whatever assistance we got till now, some people want to say that it is in lieu of two price system; other people want to say that this is just a help for the western farmer, and I just want to quote how our federal agricultural people, how cute they can be when the election is coming up or how they can tell the farmer in a round-about way that he is giving what possibly the government can hand out and he is not entitled to more, and here's a good item contained in the farmer's paper, December '61, on the acreage payment that I have said. "The announcement stated that acreage payment would be paid for this crop year, meaning 1961. Now an informed listener would immediately gather that payment would be paid this year on a similar basis to the one last year. One must recognize, however, that Mr. Diefenbaker is an astute politician, careful of the wording and timing of this announcement." Now you know, as I said in the Throne Speech, that we were entitled to acreage payment in '58, '59, in '60, '61,

(Mr. Wagner, cont'd.) . . . and we didn't get it. No, we didn't get it. Why? It's best explained that from the beginning 1958 the Prime Minister thought he should follow the calendar year. Then in 1960, he felt he should follow the fiscal year. And then in 1961, he made the announcement the payment will be in '62. Now, what happened? Forty million dollars the farmer is, in my language -- in my blunt language, is juggled out of \$40 million, and it's very, very plain to see. But only one thing I want to quote and that's the Manitoba Farmer's Union view. "What about the future payments? The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hamilton, speaking at the MFU convention in Winnipeg stated that had we had a bumper crop this year, 'I would have opposed the paying of another acreage payment'. He did not mention price. The government has not yet accepted the fact that the cost price squeeze is yet the farmer's biggest problem. . . . . of their ground by this year's drought, yes, but prices is still our biggest farm problem."

Now I know the Minister across the way doesn't agree that prices is our worst problem. He still feels that possibly we are inefficient and he still maintains that we are not explaining the parity in the right way. Now I would like to quote one word from the Farmer's Union brief, page 9, "Parity Prices. The key word to farm prosperity and stability is parity, which roughly but logically interpreted is the cost of production plus a reasonable return on investment. Price parity is no longer just an economic justice, it has become an economic necessity." Now I wonder if our provincial minister would stand up at a Manitoba Farmers Union provincial convention and just tell them that he disagrees with parity prices.

Now, on deficiency payments on the Stabilization Act. I don't need to dwell upon it because you very well know that it's a 10-year average . . . . . price and then every 10 years when the commodity goes down the average of 80% goes down and next thing you know that Stabilization Act that was supposed to do wonders is going to be negligible in a very short time. However, we are going to be told, or as a matter of fact, we were told about the support prices and over-production and control production, and the Stabilization Act is giving a support price and stabilizing the economy. Mr. Hamilton, on January 1962, in Voice of the Farmer stated this: "Mr. Hamilton warned producers against increasing production. The higher level of support recognized the increased cost of feed that resulted from last year's drought conditions on the prairies, he said, 'Production is now nicely balanced with demand and the effect has been satisfactory prices to the producers.' " Now, in other words, I say this. If the production increases, the prices decrease and I have something to substantiate. He put it mildly in January but he put it pretty stiff in March, '61. Quote: "There is a very real danger that present prices may encourage a level of hog production which could lead to heavy supplies and much lower prices later this year." So this is the Stabilization bill that is going to give wonders to the farmers. However, I know that the Minister is going to get up and he's going to tell me, or tell us, whether you would like to have controlled production. What is this thing doing now? Exactly the Minister of Agriculture says, "You've got to control your production or the prices are going to go down." And if the prices go down then the farmer produces more, because he wants to meet his . . . and Mr. Hamilton takes them down. Isn't this controlled production right now?

However, I am sure I am going to be asked whether I am in favour of price control. Yes, very much. I am in favour of price control, but I would like to know if the companies, those companies that the Agriculture Minister and the Minister of Welfare were protecting the other day, whether they would like to come back to the price control which we had in 1943 and '45. The farmers would agree. They would love price controls because that would be most equitable for the farmers because it was during the years of the war so it was the right thing to hold . . . . . Oh no, we had to dissolve it. Now, Mr. Speaker, I don't need to go very far, but the worst problem is with our economy that we seem to work during the election period, or when we are on the opposition side we seem to revolve ourselves, we seem to be a great friend of everybody, but when we get into the government we somehow slow down; we do not pay so much attention, and there's a different atmosphere altogether, and the only way I can describe, Mr. Speaker, that our MP's particularly from Manitoba how heartily they want to help the farmers just -- I will quote you, and it's written in the Manitoba Farmers Union paper of January '62, which one of our most prominent MP's -- he was a district director of Farmers Union at one time -- and I'll just quote: "Inaugurated three years ago, a program of informal and off-the-

(Mr. Wagner, cont'd.) . . . . record discussions on agricultural policy with Members of Parliament, was termed a complete failure by the MFU executive this year, when only two Manitoba MP's turned up at the reception and luncheon meeting sponsored by the Farm Union in Winnipeg. These gatherings are normally held between Christmas and New Year to accommodate the members on their usual recess from the House of Commons. However, this year with no session in Ottawa members were at home during the holiday season. Three years ago, eleven of the fourteen Members of Parliament attended the MFU luncheon meeting. A year ago only three showed up, and President R. Usick reported that Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture, W. H. Jorgensen indicated to him last year that the lack of attendance at our luncheon meeting was deliberate -- because the Conservatives did not agree with the Farm Union policy." Now, Mr. Speaker, I am standing . . . . . here. If the people in the House of Commons do not agree with the Farmers Union policy or the farmers of Manitoba, do I expect the Minister of Agriculture -- the government on this side of the House -- to support my resolution? No, I don't expect it. I hope they would and it's about time they would, because it may happen the same way with them as it happened with the old age pension, and I don't care to dwell on the old age pension at this time. So what is left for the farmers in Canada or Manitoba to do? The Liberals were in Ottawa -- no parity price. The Conservatives are in Ottawa -- no parity price. No. Now the Honourable Member for Roblin says NDP -- no farmer. I may . . . him and say that this is National Desired Party. Well, what do the farmers say? What do some of the farmers say? They say to their fellow members, "We are non-political. Our constitution prohibits us to enter into politics. We as farmers should organize together and present our request in a stronger way. We've got to convince the government in Ottawa and in the Province of Manitoba, in a stronger force. Now, Mr. Speaker, if that force was not convinced by the 1100 delegates -- over 300,000 petitions -- I don't think what force the farmers can put up -- I know what force they can put up. Throw the whole government out of Canada and Manitoba and put in the National Dependable Party.

MR. CAMPBELL: Might I ask the honourable member a question? I didn't want to interrupt him while he was speaking. I understood him to say that he and the present Minister of Agriculture in Manitoba were fellow delegates to a pilgrimage to Ottawa?

MR. WAGNER: Mr. Speaker, at that time the Honourable Minister was not the Minister of Agriculture -- he was just the sub-district director of the Farmers Union.

MR. CAMPBELL: But it's the same gentleman that you're speaking of?

MR. WAGNER: Oh, yes.

MR. CAMPBELL: And then I wanted to ask him the further question. Did he say that they went down to press for parity prices?

MR. WAGNER: Well he attended the delegation and that's where the delegation went, to ask for parity prices. He accompanied us.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to ask the Member for Fisher a question if I may.

MR. SPEAKER: For privilege or making a speech?

MR. HUTTON: Just want a question. Is the Honourable Member for Fisher advocating marketing quotas and production controls? Is he prepared to advocate this as a means or as a condition of getting parity prices?

MR. WAGNER: No, Mr. Speaker, I don't propose and I just forgot where I was speaking, Mr. Speaker, to mention how the Honourable Minister can get into parity prices without controlled prices the way he wants to control production. Just get a large group of farmers, say 100 large farmers -- get a second group of smaller size -- a third group of still smaller size -- keep the statistics of all the commodities and when you average it you have the base figure and out of that base figure you can have the parity price.

MR. HUTTON: The Member didn't answer my question at all. I asked him--

MR. PAULLEY: On a point of order may I suggest that if the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture wishes to engage in a debate with my honourable colleague he adjourn the debate and reply in the proper manner.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Speaker, I think I have a right to ask a question. Other people ask them of me in the House. All I want to know, Mr. Speaker, if the honourable member will answer, is he prepared to advocate marketing quotas and production quotas in order to get parity prices for our farmers? That's all I want to know.

MR. WAGNER: Mr. Speaker, as far as grain is concerned we have marketing quotas and we have that control at the moment, and Mr. Hamilton says himself that he's going to control marketing and he's going to control the production . . . . Why is the Honourable Minister asking me that question? He should ask his own Minister at Ottawa.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Speaker, if the honourable member would permit another question, I was going to ask him if, when he and the present Minister of Agriculture in Manitoba were joint delegates to interview the government at Ottawa, were they willing then to accept production controls when asking for parity?

MR. WAGNER: I wouldn't remember that. I don't think there was . . . I don't know whether that question was raised at that time -- my memory wouldn't go that far.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the Honourable Member for Fisher another question. Does he purport to convey to this assembly that everybody that belongs to a farm organization, whether it be the MFU or the MFA all hold with the programs that are advocated by that organization?

MR. WAGNER: Mr. Speaker, our Agricultural Minister at one time he had that same mind and today he says no. How can I vouch for all the farmers in Manitoba?

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. FRED T. KLYM(Springfield): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Dufferin, that the debate be adjourned.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Fisher. The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

MR. EVANS: In the absence of the honourable member if this order could be -- he wasn't in his seat a moment ago, I'm sorry.

MR. G. SMELLIE (Birtle-Russell): Mr. Speaker, may this order stand please?

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand. Proposed resolution, the Honourable Member for St. Boniface, seconded by the Honourable Member from Gladstone.

MR. DESJARDINS: Whereas, at the present, the members of many different branches of the healing arts have been extended the privilege of using the title "Doctor" and whereas the degrees, if any, possessed by these people, were not conferred or recognized by any Canadian University, and whereas this state of affairs might very well tend to misrepresent these people to the public, and whereas most of these individuals are rendering a service to the public and the practice of their profession is not in any way conditional to them holding such title, therefore be it resolved that a Committee of this House be set up to consider the advisability of recognizing only "Doctor" degrees properly conferred by the universities and be it further resolved that the same Committee study the advisability of having The University of Manitoba (1) Register all members of all the different healing arts (2) Supervise the examination of all members of the said healing arts, before registering them.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. DESJARDINS: Mr. Speaker, I know that this resolution of mine will probably be a controversial one, and therefore I feel that it might be advisable to explain what it means, to explain what I mean by it before someone jumps to false conclusions. I think that most of the people recognize that many members of the healing arts are rendering needed service to the community, and with this motion it is not our intention to prevent them from practising or even to bring in tighter legislation in their effort to practise their profession.

Now, the only branch of this healing art that I have had any personal contact with has been the chiropractor. I might say here, Sir, that I do believe that there is some good in the chiropractors. I do believe that they have helped me, and I might say that I would not hesitate for certain ailments to go and see a chiropractor. I might say also that this motion of mine was not dictated or even suggested by any members of the medical profession, and I do accept full responsibility. I will give my reasons for making this resolution in a few minutes. In the meantime I would like to point out that this motion deals with three different points: (1) That only the doctor's degree given by a recognized university should be recognized; (2) That all members of the healing arts should be registered by the university; and (3) That they should be examined and that these examinations should be supervised by the university. Now I must say this as soon as possible also, that I do not expect that this title of "Doctor" be taken

(Mr. Desjardins, cont'd.) . . . away from the people that are already practising now. I think that that would be unfair. It would cause a lot of embarrassment that is certainly not needed. I do not expect that these people should be asked to write more exams, that they should start their exams over again, but I do think that they should be registered. Now most of these people are, and rightly so I might add, respected members of our society, and most of them also are qualified in their work, and most of them will not go outside of their jurisdiction, and I don't feel that these people should be embarrassed and should be asked to lose the title of "Doctor". They received that in good faith and I think that it would be most unfair. I think that this is an important point, but I feel, though, that we should start sometime and that any new members of these different healing arts should not be called doctors and so on until we have had a chance to look at this.

Now my reasons for moving this resolution, Sir,--I said a little while ago that I'd state them--I might say that a few years ago--I don't remember exactly the year--when we were considering in this House the Denturist Bill, a few points came out, and at the time it was clear to me anyway that it was dangerous to have an act for each branch of the healing arts where they should not only govern themselves without interference but without supervision, and it is clear that some abuses existed and still do exist. My main reason why I feel that these people want to be called doctor is that they would like to be associated, at least in the mind of the public, with the members of the medical profession. In fact, just last week one of those members did admit to me that when I said, "Well what will it prove? It's not stopping you from operating, from practising; what's the difference if they call you "doctor"? Why do you want to be called "doctor"?" And the answer was this, that in this society people will not have as much confidence in them if they don't feel that they are doctors, if they are not called doctors, and they will not have as much prestige. Well that is exactly my point. I feel that if the people want to go and see them they should go to see them because they feel that they are going to help them, not with the impression that they are something that they have no reason to be; in other words, that they are not members of the medical branch. The members of the medical profession fought hard and long before being recognized. They were ridiculed; they finally achieved a certain degree of confidence and the people respect them now, and I don't feel that it would be right to try to have people that do not belong to their profession go on the assumption that--to give them permission to fool the public, to make them feel that they are part and parcel of the same thing. As I said, I do believe in the science of chiropractic and some of the others, but I want the people to have enough faith to consider them and enough confidence--these people in this healing arts--to be able to stand on their own feet. I feel that the patient should also realize that although these people are qualified they are not medical men. In other words, I don't feel that we should have any misrepresentation in this.

One of the other reasons for bringing in this resolution also, I am of the opinion that in the not too distant future we will have some form of medical plan. I believe that this definitely will come. Now would be a good time to prepare ourselves for this. The government in office at the time when this plan will come will have to recognize, will have to decide who will be covered by this plan; not only the patient but whom they will recognize in the plan. And I think that this would be the time to do it now and not wait till we have this plan. I feel that the degree of "Doctor" in any field should represent the ultimate, the highest that you can go in that field. Right now you can have a nurse who must have senior matriculation and at least three years of training before she graduates. Now, she could be called a doctor as much as any of those other people. She has the same thing. You ask people that are in the field of chemistry; they might have a Bachelor Degree, and they specialized in chemistry for many years, and they are not called doctors. Now getting away from the healing arts, you have in education--you have many educators who have studied for many, many years and have had many years experience, and very few have received their "Doctors". This doesn't mean that they are not qualified in their respective fields. I think that we should continue--we can keep on with a system of diploma and not give the title of "Doctor" to everyone, so that this title could be one of prestige. We should remember that the use of the word "Doctor" before their names is not conditional to the practice of their profession. At times it is said that the members of the medical profession seem to be a little unfair towards these members. Well I think that they are afraid more of misrepresentation than being unfair. And if we would follow this

(Mr. Desjardins, cont'd.) . . . . . procedure the members of the healing arts would progress, I am sure, because they would have to stand on their own merits and their existence would depend on them proving that they are worthwhile, necessary and that the people suffering from certain ailments are justified in going to see them for help. This way they could gain recognition from universities, I am sure and, who knows, even some day maybe from the medical profession, but this conferring of degrees should be left to the university, Mr. Speaker, and should not be left in the hands of this Legislature in the way it is now when we provide them with their Act.

I said that it would be unfair to make this law retroactive and if it did become law I believe --I believe this--that it would be unfair, but it is my opinion that if any one member of these different healing arts abuse these privileges, and right now I call them only privilege, well then if there's any complaints they should lose this privilege and on any further complaints they should be prohibited from practising their art. I'm not going to go into details on the subject but I can give you at least one example--I'm sure there are more than that--and this should make it very clear. As I say, a certain chiroprapist whose office is in the vicinity of the Medical Arts who is listed in the telephone directory simply as Dr. "So and so", Foot Specialist. Now a few years ago I've seen pictures at the front of this man's office where he had his name in real large letters and also the word "Doctor" in very large letters and "chiroprapist" you could hardly read it. And this has been continuing; this has been going on for years. This man is certainly not trying to follow at least what was intended by this law. It seems now at this time the medical profession is asked to police these people; they have to look around if there's any abuse in this field. That also is unfair. These people are not trying to protect themselves; they're trying to protect the public, and I don't think it is up to the medical profession to police this field.

I do think that this question of healing arts should be looked into again by an unbiased and fair committee, who would have in mind only the welfare of the citizens of Manitoba. It might be that certain recommendations could be forwarded to the Legislature, but I think that in the meantime, the government should inform the officials of these different associations of the healing arts, that all the new members licensed to operate in the province would be so licensed conditional and without the title of "Doctor" until this committee has brought in a recommendation and the Legislature has had a chance to act. --(interjection)--If the question is on my speech, not what happened before the speech, it's all right.

MR. A. H. CORBETT (Swan River): All I wanted to ask you is if you've ever read the definition of "Doctor" in standard accredited dictionaries.

MR. DESJARDINS: I have read many different definitions of "doctor". You got a gleam in your eye--maybe I missed one, I'm not sure.

MR. F. GROVES (St. Vital): . . . . . a question Mr. Speaker? Did you say in your speech that you thought it was wrong that the medical profession should be required to police these other healing arts?

MR. DESJARDINS: Police any abuse in this field. Yes I do. I did and I do believe that. I think that it seems that they're trying to protect themselves and not the public. I don't think they're policemen, I think they're doctors.

MR. SPEAKER: This might be--are you ready for the question? This might be a convenient time for me to call it 5:30.

MR. SMELLIE: Mr. Chairman, I merely wish to adjourn the debate, Mr. Speaker. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for St. James that the debate be adjourned.

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

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