

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

2:30 o'clock, Wednesday, April 28th, 1965

Opening Prayer by Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions

Reading and Receiving Petitions

MR. CLERK: Petition of the Interior Trust Company Praying for the passing of an Act to amend an Act to incorporate The Interior Trust Company.

The petition of Stephen Adolph Magnacca and Others, Praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate the Brandon Area Foundation.

MADAM SPEAKER: Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees.

Notices of Motion

Introduction of Bills.

Committee of the Whole House

The Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs.

HON. ROBERT G. SMELLIE, Q. C. (Minister of Municipal Affairs) (Birtle-Russell): Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable the Provincial Secretary that Madam Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following proposed resolutions standing in the Order Paper.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole with the Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre in the Chair.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

MR. SMELLIE: Mr. Chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed resolutions recommends them to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The first resolution before the Committee is as follows: Whereas, at the present Session of the Legislature, measures have been introduced by the Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs proposing (a) the enactment of legislation respecting the re-organization of the boundaries of certain local government units and to establish a municipal boundaries commission; and (b) the enactment of certain amendments to The Municipal Act; and whereas those measures have been given second reading, but the Minister of Municipal Affairs has stated to the House that he does not intend to move Third reading thereof; and whereas it has been suggested that it would be advisable to replace the Charters of the present cities in the province by (a) one uniform Act respecting cities; or (b) a separate Part of The Municipal Act relating to matters that concern only cities; now therefore be it resolved: 1. That the Standing Committee on Municipal Affairs appointed at this Session (a) do examine the measures introduced as mentioned in the preamble hereto, and report to the House with respect thereto, including its comments thereon and its criticisms thereof and proposed changes therein, if any; (b) do inquire and report to the House as to the desirability of the enactment of (i) a uniform Act respecting cities or (ii) a separate Part of The Municipal Act relating to matters that concern only cities; either of which would replace the Charters of the present cities in the province, and would apply to cities hereafter established, and make uniform, in so far as practicable, the legislation respecting all cities; (c) do survey the field of the general municipal legislation of the province, and consider what improvements might be made therein, whether by way of revision of The Municipal Act or otherwise. 2. That the said Standing Committee do hold public hearings and consider such representations as may be made to it with respect to the matters referred to it as aforesaid; and also such briefs and drafts of proposed legislation with respect to the matters aforesaid as may be submitted to it; and be it further resolved that (i) The Committee may exercise all the powers of Commissioners appointed under Part V of The Manitoba Evidence Act. (ii) The Committee may sit during recess after adjournment or prorogation. (iii) The Provincial Treasurer be authorized to pay out of the Consolidated Fund to members of the Committee the amount of such expenses necessarily incurred by them in attending the sittings of the Committee during any such recess as are deemed reasonable by the Comptroller-General.

MR. SMELLIE: Mr. Chairman, I would draw the attention of members of the Committee to the second recital of this resolution which refers to the fact that these measures have been given second reading where on the Order Paper today on the page six, which is not numbered, there is still the matter of Bill No. 118 which has not yet received second reading. If it is the wish of members of the Committee that we not consider this resolution at this time

(MR. SMELLIE cont'd.) I would be prepared to move that the matter stand in Committee.

MR. DOUGLAS L. CAMPBELL (Lakeside): I think, Mr. Chairman, under the circumstances it would be better, although we have no objection at all I am sure to the procedure that's recommended here, but I would think it would be better to either allow the resolution to stand in Committee or to change the recital in accordance with what the Minister's just stated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: understand that the resolution cannot stand in Committee.

MR. SMELLIE: Well then, Mr. Chairman, we will have to remove the second recital from the resolution. If that is the case, I would so move.

MR. M. N. HRYHORCZUK, Q. C., (Ethelbert Plains): I don't there is any objection to having that particular bill withdrawn from the Order Paper so that the Minister can proceed with the resolution. I think that would expedite matters instead of letting them both lay there. I don't

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Premier) (Wolseley): Mr. Chairman. What I would like the Committee to do if it will, is just to allow us to deal with the resolution exactly as it stands although strictly speaking it is not accurate for the reason stated. But I think it's reasonable to assume that we will give second reading to this bill before we rise, that there will be no - anything other than a procedural matter involved. So if there's no objection to that, perhaps the Committee could deal with the resolution as it stands.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Agreed?

MR. SMELLIE: If there is general agreement then, Mr. Chairman, I would recommend to Committee that this resolution be approved. There are as the resolution states several matters here that are of very general concern to the people of Manitoba and we would prefer to have these matters receive the proper study and to give the people of Manitoba the opportunity to make such representations as they may desire before these matters are finalized and put in the form of bills for passage by this House. I would therefore recommend this resolution to Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution passed?

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, is it intended though to amend the resolution in accordance with the facts?

MR. SMELLIE: Well, Mr. Chairman, I think that if Committee will accept the fact that this bill which has not yet had second reading - we've only had one member of the House other than the proposer of the bill speak to the matter and he indicated that he did not intend to oppose the bill going to Committee.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, if my honourable friend would allow me to interrupt him perhaps there is a very simple amendment we could make. We can strike out the word "second" and put "first". They've all had first reading and that would identify them satisfactorily and then we can proceed. If that would be in order I'd move that the word "second" be struck out and the word "first" be inserted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Agreed? Contrary? The resolution is accordingly amended by striking out the word "second" in the second whereas and substituting the word "first". Resolution passed. The second resolution before the Committee is as follows: Whereas the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, at its Fourth Session of the 27th Legislature, on the 2nd day of April, 1965 passed the following resolution: Whereas a Special Select Committee of the House was appointed on the 21st day of January 1960 to give consideration to the Rules, Orders and Forms of Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba with a view to recommending such amendments as might be deemed to be in the interests of a more orderly and efficient conduct of the business of the House; and whereas this Committee reported to the House on March 1st, 1960, and whereas it is deemed advisable to have the Rules, Orders and Forms of Proceedings of the Assembly examined with a view to recommending such amendments as might be deemed to be in the interests of the orderly and efficient conduct of the business of the House; now therefore be it resolved that a Special Committee of the House consisting of Madam Speaker and nine members be appointed to give consideration to the Rules, Orders and Forms of Proceedings of the Assembly and to report thereon to the House; and whereas it is deemed advisable that a Special Committee of the House consisting of Madam Speaker and nine (9) members be appointed to give consideration to the Rules, Orders and Forms of Proceedings of the Assembly and to report thereon to the House; and whereas it is deemed advisable that the said Committee sit during the present Session and in recess after prorogation and report

(MR. CHAIRMAN cont'd.) at the next Session of the Legislature; therefore be it resolved; that a Special Committee of the House consisting of Madam Speaker as Chairman and Honourable Messrs. Evans, Lyon, Roblin and Messrs. Bilton, Campbell, McKellar, Molgat, Paulley and Strickland is hereby appointed to give consideration to the Rules, Orders and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly and to report thereon to the House; and be it further resolved; That the said Committee of the House have power to sit during the present session and in recess after prorogation and to report to this House on the matters referred to it at the next session of the Legislature; and that the Provincial Treasurer be authorized to pay out of the Consolidated Fund to the members of the said Committee the amount of expenses incurred by the members in attending the sittings of the Committee or expenses incurred by the members in performance of duties ordered by the Committee in recess, after prorogation, as are approved by the Comptroller-General; and that the Provincial Treasurer be authorized to pay out of the Consolidated Fund all other expenses of a kind and nature required to assist the Committee in carrying out the provisions of this resolution and provided the same have received the prior approval of the Treasury Board.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I think this resolution is self-explanatory. The House is an organic body. It is continually growing in its scope in view of its function and it's continually changing and one of the things that we have found advantageous to change from time to time are the rules under which we operate so that we may proceed with our business with all expedition while at the same time reserving full rights of members to have their views expressed on matters which may be of importance.

Since this subject was last studied by the House I think there have been quite a number of developments that we might well review. There are not only the matters which have come to our attention and which arise from our own proceedings here, a point particularly the Honourable Member for Lakeside is interested in, but we also see many changes taking place in the forms and proceedings and arrangement and rules in other legislative assemblies of this country, in the United Kingdom Parliament and particularly in the Parliament of Canada and it might very well be that there are new ideas or new ways of going about our business that can be studied in connection with the activities of these other jurisdictions which may be of use to us. So I would hope that if the Committee approves this resolution that we would not only consider those immediate problems which we are familiar with in the course of our own conduct here but that we might have an opportunity to give some consideration to changes taking place in other jurisdictions which might be usefully reviewed in connection with our proceedings here.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I am very glad to see that this resolution is on the Order Paper, because I join with the First Minister in believing that a periodic review of our Rules and Forms and Proceedings is useful to the members individually as well as to the expediting of the business of the House; and I think that inasmuch as it's approximately five years now since they were so reviewed by a Committee of the House, that this is timely and will be of benefit to a good many members of the House and to the business of the House itself.

MR. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Leader of the New Democratic Party) (Radisson): Mr. Chairman, I just want to make one observation, one suggestion. The resolution deals with the establishment of the committee, and also that the committee have power to sit during the present session and in recess. I don't know whether it would be the intention of Madam Speaker as Chairman to call this committee together briefly before the adjournment of the House for the - at the end of the session. This may happen, but in case it doesn't happen - Madam Speaker is within hearing - I would suggest that in order to facilitate the business of the committee and I concur with the suggestion of the Honourable the First Minister insofar as changes in other jurisdictions as well. So my suggestion would be, Mr. Chairman, that the committee if it's deemed necessary be convened during the present sitting or maybe my suggestion could be accepted at the present time, and that is that the Chairman of the Committee, Madam Speaker, contact the other jurisdictions generally referred to by the Honourable the First Minister in connection with this resolution in order to obtain from them whatever information can be obtained and that this information be assembled prior to the Committee starting its deliberations during the period of recess. In that manner it wouldn't be necessary for the Committee to be convened and then arrive at this proposition and adjourn again, but if we had this material before us possibly before the Committee was convened, for our study and our perusal, it would facilitate the work of the Committee.

MR. ROBLIN: I think my honourable friend has made a very useful suggestion, Mr. Chairman, and I can tell him that the Clerk of the House has just informed me that he has

(MR. ROBLIN cont'd.) already collected a lot of the material that is required and I'm sure that if there's any other that he's collected he could be on notice now that we'd expect to see it. I think it's a good idea.

MR. PAULLEY: We are very fortunate, Mr. Chairman, in having a very efficient Clerk of this Assembly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution passed. Next resolution before the Committee is: Whereas the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba at its Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature on the fourth day of March, 1964 constituted a Special Committee of the House consisting of nine members to examine, investigate, inquire into, study and report on all matters relating to highway safety and highway traffic administration and control; and whereas this Special Committee was reconstituted and reappointed with the same powers and the same personnel at the Third Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature on Monday the Seventeenth day of August 1964; and whereas the said Committee has not completed its work; and whereas the said Committee has submitted an interim report and made certain recommendations with respect to matters referred to and listed in Resolution of August 17, 1964, and has requested in its last report to sit during recess and after to report at the next session of the Legislature; therefore be it resolved: that the Special Committee on highway Safety and highway traffic administration and control consisting of Honourable Messrs. Steinkopf, Weir, Messrs. Bilton, Hamilton, Hillhouse, Lissaman, McDonald, Patrick and Peters, reappointed at the Third Session of the Twenty-seventh Legislature on Monday the Seventeenth day of August, 1964 be reconstituted and reappointed for the same purpose and with the same powers to examine, investigate, inquire into, study and report on all matters relating to highway safety and highway traffic administration and control and without restricting the generality of the foregoing to pursue its deliberations upon the following matters notwithstanding the fact that the Committee has already submitted an interim report on these matters. 1. Driver education and training for students and the method of providing funds therefor; 2. Compulsory mechanical inspection of licensed motor vehicles and the method of defraying the cost thereof; 3. Review of the adequacy of existing provisions for certification by used car dealers as to the mechanical condition of vehicles sold by them; 4. Review of the existing driver merit point system; 5. Review of the existing penalties provided in The Highway Traffic Act for driving infractions; 6. Reflectorized licence plates. 7. Compulsory installation of seat belts; 8. The use of new techniques and equipment related to the apprehension and conviction of dangerous drivers and drivers under the influence of drugs or alcohol; 9. The establishment of a Provincial Highway Safety Council and an Accident Investigation Committee to conduct research and make recommendations on highway safety; 10. Pedestrian crosswalks; 11. And that the Committee study the revision of The Highway Traffic Act. And that the Special Committee consisting of Messrs. Steinkopf, Weir, Messrs. Bilton, Hamilton, Hillhouse, Lissaman, McDonald, Patrick and Peters shall have power to sit during the present session and in recess after prorogation and to report to this House on the matters referred to them at the next session of the Legislature; and that the Provincial Treasurer be authorized to pay out of the Consolidated Fund to the members of the said Committee the amount of expenses incurred by the members in attending the sittings of the Committee, or expenses incurred by the member in the performance of duties ordered by the Committee in recess after prorogation as are approved by the Comptroller-General; and that the Provincial Treasurer be authorized to pay out of the Consolidated Fund all other expenses of a kind and nature required to assist the Committee in carrying out the provisions of this resolution and provided the same have received the prior approval of the Treasury Board. Resolution passed?

MR. MORRIS A GRAY (Inkster): I understand that the Provincial Secretary has made a note and I have suggested that the drivers at a certain age, 60 or 70 or 75 be asked so many at a time to go through another test. I think it's just as important as the eleven points enumerated here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution is passed. Committee rise. Call in the Speaker.

IN SESSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam Speaker, the Committee has adopted certain resolutions and has instructed me to report the same.

MR. JAMES COWAN, Q. C. (Winnipeg Centre): Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Wellington, that the report of the committee be received.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. J. M. FROESE (Rhineland): Madam Speaker, before you put the question, I was not in when the second resolution was being discussed. I just got in after that and I would ask the First Minister at least if I'm not on the Committee that I would be given notice when meetings are being held so that I will have an opportunity to listen in on the discussions of those meetings.

MR. ROBLIN: Madam Speaker, I'd be glad to ask the Secretary of the Committee to see that my honourable friend is given notice of the meetings so that he may attend them if he wishes.

MADAM SPEAKER put the question and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. SMELLIE: Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable the Provincial Secretary - "Whereas, at the present session of the Legislature.....

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. ROBLIN: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce that the resolution reported from the Committee respecting a Special Select Committee of the House on the Rules and Orders and Forms of Proceedings be adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. FROESE: Madam Speaker, why is that not all members that were on the Standing Committee on Orders and Regulations are not on this particular committee? ...

MR. ROBLIN: It's a special select committee.

MADAM SPEAKER put the question and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

HON. MAITLAND B. STENKOPF, Q. C. (Provincial Secretary) (River Heights): Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs, "Whereas the Legislative Assembly

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MADAM SPEAKER: Before the Orders of the Day, I would like to attract your attention to the gallery, where there are 26 Grade 5 students from Transcona Central School under the direction of Miss Young. This school is situated in the constituency of the Honourable the Leader of the New Democratic Party. There are also 24 Grade 11 history class students from Steinbach Bible Institute under the direction of Mr. Friesen. These students come from the constituency of the Honourable the Member for La Verendrye. On behalf of all members of this Legislative Assembly, I welcome you.

Orders of the Day.

MR. STEINKOPF: Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, may I obtain leave of the House to withdraw Bill No. 96, an Act to amend The Manitoba Hydro Act, from the Standing Committee on Public Utilities and Natural Resources and refer the same to the Standing Committee on Law Amendments?

Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs that Bill No. 96, an Act to amend The Manitoba Hydro Act be withdrawn from the Standing Committee on Public Utilities and Natural Resources and referred to the Standing Committee on Law Amendments.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MADAM SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. Order for Return standing in the name of the Honourable the Member for Portage la Prairie.

MR. LAURENT DESJARDINS (St. Boniface): Madam Speaker, in the absence of the Honourable Member from Portage, I would like to move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Gladstone, that an Order of the House do issue for a Return showing: 1. The total cost of work to date on the new section of the Trans-Canada Highway west of the Assiniboine River near Headingley. 2. How was the work awarded (a) by tender, or (b) other means. If other means how were the successful contractors chosen? 3. Who are the contractors and how much is each one being paid for work to date.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MADAM SPEAKER: Order for Return standing in the name of the Honourable the Member for Portage la Prairie.

MR. NELSON SHOEMAKER (Gladstone): In the absence of the Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Lakeside, that an Order

(MR. SHOEMAKER Cont'd.) of the House do issue for a Return showing: 1. Copies of all correspondence between the Department of Mines and Natural Resources and North American Wild Life Foundation for the years 1962, '63 and '64. 2. Copies of all correspondence between the Department of Mines and Natural Resources and Ducks Unlimited (Canada) for the years 1962, '63 and '64. And 3. Copies of all correspondence between the Department of Mines and Natural Resources and Ducks Unlimited (U. S. A.) for the years 1962, '63 and '64.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable the Member for Emerson.

MR. JOHN P. TANCHAK (Emerson): Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for St. George, That an humble address be voted to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying for: 1. Copies of all correspondence between the Government of Manitoba and the Governments of Canada and Ontario, with regard to the possibility of establishing a national park in the southeastern corner of Manitoba adjoining the Lake of the Woods and the Northwest Angle. 2. Copies of any reports or studies on this area pertaining to the above project.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

HON. STERLING R. LYON, Q. C. (Minister of Mines and Natural Resources) (Fort Garry): Madam Speaker, we would accept this Order subject to the usual reservation concerning the approval of other governments for the tabling of their correspondence and subject to the second reservation that inter-departmental reports of course would not be produced.

MADAM SPEAKER put the question and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MADAM SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole House. The Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

MR. STEINKOPF: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Labour that Madam Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the following Bills: No. 84, an Act to amend The Unconscionable Transactions Relief Act; No. 85, an Act to validate By-law No. 2169 of The Rural Municipality of Rockwood and By-law No. 713 of The Town of Stonewall; No. 86, an Act respecting Consumer Credit; No. 88, an Act to validate By-law No. 4525 of the City of St. Boniface; No. 90, an Act respecting the Acquisition of Land by the Government and Agencies of the Government; No. 91, an Act to validate By-law No. 715 of The Rural Municipality of Old Kildonan, By-law No. 24/65/B of The City of West Kildonan, and an Agreement between The City of West Kildonan and The Rural Municipality of Old Kildonan executed pursuant to those By-laws; No. 99, an Act to amend The Mines Act; No. 100, an Act to amend The Ground Water and Water Well Act; No. 101, an Act respecting the Control of Predators.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole with the Honourable Member from Winnipeg Centre in the Chair.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

Bills No. 84 and 85 were read section by section and passed.

Bill No. 86 was read section by section to Section 15 and passed.

MR. STEINKOPF: I have an amendment on that bill and I didn't catch it at - You went by paragraph 8, can I give it to you now? I beg to move, that after the word "by" in the second line of sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 1 of Section 8, the word "registered" be inserted.

MR. CHAIRMAN presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

The remainder of Bill No. 86 was read and passed.

Bills No. 88, 90, 91, 99 and 100 were read section by section and passed.

Bill No. 101 was read section by section to Section 8 (4) and passed.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, the Minister I think is not in the House at the time and I have no intention of reiterating the arguments that I've already used regarding this bill, I just wouldn't want it to go through this stage though without once again expressing my disappointment at the legislation. I think it's a retrograde step and will result in no benefit and a considerable loss of time. I fully expect to see within a year or two that this trend will be reversed and the type of control that we have had before will be reintroduced. However my honourable friend the Minister who is now back in his place knows my views on this. I haven't been successful in persuading him up to date. I don't think I'll even make the attempt at this time.

MR. E. R. SCHREYER (Brokenhead): Mr. Chairman, I'd like to say too that even if one is not too happy with the legislation of Bill 101, nevertheless the Minister did say that if this did not work out, the new program, that we could always look at it and come back to some rearrangement of the older practice. Then too, I think changes always have to be made, certain categories of wild animals that might not be on the predator list at one given time may several years hence have to be put on to the list and so on, and while I have some misgivings about the effect of Bill 101, apparently the experts think otherwise and we shall see what will happen. My own suspicion is that the Honourable Member for Lakeside will be able to say in a year's time or two that "I told you so."

Bill No. 101 was read to new Section 15 and passed.

MR. FROESE: read that, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The new section 15 reads: "This Act comes into force on the 21st day of June 1965."

The remainder of Bill No. 101 was read and passed.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Chairman, I would move that the Bill be not reported.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you just vote against it.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: before we come to that, wasn't there supposed to be an amendment here that creates the whole of the province as -- (Interjection) -- Oh yes, that's right, an Order-in-Council. I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think if you just vote against that it be reported.

MR. CHAIRMAN put the question on the reporting of the Bill and after a voice vote declared it carried.

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

IN SESSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam Speaker, the Committee has considered Bills No. 84, 85, 86, 88, 90, 91, 99, 100 and 101 and has adopted all of these bills without amendments excepting Bill No. 86 which was adopted with an amendment.

MR. COWAN: Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Lac du Bonnet that the report of the Committee be received.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

Bills No. 84, 85, 86, 88, 90, 91, 99, 100 and 101 were each read a third time and passed.

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the second reading of Bill No. 118. The Honourable the Member for Carillon.

MR. ELMAN GUTTORMSON (St. George): Madam Speaker, the Member for Carillon was unable to be here this afternoon. I would ask that the matter stand. However if anyone else wished to speak we would have no objections to that.

MADAM SPEAKER: Any other member wishing to speak? Agreed to stand?

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

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. ROBLIN: Madam Speaker, the members of the Chamber will be familiar with this resolution as it is usually brought in toward the end of a Session in order to help us to deal with our business. Our problem this year is a little different from the usual one in that we still have a good deal to do in the estimates and it would be my hope that the adoption of this motion would give us more time to deal with the estimates than would be available in our usual procedure. The proposal would be that we would not invoke this speed-up procedure until Friday, provided that in Law Amendments on Thursday we disposed of our business. Perhaps we might meet Friday morning in the House anyway and if we still had further business in Law Amendments we could adjourn and go back to that Committee, but we would not invoke this motion for today or Thursday. We would hope to start Friday and we would also hope to meet Saturday morning and afternoon but not Saturday evening. I think that's the general procedure as it occurs to me and I would commend that to the House as being expedient at this moment in order to deal with our business in a reasonable time.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Madam Speaker, it would appear that the First Minister is introducing this speed-up motion rather early in view of the fact there is a number of bills we have not received yet. If my information is correct we haven't received Bills 1, 2, 40, 66, 72, 76, 77, 93 and 110. Now it's true that some of these may be very trivial but on the other hand we haven't received the other bills which may be quite important so I might have thought that the First Minister would have withheld this speed-up motion until such time as those bills have been introduced. By introducing this motion too, it's going to create some problems for some members of the House because they've got prior commitments for Saturday and they will find it very difficult to break them at this late date.

MR. FROESE: Madam Speaker, I would be in favour provided this resolution if it's passed does not go into effect until Monday. I have commitments for Saturday and I don't know how I can be away.

MR. TANCHAK: Madam Speaker, do I understand correctly that if this resolution goes into effect that we'll do away with private members day say Friday and the coming Tuesday?

MR. SHOEMAKER: Madam Speaker, I think all of the members that have spoken on this resolution up to now has suggested that we start Monday. I would like to endorse that principle because I am committed on Saturday. I have no objection to working twice as hard this next Saturday at home to get ready for the following one but I would certainly hope that the so-called guillotine motion would not take effect until next week.

MR. PAULLEY: Madam Speaker, I rise not in protest of the intent of the resolution this year maybe for a change because on other occasions I think that I've taken a slightly different viewpoint. It does appear to me that it is a little earlier, that is insofar as the business of the House is concerned than in the past. If memory serves me correctly we usually don't deal with this resolution until the estimates have been approved. However, as I stated, Madam Speaker, I rise not in protest but with the suggestion which has already been made that if it would be possible I would respectfully ask that the First Minister does not invoke this resolution until - I'd be even content with Monday morning at 9:30. I am sure that some members of our caucus have commitments already made for Saturday particularly, that they'd like to keep. Now that is one alternative that we don't start until next Monday. The other one, that if the First Minister or the government feels that it should commence this week then may I suggest to him that we do not meet on Saturday. If we have to meet at 9:30 in the morning Friday morning, I don't know whether that would be objected to at all, but I do respectfully ask him not to call the Session for this Saturday forthcoming.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Madam Speaker, I'd like to add my voice to those that have spoken and ask the First Minister not to invoke the resolution until Monday. We have several private members' motions that are pretty important, at least I consider them important, and if we do away with the Private Members afternoon this coming Friday there is the possibility these motions may die on the Order Paper and I am quite sure the First Minister wouldn't want to see that happen either. If we could possibly bring in this motion to start on Monday it would be appreciated by me as well as by many other members.

MR. ROBLIN: Madam Speaker, members opposite are so persuasive that they place me in a very awkward position because I'm really not able to accede to their suggestions. If one will consult the calendar one can easily ascertain how long we have been sitting and one can form some conclusion from that as to how long we are likely to sit if we continue at the present pace, when we consider that we have half the estimates as yet undone. My feeling is that due to the season of the year and the other factors that have to be considered that we really ought to get cracking on this procedure of meeting at other times, right away. I understand, I sympathize with members who have appointments for Saturday. We did put this motion on the Order Paper last Friday so that there would be some sort of indication that this was in the wind and I imagine that honourable members have been expecting me to say something about this ever since it appeared on the Order Paper. So that I really would hope that they could rearrange their affairs so that they could be present on Saturday. But I really would like to adhere to the original proposal that we do commence this on Friday, because as I say, we have an enormous quantity of business yet to do and I do think we want to get it done before the third or fourth week of May rolls around and that's the way it looks like at the present pace of going. So at the risk of being thought uncharitable by those who have made requests, I really must say that I think we should adhere to the program of beginning this on Friday.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Madam Speaker, would the First Minister permit a question? Would it likely be then that the private members' resolutions will not be brought up in the House

(MR. GUTTORMSON cont'd.) . . . again until the last day of Session?

MR. ROBLIN: Well I think that we would like to proceed with the estimates as fast as we can.

MADAM SPEAKER put the question and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. ROBLIN: Madam Speaker, could we now proceed to deal with the motion regarding Individual Rights which stands in the name of the Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources.

MADAM SPEAKER: The proposed motion standing in the name of the Honourable the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources.

MR. LYON: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Welfare, whereas it is advisable to consider ways and means of safeguarding the rights of individual citizens vis-a-vis the State; therefore be it resolved that the Standing Committee on Regulations and Orders appointed at this Session do enquire into and report to the House: 1. On the guarantees and safeguards which are available to a citizen when administrative authorities make decisions, not subject to judicial review or to other like appeals, that affects the rights and interests of the citizens; 2. as to what measures, if any, it deems necessary to ensure that the rights and interests of the citizens will be secure when dealing with administrative authorities; and 3. on whether an official should be appointed who would: (a) enquire into cases where it is alleged to him that a board, commission, or other agency of the government, or an employee in the public service of the government, or of any such board, commission or agency, or any other administrative authority has made arbitrary or unreasonable decisions, or made mistakes, or committed acts of negligence not subject to judicial review or other like appeal in the discharge of its or his duties and functions; and (b) report to the House at each session respecting any such cases with his observations thereon and recommendations with respect thereto; and with particular reference to the immediately preceding section, the Committee is specifically authorized to report upon (a) whether the appointment of such an official is compatible with our system of parliamentary democracy, including the principle of ministerial responsibility; and (b) whether the attempted integration of the office and duties of such an official with the political institutions and customs that are now imbedded and form part of our constitution, would be wise.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. LYON: Madam Speaker, I do not believe that too much elucidation is required on the introduction of this resolution calling for a study by a standing committee of this Legislature into the questions set forth in the resolution. This is not a new subject to the House in the sense that discussion has centred around the office of ombudsman on previous occasions. I want to make it clear at the outset however that the word "ombudsman" is not being used for reasons in this resolution since I think that any study that we have in Manitoba or for that matter in Canada should relate really to what kind of public officer, if any, might be engrafted into our existing Parliamentary system to provide a means of redress, if indeed need for redress exists, for citizens against certain of the administrative practices that are set forth in the resolution. So while discussion on previous occasions has centred around the topic "ombudsman" I think you will notice that the official is described in the resolution rather as a public official.

I think there is another reason for this because on previous occasions when this matter of ombudsman has been before the House we have had occasion to notice the great distinction between that office as it has been developed in the Nordic countries and the application of that office as I am sure it would have to be if it were ever to come into existence in a British Parliamentary democracy. I think we realize those of us who have had occasion to look into the subject - and I know a number of members opposite have had that occasion - we realize if we look at such works as the Wyatt Report, which is entitled "The Citizen and the Administration and the Redress of Grievances," we will see that a very thorough study of this type of public officer has taken place in Great Britain. That report has since been supplemented by other studies which have taken place in Canada, other writings and treatises that have occurred in Canada, in other parts of the Commonwealth, and indeed in other parts of the world.

In addition, I think this study at this time would benefit from the experience of another provincial study of this nature which took place in the Province of Nova Scotia only a few years ago. And in addition as well, I think we would benefit from some look in depth at the situation as we understand it to be in New Zealand where a public official of the sort contemplated in the resolution has been appointed and is presently operating. Indeed that public official, I believe,

(MR. LYON cont'd.) was in Canada last year attending a meeting of the Canadian Bar Association and giving them the benefit of his experiences thus far. I should think as well that there would want to be some reference by the Standing Committee on Orders and Regulations to the study which is contemplated by the Federal Parliament of Canada, because we understand from the Throne Speech that was delivered only recently that the Federal Government is embarking at the present time on a study of this type of public official with particular reference to of course the federal field.

The resolution is worded as it is because I think most will agree from looking at the whole problem that there are basically two sets of rights that a citizen has in a democracy such as we have in Manitoba. First of all are the substantive legal rights that everyone has, the right to seek redress through habeas corpus and the basic legal rights that are enshrined through custom and usage and which have been passed down by the common law and which are enshrined as well in the various statutes of the legislature. These I think can be set to one side, because these are basic rights for which machinery exists at the present time - and I refer of course to the Courts of Law - I refer of course to those who work in the courts of law, the lawyers and to all of the officials involved in the administration of justice. A lot of people of course I think make the mistake of thinking of an ombudsman or a public official of this type being a person who would be prying around in all fields, having some relationship to personal rights, but this of course is not the case, and if we read the Wyatt Report and if we see the application of the office, particularly as I understand it to be in New Zealand, we will see that the area in which this type of a public official would have the most influence and indeed would centre most or if not all of his activities would be in the other great field where personal rights are involved, namely the field of administrative law. And within that field of administrative law, yet another division can be made; and that is the division between discretionary rights and the division which, for want of a better word can be called maladministration, where you are dealing not in an area of discretion but where you are dealing with a civil servant or with a public official who through negligence or through any other form of non-application to his duties causes personal rights to be infringed upon. And so the resolution is worded as it is because by and large in the discretionary field of administrative rights you find that Appeal Boards are set up to handle complaints from citizens - and we need think only in Manitoba of such boards and commissions as the Liquor Control Board, the Public Utilities Board - other boards and commissions of an administrative nature which have in many cases great power, but which contain within their enabling statutes methods of appeal which are already provided by the legislature. So really we begin to focus then on what this kind of a public official would do, namely, he would concentrate largely on the second branch of the field of administrative rights, the branch that we call maladministration.

I think it's also interesting to note that in the Wyatt Report, the writers who were involved in it came to the conclusion that if such an officer were ever to become part of the British system as applied to Great Britain, that he could only operate in the field of maladministration if the complaint in the original instance came to him through the office of a member of parliament. And again you see this business of a public official was circumscribed, and I say properly circumscribed, by this further recommendation that he be only permitted to operate through the aegis or under the aegis of a member of parliament, because you cannot under our system as we presently envisage it be setting up above and beyond the elected member a public official who in effect will have more control or more power than the elected member. I think that this is a very good principle that we should remember, because each of us here within this legislative assembly is a public official of the kind mentioned in the resolution; each of us basically as a member serve this function day in, day out, as we receive complaints or as we receive messages from the electorate or from the general public complaining of this that or some other malfunction or alleged malfunction of government, and we are the ones who are primarily charged with this responsibility under the parliamentary system as we know it. Notwithstanding this, I think it behooves us from time to time with the changes and developments that are taking place economically and in all other facets of government operation to determine by a study such as this that personal rights are being attended to, either by the members or through the other arenas where these can be attended to under our present setup, or whether or not some new office should be established to take account of new problems that are arising by reason of our changing society.

I think I would stress, Madam Speaker, that the resolution does not endorse the office. The resolution rather asks that this committee, which is one which is particularly concerned

(MR. LYON cont'd.) . . . with the rights of the House, the rights of the individual as well, this committee should take a long and searching look at this whole problem. In the Province of Nova Scotia where a similar resolution was passed by their government the committee did take such a long and searching look and they found in the negative - they found that they did not feel at the present time that there was need for such an office. We may well come to a different conclusion here, but I think we must give it a long and a searching look in order to come to this proper determination. We must consider as well that we are only one of three levels of government in this vast country and that the areas that are accorded to us, the areas of responsibility accorded to us under the constitution are certainly circumscribed, and that while there may be need looking over the whole field of federal and municipal responsibilities for a public official who could hop from one to the other, the question must be looked at squarely and answered I think with candor as to whether or not there is need in each of the three fields for this kind of a public official, or whether or not the greatest need perhaps lies in the federal field as opposed to the provincial, or in the provincial field again as opposed to the local. And so there are a number of interesting facets to this resolution, a number of interesting studies I think that can result from the resolution itself, because all of these things that I have mentioned today I tried to state as problems without trying to give any firm answer, because I think the committee will have to look into the whole subject in great depth before any reasonable answers can come forth.

Madam Speaker, there are no other matters that I would like to mention at this time. I think that the Standing Committee which was mentioned in the resolution is the proper one to engage in this study, and I therefore commend this resolution to the members of the House. I hope that it will receive wide and general support in the House. I remind the members again that it does not call for the establishment of such an official at this time, but it does call for what I think is the proper procedure for a search, a study in depth into the need for such an official in Manitoba in 1965.

MR. CAMPBELL: Madam Speaker, may I ask the Honourable Minister a question? Madam Speaker, I'd like to ask the honourable member if he realizes that he is referring this important matter to a non-existent committee?

MR. LYON: Madam Speaker, there is a misnomer attached to the committee in the resolution as it stands. This was brought to my attention and I would ask leave of the House to have this corrected. Standing Committee on Statutory Regulations and Orders. I'll find the reference. It should read in the third line of the second paragraph: "Therefore be it resolved that the Standing Committee on Statutory Regulations and Orders". The word "statutory" should be inserted between the words 'on' and 'regulations', and with leave of the House I would move that amendment.

Madam Speaker, I move then, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Welfare, that the word 'statutory' be inserted in the first line of the second paragraph of the resolution standing in my name, in order that the resolution would then read: "The Standing Committee on Statutory Regulations and Orders", and I thank the honourable member for reminding me of this.

MR. SCHREYER: Madam Speaker, I think that the Honourable Minister transposed the words.

MR. LYON: Well, I'm going by what the Clerk tells me. If he isn't right, we're all wrong.

MR. CAMPBELL: Madam Speaker, the Honourable the Minister helped me out, there'll be no charge for the advice.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. SCHREYER: Madam Speaker, honourable friends opposite have been getting cantankerous lately wanting us to speed up our participation in debate here, and so I shall accommodate them. I wasn't going to speak today but in order to accommodate their wishes, I shall.

HON. GURNEY EVANS (Minister of Industry and Commerce) (Fort Rouge): as to whether the word should be inserted?

MR. SCHREYER: No.

MADAM SPEAKER: Speaking on the motion or the motion that this 'statutory' be placed in here.

MR. SCHREYER: On the point of order, Madam Speaker, I assumed that the amendment had been agreed to by leave and I was speaking to the resolution.

MADAM SPEAKER put the question and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable the Member for Brokenhead.

MR. SCHREYER: Thank you, Madam Speaker. I think that I could best approach this resolution before us by quoting to the honourable members of this House the resolution which I had introduced at the beginning of this session and it went as follows: "Whereas the development of the modern positive state has resulted in a growing volume of laws and regulations; and whereas many citizens are finding it increasingly difficult to comprehend the administrative acts and decisions which affect them; and whereas there is little feasibility of citizens retaining professional legal aid to act for them in dealings with the public administration; and whereas elected representatives have a role in the redress of grievance that is vital but also limited due to awkwardness of relationship, therefore be it resolved that this House consider establishing such institutional machinery as is necessary to safeguard individual rights, and be it further resolved that to this end this House consider constituting an ad hoc legislative committee to sit between sessions for the purpose of enquiring into the practicability of any or all of the following proposed institutions, that is to say, ombudsman or rights commissioner, citizen advisory board - which is another concept I might add - public defender, which has to do with criminal law legal aid, and consumer councils which is perhaps somewhat separate."

Madam Speaker, I welcome this resolution that has been sponsored by the government through the person of the Honourable the Minister of Mines. I think that after some five years of broaching the subject that this government has seen the problem as important enough at least to warrant, to warrant at least investigation if not action at this time. Now the Honourable Minister in this resolution is committing the government to nothing, there is no commitment that this machinery shall in fact be set up but rather what is undertaken here is the establishment of a committee to investigate the problem area and the proposed machinery. And I think this is good enough for a start.

Now the Minister in his explanatory remarks I thought was very clear and concise as he usually is. I thought he was clear in almost all respects. I emphasize 'almost all' because in one or two respects he either is slightly unsure himself, or else he used his fluency, his gift of fluency to obscure one or two points. He intimates for example that the concept or institution of ombudsman or public official investigator is incompatible in some ways with the form of responsible government which we have, which we have adopted long ago. Well yes, but, Madam Speaker, the form of government which is in practice in the Nordic countries is for all practical purposes a responsible government where the deputy, where the Ministers of the Crown, they use the term Crown there too, are responsible to the Reichstag or the Assembly, there is responsible government in a way that is very close to the form of responsible government we enjoy here, and yet, and yet the institution of office of ombudsman has shown itself to be quite compatible. And we can look right at our own system in Canada and in Britain - for at least a century now, we have had a parliamentary officer called an Auditor-General - he is not, I repeat, he is not an officer of the executive branch - he is an officer of parliament and he reports to parliament and he performs a watchdog function and yet in no way is that function or that office of Auditor-General incompatible with cabinet government and responsible government. Similarly, I suggest that the office of a public official performing the function of an ombudsman is not really incompatible with our form of government. However these points can be looked into in more detail in committee, and I presume that we will have this committee. I presume this resolution will pass, if not unanimously.

I also listened with interest to the Honourable Minister talk about the area of application where this public official's purview or authority would apply and he said that in the area of constitutionally guaranteed rights, and referred to some of the basic new process rights like habeas corpus and so on, that this really is outside, outside of the sphere of what is envisaged here, and I agree. But in the whole area of administrative law - and this is the big growing field, this is the field of law that is growing immensely and has been for the past decade or two or three because of the change in political philosophy in the western world. I think we're all becoming socialists these days from John Diefenbaker on down to the Member for Brokenhead on the other side. Perhaps, perhaps with the sole exception of the social creditors and even there, even there they are socialists with regard to money management only with a few unorthodox and unusual wrinkles thrown in.

But, Madam Speaker, I don't wish to digress too much, the point I was trying to make is that in some countries this problem of protecting the individual against administrative law is being provided for by setting up a separate chain of courts entirely apart from the regular courts of law. I'm sure that the Honourable Minister, certainly the Honourable Minister is well aware of the double track of courts which they have in France, the administrative courts

(MR. SCHREYER cont'd.) and the so-called ordinary courts of law. This is one way of trying to provide for a means of keeping the administrative law within the rule of law, if I can use that expression. Well we don't have that in the British system for the very simple reason that legislators and the citizens as a whole are reluctant to set up a system of adjudication that is somehow apart from and divorced from what we like to call the ordinary courts of law. We don't like the idea too much and I don't think that we shall ever in the British system of government and justice go for or approve of the establishment of administrative courts as a system of courts entirely standing on their own. So what can we do then but, I suggest very sincerely that we could, we could establish institutions or singular, we could establish an institution or an office of ombudsman or rights commissioner or whatever you would choose to call him, or grievance investigator who would investigate complaints and allegations of maladministration and investigate and report to parliament or to the Legislature and thereby give the citizen a door to knock on, an office to call on and so on and so forth.

I think that this really should excite honourable members' sense of right and wrong, honourable members' sense of justice in a justice for the individual in a world that is becoming more and more complex where there is a feeling, at least I am of the opinion that there is a growing feeling of alienation between some individuals and their government, and the more complex government gets, the greater the degree of alienation likely to be felt between citizens and government. We should improve the machinery for grievance investigation as best we can and I think it is perhaps a little bit too complicated an area to settle just easily here by way of a resolution in this Chamber, perhaps it does require extended investigation by way of committee and so on.

Before I take my seat, Madam Speaker, I would like to ask the Minister when he replies to indicate why in this resolution there are no concluding paragraphs mentioning payment out of the Consolidated Fund etc. I always thought this would be necessary when you're appointing a committee to hold hearings, etc., between sessions.

And so with those remarks, Madam Speaker, I wish again to indicate full support for the resolution and hope that all members here will support it.

MADAM SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. GUTTORMSON: Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Member for Ethelbert Plains, that the debate be adjourned.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

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MR. EVANS: Madam Speaker, may we have the resolution concerning the Constitution of Canada on Page 7?

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Attorney-General. The Honourable the Leader of the New Democratic Party.

MR. PAULLEY: Madam Speaker, I rise to take part in this debate today only having adjourned the discussion yesterday evening, but I fear the wrath of the government would be upon me if I took this opportunity of standing the resolution. I being one of the chicken members in this Legislature, Madam Speaker, stand in awe of the members opposite who on many occasions chastise me and subject me to disciplines of one nature or the other. So with these fears innermost in my heart, Madam Speaker, I will say a few words in connection with the resolution that has been proposed by the Honourable the Attorney-General.

At the outset may I say, Madam Speaker, that generally speaking I think all Canadians are desirous of having a booklet or a piece of paper in their hands which they can call the Constitution of our country, and it is generally accepted that it would be desirable at the time that we celebrate our centenary that the patriation of the Constitution be here in Canada. The Honourable Member for Gladstone says repatriation, but such is not the case because we never did have the Constitution in Canada and endeavours are being made to have it in Canada today.

But as desirable as this is, Madam Speaker, I think that it is of a matter of such supreme importance to every Canadian that before the Constitution of Canada is vested in Canada itself without reference to the United Kingdom, that no stone be left unturned to see that the document which is going to be the guide for this great country of ours for years to come is of such a nature that we will truly have a document that will be of assistance to the provinces and the central government in their legislative jurisdictions and responsibilities.

As I read the document that the Honourable the Attorney-General placed on our desks the other day titled "The Amendment to the Constitution of Canada," I have some fears and apprehensions regarding the delegation of powers between the federal authority and the provincial authorities that may work to the disadvantage of this province, and indeed to other provinces as well, due to the fact that changes or amendments can be made in certain fields in the Constitution as proposed only by the unanimous consent of all of the provincial Legislatures in Canada.

I might say, Madam Speaker, I think it's a fact of history insofar as our present British North America Act -- even though it was more or less domiciled in Great Britain or the final approval of any changes had to be made by the government of the United Kingdom -- it is a fact I think that more amendments have been made to The British North America Act than has indeed been made to the Constitution of the great republic to the south of us. I do not think that there has been any amendments that have been proposed by the Government of Canada that have been rejected by the United Kingdom government, so we did have under The British North America Act not an easy method of amendments to the Constitution but a method which is not as rigid as the present proposal suggests, namely, that in certain fields of jurisdiction that we must have the approval of all 10 provincial Legislatures.

I would point out to members that whereas in some amendments that were made, so far as The British North America Act, all 10 provinces had to agree; but there is a difference, Madam Speaker, I suggest in the proposed amendment to the Constitution, the difference being that in those areas where previously 10 provincial governments had to agree, in the proposed amendment it is not the 10 provincial governments but it is the 10 provincial Legislatures that must agree in respect of certain amendments. There may be times, Madam Speaker, when it may be inconvenient for jurisdictions to call on a matter of urgency the 10 Legislative Assembly bodies in our Dominion to consider amendments, and it doesn't seem to me as I read the proposed Constitution that there is provision for such action when deemed of paramount importance.

I also find, Madam Speaker, other complications, indeed barriers to possible advances insofar as social security is concerned with the present proposed amendment to the Constitution of Canada. It seems to me as I read the document that it will not be possible for us to embark on a national medicare scheme unless all 10 provinces join with the federal authority in agreeing to amendment to permit the transfers of the provincial rights in this field to the federal authority for a national medicare scheme.

The other day, Madam Speaker, in the debate on the estimates of the Department of Mines and Natural Resources, considerable attention was given to the questions of security laws under The Security Act. Each province has under its present jurisdiction the sole right

(MR. PAULLEY cont'd) as I understand it of enacting such legislation dealing with securities. It may be advisable for us in Canada to adopt a national code insofar as securities are concerned, but because of the contents in the proposed amendment it appears that it would be rather difficult.

I'm sure members will recall the other day when dealing with the question of the fishing industry in the province, we had quite a considerable discussion on the question of a marketing board or a national marketing board respecting fisheries, and if I recall correctly, the Honourable the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources said in answer to a question of mine respecting getting together with Saskatchewan and maybe the prairie provinces -- to get together to have uniformity in the marketing board, he said that this will be delayed until we finish consultation with Ottawa and have a general agreement insofar as a national marketing board is concerned respecting the fishing industry. It appears to me, Madam Speaker, that if the proposed amendment to the Constitution was in effect, without the consent of the other 10 provinces, or the all 10 provinces, this could not be achieved.

While no one objects to the clauses which are presently contained in the Constitution respecting education -- and I'm sure that nobody will seriously object to the entrenchment of education in the future -- I just pose this question. We have had discussions from time to time in this Legislature dealing with the possibility of having uniformity of curriculum across the nation in order that students from one part of the country going to another would have the same curriculum, and I'm sure the present Attorney-General, previously as the Minister of Education, gave it a considerable amount of thought. Now it might be eventually that all ten provinces would agree individually to a problem of this nature, but I wonder whether or not, because it dealt specifically in the field of education, that this might not be able to be accomplished.

I appreciate and realize, Madam Speaker, that in some respects the four provinces may get together and delegate authority to the Parliament of Canada in respect of certain matters. One of the matters that has been of great interest to the agricultural industry of the prairies has been that of the setting up originally of the national marketing board insofar as grain is concerned, but there is consideration being given at the present time for the establishment of a national livestock marketing board and while it might be, Madam Speaker, that Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta may be agreeable under this particular head to the establishment of a marketing board, it could not be established as I interpret the amendment to the Constitution unless there was a fourth province, and in particular the province of Ontario, which would have to join in an agreement with the three prairie provinces for the establishment of a livestock marketing board.

At the present time, Madam Speaker, Canada in concert with many other nations are members of the United Nations and also belong to international organizations, and one that I have in my mind at the present time is the international association dealing with labour matters. Now we have never as yet established in Canada a more or less uniform labour code based on international discussions and agreements. I believe this is the League of Nations I'm referring to, the conferences that still take place at Geneva. It might be desirable on the part of a number of the provinces to enter into an agreement respecting a national minimum labour code, but here as I read again, it would appear to be that this would not be possible without the concurrence of all 10 provincial authorities -- provincial Legislatures, Madam Speaker. So I find, as I have given some consideration to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of Canada, that there are areas which it appears to me should be given far greater consideration than have been given so far.

I appreciate and I recognize that in the resolution that the Honourable the Attorney-General has introduced for our consideration that the Government of Manitoba recognizes this for they -- or he in his resolution says that while this House approves the revised draft it recommends that the Government of Manitoba advise the Government of Canada of this resolution and request the Government of Canada to cause the revised draft first to be submitted to a joint committee of the House of Commons and the Senate, and also the request that that committee hold public hearings and then that that committee should report to Parliament.

My colleague the Member for Brokenhead in his contribution to the debate yesterday indicated also many areas where it appeared that a greater amount of study should and must be given to this matter before its final approval. I think, Madam Speaker, that we here in the Province of Manitoba should still give a greater deal of consideration to the Constitution of Canada, because of course as one of the component parts we are vitally concerned,

(MR. PAULLEY cont'd)

My colleague from Brokenhead indicated that we of the New Democratic Party could not accept the resolution that was proposed by the Attorney-General. We have not changed our position insofar as the present resolution is concerned. However, we do offer a suggestion to this House that the matter might be dealt with somewhat differently than the proposal of the Honourable the Attorney-General.

May I say once again that I think all Canadians are desirous of being able to say that we have a Constitution of Canada and that the Parliament of Canada and the Provincial Legislatures will be able to amend it here in Canada. As pointed out, I think, Madam Speaker, that in the past the United Kingdom -- the Government of the United Kingdom has placed no barriers to amendments that have been required, such as the amendment, Madam Speaker, that I'm sure all Canadians were pleased to accept, the amendment insofar as the Old Age Pensions were concerned, the extension of Old Age Pensions into the realm of provision that it did.

I might say that those amendments were not agreed upon by all provincial Legislatures in Canada as this would be, but by provincial governments. I am sure that there's been no obstacle. I'm sure that we're all desirous if at all possible that we have a Constitution for our centenary, that it is the responsibility I suggest on us today, Madam Speaker, to make as sure as we possibly can that the contents of the Constitution will not be that rigid. The provinces that desire to co-operate with each other in some fields will not be able to do this without all others agreeing with them, and I use as an example one area which might directly affect the livestock producer here in the western plains. As I read the Constitution, unless a fourth province, namely Ontario, were to agree to federal legislation of this nature, then the Minister of Agriculture could not have a livestock marketing board of the nature that I'm sure would be to the advantage of the people of western Canada and the livestock producers.

Having all of this in mind, Madam Speaker, I say that we feel that a lot more consideration must of necessity be given to this matter, and I now wish to propose an amendment which offers further suggestions to the Government of Manitoba in the consideration of this matter by the Government of Canada.

I beg to move, Madam Speaker, seconded by the Honourable Member for Inkster, the following: That the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Attorney-General be amended by: (a) deleting the word "while" in the first line of the resolved portion of the resolution, (b) by deleting the words "approves the revised draft it" in the first line of the resolved portion, (c) by inserting after the word "and" in the second last line of the resolution the following: "Make recommendations as to this draft or any further revisions of the same; and", and (d) by adding after the word "Parliament" in the last line of the resolution the following: "and to this Legislature".

And if I may, Madam Speaker, the resolved portion of the resolution would then read this way: "That this House recommends that the Government of Manitoba advise the Government of Canada of this resolution and request the Government of Canada to cause the revised draft (i) first to be submitted to a joint committee of the House of Commons and the Senate of Canada with a request that it be considered by that committee and that the said committee hold public hearings and make recommendations as to this draft or any further revisions of the same; and (ii) that the said committee report thereon to Parliament and to this Legislature." My objective is basically in the last, Madam Speaker, that after the committee of the House of Commons and the Senate have discussed the matter, heard representations of the public, that not only the report of the committee be submitted to the Parliament of Canada but it also be submitted back to this Legislature for further consideration.

HON. STEWART E. McLEAN, Q. C. (Attorney-General) (Dauphin): Madam Speaker, if I may just on a point of order, and I'm not too certain at what point I should draw this to your attention, I would like you to look at the very final part of that proposed amendment as to -- I don't know what the position would be in a motion that would suggest that a committee of the House of Commons and Senate report to the Legislature. I just draw this matter to your attention, Madam Speaker, for your consideration.

MR. PAULLEY: On a point, Madam Speaker, I think this would be proper. It's a request of this House to ask the committee of the Parliament of Canada and of the Senate, a request that said committee should make a report to us. That's basically what I have in mind. There may be some slight technicality that a little different wording might brush up, but the intent I am sure would not be in conflict in any sense with what could be accomplished. However, maybe you should take it under advisement.

MADAM SPEAKER: I'll take it under consideration and give a ruling on it at a later date.

MR. EVANS: In that event, Madam Speaker, may we continue with the debate on Shared Services?

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable the Minister of Education. The Honourable the Member for St. George:

MR. GUTTORMSON: Madam Speaker, I would ask that this matter stand, but in order to keep the debate going I have no objection to anyone else participating. Perhaps the Minister of Agriculture would like to speak. I noticed he was getting up to adjourn the debate when I did the other day.

MADAM SPEAKER: Any other member wishing to speak?

MR. EVANS: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the 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 Winnipeg Centre in the Chair.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

MR. STEINKOPF: Mr. Chairman, I was left with a number of questions I promised to answer. The Honourable Member for Brokenhead queried me as to when we might expect a levelling off in the primary base rates of telephones in the metropolitan area, and I'm pleased to inform him that the equality is under consideration and advisement by the telephones and that the first positive step will be in the southern part of the city where a new station is being constructed, or will be constructed in Fort Garry, which should be operative within a couple of years, and of course when that happens then the population density will make it possible to take a look at the rates for further areas south of the new station. At the present time surveys are going on in the northern part of the city and to the east, so that within the next couple of years we should have made some very definite progress along this line.

In reply to the Honourable Member for Gladstone who requested the number of farm truck licence plates that were issued last year, these amounted to 38,230. It's very difficult to figure out the exact revenue from these licences, but as close as we can estimate they average \$22.00 per vehicle, making the amount approximately \$841,060. For the combined weight and carrying capacity not over three tons, the registration fee is \$16.00, plus \$3.25 for each additional half-ton. Our system there isn't set up to draw up a figure just for farm trucks.

The Honourable Member for St. George asked for the number of meetings held by the Board of Directors. I've had the figure confirmed that there were 17 at Hydro and 16 at the Manitoba Telephone System.

In reply to the question by the Honourable Member for Brokenhead, the number of applications in 1964 submitted to the Licence Suspension Appeal Board was 343, made up as follows: Under Section 115 intoxicated and impaired, 265; under Section 134 suspension by the Registrar 37; under Section 115 and 134 impaired and in accident 34; and there were 7 pending, a total of 343 applications; and the revenue, as I stated the other night, was \$6,820.

The Honourable Member for St. John's would like to have the figure of the anticipated increase in the revenue due to the -- the 25 percent increase -- or the new rates on registration that was authorized last summer. The increased revenue from registration, which of course is estimated, is \$1,725,000. The increased revenue from drivers' and chauffeurs' licences is estimated at \$425,000, and this \$425,000 is actually a two-year figure although all of it will come in to the treasury this year, making a total estimated revenue of \$2,150,000.

The Honourable Member for St. George was interested in the amount paid for licence plates as indicated in the Public Accounts records. The sum of \$211,897.96 was the sum used for purchasing plates in 1964, and this was paid to Western Tools and Industries Limited.

The Honourable Member for St. George was interested in the arrangements the Telephone System had with regard to the building and parking at Polo Park. The site for the building was purchased from Polo Park by way of Order-in-Council No. 1108-57 on June 27th, 1957, for the sum of \$75,000, which provided for parking spaces of approximately 50 parking places. This was not sufficient and in 1961, February 1961, the Telephone System started negotiations for an additional 170 parking places from Polo Park which they procured at a net cost

(MR. STEINKOPF cont'd) to them of \$2.00 per month per parking space, and this agreement was concluded on July 3rd, 1961.

The Honourable Leader for the Opposition was interested in the contract that the Hydro have with the Ontario Hydro Commission and queried me as to why, if there was a contract with Saskatchewan for 50,000 kilowatt capacity, why any energy should be purchased from Ontario as long as that contract, which was a firm contract, was outstanding with Saskatchewan. The Hydro has interchange agreements with both Ontario and Saskatchewan. These contracts provide for exchanges of available excess energy whenever it is of economic advantage to either party, as well as for assistance to either party in time of emergency. These contracts state that there is no firm commitment involved for the supply of either energy or capacity. Now this might mean that insofar as the Ontario contract is concerned that it might not be available when it was required. The agreement that the Manitoba Hydro had with Saskatchewan was of an entirely different nature. It was for a twelve-month period beginning November 1st, 1963 on the understanding that the Saskatchewan Power Corporation would maintain 50,000 kilowatts of capacity available to meet Manitoba Hydro loans on demand. The cost to Manitoba Hydro to have this capacity available for the one year covered was \$1,000,000. The contract further provided that any energy taken by the Manitoba Hydro associated with this firm capacity would be priced at 5 mills per kilowatt, so that the million dollars was just a flat fee for holding it in readiness and having the plant available, but that if any energy was drawn it would be priced at the rate of 5 mills per kilowatt. The price from Ontario was 1.42 mills per kilowatt, so as long as the Hydro could get power from Ontario it was economically in their interest to do so as against buying it from Saskatchewan. However, the reason for the contract was quite obvious, that should the demand have been made on Ontario and they couldn't supply it, and they weren't under any obligation to supply it, then the Saskatchewan Power Commission would have had to supply it.

In reply to the question from the Honourable Member for Gladstone relative to the suggestion that the Hydro would not permit the work of one meter to do the work of thirty or forty or fifty or sixty meters, I find that apartment block owners have complete freedom of decision as to whether each suite shall be individually metered, and the common services in the building could also separately be metered, or whether all energy used in the apartment building will be recorded through one meter. The Manitoba Hydro estimate a saving of approximately \$40.00 per suite can be realized by an apartment block owner on his cost of interior wiring if a single meter is employed. In cases where the apartment block owner has chosen to have only one meter for all electric services provided to the apartment building, he has the choice of paying regular commercial rates for the energy consumed, or alternatively, paying a multiple of the regular domestic rate related to the number of suites in the apartment block involved. So that the choice is in the hands of the owner of the block.

I believe that these are the total list of questions that I had unanswered.

MR. GUTTORMSON: I'm sorry I was out answering a telephone call when he got up to speak. Did he answer my questions pertaining to the parking lot at Polo Park and regarding the public accounts, the question I asked about public accounts?

MR. STEINKOPF: Mr. Chairman, both those rather touchy questions were both answered in full, and if you'd like I would be very happy to repeat them.

MR. GUTTORMSON: . . . don't have to repeat them, I just didn't know whether you had answered them or not. I was out of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Department of Public Works. Resolution No. 72.

HON. WALTER WEIR (Minister of Public Works) (Minnedosa): Well Mr. Chairman, once again it's my privilege to introduce to the Committee the Public Works estimates. I think at the outset of my remarks that I should like to draw to the attention of the honourable members the outstanding service being rendered to this province by the members of my staff. I am most grateful to have had the utmost co-operation and dedicated efforts of all the members of the Department of Public Works in providing the services which are of mutual concern to all of the people of Manitoba. To be backed by such an efficient and dedicated staff makes the mantle of the responsibility rest more comfortably on my shoulders. I can only express my appreciation, and I am sure the appreciation of the people of Manitoba, for the dedicated services provided by my staff throughout the past year, and in particular for the tireless efforts and long hours through which many of them worked during the flood emergency in providing services that have alleviated the concern and inconvenience to the people who were most seriously affected.

(MR. WEIR cont'd)

I propose to confine my opening remarks, Mr. Chairman, to the Highways Branch, since it is this section of the department that generates the most interest amongst the members of the committee. Current estimates of the department predict a requirement of almost \$23 million, an increase of \$7 million over last year. The net provincial capital expenditure for highways for the '65-66 year is expected to be approximately \$20 million. Estimates for contracts contemplated in the programs which have been distributed to the honourable members exceed \$24 million. Recoveries from the Government of Canada under the Trans-Canada Highway Agreement, the Roads to Resources Agreement, and the Board of Transport Commissioners for railroad bridge separations, are expected to exceed two and a half million dollars. In-completed projects which will be carried forward into the '66-67 fiscal year are estimated at approximately \$5 million and this carry-forward is largely offset by the almost \$4 million being carried forward to complete last year's work.

The money spent on Manitoba's highways is not a true criterion of either quality or quantity of construction during any specific period of time. It has, however, come to be regarded as a measuring stick of activity. The best measurement is for one to look about him at the road net work that is developing and recognize the progress that is made each year. The perimeter highway, as you well know, was a boldly conceived plan to construct a modern four-lane highway around Metropolitan Winnipeg. With traffic recently using the north perimeter bridge, one more major obstacle has been removed in the development of this facility.

Programming for this year provides for four lanes of concrete from the Red River to Highway No. 8 and two lanes from Highway No. 8 to No. 7. Use of the existing No. 6 Highway, pending the completion of grading this section of the perimeter, will provide pavement from Highway No. 59 to the west perimeter. Completion of the grade, gravel and the structure over the railway will complete the connection to the Trans-Canada at Assiniboia Downs to a gravel standard.

The section of No. 101 from Highway 59 to Highway 15 is on the program this year. This section has, however, some busy rail line crossings. Scheduling cannot be definitely established as yet pending further negotiation with the Board of Transport Commissioners. There may well be a delay in this project. A section of No. 100, the south perimeter, from Wilkes Avenue to Highway No. 75, will be completed this year to four-lane divided standard which will complete the project from No. 75 to the Trans-Canada Highway west.

By 1967, the year of Canada's Centennial, it is anticipated that the increase in tourist traffic, coupled with the normal annual increase in vehicular and heavy truck traffic, necessitates the addition of two traffic lanes to the Trans-Canada Highway west to Portage la Prairie. In order to complete this project the province is purchasing the right-of-way from the Canadian National Railways of that portion of its Cabot subdivision from Cabot westerly to the east tower in Portage la Prairie. The application by the CNR for abandonment was heard in Winnipeg on April 21st by the Board of Transport Commissioners, and abandonment of this portion of the line was approved.

The substructure for the Assiniboine River bridge at the junction of the Trans-Canada Highway and Provincial Trunk Highway No. 4 has been completed and the deck construction will be completed by the end of August. Last fall six miles were graded, and as soon as the rails are lifted grading of the CNR right-of-way will commence to Elie Junction and a reinforced concrete pavement will be laid over an approximate 13 miles from the junction of Highway No. 4. Every effort will be made to complete this section during the coming construction season. Contracts will be let from Elie to the east end of the Portage la Prairie bypass, a distance of approximately 19 miles, for grading and structures. The fall of 1966 it is hoped will see the completion of these contracts including the completion of the concrete paving.

During the forthcoming construction season work will commence on the Portage la Prairie bypass. The Government of Canada has agreed to designate the Portage la Prairie bypass as the Trans-Canada Highway and to abandon as a portion of the Trans-Canada Highway that section of highway replaced by the bypass. Under the Trans-Canada agreement the Government of Canada has agreed to participate in the cost of the bypass subject to the province's refunding monies received from the Government of Canada on portions of the Trans-Canada Highway abandoned in favour of the bypass. This exchange of funds will mean a very appreciable contribution from the Government of Canada towards the construction of the Portage bypass.

(MR. WEIR cont'd)

The Roads to Resources Agreement has been very beneficial in making the construction of highways to our resource areas. The Gypsumville-Grand Rapids road, the Simonhouse-Snow Lake-Wekusko road, the Thompson-Wekusko road, the Osborne Lake road, and portions of road in the eastern part of the province are completed or nearing completion, and proving to be of the utmost benefit and importance to the resource areas, from the standpoint not only of developing the resources but also of conveniencing the citizens who are employed in these remote areas. The Thompson-Wekusko road requires shoulder trimming and second lift traffic gravel which will be completed this year. The road has been open to traffic since late last fall and it is anticipated that with suitable weather conditions there will be little interruption in its use. Gravel has been stock-piled at a number of locations on the road in order to lay the second lift of traffic gravel and bolster up any soft spots that may develop on the new grade.

Since there are no service areas situated on this remote portion of the road as yet, my department has established a safety patrol to ensure the safety of persons travelling this highway during the winter months. I believe that this safety patrol was unique in Western Canada. The safety patrol consisted of a truck carrying such supplies as might have been required by stranded motorists. The patrol made the trip from the junction of the Simonhouse-Wekusko road to Thompson and return each night. Thanks to the ingenuity of motorists travelling this road not too many stranded motorists were encountered. However, the number was sufficient to justify the existence of the safety patrol.

The present Roads to Resources agreement expires in March of 1966. Federal funds under this Canada-Manitoba agreement have been fully committed. I have had correspondence with the Government of Canada indicating Manitoba's opinion as to the desirability of extending the present Roads to Resources agreement or negotiating other agreements in some modified form. The Minister of Northern Affairs has indicated that his officials have been studying comments on such a program from all the provinces and reviewing the progress and achievements to date.

Excellent progress is being made on plans for the reconstruction and partial relocation of Highway No. 59 between the Trans-Canada Highway and the Highway No. 4 east, to provide a much needed four-lane divided highway in this area. It would appear that our original target for completing this facility in two years may be optimistic. A healthy beginning is anticipated this year with completion as soon as possible.

In addition to these major projects which I have mentioned individually, the program to construct new highways and reconstruct some of our older ones is scheduled to continue at a rapid rate. Progress in the improvement and expansion of our road facilities encompasses other major projects in widely-spread areas of the provinces which are indicated in the program you have before you.

Last fall, interviews were held with all of the rural municipalities in the province and most of the towns and villages, in order to discuss the government road policy and seek assistance in establishing the initial provincial road network. I am most grateful for the interest and the co-operation of the municipal bodies with which I met for providing me and my staff with the benefit of their knowledge of the local areas and local conditions. Their suggestions and recommendations resulting from these meetings provided invaluable information to my planning staff in co-ordinating the provincial road program. The implementation of the Michener Commission recommendations has resulted in the province taking over approximately 4,063 miles of municipal roads, the construction costs of which have previously been shared in part by the municipalities. Maintenance costs have been carried entirely by the municipalities. The taking over of this large number of miles of former municipal roads will result in an improved and most beneficial addition to the transportation network in Manitoba. These miles added to the existing provincial road mileage and the mileage in unorganized areas form a provincial road network of 7,160 miles to complement the 3,976 mile trunk highway system.

In the initial years monies will be directed towards co-ordination of the provincial roads as a system of roads to complement the trunk highway system. The financial load on remaining municipal roads it is believed can be greatly relieved by providing a good standard of well-marked traffic generator roads. The natural desire of the travelling public to take well-marked routes will, we believe, have a tendency to concentrate the traffic on provincial roads and reduce the chief flow of traffic that presently occurs over municipal roads.

(MR. WEIR cont'd)

There are many areas in the province where, because of the type of local development, where it has been difficult for the municipal officials to direct funds into areas of great concern to the neighbours but of limited concern to themselves. There are areas where the construction or reconstruction of short distances of roads will tie together other sections to provide a first class standard gravel artery of considerable influence on the traffic pattern.

There are a large number of bridges on the system of roads which are incapable of carrying highway loadings. These structures must be replaced or repaired and strengthened to withstand highway loadings as quickly as it is physically and financially possible. There are gravel short areas within the province, a condition which has made it difficult for the municipalities to provide all weather roads. In some of these areas advantage has been taken of the winter months to provide gravel stockpiles for use this spring; 166,000 tons of gravel at a cost of about \$256,000 have already been made available for this purpose.

There were 2,550 extra rolls of snow fencing used during the past winter on this network of roads. Adequate clearing of right-of-way can reduce winter difficulties of this nature, and 914 miles of the system have already been cleared at a cost of almost \$240,000. There are areas in the province where, with the uneven topography, more accidents will occur as traffic increases. It is planned to improve the distance and the width of as many of these dangerous locations as possible. There have been many sharp turns both inconvenient and dangerous to the traveller on these roads. It is planned to improve the most dangerous of these locations to give as safe and convenient a means of travel on these roads as possible.

It has been difficult to establish this provincial road network. Circumstances differ throughout the province. Every effort was made to find an equitable distribution of roads within the municipalities as well as within the province. The network which we now have is by no means perfect. It represents, generally speaking, the roads in the opinion of the municipal councils and of the departmental planning division are not just the most important roads now but have the greatest road potential. This is agreed, I believe, to be a good place to start. Amendments will be required from time to time to meet the changing traffic needs. Even now the planning division is studying many other locations which have been suggested by the municipal officials. Access roads of the past have all, by their very nature, been declared as provincial roads. The development of these roads as part of the system will continue and will be co-ordinated with the provincial trunk highway and the provincial road program.

A mile by mile inventory has been taken by the staff of my department. When my engineers have had sufficient time to categorize the requirements on these roads and the opportunity to develop long term traffic patterns, planning and scheduling of construction will be programmed in advance to meet the ever-increasing needs of the traffic volume that will travel the provincial road system. The advance program planning practiced by the department makes possible not only preliminary surveys but also the design of various facilities and bridges in the preparation of tenders on projects some time in advance of the anticipated requirements of Manitoba's ever-increasing traffic requirements. Advanced programming results in better considered designs, capable of being carried out without intermittent change in design to meet field conditions.

In urban areas outside of Metropolitan Winnipeg, the province pays the full cost for provincial roads and provincial trunk highways from sidewalk to sidewalk, except for normal municipal services such as storm sewers, lighting, etcetera. In our communities there are streets which have a definite intermunicipal flavour, such as access to schools, hospitals, elevators, etcetera. The province will provide a 50 percent construction grant toward this type of project and the community will be responsible for maintenance of these streets.

Members of the Highways Branch district office staffs have held discussions with the various municipal bodies across the province in order to co-ordinate the use of provincial and municipal maintenance equipment in the maintaining of the provincial road system. Every effort has been made to establish methods by which the best use can be made of both provincial and municipal equipment available in such a manner that the very finest standard of provincial road maintenance can be realized.

A new provincial highway map is being prepared, which will show only provincial roads and provincial trunk highways. Many provincial roads will be identified by route number on the new map. A new method of reproduction will be used which will result in a clearer map. With the continued growth of the City of Winnipeg and the surrounding cities

(MR. WEIR cont'd) and municipalities, the problems confronting our department in this area are quite different from those encountered in other areas of the province.

As required by the amendments to The Metropolitan Winnipeg Act and following discussions with Metro and the area municipalities, a Metropolitan street system has been established by Order-in-Council. For the first time the province pays a maintenance grant estimated at some \$675,000 for approximately 675 lin miles at a thousand dollars per lin mile. The grant per lin mile is also paid towards the maintenance of parking lanes on which there are parking restrictions during the hours of peak traffic. Besides this maintenance grant, the province has approved 50 percent participation in the Metropolitan Corporation's 1965-66 capital street program estimated to cost \$4,362,600. This participation is in addition to the province's share of the St. Vital Bridge project in accordance with the formula whereby the province pays 100 percent of the cost of the bridge structure, superstructure, deck and preliminary engineering, while sharing 60 percent of the cost for construction of the connecting roads.

The new capital grant includes the cost of acquisition of right-of-way. Highway No. 59 will be reconstructed to a four-lane facility at provincial cost. Copies of the map showing the location of the Great River Road through Minnesota, Manitoba and Ontario have been distributed to the members of the committee. Following the tabling of a bill in Washington respecting the agreement between Minnesota and Manitoba concerning the Great River Road, it was decided that if Manitoba were to enjoy the public relations and benefits being accrued by other members of the Mississippi Parkway Commission, there should be no further delay in designating a route on the already existing traffic arteries in Manitoba. At the annual meeting of the Mississippi Parkway Commission in St. Louis, Missouri, in the latter part of September, 1964, a resolution was unanimously adopted concurring in the designating of this route of the Great River Road through Manitoba. It is considered necessary to start now in order to capitalize on the advertising made available to this location if Manitoba is to benefit in 1967, the year in which the incentive to visit Canada will be at full strength. The distinctive green-on-white markers will shortly be installed on this route, and the capital estimates include funds for base and asphalt surface treatment of Highway No. 12 from South Junction to the U. S. border. The completion of this project will provide a surfaced road on the entire designated portion of the Great River Road in Manitoba.

Indications are that the Province of Manitoba is entering what will prove to be another successful year of highway construction. I am sure that my department's method of pre-advertising tenders thus giving the contractors the opportunity to plan, coupled with satisfactory weather conditions for carrying out of the projects programmed for this year, will find Manitoba another step along the way in further developing its progressive and forward-looking highway transportation network.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: I wish to thank the Honourable Minister, Mr. Chairman, for his very comprehensive treatment of the highways and other road projects in Manitoba for the coming year, and glancing very quickly over the projects scheduled for this year I note that there'll be some work done in the constituency of Ethelbert Plains for which I thank the Honourable Minister, but I would have liked to see as much work done in that constituency as I see that is going to be done in the Dauphin constituency, because the amount of work that's going to be done there is something worthwhile looking at.

Mr. Chairman, for the past several years we've had the pleasure of looking into the claims of this government, and I have tried to find out whether some of the claims could be substantiated or not and this year I expect to take a different tack and that is to compare the highway program of the former government for the last four years of its existence with the work of this government during the past four years. We were led to believe, Mr. Chairman, throughout the last six years that the highways in this province had been bogged down under the Liberal administration, that there was a great deal of work to be done because of lack of effort previously, and that because of that this government was going to find itself spending great sums of money which it would otherwise not have to spend.

Well I went to some trouble, Mr. Chairman, in getting the data on the amount of highways, miles of highways that were built in the last four years of the Liberal administration as compared with those built in the last four years of this administration. The Premier, when speaking on the budget this year, stated that the provincial highway program has kept pace with this demand, and of course he was referring to the increase in the vehicles yearly and the tourist traffic and so forth, and I quite agree with him that that is the way highways

(MR. HRYHORCZUK cont'd) should be constructed is on the basis of need and demand. But I'm afraid that this government has not followed that particular criterion in the same manner that we did. We used to keep an accurate count -- I think they call it the diagramatic -- of --(Interjection)-- Pardon? Accurate? Address? Accurate. (Interjection) No, no. I said we used to keep a count and on the basis of this count we knew where the need and demand for roads were and we built them accordingly. And I think if we harken back to the mid-fifties we'll recall where these roads were constructed. We'll also know where they led to in 1958, and they cover the roads that were used mostly in the Province of Manitoba.

The number of vehicles, I'd like the committee to take note of the following figures which are pretty well in round figures in order to keep away from small digits. In 1949 of the resident vehicles we had less than 100,000. In 1958 this had jumped to 200,000, and according to the Premier's statement in his budget speech they are now at 364,000. Now it's interesting to note -- I haven't had time to go through this planned study of highway requirements which was made in 1959 by this government, but I just happened to glance at one statement here on Page 20, and the statement reads as follows and I quote: "Steady growth is anticipated with more people living in cities and towns. Total travel is expected to double by 1980."

Now what has happened in the last six years? The amount of travel has almost doubled in the last six years. If we take the number of vehicles that are registered in the province, plus our tourist traffic, plus the fact that the sale of gasoline is just about doubled in the last six years, then our travel has already doubled and we don't have to wait until 1980, so as far as this program is concerned upon which the government had based the construction of highways, I'd say they'd have to start planning all over again, because the 1980 is now what they foresaw. And I'd just like to point out that I don't blame them for making this error because it's pretty difficult to forecast as to what the demand will be for anything. But if you consider the fact that there is an ever-increasing demand on roads and that the type of vehicles that we use today are something that we could not foresee even four or five years ago -- the tremendously large transports, the large gravel trucks that are on our highways today that carry double and triple the amount of gravel that they used to carry only five or six years ago -- points out that no matter how well you plan you're not going to always guess correctly. And in this instance they certainly haven't guessed correctly.

Now what about construction of highways? In 1955, the amount of grade constructed by the former government was 180 miles. In 1956 it was 290; in 1957 it was 250; in 1958 it was 360; or an average of 220 miles of grade in every year of the last four years of the previous government. In paving, in 1955, 110 miles were paved -- this includes both the bituminous mat and the asphalt. In 1956 it was 100; in 1957 it was 210; in 1958 it had gone up to 380; or an average of 200 miles per year.

Now if the government was right in criticizing the former administration of its lack of attention to the highways of this province, then you would expect that the number of miles they built in the last four years would be considerably higher.

I'm quite sure, Mr. Chairman, that the members of this committee are going to be surprised to find that this government built less miles of road in the last four years than the previous administration did in their last four years, and here are the figures. They're subject to correction if you so wish. I've checked them; I'll give you the source where I got this information. In 1961 the amount of grading was 180 miles; in 1962, 90 miles; in 1963, 210 miles; in 1964, 190 miles; an average of 170 miles as against 220 by the former administration.

(MR. HRYHORCZUK cont'd).....

Now let's take a look at the paving. Well there's only one spot where we could stand a little bit of criticism and that's in the area called Gimli, but of course there was good and sufficient reason for that because by actual count sometimes in the fifties -- I just forget what year it was -- but by actual count there were around 79 privately-owned cars in that area, and naturally you don't build roads unless there is a demand for them. Now if we look at the paving record of this government -- in 1961 it was 130 miles; in 1962, 200 miles; in 1963, 150 miles; in 1964, 190 miles; or an average of 170 miles as compared with 200 miles by the previous administration. In the four year period the former administration graded 415 miles more than this administration did in its last four years. As far as pavement is concerned the former administration paved 130 miles more in the last four years than this government did in its last four years. In other words, in spite of the fact that every year we have heard that the former government was tight-fisted,did not supply the people of this province with highways is erroneous and false.

Now these figures are actual performance. They're not just words. But there's another side to this coin also, Mr. Chairman, which is interesting, and that is the funds that were collected from the use of our highways. In 1958 the tax, gasoline tax, amounted to 13.5 million. In 1965 it's estimated it'll be 30 million. If you take the increase in tax into consideration then the amount of revenue from this source is just about double, as I said previously in saying the amount of use that has been made of the highways. The Motor Fuel Users' Tax was \$25,000 -- pardon me, \$575,000 in '58; it is now \$5.5 million, ten times what it was. The automobile licences and driver licences in '58 were 6.2 million; they're up to 12.8 million. The total in '58 was 20 million; now it's 48 million.

Now let's see what has happened to that money and what percentage of that money we have been using towards highway construction. In 1958 we used all of the revenues that came from these sources on highway construction, plus an additional 27 million. What is happening now? The amount of money that is being used by this government in expenditures that are charged to this year's expenses is only 25 percent of the revenue, and if you take the capital investment which is estimated at 27 million for this year, it gives you a total of 39 million. Even with the capital, Mr. Chairman, we're not using up the money for our highways that we are receiving from our highways. I think the record of the previous administration stands out very well as compared with this administration. You received many more miles for a great deal less money than we do now.

There's one other interesting fact that I should mention at this time, and that is that in 1958 we had no debts for highway construction. It is now \$150 million according to the figures given to us by the Honourable First Minister, so I think that insofar as a comparison of 1958, or the Liberal administration and this administration, when you come down to facts and figures there is no question as to which administration was more efficient and took a great deal better care of the public dollar.

There is one other difference that I would like to mention at this time, Mr. Chairman, and that is that under the previous administration we had a large number of small contractors throughout the province. These have just about disappeared. They've gone elsewhere for their work. This government has a policy of letting out large contracts which the small man can not touch, and he either goes to work at a reduced rate for somebody else or he looks for work elsewhere, and I know of quite a number of these small contractors that are in Saskatchewan and elsewhere at the moment doing the work. They couldn't get it here in Manitoba. I think that is probably one of the reasons that the cost of our construction has gone up, because the competition, the bidding and the competition for these roads is not as keen as it was. When you're dealing with a big outfit it's a little bit different than dealing with a small one, and I regret to see that so many of our men who had invested their life savings and equipment to have to move out.

This isn't only true in the Public Works Department, the same thing applies in the Department of Agriculture and Conservation. The Winnipeg Floodway - the contracts there have been given to large companies, some of them -- most of them in fact not resident within the Province of Manitoba because we haven't got them that big. I think it is wrong. I think it is wrong and I think that we should at least find some rental service for these small fellows to keep them employed. You will get value for your dollar because they are conscientious workers; they are dependent upon that for a source of living and they'll do a good job.

I hope that when the Honourable Minister gets around to building the connector roads

(MR. HRYHORCZUK cont'd) which are going to be small roads as far as mileage is concerned in comparison with the large highway contracts, that he bears this in mind and see if he couldn't give the owners of equipment in the Province of Manitoba - and I'm talking about the men who own one or two units, a few of them as many as three but most of them one and two units - to see if they couldn't do this work for him on the rental basis, and I assure him that in the end he'll have that work done cheaper than he would by way of contract.

That's all I'm going to say at the moment, Mr. Chairman. I will have something additional to say when we come to municipal roads and the connector roads because I think it's a separate subject from this and I don't intend to touch on it until we come to that item.

MR. SAUL CHERNIACK, Q. C. (St. John's): Mr. Chairman, like other members of this House, I was quick to seize this orange document which so many of us are reading and which I see that the Honourable the First Minister too is reading, possibly with the same anxiety to see whether there is a road or highway in his constituency which is included here, but I must tell him I don't see one there.

MR. ROBLIN: out of luck.

MR. CHERNIACK: Yes, I'm afraid that he and I are both out of luck in this respect, so I just express my regret and my envy of such other fortunate members who do find it in theirs. I wonder if I will have any--(Interjection)--even moving to Dauphin will not make up for the loss that I feel.

Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I will have more success in another search that I've been conducting for some period of time. So far I have not been successful but I'll keep trying. I am trying to ascertain just where the \$24 million of extra taxes - which this government levied as a result of the special session last year - just where the disbursements are in repayment to the real property ratepayers in some way to reduce the heavy burden being carried on them in line with the recommendations of the Michener Commission and the speech of the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer in presenting his budget last summer.

Since I haven't been successful in getting this statement from the government in a concise form, I'll try and get it this other way. Under the estimates of the Honourable the Minister, I have looked to see just where are the items which could be attributable to the extra revenue which has been raised last summer, and I have only found two items where they might be. Of course there might be others, but there are only two that I could recognize. One is 4 (b) where I see a differential of some \$2,483,000 between what is expected to be spent this year and what was expected to be spent last year, and although I would have thought there would be a normal increment, I'm giving the government full credit for that normal increment in assuming that the entire differential would be somewhere in that \$24 million.

I also find in Item No. 5, Construction of Provincial Roads and Construction of Streets in the Metropolitan System, \$4 million -- not an increase but a new item, a new entry of \$4 million, and I get there a total \$6,483,000 which is somewhat less than the Honourable the Minister indicated it would be in his speech of last August where he estimated some \$7 million. So it seems to me that the figures I found are fairly close to what he thought they might be last August, and I'm therefore asking the Honourable Minister if there are any items in his portion of the estimates which I have overlooked and which would be a direct return or reduction to the real property ratepayer of the burden of taxation as a result of the \$24 million raised.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Chairman, I wish to congratulate the Minister in at least giving something to Rhineland this particular year. Last year it just so happened that I was stormed in and I didn't participate in the estimates of the Department of Public Works and I was unable to thank him at that time.

Highway 32 which is supposed to receive a hardtop coating this year really is in bad shape again because it's full of holes. I'm sure that people back home will appreciate once they can ride on that new road, and I for one want to thank the Minister for providing for this in this year's estimates.

I would also remind him not to forget Highway 14A because this is the stretch of road from Rosenfeld to the U. S. border by-passing the towns of Altona and Gretna. It's a narrow road in a way and it needs widening and also levelling. It has a rolling effect and it's bumpy all the way through, and I am sure--(Interjection)--pardon?

MR. ROBLIN: It's one of those good Grit roads we have been hearing about.

MR. FROESE: Well, this is not one of them anyway. I hope the Minister doesn't forget this particular highway and sees to it that something will be done on it as well.

My concern is in connection with the access roads. Now that the government has taken

(MR. FROESE cont'd) over a certain amount of public roads in Manitoba as provincial roads, what happens to those that were rejected or were not taken in? What is the government's policy? How can we get additional access roads? In very many cases these are just short roads, probably a mile or two leading off of a provincial highway into a smaller village with a population of probably two or three hundred. I think these are roads that should be considered by the government and taken over. In my opinion, the public roads that have been taken over in the various municipalities that led on to other provincial highways now will not be brought to the standard of the highway as was formerly the case, so that I think the government will be making a considerable saving in this way in not having to bring up some of these access roads to the standard of the highways.

But I would really ask the Minister to reconsider some of the requests that were made by the municipalities of Stanley and Rhineland in my constituency in connection with some of these shorter access roads. I think they do receive consideration and should be accepted and brought up to standard. There was a special request made by the municipalities in this respect and I hope the Minister can accommodate the municipalities in this regard. I see the time is 5:30 so I'll

MR. CHAIRMAN: Call in the Speaker.

IN SESSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam Speaker, I wish to report progress and ask leave for the committee to sit again.

MR. COWAN: Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for St. Vital, that the report of the committee be received.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

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

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House adjourned until 2:30 Thursday afternoon.