

ELECTORAL DIVISION	NAME	ADDRESS
ARTHUR	J. D. Watt	Reston, Manitoba
ASSINIBOIA	Steve Patrick	189 Harris Blvd., Winnipeg 12
BIRTLE-RUSSELL	Hon. Robert G. Smellie, Q. C.	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
BRANDON	R. O. Lissaman	832 Eleventh St., Brandon, Man.
BROKENHEAD	E. R. Schreyer	2 - 1177 Henderson Hwy., Winnipeg 16
BURROWS	Mark G. Smerchanski	102 Handsart Blvd., Winnipeg 29
CARILLON	Leonard A. Barkman	Steinbach, Man.
CHURCHILL	Gordon W. Beard	Thompson, Man.
CYPRESS	Hon. Thelma Forbes	Rathwell, Man.
DAUPHIN	Hon. Stewart E. McLean, Q. C.	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
DUFFERIN	William Homer Hamilton	Sperling, Man.
ELMWOOD	S. Peters	225 Kimberly St., Winnipeg 15
EMERSON	John P. Tanchak	Ridgeville, Man.
ETHELBERT-PLAINS	M. N. Hryhorczuk, Q. C.	Ethelbert, Man.
FISHER	Emil Moeller	Teulon, Man.
FLIN FLON	Hon. Charles H. Witney	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
FORT GARRY	Hon. Sterling R. Lyon, Q. C.	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
FORT ROUGE	Hon. Gurney Evans	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
GIMLI	Hon. George Johnson	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
GLADSTONE	Nelson Shoemaker	Neepawa, Man.
HAMIOTA	B. P. Strickland	Hamiota, Man.
INKSTER	Morris A. Gray	406 - 365 Hargrave St., Winnipeg 2
KILDONAN	James T. Mills	142 Larchdale Crescent, Winnipeg 15
LAC DU BONNET	Oscar F. Bjornson	Lac du Bonnet, Man.
LAKESIDE	D. L. Campbell	326 Kelvin Blvd., Winnipeg 29
LA VERENDRYE	Albert Vielfaure	La Broquerie, Man.
LOGAN	Lemuel Harris	1109 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg 3
MINNEDOSA	Hon. Walter Weir	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
MORRIS	Harry P. Shewman	Morris, Man.
OSBORNE	Hon. Obie Baizley	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
PEMBINA	Mrs. Carolyne Morrison	Manitou, Man.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE	Gordon E. Johnston	7 Massey Drive, Portage la Prairie
RADISSON	Russell Paulley	435 Yale Ave. W., Transcona 25, Man.
RHINELAND	J. M. Froese	Winkler, Man.
RIVER HEIGHTS	Hon. Maitland B. Steinkopf, Q. C.	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
ROBLIN	Keith Alexander	Roblin, Man.
ROCK LAKE	Hon. Abram W. Harrison	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
ROCKWOOD-IBERVILLE	Hon. George Hutton	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
RUPERTSLAND	J. E. Jeannotte	Meadow Portage, Man.
ST. BONIFACE	Laurent Desjardins	138 Dollard Blvd., St. Boniface 6, Man.
ST. GEORGE	Elman Guttormson	Lundar, Man.
ST. JAMES	D. M. Stanes	381 Guildford St., St. James, Winnipeg 12
ST. JOHN'S	Saul Cherniack, Q. C.	333 St. John's Ave., Winnipeg 4
ST. MATTHEWS	W. G. Martin	924 Palmerston Ave., Winnipeg 10
ST. VITAL	Fred Groves	3 Kingston Row, St. Vital, Winnipeg 8
STE. ROSE	Gildas Molgat	Room 250, Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
SELKIRK	T. P. Hillhouse, Q. C.	Dominion Bank Bldg., Selkirk, Man.
SEVEN OAKS	Arthur E. Wright	168 Burrin Ave., Winnipeg 17
SOURIS-LANSDOWNE	M. E. McKellar	Nesbitt, Man.
SPRINGFIELD	Fred T. Klym	Beausejour, Man.
SWAN RIVER	James H. Bilton	Swan River, Man.
THE PAS	Hon. J. B. Carroll	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
TURTLE MOUNTAIN	P. J. McDonald	Killarney, Man.
VIRDEN	Donald Morris McGregor	Kenton, Man.
WELLINGTON	Richard Seaborn	594 Arlington St., Winnipeg 10
WINNIPEG CENTRE	James Cowan, Q. C.	412 Paris Bldg., Winnipeg 2
WOLSELEY	Hon. Duff Roblin	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA
2:30 o'clock, Monday, April 13, 1964.

Opening Prayer by Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions

Reading and Receiving Petitions

Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees

MR. J. D. WATT (Arthur): Madam Speaker, I beg to present the second report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Conservation.

MR. CLERK: Your Standing Committee on Agriculture and Conservation beg leave to present the following as their second report.

Your Committee has considered Bill No. 76, An Act respecting the Transportation, Storage, Selling and Marketing of Natural Products by the Producers thereof, and has agreed to report the same with certain amendments. All of which is respectfully submitted.

MR. WATT: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Rupertsland, that the Report of the Committee be received.

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

HON. MAITLAND B. STEINKOPF, Q. C. (Minister of Public Utilities) (River Heights) introduced Bill No. 121, An Act respecting the Registration of Business Names and Partnerships.

Hon. Mr. Steinkopf introduced Bill No. 123, An Act respecting the Law of Partnership.

MADAM SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Premier and Provincial Treasurer) (Wolseley): Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I should just like to say to the House that some discussions have been had about our order of business and I think it is now generally agreeable that we proceed with the Order Paper as it is printed this afternoon, with the exception that we call the debate on the Livestock Report and the debate on Shared Services before we go into Committee of Supply; that we will meet in a special and a separate session this evening and we shall meet tomorrow morning as a separate session and carry through the procedure in that way, with the hopes of clearing those two resolutions by tomorrow afternoon. After we dispose of those this afternoon, we can then go into Committee of Supply.

It is also proposed that about an hour after we meet tomorrow, after we've given a step forward to some of these matters, we'll probably be adjourning for the Law Amendments Committee so that we can clean up whatever work remains to be done in that Committee. I understand this is generally satisfactory.

HON. STEWART E. McLEAN, Q. C. (Attorney-General) (Dauphin): Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I should like to lay on the table of the House a Return to an Order No. 44 on the motion of the Honourable the Member for Elmwood made April 7, 1964.

MADAM SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

The Address for Papers standing in the name of the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. GILDAS MOLGAT (Leader of the Opposition) (Ste. Rose): Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Ethelbert Plains, that an humble address be voted to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor praying for copies of all the correspondence between the Mayor of and any official of the City of Winnipeg on the one hand, and the Premier of Manitoba and any of the Departments of the Manitoba Government on the other hand, with respect to the amalgamation study conducted by the provincial government.

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

HON. GEORGE HUTTON (Minister of Agriculture) (Rockwood-Iberville): Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Welfare, that Madam Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following Bills, Nos. 98 and 100.

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

HON. STERLING R. LYON, Q. C. (Minister of Mines & Natural Resources) (Fort Garry):
.....thought that might continue to be held in Committee until tonight.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Agreed. Bill No. 98 -- We have passed right down to 25 of the new Bill.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to propose to the Bill. I move that the Bill be amended by adding thereto after Section 24 as numbered in the printed Bill the following Section 25. The Act is further amended by adding thereto immediately after Section 81 thereof, the following sections: 82 (1), any 15 or more credit unions may apply to the Minister on the forms prescribed by him for the establishment of a mutual aid or stabilization fund for the purpose of making loans or advances or grants-in-aid: (a) to credit unions in financial difficulties in applying assistance to maintain solvency; or (b) to credit unions to allow to meet the claims of their members for withdrawal of deposits or share capital; or (c) to credit unions being wound up or dissolved to allow them to collect outstanding loans or accounts, and otherwise to protect credit union members against loss of deposits or investment capital.

Subsection (2). When the Minister receives an application under subsection (1), the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may permit the establishment of a mutual aid or stabilization fund and provide for the administration thereof by a board of three, five or seven trustees elected and appointed as provided in subsection (3); may fix the terms of office of the trustee and make by-laws and rules governing the administration thereof, including the manner of fixing assessments or levies upon such unions that are members thereof, and the manner in which the fund shall be maintained.

Subsection (3). A majority of the trustees of the mutual aid or stabilization fund shall be elected by the credit unions that are members thereof and the balance shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council from persons nominated by the credit unions that are members thereof, and each such credit union may nominate two persons for each position on the Board of Trustees to be filled from time to time by appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Subsection (4). Where a credit union is participating in the stabilization fund established pursuant to subsection (2), it may in each year contribute to the stabilization fund an amount not exceeding five percent of its net earnings in the next previous year.

Subsection (5). In addition to the amount that may be contributed to the mutual aid or stabilization fund under Subsection (4), a credit union upon becoming a member thereof shall contribute thereto from its statutory reserve an amount approved by the Minister.

Subsection (6). Notwithstanding subsection (2) of Section 46, the amount required to be set aside as a reserve fund in any year under that subsection may be reduced by the amount contributed in that year to a mutual aid or stabilization fund established under subsection (4).

Mr. Chairman, I expected that copies would be available to the Committee. may be the copies now.

MR. DOUGLAS L. CAMPBELL (Lakeside): members of the present committee who are not members of the Committee on, I believe it was Agriculture and Conservation that this Bill was considered wasn't it -- or was it Law Amendments -- and as some of those members may not have been there, perhaps it would be well for the Honourable the Minister to just emphasize the fact that -- or the Honourable Member for Rhineland who has taken a great interest in this, to emphasize the fact that this section is introduced after a great deal of negotiation between the three organizations concerned and that they now jointly approve of it.

MR. M. N. HRYHORCZUK, Q. C. (Ethelbert Plains): when we were discussing this, on second reading I believe it was, it was brought to the attention of the Minister that there were certain members of the credit union that wanted this provision in the Act and he stated that there was a difference of opinion as to the desirability of this kind of legislation. Now I would like to know whether the parties that were not in agreement have now come to an agreement. Is this the result of consultation with the various members of the credit union or is this done by the Honourable Minister himself? That's what I'd like to see clarified.

MR. HUTTON: This amendment comes recommended by the Credit Union League, the Credit Union Federation and the Caisse Populaires. It was arrived at after they had closeted themselves for -- I think it was two days. They thrashed out the detail of it, and although they reported to us in committee that there might have been points where each one differed from the other, they were all agreeable to recommend this to the Agricultural Committee and the Agricultural Committee was unanimous in adoption of the amendment.

MR. J. M. FROESE (Rhineland): Mr. Chairman, I haven't had time to study all the

(Mr. Froese, cont'd)...sections. I think there is a few more than what we had in committee the other day but I would verify what the Minister has just said, that these three groups came together and endorsed the Constitution before us. However, I am just a little leary just what the participation will be in such a fund after all. They were quite in agreement that they all wanted such a fund in existence and to stabilize the credit union movement, to assist those in need and to protect their members. They were all in accord with it but since they can't agree on one proposal, whether -- as already expressed, didn't satisfy them all, just what the participation is going to be, I cannot tell at this time.

The balance of Bill No. 98 was read section by section and passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Committee rise and report. Call in the Speaker.

Madam Speaker, the Committee of the Whole has considered Bill No. 98, directed me to report the same as amended, and ask leave to sit again.

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

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

Bill No. 98 was read a third time and passed.

HON. R. G. SMELLIE, Q. C. (Minister of Municipal Affairs) (Birtle-Russell): presented Bill No. 111, An Act to amend The Metropolitan Winnipeg Act (2), for second reading.

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

Mr. Steinkopf presented Bill No. 113, an Act requiring the Registration of Mortgage Brokers, for second reading.

Madam Speaker presented the motion.

MR. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Leader of the New Democratic Party) (Radisson): second reading. I'm not going to oppose it, I just want to make this comment, that I'm not sure whether it is within the confines of the jurisdiction of a provincial authority or not to bring about the limitation of interest rates charged insofar as mortgage loans are concerned.

I want to use this opportunity of making a protest in this House respecting some of the exorbitant interest charges that are being made in the Province of Manitoba by mortgage lenders, particularly when we get into the field of second mortgages. I'm being informed that some of them are going up as high as 15, 16, 17 percent. I think it is a truism that most of the people concerned with the necessity of obtaining second mortgages are those who cannot, on their own financial resources, put down a large enough down payment with a first mortgage to cover the net cost. These people, generally speaking, are people with rather limited incomes who are desirous of at least starting out with the object in mind of eventually owning their home.

I've had a number of cases drawn to my attention, Madam Speaker, in this regard, and while I suppose that there is nothing that can be done about it legally, at least at the present time, I do hope that either the provincial jurisdiction or the federal jurisdiction will take steps to bring about the limitation of exorbitant interest charges in respect of mortgages. I use this opportunity, Madam Speaker, to draw this to the attention of the House.

MR. S. CHERNIACK, Q. C. (St. John's): Well then I don't want to debate, but I want to draw to the attention of the House my superficial reading of this bill as indicating that it will give to the registrar and to the board a great deal of authority over the registration of mortgage brokers and ensure that they are acting "in the public interest."

I'm very much concerned about the broad powers spelled out in this act, and yet it seems to me there is insufficient indication as to what it is that the act is intended to regulate. I'm wondering what the terms of reference will be for the registrar and for the board in exercising the powers given to them under the act and whether it wouldn't have been better, or wouldn't yet be better to spell out more clearly just what their limitations are. Otherwise, it seems to me that the powers are very extensive and could be carried to extremes which would prove undesirable. I hope that the Honourable the Minister can deal with that aspect of this in reply-

ing.

MR. STEINKOPF: Madam Speaker, in reply, the terms are broad but they are in keeping with the terms of similar acts. It is intended that this act be referred to the Standing Committee on Statutory Regulations and Orders to go into the details of matters of this type, and I think that they could best be discussed in the Committee rather than at this time.

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

MR. STEINKOPF presented Bill No. 114, An Act to repeal Certain Acts relating to Certain Corporations, for second reading.

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

MR. McLEAN presented Bill No. 115, An Act to amend the County Courts Act (2), for second reading.

Madam Speaker presented the motion.

HON. S. E. McLEAN: Madam Speaker, last year a bill was before the House providing for the rearrangement of judicial districts and this in a sense is a companion measure to that. All of the county court districts in Manitoba are appointed by the Governor-in-Council to a specific judicial district, and with the rearrangement of the judicial districts those appointments will, a number of them at least, will have to be changed, and we thought it advisable to suggest to the Minister of Justice that all of the appointments of county court judges in Manitoba be appointments as a county court judge in Manitoba and that from that point forward the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, that is the provincial authority, would designate the judicial district to which the county court judge appointed by the Governor-in-Council was being assigned. This would facilitate the rearrangements that will be necessary in Manitoba within the next few months and would also provide a workable arrangement for the future. I should point out that this is the basis on which county court judges or district court judges, as I believe they are known, are appointed in the Province of Alberta and in the Province of Ontario, and I rather suspect in some of the other provinces as well.

It will be noted that there is a provision in this Bill that the sections concerned come into operation on proclamation, because if the Minister of Justice or the Government of Canada does not wish to alter the appointment of the county court judges, then there would be no object in having this act enforced. It seemed however, that under the circumstances, it would be advisable to have the necessary authority in the event that the arrangement was made as indicated.

I have addressed a letter to the Minister of Justice outlining the plan, or the suggestion, or the request. There has been no reply to the letter, although I would anticipate that there would be one at an early date. I would say to the House, however, that if the Government of Canada considers it inadvisable to make the appointment of county court judges to be county court judges for the Province of Manitoba, then these sections of this bill would not be proclaimed because there would be in fact no purpose in having them. On the assumption however that our request will be granted, then this Legislature offers the opportunity to have the necessary authority in our own Act to make this provision.

One other provision which I consider to be of some importance is that relating to the requirements that a sitting of the county court be held in each county court district at least once each month, except the months of July and August. Under the rearrangements, when they become effective there will be a relatively few number of county court districts in each judicial district. They will be substantially larger than they are at the present time and it seemed advisable to me to recommend to the House that there should be a specific provision requiring a sitting in each county court district at least once a month to ensure that there would be no problem about looking after the business which has normally been looked after in much smaller jurisdictions and to place the matter on an orderly basis in this fashion.

I believe that those two general sections -- there are some odds and ends, one or two odds and ends in the bill which are really not of any great significance, but those to which I made reference are the substantial changes that are contemplated by this bill.

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

MR. STEINKOPF presented Bill No. 116, An Act to amend The Civil Service Superannuation Act, for second reading.

Madam Speaker presented the motion.

MR. PAULLEY: Madam Speaker, I don't think we need too much explanation of what the bill contains unless the Minister is desirous of making a statement. If he's not, I would like to make a comment or two in respect of the bill before us.

I may say from the offset, Madam Speaker, I am disappointed in the bill itself in that in connection with the payment of refunds, no interest is going to be allowed to the recipient for the money so returned. I think this is a wrong principle and a principle which has been changed in many pension schemes in industry itself. I know in the Municipality of Transcona that after a

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd)...period of -- I believe it's of three years, I'm not sure -- that after a party has been paying into a pension scheme for a period of three years -- it may even be one -- any refunds due to death or resignation or any other cause after the period of three years are returned with interest. This is so in many other pension schemes and it's my understanding that we changed the Teachers' Retirement Fund a year or so ago to make this provision for a refund of interest after a certain number of years of payment, and I would like to suggest to the Minister and to the government that this should be applied insofar as The Civil Service Superannuation Fund is concerned.

Now I don't expect -- or he may have the figures of the total amount in the Superannuation Fund at the present time. It appears to me that this is quite a considerable amount of money that's in the Superannuation Fund and that the fund is earning interest each year on the contributions made by the employees, therefore I am convinced that any refund suggested in this Act should be made, plus interest, and I ask the Minister to give this consideration.

I also, Madam Speaker, want to use this opportunity -- I don't know if there will be any other item other than a direct question on Orders of the Day that I can ask my honourable friend dealing with the Civil Service, and at least it is related in some degree to The Superannuation Act, and I'm dealing with the question of wages to the Civil Service. When we were dealing with the estimates of the Provincial Secretary I referred to the fact of negotiations being conducted between the Employee's Association and the government insofar as wages were concerned, and the Minister told me at that time that negotiations were going on and that when they were concluded then the Honourable Leader of the New Democratic Party would be satisfied with the net results. I told him at that time they'd have to be pretty reasonable for me to be satisfied. But I do ask him now, Madam Speaker, as this may be the last opportunity I can raise it in regards to the Civil Service properly, have negotiations been completed and would they be of the nature that would be satisfactory to the Leader of the New Democratic Party?

MR. STEINKOPF: Negotiations have not been completed. They are still going on, and knowing the temperament of the Leader of the New Democratic Party, I think that the settlement will be one in keeping with his fine personality.

MR. PAULLEY: Madam Speaker.....the refund?

MR. STEINKOPF: Well we're working on that too. That's part of the negotiations.

MR. PAULLEY: Madam Speaker, do I understand the Honourable the Minister correctly, that they're working on the possibility of making refunds of interest charges at the same time as introducing a bill in which no interest refunds will be made?

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

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Morris and the proposed amendment by the Honourable the Member for La Verendrye, and the proposed amendment to the amendment by the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture and Conservation. The Honourable the Member for Brokenhead.

MR. S. PETERS (Elmwood): Madam Speaker, I was speaking to the Honourable Member from Brokenhead and he's unable to be here due to an illness in his family, and he asked me to say that he would definitely be here tomorrow and that if anybody else wished to speak at this time to please do so. I know that there will be nobody else in our group speaking.

MADAM SPEAKER: Any other member wishing to speak?

MR. ROBLIN: Madam Speaker, if no one else cares to speak I think we should let the matter stand as long as we can, but it shouldn't be very long.

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable the First Minister. The Honourable the Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Madam Speaker, this resolution has been on the Order Paper for some time and I took the adjournment at that time not knowing that it would be this long until I would be speaking on it. However, I wish to make a few comments and a few remarks in connection with this resolution at this time while speaking on the First Minister's resolution providing for shared services to private schools and the setting up of a committee to look into the mechanics of ways and means as to how it is to be brought about.

When the First Minister made his opening statement on this subject I commented on it as though it was nothing to be alarmed about and, subject to a few minor reservations, I was in agreement. I still support the matter of assistance to private schools and if shared services is

(Mr. Froese, cont'd). . . the best they have to offer, I will accept that. But after giving the resolution itself more thought, I am more in a quandary as to how to vote, since by supporting the resolution I would then be subscribing to the principles as set out in the preamble, and here I'm sure that I cannot go along with all the principles the way they're set up.

I do not want to go into a discussion of the first one which has to do with separation of church and state. I feel that there should be co-operation between the two groups and certainly would not like to see it go to the extent that it did in the United States where the Supreme Court had to rule on it. I feel that the people in our province, society as a whole, should be able to come together on this point so that there should not be any difficulty involved

The second point is the dedication of public funds to a single public school system. Here I would like to make some comments on, and I can tell the members of this committee of this House that I cannot fully agree with this principle. I am not opposed to our present system of public schools. On the whole, I think they are doing a good job, and having been a member of the Manitoba School Trustees Association for a good number of years, I know and I appreciate the very valuable work done by school trustees, by teachers, by officials of the department. I know it's very valuable work that they are doing, and they are doing good work. On the other hand, private schools likewise are doing, I think, an excellent job. At least you never do hear, even in this House, any complaints in connection with the private schools. They follow the curriculum as laid down by the department; they meet the standards required under the Act; they are inspected by the department, by our school inspectors; they follow the same course of exams set by the Examination Board, as far as our high schools are concerned; and they also follow the same procedure as promoting students and putting them through to matriculation; yet all this is being done without cost to the province as such. The cost all falls on the parents, and if there are any interested groups they naturally will support it also. But this is my concern, and this is the real difficulty in those places where you have private schools. This should be recognized by this government and I feel that they are fully deserving of support. I also believe that private and public schools can complement each other, and I think this is where shared services could come in.

On that basis let us consider the matter before us, that is endorsing shared services and rejecting aid to private schools as the resolution reads. I think this should be done in the light of sound reasoning and we should not allow ourselves to be blinded by fear, a fear that is harboured in some quarters that some group might have or take advantage of the program. If the private schools are giving an equal, or in some instances a superior quality of education, there is all the more reason to support them.

There is and has been a private school operating in my constituency now for many many years. Instruction is given in Grades IX to XII inclusive. In addition to the regular subjects, students receive instruction in language and other subjects. They have excellent teachers on their staff and they've had so right through the years as far as I can remember. Also, presently they have an outstanding principal and also the high school teachers. The students in this school have been doing very well and their results compare very favourably with other high schools in the area and in the province as a whole. This school in particular has provided many outstanding teachers to this province. Also a matter that has been recognized far and wide.

A year ago this school was destroyed by fire and they are presently carrying on in small cottages that provide the necessary classrooms. While they did carry some insurance on the building, after paying the amount owing from the proceeds there was very little left -- very little compared to the amount needed to replace the structure and the contents. However, a decision has been made to reconstruct the school on the same site. Footings were poured late last fall and no doubt construction will proceed as warm weather sets in. They may even have started by now.

There was a difference of opinion as to where the new school should be located and some felt it should be more centrally located, more readily accessible by people living further west. However, it has been decided to locate on the old site with newly enlarged school grounds. However, it is important that if shared services are to be available that such schools be adjacent or in close proximity to a well-equipped high or division school to take advantage of the facilities and additional courses that may be offered in these schools. I certainly trust that shared services become available, this school will have access to such additional services.

(Mr. Froese, cont'd)...

As I've already pointed out, it will mean a considerably large sacrifice to the people concerned to get a new school constructed and going. Costs are high, which all of the members know, and funds will have to come from private donors, church conferences and organizations taking a close interest in the school and the project. Teachers that have been instructing in this school are very conscientious and devoted people and they've often made personal sacrifices in their salaries and so on to keep the school in operation and maintain its high standards, so that they also will have to make sacrifices and make contributions to this school.

On past occasions the society has made representation for public aid, that is the school society, to assist them to carry on, and I feel, as I've already said, that they are very deserving of support. The door of public aid should not be kept shut. We have reason to assist these people in their work.

Madam Speaker, as I've already stated, I am not opposed to the shared services if that is the best we can get. I am not opposed to the setting up of a committee to hear representations and to bring in recommendations as to the mechanics as to how these services are to be shared. Were it a simple resolution to do so, I would support it. However, I am unable to support the resolution as it now stands or subscribe to the principle as set out, at the expense of voting against aid to private schools. That seems to be the case under the resolution before us. I think I've made my point clear. I am not opposed to shared services, but I will not support the resolution as it stands.

MR. CHERNLACK: Madam Speaker, our only hope for survival as civilized beings lies in the education and the mutual understanding of the peoples of a community, of a province, of a country and of the world, and thus we must concern ourselves with the manner in which our children will be educated and the nature of their learning process. All persons are aware of the problem have formed impressions and opinions on the general question of education and on the specific question of state responsibility and of the competition between different forms of schools.

The Jewish Community of Canada, like all other organized groups in the country, has tussled with the problem and I have participated in these debates and have come to certain conclusions. It is most important to me and to the position which I occupy in the Jewish community that I make it absolutely clear that although on occasions I am authorized and do speak for the Jewish community, I have no authority and do not and can not speak on its behalf in regards to its views on the question of state aid to private schools. Indeed, responsible members of the Jewish community, having met and reviewed the entire problem on more than one occasion, have agreed that there is no person who can speak on its behalf in this regard since it is sharply split on this issue and there is no large clear-cut majority on either side. I speak as a Canadian who is a Jew; I speak as an elected member of this Assembly representing a multi-lingual, multi-racial constituency embracing many religious faiths; and most of all, I speak as one who shares in the concern for all of the people of this province.

Because our youth is the most important natural resource of this country, we must recognize that the problem of its education must be dealt with by a united community consisting of people of good will whose major objective is to bring about in our children a recognition of the important values and truths of communal life and create an even more strongly united community. Even though we may never agree on the question of separate, private or public school systems, yet we must all accept the importance of the over-all group as being greater than that of its sectors.

Manitoba has adopted a method of financing its educational system which is quite different to about all of the other provinces of Canada and we must approach this question in that light. The fear has been expressed that a continuation of the present system in Manitoba will detract from the maintenance of identity of the cultural background and of the positive values, the traditions and religions of the people who make up this province. If this were true it would be a terrible pity, because I believe that the future of Manitoba and of Canada does not lie in a melting-pot or a blending together to the extent where we are all the same with the lowest common denominator of the colourful background and traditions of the many peoples of the world who make up our population. Mirror images of drabness.

The greatest contribution that any citizen can make to his fellow citizens is to bring to

Mr. Cherniack, cont'd)...them a full knowledge, a pride and a respect for those factors, the culture, the language, the traditions of his forefathers which have made the man what he is today. The future of Manitoba and of Canada lies in our ability to become aware of each other's contribution to our society and thus be united in mutual respect and understanding, and I do not mean merely paying lip-service to this idea.

The people of this province have brought to it diverse and exciting cultures, beautiful traditions and proud and respectful history. These ethnic identifications must not be forgotten by their descendents. Rather than the melting-pot or blending together theory, we must endorse the theory of the symphony orchestra with instruments of all types, sizes and sounds combining together to make a beautiful co-ordinated musical story; or the theory of the beautiful tapestry which is made up of threads of different colours and textures which may be meaningless in themselves, but combined together in a skilled fashion, forecast an important vision of the future.

We must recognize therefore that a knowledge, respect and love of each for his own background is of little use unless he can share it with his neighbours. This we have not yet accomplished and we are not yet a community of mutual interests and mutual understanding and mutual respect. It is only by living together in a common endeavour that we will be able to acquire this feeling of mutual interest and we can only lay the background for this in the lives of our children.

We have a long way to go in our educational methods, but I am convinced that since education is the preparation for life in adult state, we must work together to build and strengthen our educational system so that it will make it possible for us to share with each other the unique contribution that we can make based on a knowledge of the background of our own people.

This year, my father is the Honorary Chairman of the 50th Anniversary Celebration of the establishment of the Jewish parochial school in Winnipeg. At the time this school was founded, my parents and their friends, whose financial resources were limited, knew no bounds to their great enthusiasm for the values which might be gained by giving to their children the best possible and intensive education of a general nature, and particularly of the language, the tradition and the cultural background of the Jewish people.

Thus it was that, from age 4, I commenced attending kindergarten and it was not until I graduated to Grade V that I left the environment of the parochial Jewish school to step into the public school system. From Grade V right to the end of first year University, I attended evening and weekend classes in the parochial school, five days of 2 hours each per week. By the time I graduated from this school I had a knowledge of the cultural, traditional and historic background of the Jewish people which I believe has stood me in very good stead in all facets of my life. My parents sacrificed a great deal of time and money in the interests of the school and I certainly gave up a great deal of the time which I might otherwise have used for extra curricular activities, sports and other very important hobbies.

I believe that I gained much more than I lost by devoting my time to these educational pursuits but I was in danger, and I still am in danger of losing something more, and that is the close contact with my fellow citizens who are not Jewish. Until I entered the public school in Grade V, I had associated with Jews only. I would guess that almost half of the students in my classes in public school were Jewish, and for whatever reason one can give, I never acquired any non-Jewish friends with whom to meet after school hours. This may have been influenced by the fact that I attended the parochial school most of the evening after public school.

Nevertheless, in the public school itself, I shared at least my educational experience with the children of the very many peoples that made up the Winnipeg's North-end of that time. Thus I find, that having gained what I consider to be an integral part of my make-up from the parochial school environment, I am undesirous of giving it up. At the same time, I am faced with the apparent contradiction of supporting the public school to the exclusion and in opposition to any extension in private day schools in this province. There are no clear-cut rights or wrongs in this situation and one must therefore be prepared to make concessions and to compromise in order to achieve what one feels is the very best solution to a vexatious problem. I do not look to conciliate differing points of view, but rather hope that out of a unified motive shared by all to build a brighter future for all our children, we will bring about an educational system which will unite and not divide; which will encourage respect for differences not mockery; love not fear; and

(Mr. Cherniack, cont'd)...which will colour and influence mutual understanding based on knowledge and experience, not distrust based on ignorance.

I have seen the Jewish parochial school system expand and increase and take in more and more of the Jewish youth of Winnipeg and take up more and more of its time to the extent that the school which I used to attend and which ended its day school program in Grade IV in my time, now continues on through to Grade VIII, and another and a larger school system, namely the religious Jewish school, now provides classes from kindergarten through high school into university which are separate and apart from the public school system.

Today out of an estimated 2,300 Jewish children between the ages of 6 and 13 in Greater Winnipeg, 2,000 receive some form of Jewish education but over 900 are parochial school students. I question what I see is taking place in our Jewish community in that I feel that the desirable services offered in the past may become expanded to the extent that many Jewish students may never share any part of their growth experience with Canadians who are not of Jewish descent. I hope that we will never have to choose between the potential extreme of one lukewarm, unimaginative, colourless but united people in this province and colourful, educated, ghettoized groups who have learned to look on each other as strangers, whose ways are foreign to them and whose backgrounds are unacceptable and suspicious.

I have used these terms in their harshest sense to point up that it might become realistic in the description of a parochialized school system and a parochialized social and economic system which might well follow. I have heard some Catholics speak of Orangemen and some Irish Protestants speak of Dogans in the same tone of voice and with the same inflections as I have heard some Christians speak of Jews and some Jews speak of Gentiles, and this tone of voice and this inflection puts fear in my heart. I am still too deeply conscious of the planned deliberate massacre of six million Jews in my lifetime, whose memory Jews of the world honoured only this last week.

I am also deeply conscious of the anti-semitic pamphlets which are being delivered to Canadian homes today and so I must reconcile my own thoughts, and that is, that the ideal public school system is potentially the only educational system which can be developed to offer to the children of this province those values of understanding and of mutual respect which permit freedom of association, freedom of belief, freedom of speech and freedom of religion in a manner which can unite all of our children of all backgrounds, faiths, colours, accents, inflections and gestures into a symphony or a tapestry made up of citizens who will work together to build our country and to make our contribution to a healthier society.

I have no particular faith in the feasibility of the shared services program offered in this Resolution. I believe it to be only a compromise to appease the conscience of those who think that minorities are being discriminated against and a compromise to appease the demands of those who claim discrimination. I have looked into the history of the Manitoba school question and I am not prepared to state unequivocally that the preamble to the Resolution is historically correct. I do however believe that the statements enunciated as three general principles in the resolution are morally correct; namely, the separation of Church and State, the use of public funds for a single public school system, and the right to maintain private schools supported by private funds. I believe that if we accomplish nothing more in approving this resolution we will, for history in the future, indicate our moral acceptance of these three principles and thus I will vote in favour of the Resolution.

I would have liked to add as a fourth principle the statement which appears in the final clause of the preamble to the effect that shared services could only be acceptable if they are provided without detriment to the public school. This fourth principle would prove shared services unworkable in my opinion, but it is morally acceptable to me. I believe that to the extent that any of the shared services would relieve the private school from a cost burden, it would make it possible for the private day school to provide more of its separate services, to draw more pupils away from the public school, and thus would automatically prove to be detrimental to the public school.

We must remember that a public school system of educational value could not be maintained if large and important segments of the community were not included in it. The Supreme Court of the United States of America has made it clear that giving to Negro students the finest of physical plants with the best of teachers in a segregated system does not give them an equal

(Mr. Cherniack, cont'd)...opportunity to learn, simply because they are not learning alongside of other members of the community. Thus if we were to add the three principles which were enunciated in the resolution of the Honourable the First Minister, we would find that taken together this principle of no harm to the public schools, they exclude any form of aid to private day schools including shared services.

And now, Madam Speaker, having admitted the apparent contradiction, I must reconcile what I have said about the positive values of the private schools with what I have said about the need for the paramount recognition of the public school system. I do not find it easy, and yet I believe I was right in both attitudes and that they are no more in contradiction than is our life in our civilization today and in the lives of all people who reject the status quo in the hope and the expectation that they can work and build together for the improvements in the attitude of peoples to each other.

The continuance of the private school system as it has been up to now has proven to be within the financial and physical capabilities of the peoples of Manitoba. There are many who complain about the unfair distribution of tax revenues and there are many who complain about the unfair distribution of tax loads. All are right, but history has always shown that to those to whom some matters are important, the means of accomplishment become available. My parents are not the only people in this province who have sacrificed in order to provide for their children the type of education which they felt desirable. Out of this sacrifice alone there arose a strong recognition of the value for that for which they were sacrificing.

If, however, there were no sacrifice involved and the private day school system would have grown to the extent that all Ukrainian Catholics would attend Ukrainian Catholic schools, and all Jews would attend only Jewish schools, and all French Catholics would attend French Catholic schools, and all Anglicans would attend Anglican schools, and all Greek Orthodox Ukrainians would attend Greek Orthodox schools, and all Communists would attend Communist schools -- and I've only scratched the surface -- then although we all would know a great deal of our own particular backgrounds, we would know nothing about the stranger who attended another school, and that is what disturbs me. I do not wish to suppress existing private day schools. I recognize the contribution they have and can make to society, but I do not want state funds to be used to help take children out of our public school system to put them into private schools. So I say that private schools, having proven their values, must also recognize their drawbacks and themselves impose restraint on their growth ambitions, and I must say that the future of Manitoba must not include any form of government aid for the expansion of private day schools.

I would like to think that our educational system could be improved to the extent where within the public school system itself, it could provide its pupils not only with the attitude, the truth and the knowledge which it is today imparting, but in addition give to the children an understanding of and respect for the religions of all the peoples who make up our society, and an understanding of and respect for the cultural, historical and traditional backgrounds of these same people.

I would like to think that it were possible that our public school system would provide facilities after regular school hours for private ancillary schools to teach the students the languages of their own forefathers; and even more important than the languages, the history, the tradition and the culture of their own people. And yet if the public school facilities are used in this way, all students are still members of the same public school and meet together during the school day in the common interest of furthering their education. This may be a dream but it is one for which I would like to feel that I would have company in attempting to make of it a reality. To the extent that a shared services program will not be a thin edge for the wedge of anyone who wishes aid to private schools, it occurs to me that it may yet prove to be the thin edge for the wedge of an expanded program of our public educational institution which will give full recognition to the value of our pluralistic society. And for this reason, too, I will vote for the resolution.

Madam Speaker, we have a long way to go in this province, and indeed in this world, in improving the lot of our fellow man, and only by building together and working together and growing up together can we hope to acquire the love and understanding for each other which is essential in the creation of a climate of peace and understanding in this province, in this country

(Mr. Cherniack, cont'd)...and in this world.

MR. CAMPBELL: Madam Speaker, my own researches indicate to me that this is my 51st session in this Legislative Assembly. Now to those who are aware of the fact that I was first elected in 1922 will think that the school services that I shared with a lot of people of my generation did not instruct me very well in mathematics when I make that statement, but when I recall to you the number of special sessions that we have held during the time of the 41 actual sessions, regular sessions, I think that it will be found that that is a correct statement.

I think I would be equally accurate if I recounted that in that time I could enumerate on the fingers of my two hands the number of times that I have read a prepared statement. I have read them only on those occasions when I had the responsibility from the other side of the House of announcing a government policy, and on those occasions I wanted to be certain that no slip, or no mischance of a term or word would be capable of great misunderstanding. Today I am not announcing a government policy; I am not announcing a party policy; I am speaking entirely for myself, but I offer no apologies for the fact that once again I shall depart from my usual custom and read these remarks because I consider this to be a matter of great consequence and one where once again I would not want any slip of the tongue to be capable of misinterpretation.

Madam Speaker, I have several reservations regarding this proposed resolution, and will mention a few of them. First, I maintain that on the basis of both principle and practice, it is the duty of the government to decide on policy in a matter as important as this rather than to ask a committee to develop it for them.

Second, I fear that the vacillation of the government in first promising and then failing to accept this responsibility to declare a firm policy has encouraged this question to again become a political issue. The government more than four years ago stated in the Speech from the Throne, and here I quote: "My government has received a final and completed report of the Manitoba Royal Commission on Education and desires to acknowledge the faithful discharge of their duties by the members of the Commission. The report makes a number of recommendations for education in Manitoba. My government is studying the extent to which, and the ways and means by which the recommendations of the Commission might be implemented in the public interest, and policy on all these matters will be announced in due course." The inclusion of this statement in the outline of the government's program for 1960 was accepted by the Liberal Party in the House as an undertaking that legislation dealing with aid to private schools would be introduced at that session.

Speaking two days later I said, and now I quote: "When the Speech from the Throne tells us" -- and I want to get the exact words in this regard and I'm quoting now -- "My government is studying the extent to which, and the ways and means by which the recommendations of the Commission might be implemented in the public interest, and policy on all these matters will be announced in due course, I am sure that most of us in this Chamber thought immediately of public aid to private schools as one of the main recommendations referred to. I am prepared to take at face value the statement that the government is studying this recommendation carefully and will announce its policy in due course. I will therefore reserve further comment on it until the legislation appears, but in the meantime I would suggest that the importance of this question emphasizes the need for it being considered in this House on the very highest plane and with our greatest degree of statesmanship. I think that is the position that not only I personally but my group will take now and continue to take as the debate proceeds."

You will note, Madam Speaker, that four years ago this House and the public were led to believe that government policy on this question would soon be announced. My colleagues and I agreed to defer further comment until the legislation appeared, taking it for granted that it would be introduced at that session. Four years have elapsed. Is it any wonder that the situation has become acute in the interval, making it more difficult for some of us to discuss this question on the non-partisan basis and high plane which we had pledged ourselves to do. This is my reason for saying that by its delay the government has encouraged this question to become a political issue. This we should all still try to avoid, yet four years later there is still no policy except of further shelving of responsibility, this time by invoking a committee study. If government spokesmen suggest that the so-called shared services is a policy, I must point out that this is not a new program. Arrangements of this kind have already been in effect

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd) . . . on a voluntary basis and are easily capable of extension.

Third, on principle, I strongly protest the proposal of the Resolution that while members of the House are being asked to serve on this Committee, they are told in advance that certain vital questions are not to be open for discussion. My objection in this regard has been strengthened by recent press reports that the Premier, while attempting to limit the committee's area of investigation, is at the same time publicly discussing those very topics which even under the restricted terms of the resolution are the responsibility of the committee.

Madam Speaker, I am now going to read from the motion of the Honourable the First Minister paragraph one of the instructions to the committee, and this is a quote from the Orders of the Day which I hold in my hand: "And be it further resolved that without limiting the generality of the foregoing the Committee shall consider: 1. The way in which existing private schools may be accredited for shared services and, without interfering with present rights in respect of new private schools or the attendance of pupils thereat, the conditions under which any new private schools may be accredited for shared services at the public schools, taking into account those limitations necessary to assure the integrity of the public school system itself."

These are specific directions to the committee. Several vital questions are not to be discussed by the committee, but regarding these, at least the members of this committee are to have a free hand, so says the motion. But are they? Madam Speaker, here I read from the Free Press of Thursday, March 26th, and I have the clipping before me -- Thursday, March 26, 1964. "Premier Duff Roblin said Wednesday his shared services plan would be limited mainly to private and parochial schools in Greater Winnipeg and Brandon. Speaking to a meeting of Winnipeg teachers, Mr. Roblin said his shared services plan, if passed by the Legislature, would not be available to all private schools, particularly new ones springing up in rural Manitoba. He said the government will watch closely any increase in the number of private schools brought about by the shared services plan. The plan will offer private and parochial school students the use of public school facilities. It is natural in the rural areas that we will have to limit accreditation for new private schools in the use of shared services said the Premier." -- Then this part was in quotes -- "namely the shared services plan will be limited to private and parochial schools in Greater Winnipeg and Brandon. There will not be many private schools in the rural areas that will be included in the plan, said Mr. Roblin." I ask the question, Madam Speaker, do these observations not relate directly to one of the main areas of study assigned to the committee? By the terms of reference the committee is also to consider -- and here I am reading paragraph three of the instructions to the Committee -- "The way in which the public schools may obtain provincial grants for shared services provided thereat."

Now I'll read again from the same Free Press article. "The Premier also told the teachers he had no doubt the nine man committee to be appointed to look into the shared services plan will consider increasing government grants to school districts which are forced to expand building due to the shared services plan." Apparently the government's mind is already made up on these matters which it is referring to the committee. If so, what is left to the committee?

My fourth main objection to the resolution arises from my belief that clause one of paragraph one, namely, "The separation of Church and State as that expression is understood in Manitoba" is indefinite and indeterminate. In my opinion, the phrase "as that expression is understood in Manitoba" is meaningless, because there can be many different understandings by citizens of our province as to the definition of separation of Church and State. My own understanding of the term is that in this country and in this province we have no established religion and no state church.

Fifth, with regard to clauses 2 and 3 of paragraph one, namely, "the dedication of public funds to the support of a single public school system open to all children," and "the freedom to maintain private schools, supported by private funds," I am convinced that the underlying principle of these expressions cannot be assured if the so-called shared services plan is implemented. It seems obvious to me that to the extent that shared services are used or useful, some public funds must of necessity aid some private schools.

In this connection it appears to me that the language of clauses 2 and 3 is intended to indicate that all public funds now go to public schools and that private schools are supported by private funds alone. This is not the case. Private schools already receive some public support

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd)...through their exemption from certain taxes and through some of their students attending classes at various public schools. I don't criticize this fact or these arrangements and I am aware that the aid so received is a very small part of their total financial burden. I remind the House of them only to keep the records straight and to show that the principles enunciated in clauses 2 and 3 have not, as suggested, been held to be inviolable. In my opinion, the arrangement just referred to by which it has been found mutually beneficial to accommodate many private school students in the public schools of Winnipeg contradicts the motion statement that "a child lawfully enrolled in a private school is at present entitled to none of the services offered by his public school, while if there enrolled and attending he would be entitled to all of them."

Now, Madam Speaker, like my honourable friend from St. John's, we must at this time decide upon alternatives however. My remarks up to this point would indicate considerable criticism of the Motion and an absence of support from it. I am honestly critical of the motion itself, and even more so of the lack of leadership by the government which sponsors it, but, Madam Speaker, having said that, I am compelled to admit that the solution to the question is not easy to find. I think, nevertheless, it is still the responsibility of the administration to govern and that means deciding on a policy, recommending it to the House, and standing or falling on the issue. To do otherwise on a matter of this importance is in my opinion a dereliction of duty. However, we are faced with the position that this is the method the government has chosen and we have to recognize that they are able to ensure that the Motion is passed. Under these circumstances, what stand should be taken?

My view is that having honestly stated my misgivings regarding the procedure in the Motion, I can best avoid any appearance of a political approach by supporting the formation of the committee. In addition to thus maintaining a non-partisan stand, I am optimistic enough to hope that the members of this House, meeting together and with the interested public, can still do so with goodwill and an honest desire to accomplish something of value with respect to this vexed question.

In saying this, I must make a qualification. Holding the views I do, if I were asked to serve on this committee I would do so only on the definite understanding that in striving conscientiously to make my best possible contribution toward a solution of this problem, I would be unwilling to be hampered by pre-determined opinions or conclusions. It would have to be understood that I would not be accepting the validity of those portions of the preamble which I have questioned, or be bound by limits on the area of investigation. I am realist enough to expect that a final solution will not result from the committee's deliberations or government action based thereon, but I am idealist enough to hope that through a thorough discussion of varying points of view, some progress and a much better understanding can be achieved.

MR. LAURENT DESJARDINS (St. Boniface): Madam Speaker, let it be known to members of this House, to the electorate of Manitoba, and to the people of Canada at large, that the government's resolution asking for a committee to study its shared services plan marks its definite rejection of the right of the minorities in this province to whatever direct aid government can give them, consonant with the maintenance of the public school system, to meet the obligation which they, as parents have, to see to the education of their children.

Specifically, this Resolution denies the right which I, a Christian father, have to whatever share in public money is necessary in order that my children be given an education which will, I believe, better prepare them for good citizenship in time and in eternity. Because this resolution prescribes principles to govern the recommendations of the select committee which in effect deny me rights that God has given to me, I as a Christian, in conscience will vote against this resolution.

With respect to the shared services plan, I would read into the record a statement made in a letter to me by Msgr. Associated Secretary of the National Catholic Education Association, Washington, D. C., and I quote: "Generally speaking, shared time represents an administrative monstrosity if considered on a broad scale. Public school administrators here in the States stand aghast at the difficulties posed by the plan. From the reaction of administrators at a recent AASA meeting in Atlantic City, I would say that amongst the ranks of administrators there will be complete opposition. I believe that both in Canada and here in the States it should be insisted that shared time is not offering anyone anything. It is only giving to

(Mr. Desjardins, cont'd)... people that for which they are paying. It seems to me that your government is raising quite a smoke-screen with its shared time plan. Perhaps it should be reminded that the articles of UNESCO, to which I believe Canada is a signatory, pledged the preservation of parental rights in choosing the kind of education desired for a child. Finally, I do not think it can be said too often that Christian philosophy of education envisions an integrated curriculum. Shared time is a serious compromise to this philosophy. Certainly in a democracy, citizens should be able to find a way of preserving freedom in education without compromising the conscience of the people."

The MacFarlane Royal Commission thought so too and unanimously recommended a way. This government, to its eternal shame callously in the name of principle which no one, not one of its members has defended, separation of church and state, has rejected without argument the recommendations of that commission and offers to a very large minority of good people in this province a plan which in fact will fit them in second-class citizenship.

As a Christian, I say to the government, your plan does not help me to meet the obligations which I have before God to see to the Christian education of my children, and I reject the resolution which asks this House for a committee to study it. As the members of the committee would be required to adhere to principles that I consider unjust, it would be impossible for me to sit on this committee.

Madam Speaker, for the last four years I have fought for what I consider a fair cause. I have done this in all sincerity. I give you my word, with God as my witness, that at no time did I try to play politics when discussing the Manitoba school question. Lately, I've gone over all the speeches that I delivered in this House and out of this House. I have tried to treat the subject firmly but with dignity and I still believe that this has been the general tone of my speech. It is true that a few times I was drawn into undignified exchanges by hecklers. This I regret because it had nothing to do with my carefully prepared speeches and did not help my cause. Because of these asides, because of my type of personality, because of my emotional nature and my loud voice, and also because the meaning of my words did not always interest the members of the press as much as my exchanges with the hecklers, I have been accused by some members of being a fanatic and an extremist. This is most unfair as I consider myself anything but a fanatic or an extremist. But this is the price I have to pay for becoming a politician.

Madam Speaker, I believe in this cause. This is the only reason why I accepted to contest the seat in this Legislature. I am only sorry that I wasn't successful and that I could not do more to help promote justice and freedom in our province.

Since 1961 I have spoken on this question every year. Today marks the fourth time in this session that I speak on the subject. At no time did I belittle those who oppose state aid. I tried to explain my position, my feelings, my reasons. I brought in two or three different proposals. I made an appeal to the consciences, honesty and sincerity of the members of this House.

Twice in my speeches I was harsh, once in 1962 when I accused the government of lack of leadership, and this year when I rejected the Premier's statement which negated principles that many people of Manitoba believe in, and this, without proper debate. Other than these two incidents on a couple of instances I insisted strongly on obtaining answers from the First Minister or the Minister of Education to my questions on the subject, questions that were always ignored. But, Madam Speaker, I wish to underline the fact that my battle has never been with those who oppose my stand but rather with a government which refused to show leadership and shirked its responsibility, a government that has used this important question to play politics, a government that now negates principles without allowing debate.

I've always tried to make my position clear, Madam Speaker. Let me quote the opening paragraph of a speech I made last year in this House, and I quote from Page 1464 of Hansard: "I have learned that while speaking on this subject, two different points should be discussed separately: One point is the principle involved in state aid for private schools. It is in studying this point especially that we should be tolerant and free of all prejudice. Our main approach to the subject should not be as Protestant, Catholic or Jew; as a Liberal, Conservative, NDP or Social Credit; as Christian or Atheist, but rather as free men living in a free world and believing in the freedom of the individual.

(Mr. Desjardins, cont'd)...

"Then of course there is a second point: the lack of leadership of the government that has received the unanimous report from a Royal Commission four years ago, and has yet to act on its recommendation. It is important not only for the members of this House, but mostly for the reporters that I give the following explanation at this time, and I think these gentlemen of the press and radio should set the record straight. In the past, the impression has been left with many that I was bitterly opposed to all those who did not agree with me. This is completely false. I have always recognized the right of everyone to make up his or her own mind. But it is true that I've had little patience and that I've criticized those whose duty it is to decide one way or another -- but to decide -- and who have delayed while thousands of Manitobans wait for the promised decision."

If by criticizing a government that lacks leadership and that plays politics one is considered to be an extremist, well then let the members of this House as well as the members of the press accuse me of being or insinuate that I am an extremist. But, Madam Speaker, I consider it to be my right as well as my duty in this democratic country to point out the weaknesses of the government. The government tells the opponents of state aid nothing will be done, and then outside of this House will tell those who favour state aid, "Be patient, this is only a start."

Madam Speaker, when introducing his motion the First Minister said, and I quote from Page 1142 of Hansard: "This makes it abundantly clear that it is not proposed to alter the basis of present public education nor is it proposed to re-open the old Manitoba school question. To do this would in our opinion require the sanction of a general election or some other political determination." And further on in the same day -- in the same speech: "Shared services therefore are not in any way related to the proposals contained in Chapter 11 of the MacFarlane Royal Commission. Private schools therefore will not receive public funds."

It has been made clear that this proposed shared services plan has nothing to do with state aid, but I was not allowed to bring in a motion asking for recognition of the principle of state aid as long as it was not harmful to the public school system. Madam Speaker, I was denied my rights in this House and I protest this strongly. My motion was some other political determination.

Madam Speaker, I am most disappointed in the turn of events. I felt with the proper leadership, with courage, the government and the members of this House had an opportunity to eradicate prejudices to unite the people of Manitoba, to rectify an injustice of 70 years. Unfortunately, this was not done. In fact there is a danger that this motion could only develop breeding grounds for more prejudices. But, Madam Speaker, all might not be lost. The majority of those advocating state aid, regardless of their religion, are more united than ever before. It is clear, it is now clear that very little can be expected from the elected representatives. They are too busy being pulse-takers. I do not intend to continue with that in the government, and I only repeat what I said outside of this House, that the politicians should be ignored; that the people of good will in this province should study this question, should discuss it amongst themselves on even ground and try to arrive at a fair solution.

Madam Speaker, I still have confidence in the people of Manitoba. The amendment to The Lord's Day Act brought in by the government at this session is the best example of a complete reversal by some members when they realized that public opinion was against them. Madam Speaker, it might take a few years, but I am confident that the Manitoba school question will one day be settled fairly and that then all Manitobans will be truly united in a spirit of brotherhood.

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

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

MR. ROBLIN: Madam Speaker, I think we should now return to the Committee of Supply and accordingly, I move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, that Madam Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a committee to consider of the supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

Madam Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply with the Honourable Member for St. Matthews in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Department IX - 1. Administration, passed

MR. LYON: here to make before we embark on an item-to-item consideration of the departmental estimates. I would like to point out a few of the highlights in addition to the recreational highlights that I mentioned the last evening of debate -- a few of the highlights that are contained in the estimates presently before us.

First of all there will be an item of expenditure to look after a new program of Conservation Education. This, Mr. Chairman, is one of the most important programs with long-term benefits which we intend to set up. This section, briefly will be asked to design and carry out a program to inform the public about the province's natural resources; about the management of these resources; about the problems that arise in resource management; and about the conflicts that arise when you have to allocate, as between competing people either by government action or by the rules of the market place, some of these resources. The section that we propose to set up will consist of about four people, and among other things its aim will be to enlarge the understanding of people of Manitoba of the factors that encourage or inhibit the best use of resources. It will explain to people how they can best make use of the natural resources of this province. We hope that it will also create an interest in resource use in the minds of all of our citizens so that they can better appreciate the resources of the province, both those that provide direct economic benefits and those that provide aesthetic and recreation benefits to all of us. This section will also work closely with the Department's field staff, encouraging and helping it to take a more active role with communities in Manitoba, and with young people's groups in explaining something of our resources, their management policies and the importance of resources to us.

Mr. Chairman, perhaps the main job of the Conservation Education section will be to carry on extension-like activities among some of our various resources users. The COMEF Report recommended a more skilled and competent corps of commercial fishermen as a partial solution to the fishing problem. This can only be brought about by education and the job will be undertaken in part by the Conservation Education section as a form of fishermen's extension-work. You will appreciate that this is a major task, largely because the fishermen are scattered throughout the province in small groups and they are hard to reach.

The same, of course, is true of wild fur trappers, and here again the Conservation Education section will carry out resource extension work to augment the more limited program of trapper education that we are now conducting through the north. The necessity for some form of educational extension work with other resource users, such as forest operators and fur ranchers, is also evident, and it is our intention to have the Conservation Education section do this work whenever and wherever it is necessary. In brief, the Conservation Education section will help to get necessary technical and semi-technical material on resource use and new resource development technology to the resource users in Manitoba. The Conservation Education service will also distribute scientifically accurate popular material on resource management. This will be the kind of material that a responsible public can understand and use as it considers its own role in renewable resource management and use.

Secondly, Mr. Chairman, I should like to mention another new project that we are undertaking involving rough fish on Lake Winnipeg. Here we plan to build and operate a trawler that will be used primarily to catch rough fish with trawl nets. Experiments carried out in 1962 tested specially-designed mid-water and bottom trawls on Lake Winnipeg. These experiments are now going to be expanded with the use of a proper trawler boat. An analysis of our catch statistics justifies this expenditure in our fight against rough fish. We believe that removal of rough fish will help restore the balance in fish populations, thereby increasing the abundance of more valuable fish. At the same time the rough fish may provide good-quality, low-cost food for fur ranchers in Manitoba.

Some will recall, Mr. Chairman, that at the last session of the Legislature the possibility was discussed of establishing a rough fish processing plant and the general question of rough fish removal from the lakes. Since that time a start has been made in this field. The department has built a plant at Matheson Island and we used it this winter and will be again using it this summer for the temporary storage of rough fish caught in our trap nets in the channel region of the lake. We are hopeful of securing assistance from the Federal Government under ARDA for the development of this plant to a much greater capacity and usefulness. The rough fish going through the

(Mr. Lyon cont'd) plant were sold to Manitoba fur ranchers, providing them with much-needed low-cost food. I should mention, Mr. Chairman, that this is at the present stage in the nature of a pilot program to determine the economic feasibility of utilization of rough fish for low-cost food and for perhaps other uses.

The third highlight that I should like to mention is that of a fish research station. One of the great problems facing all fisheries departments or branches everywhere is the difficulty of getting good, up-to-date, accurate information. In Manitoba we have a good staff of biologists working on this problem and we plan this year to start a three-year program for the development of a Fish Research and Culture Station at Grand Rapids. This station will be located probably near the Hydro power plant and will provide a central base for scientists working on Lake Winnipeg, Lake Winnipegosis and the Forebay lakes. The development of this research base will foster more fisheries research by the University of Manitoba, by making good facilities available for graduate students. A good water supply is assured at this site for any fish hatchery activities that might be deemed advisable in years ahead. About three-quarters of the present commercial fish production in Manitoba is caught within a hundred-mile radius of Grand Rapids. This makes the area a good central place for our research station in the centre of our production area.

New Parks staff: Elsewhere in the estimates, Mr. Chairman, you will notice there is an increase in our parks staff appropriation. The need for trained and experienced parks people becomes more acute as the pressures on existing parks increase, as I mentioned the other evening. This new staff will permit us to do more detailed planning for our future parks to ensure the wisest and the best expenditure of money, and at the same time help us provide recreational facilities in the right places for the most people. For example, parts of the Greater Winnipeg Floodway offer an interesting and challenging opportunity for the application of multiple land-use principles. We plan here to develop some of the banks of the floodway for recreational purposes. This will be a long-term project that may continue for ten to fifteen years, depending on the potential of the floodway as revealed in studies that we will carry on during the next few years. We think it will consist at this stage largely of reforestation of the banks with a large variety of deciduous and coniferous trees and flowering and fruit-bearing trees, shrubs and bushes. These trees and shrubs will provide new habitat for wildlife, particularly birds, which in themselves are a recreational attraction. The reforestation program will start this year on several sample plots where we will study the adaptability of the soil to support grass cover, tree and shrub growth. Members will appreciate, Mr. Chairman, that this is being started on a trial, or pilot basis because we have huge amounts of displaced soil which have never grown anything before, some of them coming from the bowels of the earth, or the bowels of the depths of the cuts in the floodway, and we must experiment and find out just what kinds of trees or shrubs or other bushes will grow properly on this newly turned up soil.

The reforested floodway banks will provide an area for nature trails as well as for picnicking and greenbelt enjoyment. Work will progress outward from the major road crossings so that the part of the floodway most easily accessible to the public will be the first undertaken. In this connection we plan to closely integrate the floodway greenbelt from Birds Hill to Lockport with the proposed Provincial Park at Birds Hill. The two will tie together in what we hope will be an effective and a useful manner. The floodway greenbelt program may be handled -- and this is only a possibility at this stage -- but it may be handled by a mobile prison rehabilitation camp, similar to the camps which are operating successfully at the present time in the Whiteshell and the Duck Mountain area.

Another program upon which some comments would be of assistance to the members, Mr. Chairman, is that of the Canso water bombers. Last year the department tried Canso water bombers on an experimental basis in forest fire fighting. The results were highly favourable and we plan to use Cansos again this year as a regular fire fighting tool.

There were about 100 more forest fires in Manitoba last year than in the previous year but we were able to keep the fires down considerably compared to earlier years. In 1962 the average fire burned 617 acres, but last year we were able to keep it down to an average of 195 acres per fire. During the most serious part of the fire season, humidities were a bit higher than they normally were and winds were a bit lighter than normal. This prevented the fires from spreading as rapidly as the usually do and immediately gave us a bit of an advantage in

(Mr. Lyon cont'd)..... fighting. A highly important factor, however, contributing to these much reduced losses for 1963 was the combining of the Canso water bomber and a helicopter for short-range transportation, in addition to the normal use of Manitoba Government Air Service float planes. By careful planning and the skillful use of these aircraft -- and here I give full marks to the officers of the Department who spent many hours doing the necessary planning and co-ordination to make this a success - we were able to get to fires before they spread. In many cases we were able to extinguish them by the use of a Canso water bomber, and in other cases by skillful use of the helicopter we were able to get men into the more difficult fires that couldn't be extinguished with the bomber but were able to be finished off by hand. This aircraft permitted us to drop men right at the scene of the fire. You will all appreciate, of course, that when we are restricted to using float equipped aircraft, we must let the men off at the nearest lake. Often this means that they have to walk four or five or six or ten miles through the bush, and those of you who have tramped through some of Manitoba's bush realize how time-consuming this can be. It is our plan to use Cansos and helicopters again this coming year.

Another item for your consideration is an appropriation for providing of more Conservation Officers in Manitoba. Throughout the province, the job of looking after the resources and helping our citizens who want to use them falls on the shoulders of the conservation officer in the field. Members of the House, Mr. Chairman, have often commented on the good work and the cordial manner of these men, and I want to add my voice now to compliment them on the job that they do in day-to-day field management of the renewable resources of Manitoba. It is obvious, however, that as the number of Manitobans using our resources increase, so does the job that these men must perform. We are adding to their number this year so that the quality of their service does not deteriorate by having to spread them too thin over too broad an area.

In all of these programs we have aimed at improving the climate for progress, at making Manitoba a good place for investment money. Our new resource legislation, last year's Wildlife Act, this year's Forest Act, for example, have in common the objective of offering the kind of conditions that investors need before they will spend their money here in Manitoba. It is important that developers be assured of security of tenure so that they can safely invest money on land improvements or other facilities or equipment needed to make our resource production industries modern and competitive.

In the case of the Wildlife Act, we have moved forward by trying to ensure that we have an ample stock of wildlife for all our citizens to use and to enjoy. You will recall, Mr. Chairman, that the Wildlife Act passed at the last session, permitted us to establish Wildlife Management Areas. These are select pieces of wildlife habitat where by careful management and control we can maintain a good production of wildlife. In these management areas we can, if necessary, control the harvest, and also if necessary, we can plant and cultivate certain crops and thereby guarantee a supply of winter food for wildlife. As you know, I am sure, it's the winter food supply and not the summer supply that is generally the limiting factor of wildlife populations. The secret to good wildlife populations is adequate habitat. If the animals have enough food, shelter and cover, they will generally reproduce in satisfactory numbers to allow us to harvest a crop every year.

One of the last great marshes in North America lies immediately south of Lake Manitoba. The Delta Marsh has provided recreation for thousands of Manitobans over the years. Hunters and naturalists alike agree on the importance of this area. In the months just passed the government has negotiated for the purchase of just over 3,600 acres of the Bain estate, right on the lake front at Delta, and in addition, for the Grant Lake property which is found between the lakes. The Government have bought these two properties and we now have a committee at work on how best to develop and manage the Delta marsh, including the Bain land. This committee includes government specialists, people from the University of Manitoba, and of course, people from the Delta Waterfowl Research Station. Our plans are not yet complete but we hope before too long to have a management program ready for this area. We have already started a study of the effects of carp on a duck marsh, and the findings of this study when it is completed will be extremely useful to us.

The challenge facing us, of course, is to make sure that enough land is maintained in a

(Mr. Lyon cont'd) desirable state for wildlife habitat. As the demands for land increase throughout Manitoba and elsewhere this challenge will be harder and harder to meet. It is for this reason that we have pursued the acquiring of Wildlife Management Area land with some vigour during the past year. Such an area has now been established in the Saskeram district west of The Pas. The necessary land acquisition has been completed or nearly completed for additional areas in the Lauder and Langruth districts, in the Souris River bend south of Wawanesa and in southern Manitoba. As well as this our habitat biologists are now at work evaluating other possible management areas in the province. These have not been acquired but are under consideration. They include land near McCreary, land in the Brandon Hills area, in the Woodlands area, the Portage sandhills and the Souris sandhills, and certain sites in the Pembina River valley.

As you will recall at the last session of the Legislature, Mr. Chairman, it was announced that the government would retain a Hunter Safety Training Officer. This officer is now hard at work outlining the kind of program that might best reduce the number of firearm accidents in Manitoba. He has carried on discussions with the officials of the Manitoba Federation of Game and Fish Associations who have been most co-operative with us, both in the inquiry that led to the appointment of the safety officer and in the work that he has done. Both the establishment of Wildlife Management Areas and the work of the Hunter Safety Training Officer have a place in the overall development program of the department.

Our total aim is to make Manitoba a place of progress, a good place in which to work and a good place in which to live. Recreation plays an important role in building a community climate that appeals to people. Outdoor recreation, including hunting, is of increasing importance here in Manitoba. Our program provides for a good supply of wildlife and the Hunter Safety Training Officer's work will centre on how best we can make this province a safer place for hunters and other citizens alike.

A new policy for the leasing and rental of hay and grazing rights on Crown lands was announced to the Legislature last session. This matter was discussed thoroughly in the House and since then it has been discussed at a host of meetings throughout the parts of Manitoba where it will have an effect. Meetings were held in Winnipeg with the major agricultural organizations, and in the country we have met with the farmers and ranchers themselves who lease this land from us. The new leases started going out on the 1st of January, and while, as one might expect with a program of this size, there have been complaints, there was a general acceptance of the program that was most encouraging to all who worked on it. All the grassland owned by the Crown that is commonly leased to farmers and ranchers was classified or valued as to the livestock carrying capacity since the policy was enunciated in the House last year. On the basis of carrying capacity, rentals are set for the leasing of the land to farmers. We all know that there will be some complaints about the classification. Wherever we have had a complaint about the carrying capacity set for a particular piece of land, we have assured the farmer or rancher concerned that we will review the classification on his lease later on this year. Something in the neighborhood of 850,000 acres of Crown grassland have been classified as to carrying capacity since the House last met. No one could expect that a job of this magnitude would be completed without some disagreements over classification. I am sure, however, that they will be worked out between our grassland specialists and the farmers and ranchers concerned.

At this point, however, Mr. Chairman, I want to emphasize to you that throughout the development and implementation of this new program we sought and we received the co-operation of the farm groups and of the farmers and ranchers themselves. This co-operation has been invaluable to us and I want to record publicly the Department's appreciation for it.

I said the new program has met with general acceptance. The last figures that I received on the April 2nd were that 1710 applications for leases have been received and of this number about 731 leases involving 208,917 acres have been issued so far. The remainder are in the process of being completed at the present time. In most cases the lessees have asked for five-year leases, on what is averaging out at about 300 acres per farmer or rancher. These long-term leases are another expression of our program to improve the climate for investment in the field of natural resource production. A farmer is not much inclined to spend money on corral or fence building or pasture improvement when his tenure on the land is limited by a

(Mr. Lyon con'td) one-year permit. The new long-term leases encourage farmers to improve the yield and value of the Crown land which they rent, and thereby get a greater return from their use of it.

Still in the realm of land use, I am happy to report to the House about a meeting of major significance that was held in Manitoba in January. At that time the Department of Mines and Resources played host to some 80 land-use experts from the three prairie provinces, Ontario and the Federal Government. Somebody estimated that two-thirds of all of the people knowledgeable about land use and land capability in Canada were at this three-day seminar. The purpose of the seminar was to try to develop a base for the setting up of a land capability inventory that would serve the land management purpose of the provinces and the broader land information needs of the Federal Government. Officials of the Department tell me that real progress was made at this seminar and that steps are now continuing to develop this land study further. It will not be a one or two year project, as I am sure you know. It may take many years to complete but it is important that a start be made now. I hope to report to you further in this program on the years that lie ahead.

At the same time as feasibility studies and discussions are being held for this overall program, we are taking steps in Manitoba to start a study of land use, capability and potential that will enable us to manage our Crown lands with more knowledge and understanding. This Department is heading up an inter-departmental team that will look into Crown land use and management in Manitoba. These two studies, that is the federal study and our provincial study of Manitoba are not in conflict with each other at all. Indeed, one complements the other. The overall scheme will provide better information of a broad nature. We hope to refine it further to the point where we can establish the priorities of use for our land down to the quarter section unit, and members will realize of course, that we are projecting our thinking ahead perhaps several years when we set such an ambitious goal. I am referring, of course, to Crown land which is used for agricultural purposes. It is our intention to develop in the years ahead, a plan that will permit the best use of Crown land and water throughout the province. Eventually it may recommend a fishing lodge over a fish processing station or vice versa, or a fur ranch on a northern lake. In any event it will be aimed at giving the developer and the investor a chance to spend his money on new ventures and facilities with some assurance that it will not be jeopardized by unplanned and haphazard construction of seriously conflicting enterprises.

As we look now at the great reaches of northern Manitoba and realize that the Crown controls something like 107 million acres of land, compared to the 17 million odd acres in the hands of private farmers, we may easily fall into the trap of not recognizing the dangers of conflict that certainly lie ahead of us. Experience throughout the United States and in Eastern Canada shows the great demands being made on Crown and State land. These pressures build up quickly because of an increasing population, more leisure time and better roads and travel facilities. Unless we plan now for the future use of our great natural resources of land and water in the now remote areas of Manitoba, we will one day wake up to find ourselves embroiled in serious conflicts between competing resource users. Sound planning is based on sound knowledge and our program for land use will start with the gathering of knowledge about the land. This part of the program is already underway in some parts of Manitoba under special agreements with the ARDA administration in Ottawa. In Manitoba, we are now conducting a land inventory in the Interlake area and other smaller select areas and a Soil Capability Inventory for Agriculture is also being carried out. In the next few years you will hear a great deal more about this overall program and I look forward to bringing you more details about it in the future.

Many of you will have seen the newspaper accounts of the first Federal-Provincial Fisheries Development Conference which was held in Ottawa in January. It was my pleasure, Mr. Chairman, to lead the Manitoba delegation to that conference and I am proud to say that Manitoba was the only province to include a good representation of fishermen right from the lakes in its delegation. We took, in our group Mr. Peter Bilenduka, the President of the Manitoba Federation of Fishermen, Mr. Dempsey Valgardson, Secretary of the Federation, and Chief Nelson Scribe of the Norway House Indian Band. We also included in our delegation Mr. George Phillips, the Acting President of the Prairie Fisheries Federation, as well as members of the staff.

(Mr. Lyon cont'd)

At that conference, the provinces and the federal government agreed that the fishing industry needed the same kind of federal assistance as the agricultural industry had received. I'm happy to say that the federal government agreed to develop the kinds of programs that would give the primary producers of this industry the same kind of help and assistance that farmers have benefitted from in years past. This House has long been concerned, Mr. Chairman, with the state of the commercial fishing industry of Manitoba, because that industry has been chronically ill. Long and serious talks have been held during the past year to try to resolve some of the problems facing this industry and as a result of those talks the three prairie provinces, together with the federal government and Ontario, have agreed to set up, and have indeed set up already, a study into the feasibility and the desirability of establishing a Regional Marketing Board for Inland Fisheries. This study group is already at work and held its first meeting in Winnipeg just a few weeks ago. When this study group was set up, it was decided to give it six months in which to make its study and to come up with a recommendation, and a further six months if necessary, to prepare any legislation needed to implement their recommendations. All of the governments concerned have allocated people to this study and work is now underway. I would expect that by this time next year, we will be able to discuss perhaps the findings of this study group and their recommendations.

In the field of non-renewable resources, the Department has carried out an active program to encourage new development, both in the mining field and in the oil industry. The value of mineral production in Manitoba last year reached an all-time high of \$171 million. Much of this increase, of course, comes from the International Nickel Company operation at Thompson. It's interesting to note that only 10 years ago the value of mineral production in Manitoba was \$25 1/2 million. We can expect a further increase in the value of metal production now that the Stall Lake Mine of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting is in operation. Oil production also showed an encouraging change last year when the effect of the waterflood process started to make itself evident. As you know, the waterflood process involves injecting water into 40 oil wells in a field. In addition to creating more pressure deep in the earth, the water has a flushing effect that helps move oil to within the influence of the remaining wells which pump it up. The waterflood doesn't make more oil, but it does improve the recovery of oil already there. In the north Virden Scallion Unit the waterflood process was used and the average daily production for the field increased as a result. In total it will make possible the recovery of some -- these are estimated figures -- some 30 million barrels not otherwise recoverable.

The COMEF study recommended that the Department undertake a vigorous campaign to encourage new and greater investment in the mineral field in Manitoba. We certainly approve of the idea that we should encourage investment in the province. We felt that the best way of starting this, however, was not by a publicity campaign but rather by developing, if we could, the kind of incentives that would most encourage the development companies to come into Manitoba. In an effort to find out what these incentives were, the Department asked the petroleum associations, both the Association that represents the big companies and the Association that represents the smaller independent companies, to tell us what they thought were the kind of incentives they would like to see to encourage development in Manitoba. Both these Associations were happy to co-operate and their suggestions to us are now being studied by our independent Oil Development Consultant and departmental officials. We are hopeful of useful results and we will take whatever action seems most advisable on the recommendations made by these two development groups and suggestions made by other interested parties as well.

We have also engaged the services of one of Canada's best-known oil geology survey firms to review all the oil findings and knowledge in the southwest section of the province and prepare a report on our prospects for further oil discovery in new areas and at greater depths than the relatively shallow Mississippian sands which have been the only real centre of oil interest so far in Manitoba. We are developing new contacts made last year with the oil industry in Calgary. We believe that person to person meetings of this kind will help to bring more interest into Manitoba oil and mining exploration activity.

For the first time in history, so we are told, the Department last year made direct visits to headquarters of companies interested in mining exploration in Canada and hopefully in Manitoba, and I propose, Mr. Chairman, to continue this kind of development promotion

(Mr. Lyon cont'd) which was started under the leadership of my predecessor, the Honourable the Minister of Health.

These few comments, Mr. Chairman, about the activities being carried on by the Department indicate, I think, the pace and direction of many kinds of technicians and professional people that we employ. Sometimes, however, we get caught up in the everyday activities. We don't take time to see how well we are doing with the human resources we have at hand. I'm happy to say, however, that in the Department of Mines during the late months of last year a study was made by the senior officials of the Department into best it could meet the needs arising from great new pressures being put on the Department in all the many fields over which it has jurisdiction. Hundreds of thousands of people are flocking to our parks and recreation areas. Hunting pressure is increasing throughout the province. Hundreds of thousands of acres of Crown land are being leased for grazing and hay production. All these things have put a burden on the structure of the organization, and in an effort to better meet the demands of re-organization has been carried out. The Department has been grouped into two divisions: Renewable Resources on the one hand, and Non-renewable Resources and Services on the other. Each of these two divisions is now being directed by an Assistant Deputy Minister who answers directly to the Deputy Minister of the Department. These two gentlemen will be known, I think to most members of the House, the two Assistant Deputy Ministers, Mr. Bill Schortinghuis, who has been for many years with the Department in that capacity and his new colleague as an Assistant Deputy Minister in charge of Non-Renewable Resources, Mr. Bert Gobert who was formerly in the Mines Branch.

Within these divisions, Mr. Chairman, the Forest Service has also been divided into three new branches. The planning and development of parks, which was formerly a function of the Forest Service, has now been separated and is carried out by the new Parks Branch under its own director Walter Danyluk. Similarly the whole complex field of Forest Management has been put under its Director, Mr. Webster, and the important field of Forest Protection has been separated and made into a branch of its own. These three branches together with the Lands Branch, the Wildlife Branch and the Fisheries Branch deal with Renewable Resources and report through an Assistant Deputy Minister to the Deputy. On the other side, the Non-renewable Resources and the Services Division includes the Mines Branch, which has seen such tremendous growth in recent years in the mining industry; the Survey Branch, a group of highly skilled professional surveyors on whose basic surveys of the province depends the accuracy of the whole Land Titles ownership system of the province; Manitoba Government Air Service which serves our forest fire protection activity and is responsible for some of the transportation facilities of the rest of the Department and other departments of government; and the Accounts Branch of the Department. It is our belief that this reorganization of the Department will lead better balance to its operation, will allow the senior officials to devote more time to policy and planning and less time perhaps to the kind of day-to-day paper work that so often catches us up and takes our time away from some of the more important things that we should be doing in the planning and development department.

These events have all happened and I would now like to turn for a few minutes to some of the things that lie ahead of us that are equally important and exciting. You've already given second reading to the new Forestry Act for Manitoba. This Act will modernize our approach to forest management in the province, and above all, it will permit us to give developers and investors in the forest industry the kind of tenure arrangements that they need in order to invest their money in new woods industry developments. These arrangements were urged on us in the COMEF Report and in discussions with forest operators in Manitoba. The new Act will permit us to negotiate on long-term supply areas and other important matters with developers. This of course is a very important step in letting us develop the kinds of conditions that we need to encourage investment and full use of our forest resources. There is a general view among the people who have recommended this course of action, and a view that I share, that these new policies will encourage a greater forest industry in Manitoba. As in our land lease policy, in our wildlife policy, we are trying here to improve our climate for progress. To some extent this progress depends on resource development. We think our new policies will enhance investment opportunities, encourage new resource-based industries and result in a more rational and productive use of our resources. I am sure that we all agree that this is a

(Mr. Lyon cont'd) desirable end but it is only fair to point out that we cannot expect, nor will we get the benefits of greater forest development without some seeming disadvantages. Mr. Chairman, I believe that in the long run the results of this new policy will be better for all concerned, but certainly at the outset there will be some perhaps who will feel that they're giving up their independence as private forest operators.

Mr. Chairman, I come now to the close of my remarks and I thank the members of the committee for the attention they have given. Before I close may I add a special word of appreciation to the Deputy Minister, Mr. Stewart Anderson, for the splendid leadership that he gives to the administrative branches of our Department. I express appreciation as well to the two new Assistant Deputy Ministers who were mentioned, and to the directors and the staff of the Department for the wonderful work that they carry out in this very diverse department which has so many tentacles spreading out into all parts of the province. Manitoba, Mr. Chairman, is indeed fortunate to have men of their dedication working as they do on our behalf. For my part I find it personally a delight to work with these men. I admit freely that in the past three to four months I have not had the opportunity to familiarize myself with perhaps all aspects of the departmental policy, or indeed of its administrative niches and crannies and so on, because of the number of branches and areas of interest that this Department has. I will however, Mr. Chairman, attempt to give honourable members what information I can and I will try to obtain answers to other questions, the answers to which I will not have personally. I thank you again, Mr. Chairman, for your attention.

MR. MORRIS GRAY (Inkster): The reason I rise to speak now, before the Leaders of the different groups, means that I'm going to deal now with the part of the Honourable Minister's speech on Friday night outlining dramatically and perhaps -- I can't find another word for it, I'll find it later -- on the beauties, on the development that he outlined the government has in mind with its so many actual beauty spots in Manitoba, the possibilities, the ability of drawing a tourist crowd from everywhere. I was very much impressed with the development he intends to do and create a real recreation park or parks and places for the benefit of the tourist and for the benefit of the people of this province, and also the development of for the people of this province. I was very much intrigued with his address and I think that although it comes late it's a wonderful contribution, a very very pleasant program for the future for all of us, and particularly that war -- some philosopher said, "If you want to stop the people to fight, bring them in flowers." By the time the flowers got to the battlefield they got ruined, and they had no more inspiration for peace. So the philosopher said, "I did not mean to carry the flowers to the battlefield but I want to bring the soldiers to the flower beds." So I congratulate him very very much in outlining his program for the future.

I rise for another reason and this is for another recreation ground which was not mentioned at all and I think that it probably has a considerable interest. In the years that I have lived in Winnipeg, I knew one recreation ground and later developed a second one. One was in Winnipeg Beach and the second one was the Grand Beach, at a time when people had no cars. They ran trains; the trains were crowded; they went to the place closest to the city to get a little bit of fresh air, sunshine, swimming and recreation. This here beach, perhaps outside of the residential district and even the residential district is suffering, is now becoming dilapidated, there is no beach at all -- it has to be done. The CPR who owned it I was told, subject to correction, have entirely dropped almost everything. The few amusement places, recreation places, have been bought by private enterprise and now I'm informed even they are giving it up very, very shortly. And here there is a danger of losing one of the first, and one of the closest, and one that people can afford to use, and this is that beach. The government went as far as constructing perfect roads, and those who remember the situation and condition of the roads 40 years ago and 50 years ago would realize the difference. Where it took three hours to get to the beach, they can go down there now in 45 minutes, and this is the place where the poor, the mothers with their children can go and enjoy a little bit of fresh air, whereas the other recreation grounds suggested -- and I approve them and I bless the government for doing this -- but still they are a little bit too far away for the average wage earner with his wife and four or five children to go out on Sunday for the day and enjoy themselves, and absolutely it's being dilapidated. Only recently, a few years ago -- I don't know when -- they put in a remedied -- I wouldn't say they put in -- remedied even the sewer situation. So

(Mr. Gray cont'd) I was quite surprised that here is something right close to Winnipeg, serving half of the City of Winnipeg definitely, if not more, not a word is said what they are going to do there, how they are going to improve, not knowing even that the men who work for the concessions are going to leave probably this year and the whole town will become a ghost town, as I said, except those beautiful few cottages who are farther north between the Beach and Gimli. So I would respectfully suggest for the Minister, if he hasn't got a reply now, because he's a very great man of imagination -- he doesn't have to look for a reply sometimes; his imagination carries him away -- and the reply is not definitely given. So I'd like to have this and, of course, as far as the general situation is concerned, as usual I admit that he's doing his best. I'm not going to give any more compliments to him because I do it only once to a Minister; but I do say that this matter, whether now, or tomorrow or next year should be given real consideration and the province has a big share in that beach that is known as Winnipeg Beach.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, I'm going to cover all of the estimates that I'm interested in in this short address. I promise to make it short. I do want to compliment the Minister on so complete and detailed treatment of his department. I think he did an excellent job. In fact there was far too much in what he had to say for me to digest in one sitting, and I don't intend to deal with what he has said in any detail. He has given us a general picture of what we can expect in the Province of Manitoba, and the way he gave it to us the picture looks good.

In the matter of our recreation parks and recreation areas it doesn't take too much imagination for anyone who knows the Province of Manitoba to really make a good story on it. What he did have to say points out to us the tremendous potentialities of this province insofar as recreation is concerned, and anybody who has travelled the breadth and length of this province knows that even with all the places that were mentioned by the Minister, he has only skimmed the surface of what is available in that regard. We are blessed, I believe, by nature with the finest renewable resources to be found anywhere. We have great areas of water and in that regard we are fortunate that it isn't in one or two or three big bodies. We have virtually thousands upon thousands of fresh water lakes throughout the province, most of them, most of them, or almost all of them I think it could be said, that are just waiting to be developed, waiting for the time when the people of this province -- and many others outside of the province -- could take advantage of the beauty, the serenity and the peace that you will find in all these areas.

I was glad to hear that the program is as vast as has been said. The only thing that I'm concerned with, Mr. Chairman, is on looking through the estimates I don't see the money available for those large plans of the Minister, unless I missed them somewhere. It appears to me from what he said they were going to do this year, it would take considerably more money than what we have appropriated here. If my memory serves me right there are only two projects that would entail approximately \$1 1/2 million this year. I didn't have a chance to corroborate that by checking the Minister's statement in the Hansard, but if you add all those things together I'm quite sure you'll find that the money, the sums that would be involved are many, many times more than what the Minister has provided for. In spite of that the program as he has given it to us covers, I understand, not one year's operation -- we'll probably be going on with building up our recreational areas and parks and so forth for as long as there is a legislature in this province.

I do hope that he follows his plan very carefully, and in doing so that he does not only take into consideration the use of the renewable resources in itself; that is, that he will not say that the best use we can make of these forests as forests and continue to harvest them, that he won't say that insofar as our land use is concerned, the best use that this land can be put for for the sake of the land itself is so and so. I hope that at all times when he's formulating the government's policy and the programs he intends to implement, that he always considers the human element. We must remember that we have virtually thousands of people living adjacent to our Crown holdings who have established themselves there permanently, and without taking them into consideration you can end up with doing tremendous hardship to a great many of these people. It won't always fit in with your best plans. It will be necessary for us sometimes to give a little here and give a little there, bearing in mind that if you don't do that you are liable to hurt a great, great many people irrevocably, and I just hope that the Minister will keep that in mind as

(Mr. Hryhorczuk cont'd) he goes along with his proposed program.

Now in looking over the Annual Report, Mr. Chairman, I am led to believe that our field services, or our men responsible for our field operations, are over-burdened with the amount of work that is loaded upon them. If you look at Page 9 of the report you will notice the tremendous kind of work that they are responsible for, and that isn't all. I believe some other responsibilities are set out on Page 12, and quite a number of others have been added in the speech made by the Honourable the Minister. I think that load to carry out all of the work that has been prescribed to them is away beyond their capacity to fulfill. You would have to add large numbers of field personnel to carry out that work efficiently, especially, Mr. Chairman, if we are to implement the program the Minister has spoken to us about today and the other night.

I'm not yet satisfied, Mr. Chairman, that it was wise to place our game conservation officers and our forestry officers into one group. I think that each of these groups had a certain amount of pride in their work. I believe that they had certain natural inclinations towards the branches that they joined. A man that was interested by nature in game, joined the Game Branch. A man who was interested by nature in our forestry, joined the Forest Branch. Now, these men find that they have the responsibility of carrying out certain works of the Department for which they did not receive the training or the natural aptitude. I do not think that the morale of these men is as high as it was before you grouped them together as field men responsible for game as well as forestry, and so forth. I hope I'm wrong because it is much easier to do something than to undo it. I hope that with time these differences will disappear. They may; I hope they do. But I think, from what I have seen in the practical results of this move I do not think it was wise, and I hope that in time I'm proven wrong.

Now insofar as our fishing industry is concerned -- when I talk about the fishing industry, of course, we divide that into the sports fishing and the commercial -- I went through this report pretty carefully and I came out with some calculations that have surprised me because I didn't quite know that they existed. And again in this field I want to remind the Minister that it is all well and good to see that we produce as many fish of the proper species, or the species that we want to produce, but I also want to remind him that the fishermen who are dependent upon commercial fishing must be taken into consideration, and if my interpretation of the results of the commercial fishing in the year covered by this report are correct, it appears to me that there is a point here which leads me to believe that our stress on what is best for the fish doesn't turn out to be best for the fishermen.

Now, in this year which is ending March 31, 1963 I see that the fishermen earned the following amounts per individual: The lowest is the Northern lakes with an average of \$650.00 per fisherman; Lake Manitoba with \$700.00; Lake Winnipeg with \$840.00; and Lake Winnipegosis with \$960.00. That is what each individual fisherman received out of that season's fishing. Now what does that indicate to me? I can understand the Northern lakes where the take for the actual fisherman is small, because the overhead is tremendous and the amount of the overhead has to be taken away from the overall take and he only gets what is net. That applies also to the other fishermen.

Lake Manitoba -- you can probably explain that by the type of fish that come out of the area and the quantity of fish that is taken out. But when you come to Lake Winnipeg and Lake Winnipegosis, what surprises me is why the fishermen in Lake Winnipeg should have received \$840.00 while the fishermen in Lake Winnipegosis received \$960.00. It isn't the species of the fish, because they are pretty well the same insofar as variety is concerned. It's not in the number of men, because that is pretty even between the two lakes. The only answer is as far as I can see -- and I hope that the Minister will be able to give us another answer, because I don't like the one I see -- is that the new method of fishing, your trap nets, either are expensive in making the overhead very large, leaving less for the fishermen, or some reason of that kind. Now your trap nets may be the most efficient way of getting the fish out of the lake, but again I want to say that we have the human element to consider here. If the fishermen on Lake Winnipeg are to a large extent dependent for their livelihood on what they earn in the fishing industry, then we must see that they are given, if not first consideration, and I would say first consideration, pretty close or equivalent consideration. Now I may be wrong. These calculations were taken from the figures that you will find on page 19 particularly, and other sections of the report.

I do not see that the report deals with what I have always considered the most important

(Mr. Hryhorczuk cont'd) factor in commercial fishing, and that is, reproduction. If we look at the graphs that are given here, we will see how the numbers of fish fluctuate from year to year, and we'll see there are times when the catch is heavy and then we'll have a year or two where the catch is small. That's entirely due I would think to our reproduction facilities in these various lakes, and I do not see outside of your treatment of rough fish, which I hope to come to, I do not see Mr. Chairman, where there is serious consideration being given to means of reproducing fish for commercial purposes. I'm not talking about the stocking of lakes for sports fishing, angling and so forth. Within my own self, I'm fairly well satisfied, Mr. Chairman, that until such time as we find the means and ways of keeping the population of our lakes at a required level in the same way that we do with our game animals and our upland birds and waterfowl, we now have a program which pretty well keep things in balance as far as human effort can do it, barring natural inroads of different kinds and over which we have no control, and I believe that we should direct our efforts towards having the same knowledge and using the same type of approach insofar as the fish in our lakes are concerned.

Now at one time I spoke about improvements of all the waterways that run into these various lakes, which at one time were considered very important and were the only way in which fish could reproduce by going up the rivers and spawning. I still think that that is an angle that we are not giving enough consideration and time and money to. We are spending terrific amounts of money in various types of research and so forth, but I don't think that we have really made an effort to find out whether we can improve the quantity of fish in our lakes by making the habitat for spawning the type that would be producing the best results.

Now as to our program for rough fish, I don't go altogether with the idea that if we dispose of our rough fish our problem will be over. I don't agree with that. You take the suckers, for example, and I'm talking about suckers in particular -- their feeding habits are different from that of the better species of fish. They're ground feeders. I don't think that that competition for food is there. I think that the sucker itself provides food for the other species of fish. We look at Lake Winnipegosis and in the last fiscal year we see that there were more suckers taken out of Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipegosis than all the other species put together. Well if the answer was the removal of these rough fish, then I think that by now we should have had results which we do not have. That's why I say, Mr. Chairman, that I'm not satisfied that the removal of our rough fish is the answer to the quantity of fish that there are in the lakes. There may be other answers outside of reproduction. There may be something else -- I mean the facilities for reproduction -- it may be the food; it may be pollution; it may be a dozen other things, I don't know; but I'm certainly not satisfied that the removal of rough fish is going to be the answer, because when you remove the large quantities of this rough fish that are being removed today, without any apparent increase in the desirable species, then I would say that we do not have the answer.

Now insofar as angling, for the past 15 years we've done wonderful work in stocking our lakes, and I'm glad to see that this is being continued and I hope that it's continued in ever-increasing number of lakes as well as species and in places that are easy to reach. In our own little forest reserve, Mr. Chairman, we now have I would say safely, every desirable species of fish that there is available in Manitoba anywhere. We now have, as an example -- I don't know whether I'll be able to name them all or not -- we have lake trout, we have Rainbow, Brook, Speckled, some of the finest trout are coming out of the Duck Mountain Forest Reserve. Rainbow is running into four, five, six pounds are not uncommon. They are uncommon elsewhere but they are not uncommon in the Duck Mountain. We have Muskies planted. We don't know how well they will do but they're there, and I believe that our biologists have given this enough thought to see that they were stocking a lake that had the possibilities of carrying them. We have Splake which is the Manitoba fish, created in Manitoba, not only produced in Manitoba. We have Pickerel of course; we have the Jack; we have the Perch; and these are spread through a number of lakes -- they're not in the one lake -- and I want to commend the gentlemen who are responsible for this program for the way they have approached this subject and the way they have stocked those lakes. They have done as good a job as could have been done under any circumstances, and there are virtually now, Mr. Chairman, there are virtually hundreds of people coming into this area for this sports fishing and I want to make a prophecy that within the next ten years -- not within the next 25 -- within the next ten years the numbers will run into the

(Mr. Hryhorczuk cont'd) ... thousands, and they come from all over Canada and from all over the States. I perceive the time when our roads, such as they are -- and the time I'd say within five years -- are not going to be sufficient to carry the traffic that will be on these roads. We -- in fact, we're getting almost to that stage now. Some of our very close neighbors and members of this House who have lived not too far away from the Duck Mountain Forest Reserve still don't know what there is in that Reserve. Haven't the faintest idea, and I don't have to point fingers. I think the honourable gentlemen will know who I mean. That's briefly insofar as the fishing. I said I was going to be short and I honestly intended to. I didn't think it would take me this long.

Now I just want to speak for a minute on the game. Insofar as game is concerned, I find no quarrel with the manner in which this was looked after, with two small exceptions. Number one, I think we should remember one thing, that in order to maintain our numbers of game, there are two or three matters that we should keep constantly in mind. That is, predator control, systematic harvesting, and use of the game habitat, that is, the feed, and when I say feed I have in mind what the Minister mentioned, sowing some areas and also seeing that we don't get competition from domestic animals where we can help it without hurting the farmers adjacent to the areas. I think this is very important because your cattle are inclined to drive your wild life away from the areas in which they graze, number one; number two they do away with the and the feed that these animals need in order to exist there. And also the enforcement of the law. Now insofar as predator control is concerned, I think that this government deserves very serious criticism. I have hunted up in the north country for several years now, taking in both the trophy seasons in the fall and the winter seasons, and what I've noticed is the tremendous increase in the number of timber wolves up in the Red Deer Santa River, Overflowing River area and back here along the Saskatchewan boundary. And what I've noticed in the last couple of years in particular is the small number of fawn in the area, both deer and moose. We used to run across a lot of them. This year in particular the numbers are small and I venture to say, Mr. Chairman, that the timber wolves are getting them.

Now in our own little Duck Mountain, we have a report here. In this report -- I thought I had it all fixed up so I could put my finger on it without any trouble at all -- but I notice that they set out some bait for timber wolves in the year covered by this report; they set out 22 baits and they caught 40 timber wolves. Well what does that mean to me? That means to me, Mr. Chairman, that somebody was asleep at the switch; that timber wolves should never have been allowed to get to those numbers. Twenty-two baits killed 40 timber wolves. It gives you an idea of the timber wolf population in an area which I think covers around 1200 square miles. These 40 timber wolves would do away with hundreds and hundreds of game animals in one year, and today you don't see the fawn or the young of either the moose, the elk or the deer in the Duck Mountain Forest Reserve. And I attribute that mostly to the fact that the numbers of timber wolves were not being depleted in a systematic manner which they should have been. There is no other answer. -- (interjection) -- That's the best news I've ever heard and I was just on the verge of quitting, that's why I didn't sit down, but I can't quit now, and if necessary I can start all over again which I hope I don't do, Mr. Chairman.

MR. ROBLIN: I move the committee rise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Committee rise and report. Call in the Speaker. Madam Speaker, the Committee of Supply certain resolutions, directed me to report same and ask leave to sit again.

MR. MARTIN: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Springfield, that the report of the committee be received.

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

MR. ROBLIN: I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources that the House do now adjourn until 8:00 o'clock this evening.

Madam Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House adjourned until 8:00 o'clock Monday evening.