

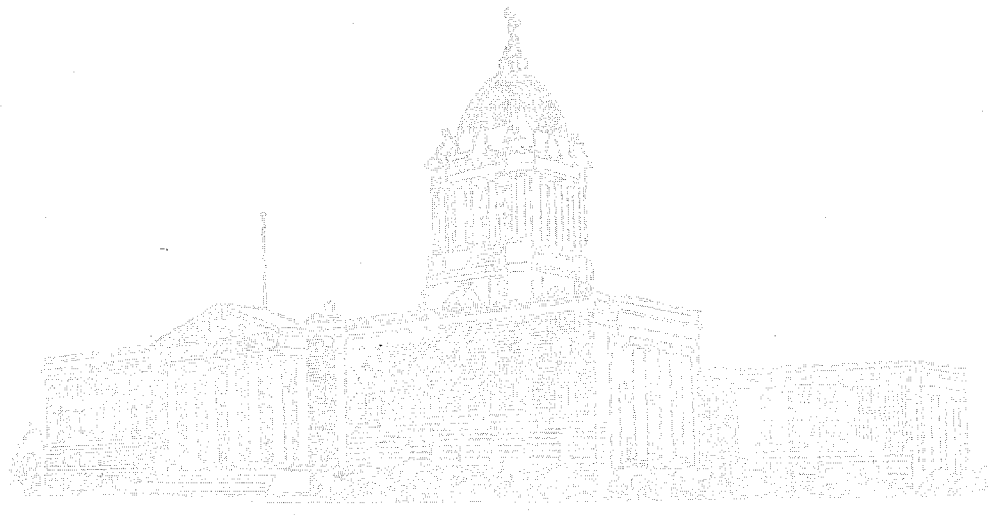


Legislative Assembly Of Manitoba

DEBATES and PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable A. W. Harrison



Vol. VII No. 2      2:30 p.m. Friday, February 16, 1962.      5th Session, 26th Legislature

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA  
2:30 o'clock, Friday, February 16th, 1962.

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions  
Reading and Receiving Petitions  
Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees

HON. STERLING R. LYON, Q. C. (Fort Garry): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the first report of the Standing Committee on Statutory Regulations and Orders.

MR. CLERK: Your standing Committee on Statutory Regulations and Orders beg leave to present the following as their first report.

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, if I may interrupt the course of the House at the moment, this is a very long report and I would ask the House to give consideration to dispensation of the reading of it. I can advise the House, Sir, that the report will appear in Hansard and will appear as well in Votes and Proceedings.

Report of Standing Committee  
on Statutory Regulations and Orders

Hon. Mr. Lyon from the Standing Committee on Statutory Regulations and Orders appointed at the Fourth Session of the Twenty-sixth Legislature presented its First Report, which was read as follows:

Your Committee met on the ninth day of November, 1961 and the eighth day of January, 1962, pursuant to power granted to it to sit during recess after prorogation, and appointed Hon. Mr. Lyon as Chairman.

Your Committee established five as the number of members to constitute a quorum, and examined Regulations 31/60 to 66/60 and 1/61 to 9/61.

Your Committee recommends:

1. That it and, until otherwise directed by the House, future Standing Committees on Statutory Regulations and Orders should, in examining regulations and orders submitted to it, be governed by the following general principles:

(a) The regulations should not contain substantive legislation that should be enacted by the Legislature, but should be confined to administrative matters.

(b) The regulations should be in strict accord with the statute conferring the power, and, unless so authorized by the statute, should not have any retroactive effect.

(c) The regulations should not exclude the jurisdiction of the courts.

(d) The regulations should not impose a fine, imprisonment, or other penalty or shift the onus of proof of innocence onto a person accused of an offence.

(e) A regulation in respect of personal liberties should be strictly confined to things authorized by statute.

(f) The regulations should not impose anything in the way of a tax (as distinct from the fixing of the amount of a licence fee or the like).

(g) The regulations should not make any unusual or unexpected use of the delegated power.

(h) The regulations should be precise and unambiguous in all parts.

2. That the Standing Committee on Regulations and Orders appointed at each Session of the Legislature, since a considerable part of its work may often be done between Sessions, should always be authorized to sit during the recess after prorogation and to report to the House at the next following Session on the matters referred to it, and that the Provincial Treasurer should always be authorized to pay to members of the Committee the amount of the expenses necessarily incurred by them in attending meetings of the Committee during the recess after prorogation up to such amount as is approved by the Comptroller-General.

3. (1) That, until otherwise directed by the House, an examining officer, who shall be the Law Officer or, failing him, the Deputy Legislative Counsel or, failing him, such other

counsel as Mr. Speaker may designate for the purpose, shall, prior to the beginning of each Session of the Legislature, unless otherwise directed by the House, examine each regulation that, under The Regulations Act, stands permanently referred to the Committee and that has been filed under The Regulations Act between the filing of the latest regulation previously laid before the House pursuant to section 11 of that Act and the beginning of that Session.

(2) That the examining officer shall scrutinize the regulations in the light of the general principles set out in Recommendation 1 of this Report, and shall report to the Committee respecting any regulation or part of a regulation that, in his opinion, may offend against those principles or that, on any other grounds, he believes to be objectionable or should be brought to the attention of the Committee.

Your Committee makes the following comments on regulations examined by it:

Regulation 36/60. This amends regulations under The Public Health Act. Section 2 of the regulation amends subsection (5) of section 101 of Part III. The actual amendment is not objectionable; but the Committee calls attention to the provision amended which, since it was made in 1957, is beyond your Committee's terms of reference. This provision purports to authorize the minister, by his sole act, "to vary or substitute other requirements in place of the requirements of this Division" or, in other words, to amend the regulations made under The Public Health Act. Section 19 of that Act, however, says that regulations made by the minister under the Act are not operative until approved by the Board of Health and confirmed by order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. To that extent subsection (5) of section 101 of Part III would appear to be ultra vires; and your Committee suggests that the appropriate authority should give attention to this.

Regulations 37/60 and 38/60. The comments now made with respect to these regulations are to be regarded as of a general character and applicable to a number of other regulations considered by your Committee. Some provisions of these regulations are cast in an imperative or mandatory form, in other words as an affirmative or negative command. No doubt such a form is frequently essential in view of the wording of the statutory authority to make the regulation or the object to be achieved. However, where it is practicable to do so, this should be avoided. In particular the regulation should not repeat or put in slightly different form a command contained in the underlying statute.

As an example, subsection (1) of section 2 of Regulation 38/60 says:

No person shall pack, transport, etc. any produce,

(a) that, etc.

(b) that, etc.

Section 8 of The Fruit and Vegetable Sales Act says: Every person who

(a) transports..... packs, etc. produce that does not comply with this Act or the regulations, is guilty of an offence. In effect the provision of the regulation repeats the provision of the Act.

The regulation could have been expressed in somewhat the following form:

"The requirements that shall be observed in packing, transporting, etc. produce are as follows:"

(a) Packages shall be well filled and properly packed. (and so forth).

Regulation 41/60. While your Committee is informed that in July, 1961 this regulation was repealed and substituted by another, it is also informed that sections 3 and 6 have been retained in the new regulation and, therefore, comments on these appear pertinent. Section 3 prohibits the use of barbed or poisoned arrows or arrows with explosive heads. Section 6 prohibits the discharge of arrows from vehicles. These provisions embody substantive law that should be in the Act; and a provision prohibiting the discharge of firearms from vehicles is now in section 65 of the Act. Your Committee recommends that these provisions be transferred to the statute; not only because of their nature but because it is doubtful if there is now in the Act authority to make these provisions by regulation.

Regulation 45/60. The force of this regulation is presumably spent and, subject to consultation with The Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg, it should probably be repealed.

Regulation 46/60. While The Highway Traffic Act appears to authorize this regulation respecting warning devices on school buses, your Committee recommends that this provision be enacted as an amendment to The Highway Traffic Act, since it is an important substantive provision.

Regulation 51/60. While your Committee is informed that, in March, 1961, this regulation was repealed and substituted by another, it is also informed that clause (a) of section 1 has been retained in the new regulation and, therefore, comment on this appears pertinent. Firstly, clause (a) purports to be a definition but it contains a substantive provision authorizing the Manitoba Medical Association to appoint a committee for a hospital. It is most undesirable that substantive provisions should be included in definition clauses. Secondly, there is no clear authority in The Hospitals Act for the appointment of such a committee and, fortiori, there is no authority to delegate to another body such an authority if it existed. Your Committee also queries the desirability of private organizations being entrusted by statute or regulation with duties of this kind. Your Committee recommends:

(a) that the Act should be amended to give clear authority for the appointment of such a committee by regulation, and, if it is deemed desirable to do so, to delegate the power of appointment, specifying, if so desired, that it may be delegated to a private organization; and

(b) that in due course, if the authority mentioned is granted, the provision as to appointment of the committee should be removed from the definition to a substantive clause.

Regulation 52/60. This regulation is in substantially different form than that used in other cases, and that is required under Regulation 1/45, inasmuch as apparently the whole order-in-council enacting the regulation including the preamble thereto, has been registered as a regulation. Your Committee recommends that this regulation be repealed and re-enacted and re-registered in proper form.

Regulation 54/60. The Act gives authority to designate certain months as "winter months". This regulation purports to designate a seventeen day period as "half a winter month". There is no authority for this.

The new sections 4 and 5 of the original regulation, enacted by section 2 of this regulation, state that "the Government of Manitoba will agree, etc." The government (i.e. Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council) has authority to make agreements so the provision is redundant and also peculiar in the sense that the government is directing itself what to do. The agreement should be made and, if thought desirable, approved by order-in-council. Your Committee recommends:

(a) that, if thought desirable, the Act should be amended to give authority to provide for fractions of winter months; and

(b) that sections 4 and 5, as re-enacted, should be repealed as redundant.

Regulation 55/60. This amends Regulation 38/60. The Fruit and Vegetable Sales Act does not appear to contain specific authority to enact the new section 2A of Regulation 38/60. Your Committee recommends that if the section is desirable the Act should be amended to grant the necessary authority.

Regulations 60/60 and 63/60. These are orders of The Milk Control Board. Each contains, as subsection (2) of section 1 thereof, a provision which repeats part of section 3 of The Interpretation Act, a section that applies thereto. Since the Legislature has said that these provisions of The Interpretation Act apply it is unnecessary and, in the opinion of your Committee, objectionable for The Milk Control Board, in its orders, to say so. Section 2 of each of these orders states that the order shall be interpreted to give the fullest effect to the powers and jurisdiction of the board.

(a) This is a substantive provision which, if desirable, should be enacted by the Legislature.

(b) If it means anything, it is an attempt by The Milk Control Board to enlarge its own jurisdiction.

(c) It is a direction to the courts which the board is not empowered to give.

(d) To some extent it covers the same field as section 13 of The Interpretation Act.

Your Committee recommends that subsection (2) of section 1 and also section 2 of these regulations and similar provisions, if any, of other orders of The Milk Control Board should be repealed.

Regulation 9/61. This is a regulation under The Forest Act. The Act confers regulation making power on the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. This regulation purports to authorize the minister, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to amend regulations. The Act does not confer power to grant to the minister authority to do this. In any event, the provision is redundant. Since the minister is required, under it, to get approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council in any event, he might just as well make a recommendation to Council in the usual way and have the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council amend the regulations as desired. The provision is meaningless and your Committee recommends its repeal.

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

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

MR. SPEAKER: Notice of Motion  
Introduction of Bills  
Orders of the Day

MR. MORRIS A GRAY (Inkster): Mr. Speaker, may I be permitted for a couple of minutes to make a brief statement on Brotherhood Week which commences next Sunday. For a number of years now, Brotherhood Week is celebrated all over the American Continent. In our time of stress and tension, brotherhood of all mankind as it has been foreshadowed by the ancient prophets, has become a great yearning all over the world. Brotherhood Week has thus become more meaningful to the extent to which the world situation has become more threatening.

I would say that there is hardly a place in the world in which it is more meaningful than in our Province of Manitoba. Here we have shown in practical terms how people of various national origins can not only live side by side in harmony and mutual understanding, but also that they can do so without giving up their own national heritage.

We have recently seen outward manifestations of this prevailing mood in our province in a number of ways. On the grounds of the legislature we can now see a statue of Taras Shevchenko, the national poet of the Ukrainian people, who has thus become a symbol for all the people of this province. Last year a memorial plaque was affixed in the Legislative Building commemorating the Bicentenary of the Jewish Settlement in Canada, thus making this event an occasion celebrated by all the people of Manitoba.

These and other outward signs are testimony of the spirit of understanding and brotherhood which is the only basis on which our province can prosper and endure. May this spirit continue to guide us.

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Premier) (Wolseley): Mr. Speaker, I know that everyone in the House, indeed the province as a whole, will welcome the statement that has just been made by the Honourable Member for Inkster. He has taken the lead for a number of years now in drawing our attention to the advent of Brotherhood Week and to its importance and meaning for the people of this province, and none is more qualified than he, in my opinion, to undertake that task.

I think that no one can have been long in public life in the Province of Manitoba without being able to appreciate the force of the sentiment to which he refers when he speaks of the spirit of brotherhood that prevails within this province, and that of course is always a good place to start if you are trying to spread an idea. If we can make it appeal to those at home, then of course it has added force when we seek to expand it farther afield. One of the distinguishing characteristics I think of this province is, first of all, the wide variety of different people who have joined together as Manitobans in the life of the province, and the spirit of real friendship and affection that exists between them. That is something that we must cherish. I know that everyone in the House will also agree with the Honourable Member when he speaks of the necessity of expanding this spirit as far as our influence prevails and indeed throughout the world, and I have pleasure in adding my voice to the expression that he has made to us now.

MR. GILDAS MOLGAT (Leader of the Opposition) (Ste. Rose): Mr. Speaker, I would certainly agree with the comments of the First Minister and that of the Member for Inkster. There is no province in Canada where we can speak of brotherhood with as much knowledge as we can in Manitoba. We are no doubt the most cosmopolitan of all the provinces and the City of Winnipeg certainly has had this historical background for many years. Those of our group are pleased to associate ourselves with the comments that have been made. I think it is particularly fitting that these comments should be made early in the session while we are still all very much in the best spirit of brotherhood. I have seen times and occasions when, later on in the session possibly, the statements would not appear to be quite as fitting as at this early stage. However, the facts are that, in spite of our discussions here and our comments made across the House, there is a great deal of brotherhood spirit between all the members of this House. We are here representing many different areas, different races, different religious backgrounds, and the understanding between all the members is something that is worthy of record. Our group is happy to associate itself with the feelings expressed here today.

MR. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Leader of the N. D. P.) (Radisson): Mr. Speaker, may I just add a word on behalf of the New Democratic Party to the introduction of this vital matter by my colleague and friend, the Honourable Member for Inkster. I join with the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Official Opposition in thanking him for drawing this matter to our attention. Would it only be true, Sir, that this same spirit of friendliness, brotherly love, and co-operation extended throughout the whole of the globe. Each night as we pick up the issues of our daily press here in Winnipeg, and indeed as people throughout the world pick up editions of newspapers, we find that strife and trouble are rampant in every corner of the globe. We find that yet in this year of our Lord, 1962, that we have not learned the teachings of Him who taught us to love our brother, and the teachings of the leaders of the other faiths that we should live as brothers. My mind goes out as I make these few remarks to many organizations in the world who are dedicated and devoted to the extension of this spirit of love, of brotherhood. I think at the present moment, Mr. Speaker, of the magnificent job that is being attempted by the Voice of Women, not only here in Manitoba and Canada, but throughout the world, in order to draw to the attention of those like us who are responsible for legislation and political actions in the various spheres of human endeavor. I wonder, Sir, whether we shouldn't all follow the examples of those who are the founders of our various religious beliefs. I'm sure, Sir, that if we would pledge ourselves anew to their foundation it would not be long before not only in the Province of Manitoba, but throughout the whole universe we could indeed have peace on earth and goodwill to all. Again, Sir, I thank my colleague for introducing this matter here on what might be the first day of really official business of this Legislature of Manitoba.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to table the Public Accounts for the last fiscal period.

HON. GURNEY EVANS (Provincial Secretary) (Fort Rouge): Mr. Speaker, I request permission to table the report of the Department of the Provincial Secretary.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, I was about to ask the First Minister in his capacity as Provincial Treasurer when we might expect the Public Accounts, because it has been the practice in the past to have them mailed to members prior to the session. Is there any reason why this previous practice was changed?

MR. ROBLIN: It was the custom, Mr. Speaker, but copies are available today for members.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct a question to the First Minister. My enquiry is as follows. I would like to enquire whether the Flood Forecasting Committee is functioning, and in view of the latest heavy snowfall, whether they have any report to make which will ease the minds of the people in the flood districts.

HON. GEORGE HUTTON (Minister of Agriculture) (Rockwood-Iberville): Mr. Speaker, the Flood Forecasting Committee will be meeting on the 26th of February and the snow survey is now under way. That is, a survey is being made of the watersheds.

MR. GRAY: In the Votes and Proceedings today, there appears a Notice of Motion introduced under my name, and it reads that the pension of the province be raised from \$55.00 to \$75.00 per month. This Notice of Motion has been registered with the Clerk some time ago.

(Mr. Gray, cont'd).....I was informed this morning that Royal Assent was given to the \$10.00 increase which the Federal Government passed. My request is whether they could instruct the Clerk to change it from \$65.00 to \$75.00--instead of \$55.00 from \$65.00--assuming that the information about getting Royal Assent is right.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't believe that I can answer that question at this time. I will get the information for you tomorrow--or Monday. Orders of the Day.

MR. E. GUTTORMSON (St. George): I'd like to direct a question to the Attorney-General. What volume of liquor business is required in a town before government policy dictates that a liquor store should be established?

HON. STERLING R. LYON (Attorney-General) (Fort Garry): Mr. Speaker, the volume of business is only one consideration in determination by the Liquor Commission as to whether or not a store, an agency, or any other outlet will be established.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. Consideration of the speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. The Honourable Member for Osborne.

.....(Continued on next page)



MR. OBIE BAIZLEY (Osborne): Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege and honour for me to move an Address to His Honour in reply to the Speech from the Throne in this, the 5th Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, and I would like to thank you, Mr. Premier, for giving me this privilege.

Sir, I trust that you will continue to enjoy good health and have the sufficient strength which will enable you to preside over this Assembly for many, many more sessions.

Mr. Speaker, the information read to us yesterday in the Throne Speech is another indication that the Roblin government's planned program for progress on behalf of the peoples of this province is continuing its bold forward pace.

It had been suggested that I should refer to the constituency of Osborne and its natural attributes. I think it fair to say that Osborne is one of the many enlightened constituencies in the province that saw fit to send a member to this legislature supporting the Roblin government and its strong platform of action and benefits for the people of Manitoba.

Mr. Speaker, I think at this time I would like to read into the record the accomplishments -- I believe the honourable members opposite would like me to have this put on the record at this time -- look what the Roblin government has achieved in just three years.

Under Industry and Commerce: Manitoba Development Fund was established loaning over \$5 million to Manitoba business men. Three million of this was in rural Manitoba. Increased tourist effort by 10.8 percent in American tourists in 1960. This is ten times more than the national average. Encourages and presses for new industry -- \$3 million in a chip-board plant at Sprague; \$2.5 million in a potato plant at Carberry. There is decentralization of industry well under way while Metropolitan Winnipeg's growth has been maintained.

Under Agriculture: The establishment of farm credit that has now loaned over \$10 million to hundreds of farmers. Forty percent of these farmers are under 31 years of age. They have established 4 test areas for voluntary crop insurance -- over \$4 million coverage in 1960. They established the most generous grant system for watershed control in Canada -- pipes water to towns under the Water Supply Act.

Health and Welfare: The social allowances program set the standard for Canada. They established home care programme. Medicare programme provides the needy with medical services. I think there could be a change in this programme, and say health services. It would be a little more all-inclusive.

Education: Entirely reorganized the school system to give every child in Manitoba an equal chance at higher education. Increased provincial grants to education by 70%. In rural Manitoba the province now pays 57 cents out of every \$1.00 spent on education. Giving free text books to students in elementary and secondary schools. Sixteen million dollars invested in capital expansion at the University of Manitoba. New technical education programmes and facilities are under way.

Under the Attorney-General's Department, the new Manitoba Home for Girls has been built and staffed. Established correctional camps for provincial gaol inmates. Introduced new safety programmes to reduce highway accidents.

Labor: Vacations with Pay Act amended to provide 2 weeks with pay after one year service. The Fair Accommodations Practices Act to oppose discrimination on the basis of race, color or creed. Workmen's Compensation Act broadened in scope and benefits increased.

Highways: \$90 million invested in Manitoba roads in 3 years. Automotive Safety Foundation just completed drawing up a long range development plan up to 1980. Work has been completed on 3,500 miles of trunk highway and resource roads. Hard surfaced over 700 miles of road. Highest grants ever to municipalities for construction and maintenance of secondary highways, bridges, market roads, snow plowing, access roads, school bus routes. Improved the road signs. Improved road standards to eliminate the old piecework and patchwork system. Paid 100 percent of the access road cost to connect towns to nearby highways. Built and maintains roadside parks. Greatest assistance program for arterial town roads.

Under Public Utilities: Added 60% more power capacity in just three years. Authorized in 1960 the immense Grand Rapids project, construction of which is now under way. Installed 17 additional telephone dial offices plus major installations at The Pas, Steinbach and Thompson.

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

The Roblin government has provided the leadership and imaginative policies and the people of Manitoba have been equal to the challenge. Our province is now moving ahead on all fronts. We are growing economically, providing good education for our children, establishing needed social welfare programmes, and building more and better roads. Let's keep Manitoba moving ahead and support the active programme of the Roblin government.

I must say that I would thank the honourable member for requesting this information. I think it's quite appropriate at this time that it should be on record.

A large part of the constituency of Osborne is encased by the Red River. Now there is no doubt that we in Osborne are most anxious to see the completion of the floodway as soon as possible so that we may be freed from the fear of dwelling in the river. Flooding is a terrifying experience, and it's true that the cost of this protection is considerable and yet this cost, compared to the protective value of the floodway, is a blue-chip investment. The floodway need was recognized many years ago by our Premier who had the courage to declare at that time that we would go it alone if necessary. However, we now know that after a series of negotiations the Federal government is going to pay approximately 60 percent of the cost and that honourable members opposite will be acclaiming the Premier for his astute negotiating and determination in seeing this project completed. We trust that this project will be started in the early summer, and I'm sure that this is most welcome news to the people of Osborne.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that a substantial sum of money will be available for community activities and amateur sport. Now we in this House can be concerned about fitness; other groups can be concerned about fitness too; but unless each individual realizes that fitness requires effort of oneself then we're going to continue to lack the physical requirements of fitness. Our Community Club leaders and our physical educational instructors are anxious to conduct group activities to promote fitness, and they need every bit of encouragement that we can give them. In many communities the only thing that is needed is instruction and guidance for those who are willing to serve. Let us provide this encouragement. Of course, Sir, we could set an example in this House and probably do exercises each day in the Chamber. In this way we would show everyone that we were interested in exercising all of our muscles and not just those of the tongue.

It is nice to hear too, Sir, of the rehabilitative program that is going to be provided in fine new facilities and I would be pleased, as many of you gentlemen know, to recommend other methods that could be used to great advantage in these facilities.

I think I would like to refer the honourable members to a speech I made in this House shortly after I was seated. I don't think you would like me to repeat that.

The addition to the St. Amant ward will be of tremendous help for care in this field and I would suggest to the honourable members, for your own information and knowledge, that you should go out to St. Boniface Sanatorium and see the work that the Sisters are carrying on there. I visited the St. Amant Home some ten years ago and I regret to say that the government of that day had little or no interest in the type of care and accommodation that these infants required. In fact, it was only through the efforts of my member, the man who is our Premier today, that sufficient money was finally granted to let Mrs. St. Amant carry on her good work.

I am pleased to see that the hospital plan is expanding its out-patient privileges, and I would like to suggest that here is a vehicle through which chiropractic care could be provided for those who want and need this service. Chiropractic care should be available to everyone without prejudice.

I hope that the increased benefit payments to the aged, the disabled and the blind, will not affect the Medicare status of this group, but that these people may use the added needed dollars for living allowance.

Mr. Speaker, the Manitoba teachers have shown great concern about their pension problems and I would hope that we would be able to take action in this Assembly that would help this situation, particularly those people who are on pension now whose equity was developed in poorer times.

I hope, Sir, that interest charges in connection with credit purchasing will be controlled

(Mr. Baizley, cont'd).....and that interest rates should be shown in bold type on the face of the contract.

Mr. Speaker, to enable us to get on with this battle of the lip and quip, I would like to move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Churchill, that an humble address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as follows: To His Honour Errick F. Willis, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba. We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba in session assembled, humbly thank your Honour for the gracious speech which your Honour has been pleased to address to us at the opening of the present session.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. J. E. INGBRIGTSON (Churchill): Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure and an honour to my Constituency of Churchill that I have been asked to second the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. I wish to greet you and congratulate you upon the dignified, impartial and efficient way in which you discharge your duties.

I would like to take this opportunity to pay my respects to the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition, and I trust that he may have an enjoyable session.

I would like to tell you, Sir, what has been accomplished in northern Manitoba, and especially in the Churchill constituency, by the enlightened and forward-looking policies of our government. Northern Manitoba has lain dormant, like a sleeping giant, for many years. It could well have been called the "Land Behind God's Back" insofar as any policy or planning of previous governments were concerned. When I first came to this Legislature I noticed that the map of Manitoba in nearly every Minister's office ended on the 53rd parallel of latitude. This was our boundary in 1912.

The greatest contribution has been made in the field of Health, Education, and Public Works. We have in many settlements in the Churchill Constituency an expanding school population but insufficient tax base to adequately support the additional services required. In May of 1959 the Minister of Education made a special trip to my constituency and also the Constituency of Rupertsland at which time he personally visited many of the schools and saw the problems being encountered.

This was the first time any Minister of Education in Manitoba had shown such an interest in our problems and in our school children. The school districts in my constituency have been designated "remote" school districts under the school plan which was introduced by the Minister of Education in October of 1958. They receive the larger grants from the Province of Manitoba. As a result they have, for the first time, been able to provide an adequate and proper system of education for our children. This is particularly true with respect to school buildings. I remember quite well about 13 years ago when the living room of my own home in Churchill was made available as a classroom. As a result of our policy, new schools have been provided at Cormorant Lake, Pikwitonei, Gillam, Thicket Portage and Churchill. The larger provincial assistance and the new schools has made a vast improvement and is having its impact in better instruction and opportunities for the boys and girls in my constituency. I would like to add, Sir, that the Churchill School District has the best integration record in Manitoba and Canada. Children of all the white races together with Metis, Cree, Chippewyan, Eskimo and Negro are attending school without racial discrimination.

The Northern Health Service established by our government has performed miracles in the field of sanitation and preventive medicine. Our Minister of Health has made a number of trips into northern Manitoba and has a first hand knowledge of the problems encountered. The Health Unit at The Pas under the able direction of Dr. Peter Lommerse and his dedicated staff have saved numerous lives. On more than one occasion these people have risked their lives on errands of mercy, travelling by dog-teams, bombardiers and aircraft to isolated communities. Before the Northern Health Service was established we had many epidemics and countless babies died from gastro enteritis. I remember quite well, some twelve years ago, when Indian babies were brought into Churchill in egg crates marked "Grade A" Large, and left at the Mission door to be buried in the spring.

Only seven years ago I lost my 2 1/2 year old son because of the lack of medical attention in the north. Our government established this service in 1959 and it is to the

(Mr. Ingebrigtsen, cont'd)...everlasting credit of the Health Unit at The Pas that not one child has died of gastro enteritis during the past two years.

In the field of Public Works much has been accomplished. The Roads to Resources program is one which we can be proud of. The Simonhouse-Wekusko road has been completed with access roads to Osborne Lake and improvements to the Snow Lake road. An access road has been built from Pukatawagan to the Lynn Lake Railway. Road improvements have been made at Lynn Lake and new roads built to recreational areas. The Wekusko-Thompson highway may be completed in the near future but a difficult terrain will be encountered between Wekusko and Wabowden. Only a small portion of the road between Wabowden and Thompson remains to be completed. No doubt when this main road is completed some consideration may be given to the building of a road from Thompson to Nelson House, Lynn Lake and Churchill. Construction will be on permafrost and should not prove difficult. I believe this road link is essential to the proper economic development of our north.

The aero-magnetic survey is of considerable interest, especially to Northern Manitoba, because of the possible oil and gas resources in the Hudson Bay and James Bay area. Some 125,000 sq. miles offer interesting exploration possibilities. With the aid of the liquefaction technique there should be no difficulty in marketing these products.

In respect to fisheries, some consideration should be given to the possibilities of Fish Farming. Successful trout fish farms are operating in other parts of the world. Should fish farming prove possible in our northern lakes they would never be depleted and we would eventually have only first grade fish in our lakes.

In the field of Utilities we all know about the great power developments at Grand Rapids. Very few of us know that the Manitoba Hydro is now supplying power to The Pas, Cranberry Portage and Churchill. Automatic telephones have been established at Churchill, Thompson, Snow Lake and Lynn Lake. The system uses a combination of pole carrier lines, microwave links and tropospheric scatter systems.

The Churchill Constituency has approximately 1600 Metis and 3,400 Indians, a total of 5,000 persons of Indian ancestry. The Indian population is composed of two tribes, the Cree numbering about 4,500 and the Chippewyan about 550. The low standard of living of these people can best be described in terms of poor housing, low educational achievement and inadequate income.

The main income of most Indians and Metis in the North is fishing and trapping. The average income from trapping varies from \$200 to \$400 per year, while that of fishing is slightly higher. The appointment of Community Development Officers has been a step in the right direction and we propose to expand our services in this field. The solution to this problem lies basically in two kinds of assistance. One that would prepare them to earn a living and another kind that would provide them with jobs where they can earn a living. I personally feel that a Trade School should be established in northern Manitoba and this would help considerably to solve part of this problem. As we expand and develop our northern economy jobs would be found in the various trades. What could be better than building our north with the people who have lived in a pioneering environment and developed the necessary technical skills.

Considerable town planning has been carried out in northern Manitoba and the mining centre of Thompson is an excellent example of what planning can do for an isolated community. Churchill townsite would not be in the mess it is in today if previous governments had considered some town planning policies. The problems at Churchill have accumulated over a period of 30 years and it cannot be solved in one day. The Interim Report on Churchill has already been released and the recommendations are quite clear.

In 1959 the Local Government District of Churchill was formed with a Resident Administrator. The Manitoba Hydro is servicing the area; street lights have been installed. A Public Health nurse is stationed at all times in Churchill. We have received grants for school operation, streets, roads and snow removal. The road between Churchill and Fort Churchill has been hardtopped. Measures to protect the health and sanitation of the area are presently being implemented pending an agreement with the Government of Canada.

Whatever the decisions this House may make concerning Manitoba and the Common Market of Europe, Churchill, as a seaport, will offer the most direct and economical route

(Mr. Ingebrigtson, cont'd).....to and from this market. All the prairie provinces including Manitoba should, in my opinion, endeavour to make Churchill a Free Port of Entry. There should be no duty on imports and exports through Churchill. This would offset much of the concern about Britain joining the Common Market Community of Europe as far as Western Canada is concerned.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to leave this suggestion with the House for what it may be worth. The northern part of Canada and Manitoba is becoming important and the time is here when Manitoba should consider the possibility of establishing a Department of Northern Development or Northern Affairs. This department could concentrate on matters pertaining to northern development and northern affairs. It could work together with the Federal department to help form the proper technological, social and community environment for developing northern resources. Northern development calls for a partnership between government and private enterprise towards a common objective.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

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

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

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce, that the House do now adjourn until 2:30 Monday afternoon.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House adjourned until 2:30 Monday afternoon.