



Legislative Assembly Of Manitoba

DEBATES and PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable A. W. Harrison



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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

2:30 o'clock, Thursday, February 22nd, 1962.

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions.
Reading and Receiving Petitions.

MR. CLERK: The Petitions of The Laurentide Financial Corporation Limited, praying for the passing of An Act to authorize the said Corporation to carry on business in the Province of Manitoba.

The Petition of Coronation Credit Corporation Limited, praying for the passing of An Act to authorize the said Corporation to carry on business in the Province of Manitoba.

The Petition of Les Clercs Paroissiaux ou Catechistes de St. Viateur, praying for the passing of An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Les Clercs Paroissiaux de St. Viateur.

The Petition of Canada Permanent Toronto General Trust Company, praying for the passing of An Act to declare that, as of the date of amalgamation of Canada Permanent Trust and Toronto General Trust, all trusts, assets and properties vested in either of these Companies on that date, shall be vested in the continuing Company.

The Petition of Middlechurch Home of Winnipeg, praying for the passing of An Act to amend its Act of Incorporation.

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

The Honourable the Attorney-General.

HON. STERLING R. LYON, Q. C. (Attorney-General) (Fort Garry) introduced Bill No. 6, An Act respecting Legitimacy; and Bill No. 7, An Act to amend The Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders.

MR. JAMES COWAN, Q. C. (Winnipeg Centre) introduced Bill No. 28, An Act to amend The Medical Act.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I call the Orders of the Day, I should like to introduce to the House the students of David Thompson School, 35 in number, Grade VIII. The school is located in the constituency of Elmwood and the Member is Mr. Peters. We hope that their visit this afternoon will be both instructive and enjoyable. We also have with us this afternoon, Grade IV, 27 pupils from Victory School. The teacher is Miss Nevison and the school is located in Seven Oaks constituency; the honourable member is A. E. Wright. We also hope that their visit this afternoon will be instructive and enjoyable. We also have with us this afternoon, 27 pupils from Grade VIII, St. John's High School. The school is located in St. John's constituency and the honourable member is Mr. Orlikow. We also welcome this group to the Legislature this afternoon and we hope that in future they will see fit to return again and visit us. We have a fourth school with us, The Mennonite Educational Institute, their teacher is Mr. F. J. Neufeld, and we also welcome them to the Legislature this afternoon and we hope that they will see fit to come back and visit us again in the future.

Orders of the Day.

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Premier) (Wolseley): Mr. Speaker, it is the custom of the House with which all members are familiar that at some early stage in our proceedings we should remember the names and the contributions of those former members of the Legislature who have died since our last meeting. On this occasion I would like to make reference to the late Alex Welch. Alexander Robert Welch is a man in whose life we see epitomized everything that we think of in the term "a pioneer citizen of this country". He came to the Province of Manitoba from the old country when he was a young man; he went out to spend the most of his life in the district of Boissevain in the constituency of Turtle Mountain, and there he made a unique and distinct contribution to every activity of that community, and he grew to be looked upon by his neighbours as one of the patriarchs of the countryside and one of the men who could be regarded as the founders of the civilized community in the south-western part of the province, and an elder citizen indeed. He served in this House, Sir, I think for some 17 years in the period of the 1930's and the 1940's. He had the honour of being included as a member of one of the

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) Cabinets of Premier Bracken when he was the Premier of this Province, and if my memory serves I believe that the Honourable Member for Lakeside perhaps was a colleague of his and likely the only one in the House who sat with Mr. Welch in Cabinet. He made his contribution, indeed, in all aspects of his life, in association with the community, to the building of this province, and I think it is indeed fitting that we should recall his contribution at the present time and send our condolences as we customarily do to those of his family who survive him.

I would therefore like to move, Sir, seconded on this occasion by the Honourable Member for Turtle Mountain that this House conveys to the family of the late Alexander Robert Welch, who served as a member of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, its sincere sympathy in their bereavement and its appreciation of his devotion to duty in a useful life of active community and public service, and that Mr. Speaker be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the family.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. E. I. DOW (Turtle Mountain): Mr. Speaker, as a long-time neighbor of Mr. Welch and when as always at the opening of this Assembly an occasion such as this presents itself, I would say, Sir, there is very little indeed to be added by this side of the House to the very informative references made by the Honourable the First Minister. But I would wish at this time, Sir, to record a short sketch of some of his local activities within the community as mentioned by the Honourable the First Minister. Mr. Welch emigrated to Manitoba and to the Boissevain district in the early 1890's and came there as an apprentice shoemaker. Not too long after having established that trade in the Town of Boissevain he organized a business, gents' furnishings, and that business is now run by one of his sons, and I might say one of the better businesses in southern Manitoba. In 1906, Mr. Welch was Mayor of the Town of Boissevain and that was the year that the Town of Boissevain was incorporated. Shortly after that period of municipal politics he left that field and became interested in school affairs and was a member of the local board of trustees up until the time that he entered this Legislature. So I think of him, Sir, not only in that relationship but as an eminent Manitoban and a public man; a party man of the Canadian type, a strong fighter in his ranks and a favorite of his chief; a lover of his leader and a man who could perhaps deliver the most telling blows of any who opposed him. He drank the battle of delight of the battle with his peers, and was equipped both to battle and conquer; but I might add to that reflection, however severe were the assaults he directed, however relentless was the battle he conducted, in my course of public life did I ever hear any member of a party to which I belong, and which opposed him politically, one word in any way of resentment or personal bitterness against the late Mr. Welch. The reason for this, I believe, was he demeaned as a man at all times, and all knew that behind this masculine and virile brain the person of A. R. Welch was a kindly and generous heart. His friends he knew and their adoption tried, and he grappled them to his soul with hooks of steel. Those who were not his friends in the warfare of politics, he possibly knew how to crush, but he did not know how to hate. We think of him, though, not only as a public man but a man - a lover of his home, and a great, genuine philanthropist. Naturally we lament his death and because we can realize how his family feels we all join in sympathy with members of his family, we sorrow for those who survive him in the town he knew so well, and to the home which he endeared and which he had so long enlivened and adorned.

MR. MORRIS A GRAY (Inkster): Mr. Speaker, it is very tragic and painful that from time to time we have to pay respects to those old-timers who have, under very hard financial and other circumstances, offered their time, their health and life to try and build a strong, free and prosperous province. I don't think that we -- when I say we perhaps I, perhaps -- but the younger element will ever realize, and will ever appreciate, in a full sense the sacrifices of those who served us 20 and 30 years ago -- built for us this beautiful monument, this Parliament, in order that our children and grandchildren should some day occupy it. They weren't thinking about themselves. They quarrelled politically, but this was in the name of Heaven, in the name of God, not for personal gain. I found this out, and I don't accuse anyone now and have not accused anyone 20 years ago when I entered this House, of having selfish motives. They simply either didn't understand or didn't appreciate, and when we come to the time when we have to remember those who have died and those who have served us, it is a very painful and tragic

(Mr. Gray, cont'd.) . . . situation. I hope that the history of his work, his contribution, his sacrifice for the development of this province will be remembered for a long, long time. May his soul rest in Heaven peacefully.

MR. D. L. CAMPBELL (Lakeside): Mr. Speaker, as the Honourable the First Minister has mentioned, I had the privilege of sitting not only in the House with the late Mr. Welch but also as a Cabinet colleague, and I would like to join in the expressions of appreciation that have been given toward the excellent work that he performed as a member of this House, as a member of the government of the day, and certainly, as the others have said, as a public servant generally of the very highest order. It is not necessary to reiterate any of the things that have been said, but I think I could, in endorsing completely, all the fine things that have been said about Mr. Welch because he was a fine man, as well as a very capable one, I could give a little reminiscence that I think indicates how seriously he took his responsibilities and how effectively he could act upon them, as the Honourable Member for Turtle Mountain has mentioned. During the war years, when we were asked to take the best care possible of gasoline expenditures -- when you remember rationing was in effect, and when a restriction of 40 miles per hour was imposed on the roads -- Mr. Welch was driving home one day and on his way home was going by Brandon. He wasn't very far beyond Portage la Prairie when a car driven by a young man passed him at quite an excessive rate of speed. As the Honourable Member for Turtle Mountain will remember, that in his later years at least, Mr. Welch always drove a good car, he speeded up immediately and he overtook the young man and he signaled him to draw in to the side. Those of you who knew Mr. Welch will recall that he was a very distinguished looking gentleman -- really distinguished looking -- he stepped out of the car and went over to this young man and he said: "Young man, are you aware that there's a 40 mile speed limit these times?" The young fellow was quiet a minute and then he said: "Yes, I am." Mr. Welch said: "Then you obey it." He said: "Now, I'll tell you -- where are you going?" The young fellow said: "To Brandon." He said: "I'm going by Brandon too" and he said: "From now on you drive behind me and I'll show you how to drive at 40 miles an hour, and don't you pass me again -- you follow me right in to Brandon." And he did and the boy did, and I think that's kind of typical of the way he took his responsibilities and the way he could give lessons to people in a very practical and yet kindly manner. He was an excellent citizen. My honourable friend from Inkster has referred to the sacrifices of the old timers. I don't think Mr. Welch ever considered them that way. He was one of the real builders of this community. He was a very successful man. His was a real Horatio Alger story, the way he came here as an immigrant and as a man engaged in a very modest profession and built it up to where he was recognized as a pillar in the community, and he deserved to be.

MR. SPEAKER: Will the members rise for a moment's silence in respect to the late member.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. GURNEY EVANS (Minister of Industry and Commerce) (Fort Rouge): Mr. Speaker, before you proceed with the Orders of the Day, may I lay on the table of the House the report of the Board of Internal Economy Commissioners and the 22nd Annual Report of the Manitoba Civil Service Superannuation Fund.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Leader of the New Democratic Party) (Radisson): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I would like to direct a question to the Honourable the First Minister. There is reference contained within the Throne Speech, Mr. Speaker, dealing with the brief presented by the government to the Royal Commission on Health. The question I would like to direct to my honourable friend first of all would be: when are we going to have the matter under discussion; and secondly, in what manner is the government going to present the brief, in order that we may have a full discussion on the matter?

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I thank my honourable friend for the question and say that our present intention is to deal with the matter by way of resolution, which should be before the House within a reasonable time.

MR. GILDAS MOLGAT (Leader of the Opposition) (Ste. Rose): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to address a question to the First Minister. When may we expect to receive copies of the agreements made between the Province of Manitoba and the Federal

(Mr. Molgat, cont'd.) Government with regard to: first, the Greater Winnipeg Floodway; secondly, the Portage diversion; and thirdly, the Shellmouth Dam?

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I may say that while agreement in principle has been reached, we are now in process of negotiation respecting some of the details in respect to those agreements, and as soon as final consideration has been given to them, and accepted by both governments, we will then be in a position to place them before the Chamber.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, if I may, on the same point, would it be possible for the government to acquaint the House of the agreements in principle that have been arrived at so far, because at this moment the House only has newspaper reports on which to base any information.

MR. ROBLIN: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I think I can tell my honourable friend that details in this respect will be placed before the House in the not too distant future.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, a subsequent question on somewhat the same topic. This morning our honourable friend the Leader is quoted in the newspapers as giving some indication that there are some power potentials behind the project of the Greater Winnipeg Floodway in the speech that he made last evening. I wonder if he could give the House further information on this matter?

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I thank my honourable friend again for the question that he has asked me because I have been preparing a statement to make in connection with this matter, and seeing that he has now asked the question, perhaps this would be a suitable time for me to give that statement to the House for its information.

I think I may say, by way of introduction, that as the House knows, no doubt, an invitation, or a suggestion, has been made to us by the Government at Ottawa, that there should be a meeting convened of the Federal Government and the provinces of the country, to consider the pros and cons of a national electric grid stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and I think it also will come as no surprise to members of the House if I say that this government has accepted the invitation, with pleasure, and we hope, although we have no information at the present time, that such a meeting will be convened before long. I think perhaps it would be fitting if we were to place before the House our view of what that meeting might usefully do for us here in Manitoba and the contribution that we might make to the establishment of a national electrical grid in this country. So I would like to make this statement, which is entitled "Northern Power Development".

One of the great advantages that the people of Manitoba enjoy is the gift of nature in the form of numerous rivers and waterways that provide a great pool of electric energy realized in potential. It has been the policy of the government of the province to take increasing advantage of the opportunities thus given, with the result that Manitoba has now become one of the most highly electrified areas in Canada, both rural and urban. This enjoyment of electric power at low rates has been of enormous advantage to the economy of the province. It is an advantage that we must continue to pursue with energy and imagination. Development of Manitoba's power sources is a primary part of our over-all policy of encouraging diversified economic growth in this province. Some of our most attractive water powers we, along with City Hydro, have developed on the Winnipeg River, which now produces nearly its full measure of capacity. We are now engaged in a vast Hydro-Electric undertaking -- the development at Grand Rapids, the site at the mouth of the Saskatchewan River. This is a massive engineering work, which will provide for the increase in the power needs of the province for about five years, or from 1964 to 1968 inclusive. This project has already accelerated the development of resources in northern Manitoba. It is probably the greatest single construction project being carried on in Canada at the present moment and it will continue to be a stimulus to the economic growth of the province as a whole. With the demands for electric power doubling every 10 or 12 years, we must now be looking to the time when the output of Grand Rapids is fully utilized. It will not be long before new decisions will have to be taken as to future sources of power as the size of the engineering works which are being considered today are of such magnitude as to require several years for design in construction.

We have a great power river to develop in the north -- the Nelson River has a vast potential of hydro electric energy from which the Kelsey Plant is already drawing power to provide for the large nickel operation at Thompson. But this is only a small part of what is available.

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) There are a number of attractive power sites on this river which can be developed to produce about four million kilowatts, or between four or five times the present total requirements for electric energy in this province. The Nelson is one of the great power sources of this continent and in addition to its intrinsic merits as a power river, it has the additional advantage of having at its source Lake Winnipeg, which, giving due regard to the rights of the people on its shores, is one of the great natural water power reservoirs of this world. With a moderate amount of regulation on this great natural reservoir, Nelson River power for dependability could stand almost in a class by itself on this continent. But the Nelson is a long way from the main centres of power demand in this country and further production of power at an economic rate requires very large scale operations such as would be envisaged by the early and orderly development of about two million kilowatts or one-half of the total capacity of the Nelson. It is obvious that this is many times the annual present load growth in this province and such developments can only be fully and economically utilized if markets can be found outside Manitoba for the surplus.

We have been examining this situation for some time and we've made in the past certain proposals for action and for inter-utility and inter-governmental co-operation. For this reason, the Federal Government's proposal for a national power grid may present to Manitoba an opportunity for the early development of our northern power resources. We intend to propose the immediate commencement of studies looking toward the early development of the full potential of the Nelson River. The development of even one-half of the total potential of the Nelson River together with the high capacity long distance transmission facilities to carry this power to major Canadian load centres will involve investments in the neighbourhood of 800 millions of dollars. We believe that there are encouraging prospects, that Nelson River power could be laid down at power consuming centres in the east at rates that would be competitive with those applicable to alternative sources of energy. If through such co-operative action we can sell power in other areas at a price that would represent a saving to power consumers in such regions and, at the same time, reduce the cost of power within our own boundaries below those which otherwise would prevail, we will be doing a great deal to accelerate the growth of the country as a whole and of Manitoba in particular. We would propose to split any savings between utilities of the consuming areas and our provincial utility, with Manitoba reserving the right to increase its call on the resources of the Nelson River as demand requires. We would anticipate that financing would be a joint undertaking between ourselves, the Federal Government and other interested provinces which participate. It is our opinion that the advantages of such an arrangement would be clear and direct: 1. Such an arrangement would guarantee a continuing source of economic electric power to the people of Manitoba. 2. It would make possible the development of power on an economic scale and would result in cost savings at a much earlier time than would otherwise be possible. 3. It would strengthen the economy of Canada generally and of Manitoba in particular, as well as making available supplies of power at the cheapest possible cost. 4. It would provide for the development of provincial resources that might otherwise remain undeveloped for many years. 5. It would open up in northern Manitoba unlimited possibilities for growth. 6. It would bring to the Canadian economy a gigantic national development policy of the magnitude of the St. Lawrence Seaway and the oil and gas pipelines and would provide the basic stimulation that must follow from such activity. Even if this development does not immediately become part of a national power grid it could, we think, stand on its own feet, for the potential need of additional power in neighbouring parts of Canada is well known. It is for these reasons that Manitoba has wholeheartedly agreed to accept the Prime Minister's invitation to an early conference to discuss this whole problem of long distance power transmission. We will do what we can to achieve early agreement and immediate start on the studies to get such developments under way.

This statement, Mr. Speaker, I think may commend itself to members of this House and to the public at large as being an appropriate way of our attempting to take advantage and to put into practical use, at an early date, one of the great natural resources of this province; the power potential of the Nelson River. The possibilities that it opens up for us if it should come to pass for the development of our northern country are so staggering as to baffle the imagination; and the solid advantage that it would bring to the power consuming centres of this province, as well as others, by securing a dependable and large supply of cheap electricity in

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) this way, is also something which is of great importance to the people of Manitoba.

Now I want to make one thing very clear. It is one thing to make a statement of this sort and it is quite another thing to bring it to pass, and no one -- and I repeat no one -- should underestimate the difficulties of the problems which lie ahead of us before such an immense and imaginative project can be brought to fruition, because there is not only this province to be concerned about, there is the technical feasibility of supplying Nelson Power to other major consuming centres in this country at prices which are economical and achieve savings for them. We realize very well indeed that this is not a bargain for anybody unless the two sides or the three sides or how many are interested in this project can clearly see the advantages that are spelled out for the nation as a whole as well as for the province. Nevertheless our advisors believe that from the indications that they have as to the respects of the economics and the feasibility of this project that the prospects look very encouraging, and our proposal to those concerned when we attend this conference or any other similar conference that may be called, will be that we should immediately set on foot those detailed and technical investigations that will be required to back up the opinions of our experts and to demonstrate clearly to all concerned what the economics and the advantage of such a proposal may be. So I think that we need to consider the suggestion that I intend to make at this conference in its correct proportion and in its proper framework -- that at the present time it looks as if it is a practical and feasible addition to the economic strength of our country; but we clearly realize that it will be necessary to confirm that indication by those detailed studies that other experts in other jurisdictions will wish to engage in before we can safely set the seal of approval on such a gigantic and immense undertaking. But I do think, Mr. Speaker, that it represents in essence an opportunity of unparalleled magnitude for the development and growth of this province and for the contribution that we can make to the development of the Canadian economy as a whole, and we intend to pursue this matter with vigour and with enthusiasm, and we trust with realism, to see if it may not be brought to a successful and a happy conclusion.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the Minister for the reply to my question and the statement that he made in this regard. We will be very happy to consider it fully.

I wonder if he would, however, come back to one of the particular questions I asked, and that was the connection between the Greater Winnipeg Floodway and this development which he is reported to have stated last night; and also whether he considers it proper to be making statements such as the one he apparently made last night to a political group rather than to the House first?

MR. ROBLIN: My honourable friend didn't have the advantage of being present last night so he really doesn't know what I said. But if he will obtain a transcript of my remarks, and I believe that such is available, he will find that I said nothing at that gathering which would bear on the point that he mentions as to whether or not the position should be made clear in this House at the present time. It was a very general reference and with no particulars of the sort that I have given now and I don't think that he will be at all disturbed by what I said at that time.

With respect to the Winnipeg Floodway, I read one report in the paper which I must confess did not convey the exact sense that I wished to convey. I'm not able to say whether my exact words were used or not as I haven't been able to check it that closely, but the point that I was trying to make was this: that in the management of our water resources we must not think that those waters which are presently running down the river into Lake Winnipeg and the Nelson and the Hudson Bay are waters running to waste that cannot be put to fruitful use in the province. That was the reference which I made at that time. I think it is still one which is accurate at the present moment.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are proceeded with, I would like to direct a question to the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture and Conservation. My question refers to the benefit cost analysis prepared by Professor E. Kulper of the University dealing with water control and conservation. Is it a fact that there is a further or supplementary report prepared by Professor Kuiper and, if so, will it be made available immediately to members of the House?

HON. GEORGE HUTTON (Minister of Agriculture and Conservation) (Rockwood-Iberville): There is a further explanation that is relevant to the total water program which I can make

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd.) available to the House if they so wish. It's very short.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that inasmuch as this matter is of great importance, as just emphasized by the Honourable the First Minister and agreed to I am sure by all of us, that it should be made available to all members of the House.

MR. EDMOND PREFONTAINE (Carillon): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to direct a question to the First Minister and the question is this: Whether the parents who support private schools may expect some assistance this year or at least may expect a statement on government policy with respect to aid to private schools?

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I'm afraid that I cannot tell my honourable friend that there's been any change at the present in the policy the government is following.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I noticed in the Hansard of February 16th a question was asked from the Minister of Transport in connection with information concerning the possible new site for the Town of Churchill. He did not receive a reply because the Ministers, two or three, who would know something about it were not in the House. Now my question is, if Ottawa is so much interested, why should not Manitoba -- Churchill I think is located in Manitoba -- ask the same information. So my question to the Minister of Commerce is, can he give us any information as to the questions asked by a prominent member in the House and were not answered. I thought perhaps I could get it here.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, at present this matter is under negotiation with the Federal Government, and in reply to another honourable member's question the other day I indicated this was the case. Until those negotiations are drawn to a conclusion it will not be possible to deal with the matter in detail. -- (Interjection) -- It's impossible to forecast when any negotiation will be completed. It is certainly our hope that they will be completed in the near future.

MR. NELSON SHOEMAKER (Gladstone): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are proceeded with, I would like to address a question to the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture. Has he read an article on today's front page of the Free Press headed: "Dairy Farming is Overcrowded". I expect that most of the members have because immediately above that is the one headed "Nude Dancers are Gone", so there's a double reason here why it should have been brought to their attention. But the article reports what Dr. J. M. Nesbitt, head of the Dairy Science Department of the University of Manitoba had to say to the dairy farmers, and he's reporting that we have about ten times too many dairy farmers in Canada, and so on and so forth, and suggests means and ways of correcting the situation. Is the Honourable Minister in accord with Dr. Nesbitt?

MR. HUTTON: I haven't read the article.

MR. SHOEMAKER: I'll send it over.

MR. E. R. SCHREYER (Brokenhead): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I'd like to direct a question to the Minister of Agriculture and Conservation. I'm sorry I didn't give him notice but I think he will be able to answer without notice. My question is whether or not the Minister or any of his department officials, whether or not they have as yet had any negotiations with any of the municipalities that will be affected by the expropriation actions due to the floodway. The Minister will recall there was an undertaking given the last session that negotiation would be carried out with the view to working out a policy that would compensate the municipalities for loss of tax revenue due to loss of productive land, because of the floodway.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Speaker, we gave an undertaking that we would take this matter under consideration, and although we haven't arrived at a decision in respect of this matter, it is under active consideration, and I'm sure that the member will recognize that any decision that is arrived at would have to be a matter of policy which would be extended to other municipal bodies in the Province of Manitoba on any occasion where this type of work was being undertaken and this type of dislocation and so forth was being sought.

MR. SPEAKER: Address for Papers. The Honourable Member for Elmwood.

MR. S. PETERS (Elmwood): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Logan that an Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor praying for all copies of correspondence, telegrams and other documents between the Premier, Minister of Labour, Deputy Minister of Labour of the Province of Manitoba and the United Packinghouse Workers of America, Manitoba Federation of Labour, Winnipeg and District Labour Council, Brandon Packers Limited, Brandon Chamber of Commerce and the Manitoba Chambers of

(Mr. Peters, cont'd.) Commerce with regard to the Brandon Packers Limited strike at Brandon.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, before you put the question, I would like to observe that the address is a trifle ambiguous, to me at any rate, in its wording. I wonder whether I am interpreting it correctly in the view that the letters and correspondence the honourable member asks for are those documents that are restricted to the ones that pass between the government and these outside non-governmental bodies that are mentioned, and that he is not referring to any correspondence that may have taken place between Ministers within the government and departmental memoranda or items of that sort. If my understanding is correct and he is just interested in the external correspondence, we will be happy to accept the address, because it is not usually the custom to produce domestic papers, inter-departmental papers of the kind that I've referred to.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Orders for Return. The Honourable Member for Elmwood.

MR. PETERS: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Logan, that an Order of the House do issue for a return showing: Total cost of the Judicial Inquiry into Brandon Packers strike at Brandon, including payment of fees and expenses of the Commissioner, Legal Counsel, Secretarial staff, witnesses, etc. Printing of transcript of evidence of the Judicial Inquiry, printing of the report of the Judicial Inquiry. How many copies of the transcript of evidence the Manitoba Government had and the distribution of the copies.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, if I am correctly advised, a similar order was presented and accepted last year with respect to one or two items that are listed here. I think the first two items have previously been answered. However, some of the matter is new and we will be glad to accept the order insofar as it refers to new matter.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, may I point out the fact to the Honourable the First Minister, he may be perfectly correct when he says that a reply was given to an Order for Return at that time, but I would suggest to him that in this matter there may have been additional expenses incurred since the time the report was tabled at the last session, so I would suggest to him that he accepts the Order for Return in its entirety due to the possibility that I have just mentioned.

MR. DAVID ORLIKOW (St. John's): Mr. Speaker, one more matter, as I remember it last year, we asked for this information and it seems to me that all we got was one figure for the total cost. There was no breakdown as to the individual items, and I think that, from our point of view, that's pretty important.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, if I may presume to speak again, I would say that last year's sessional paper 57, will give the honourable member the breakdown of the details of the question. But let me assure my honourable friends, Sir, that if there is any additional information that was not provided last year included in this question, we will do our best to provide it on this occasion.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, may I have the privilege as the First Minister had of speaking again. May I respectfully suggest to the government that notwithstanding the Order for Return that was given last year, this is an Order for Return in this session. I can see no reasons why the figures cannot be repeated if those were the figures of the last session. In our view there may be changes in them and I think we should receive the full return.

MR. ROBLIN: Speaking to the point of order that's just been raised by my honourable friend

MR. PAULLEY: I didn't raise a point of order.

MR. ROBLIN: Well you did definitely raise one because

MR. PAULLEY: I asked the same courtesy of the House as you did of speaking twice and now your three

MR. ROBLIN: Now I'm speaking to the point of order. The point of order is, whether the government is bound to produce a second time information that is already in the public domain, so I think that we would rest our case on that particular point. But I must apologize, Sir, it's really not worth following up.

MR. PAULLEY: No, of course not.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.
HON. STEWART E. McLEAN, Q. C. (Minister of Education) (Dauphin) presented Bill No. 12, An Act to amend The University Act, for second reading.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Speaker, this bill proposes three general matters. One has to do with the duties and powers of certain officers of the University. The other creates a classification known as Associated Colleges as distinct from Affiliated Colleges, and the third which is the more substantial matter has to do with the powers of investment of the university of its funds. Generally speaking, the proposed investment powers would make them similar to the investment powers now possessed by insurance companies. This bill is presented at the request of the Board of Governors of the university and it would be my feeling that in Law Amendments Committee the matter could be thoroughly discussed, at which time we will arrange to have present the officers of the university who can give details concerning investments which I believe will be of interest to the members of the Law Amendments Committee and to the House.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the bill provides, as I read it, for the appointment of two vice-presidents at the university. Now if my memory serves me correctly, these vice-presidents were appointed some time ago. It seems to me I recall there being some newspaper items creating two vice-presidents at the university now. Were these done illegally at that time; is this retroactive or what is the situation?

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. McLEAN: If there are no other questions, Mr. Speaker, I wouldn't care to express an opinion as to whether or not the appointments made were illegal. It's certainly entirely correct that they were appointed and perhaps that is a matter which could be enquired into at the time that the bill is before the Law Amendments Committee. The university, pursuant to The University Act, is, as members of the House know, an autonomous institution and have their own Board of Governors, and their own solicitor, and I presume they acted on his advice at the time.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Osborne; and the proposed motion and amendment thereto by the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition; and the proposed motion and amendment to the amendment by the Honourable the Leader of the New Democratic Party.

The Honourable Member for Selkirk.

MR. T. P. HILLHOUSE, Q. C. (Selkirk): Mr. Speaker, for a while I was a little fearful that you would be calling it 5:30 before you reached this item, and to show my appreciation I will try and compact my remarks into as short a space as possible.

To you, Sir, I wish to offer my felicitations and best wishes, and to the mover and the seconder of an Address in Reply I wish to congratulate them both on a job well done. To the new Ministers recently appointed, I offer them both my sincere congratulations. I know that each has the necessary qualifications and the necessary ability to properly discharge the functions of their office, and all that I can say to them is that I hope that in performing the duties of their office they will at all times keep the interests of Manitoba as being the paramount interest. To the Honourable Minister who is acting in the place of the Minister of Municipal Affairs, I welcome him back into the House and wish to assure him that when he is not present we miss his friendly, kindly, dignified personality.

Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to deal with the Throne Speech item for item. As a matter of fact, my remarks in this debate are going to be confined to two or three items. Yesterday my colleague, the Honourable Member for La Verendrye, during the course of his remarks dealt specifically with a very unsatisfactory situation which exists in Manitoba regarding the sale and disposition of second-hand cars. Today I wish to deal with that matter a little more specifically, and to recommend to the government certain changes which I think should be effected in our law in order to remedy a situation which is bad. Now I fully appreciate the fact, Mr. Speaker, that we cannot by legislation make honest people out of dishonest people, nor can we by legislation form a concept in all men of what is right and what is wrong. But I do think, Mr. Speaker, that we can make an effort and attempt in respect of this situation to do something which will go a long way towards protecting innocent purchasers from second-hand car dealers and

(Mr. Hillhouse, cont'd.) innocent consignors to second-hand car dealers. Now this problem is not common to Manitoba -- as a matter of fact it's common to the whole North American continent -- and I don't think it would be an exaggeration to say that it's common to all jurisdictions where a boy at 18 years of age thinks that the ownership of a car is a symbol of manhood. Various jurisdictions have tried various methods to correct this situation, and in my study of the various methods used by various jurisdictions I have come to the conclusion that the Province of British Columbia has recently enacted legislation in that respect which goes a long way towards remedying this situation. While in Vancouver last summer I had occasion to speak to various individuals in the automobile sales industry regarding the recent legislation enacted in that province, and they assured me that that legislation had met with the universal approval of all dealers, and that it had gone a long way towards correcting the dishonesty which was quite prevalent in that city and that province respecting the sale and dealing in second-hand cars. Now British Columbia met this problem under its own Highway Traffic Act -- and just in case the Attorney-General would like to refer to it, it's contained in the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1960, Chapter 253, Section 29. In British Columbia, Section 29(1) of the Act says: "Every dealer in motor vehicles or trailers whether motor vehicles or trailers, owned, possessed or controlled by him are registered or not, shall apply to the Superintendent" -- that is the Registrar of Motor Vehicles in Manitoba -- "for a license authorizing the dealer to buy and sell motor vehicles and trailers and to operate motor vehicles and trailers for purposes of demonstration for sale." Now in the first place they have to be registered, they have to obtain a license to deal in cars, and that Act applies both to dealing in new cars as well as second-hand cars. But the Act goes farther. The Act was amended in 1961 and the amendment is to be found in the Statutes of British Columbia, 1961, Chapter 42, Section 3, which amended Section 30 of the original Act, and the new amendment reads: "Before issuing a license under Section 29" -- that is a dealer's license -- "the Superintendent may make such inquiry and require such information as he deems desirable, and shall require the furnishing of such security as is prescribed by regulation for the honest conduct by the applicant and salesman in his employ, or his business as a dealer in motor vehicles, or trailers, during the term of the license applied for." Now that bond is to ensure the honesty of the dealer and his salesmen. Now I feel, Mr. Speaker, that although that Act does go a long way towards curing this situation, a dealer can be quite honest in the sale of a vehicle and yet, in spite of that honesty, a hardship can be suffered by an innocent purchaser, and that results out of the fact that in British Columbia this section must be read in conjunction with their Sale of Goods Act.

Now my suggestion is that if the Attorney-General of Manitoba should decide to enact similar legislation in Manitoba, that he should go further, because under our Sale of Goods Act as it exists today and under the general law as it exists today, a dealer in a new car or a second-hand car can be quite honest but, owing to the fact that a purchaser may not have any knowledge of motor vehicles, and may not even ask for an inspection of a motor vehicle to find out its defects, that innocent purchaser can still suffer injuries and damages under our law as it exists. Now in order to make myself clear I would like to read Section 14 of our Sales of Goods Act. It says in a contract of sale, unless the circumstances of a contract are such as to show a different intention, there is (a) an implied condition on the part of the seller that he has a right to sell the goods, (b) that the buyer shall have and enjoy quiet possession, and (c) an implied warranty that the goods shall be free from any charge or encumbrance in favour of any third party, not declared or known to the buyer before or at the time of sale.

Now under Section 56 of our Sales of Goods Act these implied warranties and conditions can be negative by contract. Section 56 provides that where any right, duty or liability would arise under a contract of sale by implication of law it may be negative or varied by express agreement. Now the point which I wish to make is this, that in order to give the fullest possible protection to innocent purchasers, I think there must be the fullest possible disclosure at the time of a purchase, of the condition of the title to that article and of the condition of the article itself. As the Honourable Attorney-General knows, if I'm a dealer and I sell an article which is in the course of my trade to sell, and the purchaser does not rely upon my skill or judgment to supply him with an article which will suit his purposes, but he relies on his own inspection of that article, then the doctrine of caveat emptor applies and there is no action against me, even if that man buys an article which is absolutely unfit, and particularly in respect of a motor

(Mr. Hillhouse, cont'd.) vehicle which is mechanically unsound. Now, my suggestion is this, that we should, if we decide to adopt this legislation, we should also make it a condition of any sale by a dealer in second-hand cars, that the sale must be under a written contract, that there must be full disclosure made to the purchaser of the condition of title, and thirdly, there must either be a guarantee on the part of that dealer as to the mechanical fitness of the motor vehicle, or that dealer must set out in what respects there are defects in the mechanical condition of that vehicle.

Now I go still further and, by making this suggestion I think perhaps it would go a long way towards minimizing the amount of traffic which goes on in our country with stolen vehicles, and I would say this, that if the Government of Manitoba should decide to license any dealer, that that dealer be required to make a return to the government at periods of a month, or two months, or three months, of every second-hand car that he purchases and of every second-hand car that he sells, and by that method there would be a record with the Registrar of Motor Vehicles covering transactions in motor vehicles and they would be able to find out whether any of these transactions dealt with motor vehicles that had been stolen.

Now I make these suggestions to the government believing, and sincerely believing, that they would go a long way towards stamping out a situation which is bad in the City of Winnipeg, which is bad in other parts of Manitoba, and in respect of which innocent purchasers are entitled to certain protection. I know, perhaps, it means regimentation; it means more control of business by governments, but I think that our duty as legislators here is to protect the innocent, and this is one means by which the innocent purchasers of motor vehicles, particularly second-hand motor vehicles, can be given some modicum of protection.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there's one other matter with which I might deal and that is this: it is the report of the Judicial Boundaries Commission. I have read that report with a great deal of interest. I believe that that commission has done a courageous and a sincere job. I appreciate the fact that perhaps the recommendations of that commission will not be acceptable to all members of this House because they have to live with their own constituents, and it isn't good business for any politician to go back to his constituency and tell the Chamber of Commerce there, "Well boys, I'm sorry but your County Court Division has been wiped out." Nor is it good business for any politician to go back into his constituency and say, "Well I'm sorry boys, they're going to close the Land Titles Office here. They're transferring the work to Carman or some other place." I appreciate all these facts but I think, Mr. Speaker, that in order to show our appreciation as a legislative body for the job that was done by these commissions, we should at least have that matter brought into the House so that we can examine it in the light of day. I don't think that the place where decisions are going to be made is behind the closed doors of any political party's caucus. This is the place to debate whether these recommendations are sound or not. Now I know that the Attorney-General is looking at me and saying, "Well, you're not affected by it." Well, that's true; I'm not affected by it, but at the same time I would like to say this to the Attorney-General: If the County Court of Selkirk were as small as some of the County Courts in Manitoba that have been closed, or their closure is recommended, it's true I may get up in this House and oppose it, but I'd only be opposing by my tongue, not by my head. So therefore, Mr. Speaker, I hope that the Honourable the Attorney-General would take under consideration and advisement these two matters that I have mentioned.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. KEITH ALEXANDER (Roblin): Mr. Speaker, I would like, first of all, to congratulate you on being once again the Speaker of this Assembly. I know the topic hasn't been mentioned for some time but I'm sure that all members will agree that the way in which you are performing your duty surely entitled you to being the first permanent Speaker of Manitoba Legislature.

I'd also like to congratulate the mover and the seconder of the Speech from the Throne. They did an excellent job and I think particularly the vision that the Honourable Member from Churchill has of his constituency -- we had an example this afternoon -- is shared by all of us.

I would like, I think, to confine most of my remarks today to agriculture, because I think from the Opposition side there has been a deplorable lack of interest in this subject. And I'd like to agree with the comments that the Leader of the New Democratic Party made about the very obvious omission of this topic from the speech of the Leader of the Opposition. Here was

(Mr. Alexander, cont'd.) his first major speech on general matters to this Assembly. True we had a special session in the summer that was confined. His first opportunity, and no mention made whatever of agriculture in Manitoba. Now to me that means possibly three things: First of all, maybe he forgot all about it; or secondly, he considers it of very little importance; or third, and the most unlikely one of the whole three, is that he's quite satisfied with the way the government of Manitoba is handling the job. -- (Interjection) -- Very unlikely, so I wonder which one of the other two the Honourable Leader of the Opposition thinks is correct. Neither one?

MR. MOLGAT: The estimates are coming up.

MR. ALEXANDER: The estimates are coming up! Here is the actual important speech of the Opposition where they have the opportunity to debate in general terms the situation of the government and the work of the government and we find in this supposedly very important speech no mention whatever of agriculture. Now he's going to try and wiggle out of it or worm out of it and there'll be a lot of very small excuses come up later on in the House, but it's not going to wash with the farmers of Manitoba because they realize that this -- somebody mentioned a slap in the face in the last debate the other day. I think this is one of the greatest slaps in the face that the farmer of Manitoba has gotten from a party which in the past used to pride itself on being the spokesman for the farmer of Manitoba. They've really fallen -- really fallen.

Then I expected that the Honourable Member for La Verendrye who one might say should be expected to be one of the major agriculture critics of the Opposition or of the Liberal Party, yesterday he devoted about five minutes of a 40-minute speech to agriculture and most of that dealt with water conservation. -- (Interjection) -- Don't worry, we did get a very -- (Interjection) -- Don't bet on it. We did get a very enjoyable lecture instead on Liberal philosophy and one of the statements made in this was that you had to be liberally-minded to be a Liberal. And I thought that was very good but I'm just wondering whether there weren't one or two people over there who couldn't even fit that definition. Then he said it was hard to be a Liberal.

MR. SCHREYER: We all agree with that.

MR. ALEXANDER: I agree with that. As a matter of fact an awful lot of people in Manitoba are finding it increasingly hard to be a Liberal and to be a supporter of the Liberal Party of Manitoba today. Then he said you had to think to be a Liberal. -- (Interjection) -- Well, I'm sure glad he told us that one because it's not readily apparent to this side of the House. Then we had the interesting attempt by the Honourable Leader of the New Democratic Party, by chiding them on this to try and attempt to be the champion of the Manitoba farmer. Well, I think we all know that the old record of the old CCF Party in this regard is absolutely deplorable. On top of that we had a --(Interjection) -- You don't have to. If anybody's been reading Hansard and paying attention to the speeches in this House for the last three years there's no explanation required. Then we had a statement by the first president of the Manitoba Farmers' Union the other day, who I think some people consider in the CCF Party, the old CCF Party, was one of their chief spokesmen for agriculture in the Province of Manitoba. What did he have to say? He said that he was a little bit tired, he said, a little bit tired of trying to work for farmers who didn't know what they wanted. Well, I think the Manitoba farmers knew exactly what they wanted. They wanted no part of the CCF Party, and I think by the example that Hazen Argue has given us that they have even less use for the New Democratic Party. Because here is an example from a man who was not an ordinary member of the NDP. The New Democratic Party at convention had enough confidence in this man, believed in what he stood for, to elect him as the House Leader in Ottawa of the New Democratic Party. Here is a man that should know the complete workings of that Party and the philosophy of that Party, and I think the message he gave the farmers of this country is still ringing loud and clear throughout the Province of Manitoba and will be taken due note of by the farmers. --(Interjection) -- I think you might have to answer that question before too long.

I would like now to make mention of the action that was taken by this government in the condition of severe drought that we had this summer because, I think, this shows the merit and the way this government operates because the farmers of this province were faced with an emergency situation. It was apparent early without any waiting for public pressure -- which was a favourite trick of my honourable friends over there and they couldn't operate without it -- without waiting for any public pressure the Honourable Minister of Agriculture was on top of the

(Mr. Alexander, cont'd.) situation immediately. He assured the farmers that there would be programs available for help. This inspired confidence in the farmer in this situation. It prevented a disastrous break in the market price of livestock and really, I feel, alleviated the situation considerably.

I would like to outline some of the steps that were taken with the co-operation of the Federal Government to help alleviate this problem. But I would like to pay particular attention to a matter that concerns my area in particular and that is the Saskeram program whereby the municipalities of Swan River, Minitonas, Hillsburg, Boulton, Shell River and Shellmouth were given help to organize and to cut hay in that area for the farmers of their respective municipality. I might add that Hillsburg municipality took out over 1,200 tons of hay, Boulton took over 1,400, Shell River 3,750 tons, Shellmouth 3,800 tons, which comes to a total for those four municipalities of 10,150 tons. I haven't got the figures for the two municipalities of Minitonas and Swan River but the total for the six municipalities comes to well over 14,000 tons of feed. And I think this, as well as benefitting those farmers, took a considerable amount of pressure off Manitoba's supplies of feed and actually helped to stabilize the price of hay throughout the whole province. The price of that hay was laid down to the farmer in his loft at between \$16.50 and \$17.50 a ton. In this program I will agree, and want to say here, that a great deal of credit must go to the municipal councils for their tremendous work that they did in making this program a success. I know of one or two councillors who feel that they were not even reimbursed by their own municipalities for their out-of-pocket expenses. They did a lot of this running around and a lot of this work that was necessary on a voluntary basis, and to them goes a great deal of credit for doing a good service to their people. I think this is an excellent example of what can be accomplished by a province and municipalities working in co-operation.

Other figures on feed assistance program that were made available to the livestock industry this summer are: 1,900 head of livestock moved to pasture areas; 1,197 truckloads of hay equipment was moved. In the movement of hay there were 111,863 tons by truck, 13,422 tons by rail, for a total hay movement in the province which the two governments, federal and provincial, assisted on of 125,285 tons. On top of that 7,781 tons in the municipal fodder bank -- and I think everyone will agree that the prompt action that the Minister of Agriculture and this government took enabled, in particular, our livestock farmers to survive what could have been a disaster of the first magnitude. Now, I'm sure some of the members of the Opposition might think I'm slightly prejudiced in this remark and what I've said, so I'd like to quote from an organization which evidently, like the people of Manitoba, realized leadership and good government when they see it. And this is quoting from the annual brief of the Manitoba Farmers' Union to the Provincial Government of Manitoba -- (Interjection) -- I think members have all had copies. You can try and prove any arguments you like by the . . . you want to make from it. Everybody knows, I think, that this organization -- and this is definitely not their job; they've never been known as a pro-government or supporters of the government. But this is a quote from their annual brief: "The speed with which your government acted in the drought situation last year, and the numerous policies designed to give aid were, we feel, a determining factor in the success of retaining the farmers' basic herds. The drought publicity and co-ordinated action with farm organizations made every farmer, cattle producer or not, conscious of the critical conditions which could have affected our livestock industry and its implications on the overall economy. Programs such as freight assistance and movement of fodder and hay equipment and cattle to new pastures; opening of the Pasquia and Saskeram farm areas for hay cutting; increase in the number of hay and grazing leases for cutting of hay along highway rights-of-way; the joint federal-provincial assistance of \$5.00 per ton on the forage bank hay; special assistance on filling of dried-out dugouts and digging of deep wells. And I think we should point out here that there were over 360 dugouts filled. These are all prime examples of satisfactory action with which we agreed, in many cases proposed, and in all cases supported. These programs created a feeling of optimistic confidence among many farmers in a situation that was definitely threatening. We appreciate the timely and complete grasp of the situation by the government and the results attained through such action."

Mr. Speaker, I think without the actions of this government in the situation the livestock farmers were faced with this summer, that we would have been in very dire straits indeed. As a matter of fact, I think the only consolation the farmer can have from this drought is the fact that when it occurred we had a Roblin Government in Manitoba and we had the present Minister of Agriculture in Manitoba.

February 22nd, 1962

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Speaker, first of all I want to congratulate you on your return to the House and to your work as the Speaker. I'm sure that I speak for all members when I say that we have been more than happy with the fair way in which you have dealt with the business of the House.

Mr. Speaker, I was interested in a speech made by the Leader of the Official Opposition. I wish I could congratulate him on this speech, but I must say that I was a good deal disappointed in that speech. The Honourable Member for LaVerendrye once said in this House, Mr. Speaker, that the job of the Opposition is to oppose. I don't entirely agree with this. I think the job of the Opposition and certainly the task of the Leader of the Official Opposition, is to present an alternative program to that presented by the government. Now, Mr. Speaker, it used to be easy to understand the position of the former Leader of the Opposition. His was a very simple one as I understood it. He really believed that the best government was that government which did as little as possible, and left the business of the community to the people as individuals. The new Leader of the Opposition has realized that politically this is a pretty poor line to follow, that this is a line which will not bring his power back to power, and so he is attempting I think, to evolve a new policy. But I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that there was very little of a practical, specific nature in his speech. We have tried to support the interests of the people of this province. We have tried in other years to suggest to the government it's time to get on with projects such as urban renewal, such as housing for low income groups. I was glad to see that he is interested although I must say that he gave very little detail as to precisely what he thought should be done. We're glad to see him take an interest in labour legislation. This is a new departure for both him and for his group and I hope that it won't be a one-day wonder that we will continue to have their support. But aside from those references, Mr. Speaker, his speech was devoid of much practical value.

Now what about the Speech from the Throne. It's a long speech, it's true, but after having said that there's little one can say because if it's characterized by one thing it's characterized by vagueness. It offers little in the way of answers to the basic problems of the people of this province. It is full of bits and pieces. The basic problems which the people of this province have to face are the problems of economics, and here, Mr. Speaker, although the speech talked glowingly about the buoyant economy of this province, no mention is made of the serious problems faced by both the farm and urban communities of this province. It is said, Mr. Speaker, that figures don't lie but liars can figure, and I suppose that one can get figures to prove anything anyone wants to prove. According to the Speech from the Throne we have a buoyant economy. Some people have talked about our affluent society but in the year 1959, Mr. Speaker, the last year for which we have figures, there were 662,000 people in this country who had an income of less than \$2,000 a year. I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if the members of this House can try to imagine the kind of living which people will have in this day and age when they make less than \$2,000 a year. What kind of homes will they live in? What kind of clothes will they wear? What kind of food will they be eating? Certainly not the kind of life which any of us can be proud of. Right here in this province, in this province about which we have heard so much about with our buoyant economy, in the year 1959 over 36,000 people made less than \$2,000 a year, and 172,000 people made less than \$5,000 a year, which I think is a minimum which any person can support a family on any standard of living which one could consider decent. So this is the kind of society which we're living in, Mr. Speaker.

Now what about the farmers of this province? We just heard a speech by the Honourable Member for Roblin in which he talks about how well the farmers are doing and in which he quotes the satisfaction of the Farmers' Union with the government of the Province of Manitoba. Well, Mr. Speaker, I want to refer the honourable member to the same brief from which he quoted. He was very careful in the sections from which he quoted. Now I want to quote just a few sentences from that brief. Here's what the brief says with regard to parity prices: "Price parity is no longer just an economic justice; it has become an economic necessity". And this is what they say to this government, Mr. Speaker, "As a government which is restricted to provincial authority, we fully appreciate the limiting factors on many issues raised in our submission. However, we are not overlooking the influence any provincial government has with the federal administration. In this field we hope we can count on your government's recognition and support of the matters raised in our presentation". Well how much support are they getting on

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd.) the question of parity prices from this government? None at all. They raised the question of the deficiency payment program and here's what they said: "Since the inception of the deficiency payment program we have expressed our disapproval on the administration of The Stabilization Act. We realize, Mr. Premier, that this is a federal matter, however, we believe you are interested in the farm families of Manitoba and, therefore, we would appreciate your government's support towards necessary changes by the federal authorities in the administration of The Stabilization Act for a proper and equitable basis for all families". Well what support did they get on that? None at all. And here's what they say about crop insurance, about which this government is so proud. I want to read just one sentence, Mr. Speaker. "Manitoba's early acceptance of the federal act was, we feel, partly responsible for the Federal Government getting the best deal out of the present program with the farmer and the Provincial Government having to carry the bulk of the cost." So, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that members who want to quote, ought to read the entire brief and ought to quote fairly and accurately, and that I think was not done by the former speaker. Mr. Speaker, farmers are asking for parity price. This is a federal matter but the Speech from the Throne could have expressed an opinion about this matter just as it expressed an opinion about the European Common Market which is also a federal matter.

Now, Mr. Speaker, what is the situation of the people who live in the cities of this country. Canadian unemployment in January of 1962 was still 545,000. Mr. Diefenbaker's promise, made during the last election, that no single Canadian would suffer as a result of unemployment while he was the Prime Minister of Canada would be a joke, Mr. Speaker, if it weren't so serious to all the people of Canada. In the prairie regions there were 75,000 unemployed in January of 1962 and in Metro Winnipeg there were 27,894 applications for employment in January of this year compared with 27,194 in the same period of 1961. It's a great buoyant economy, Mr. Speaker, I don't think. The seriousness of the situation can be seen if one examines the welfare reports of the City of Winnipeg, and Mr. Speaker, they are of importance to this House and to this Legislature because the Province of Manitoba is paying almost 80% of the welfare costs of the City of Winnipeg. On December 29th of 1960 the number of employables receiving aid in the City of Winnipeg was 803; on December 29th, 1961, the number had increased by 42%. The number of unemployables receiving assistance jumped from 1,247 in 1960 to 1,494 in 1961; an increase of 25%. The cost of direct aid jumped from a million and three-quarters in 1960 to \$2,350,000 in 1961. So, Mr. Speaker, so much for our affluent buoyant economy. We are in trouble, but neither our Federal or Provincial Governments will admit to it and begin to think about the measures necessary to overcome our problems of unemployment.

The greatest single cause of unemployment in Canada is the lack of adequate economic growth. Our economy is not growing fast enough to absorb the increases in our labor force and those displayed by technological changes. Between 1949 and 1956 our growth increased by between 6% to 8.6% per year. Since that year there has been little, if any, real growth. During these periods of growth we had virtual full employment. With a growth rate of 5% a year we can expect full employment. Without it our unemployment will run as it has since that year, somewhere between 6 and 10% of those who are ready to work. Now, Mr. Speaker, there is no simple answer to this, but one of the biggest answers is an increase in the activity of the public sector of our economy. We're not talking about make-shift work programs. We need a full program of enlarging public services such as health, education, child welfare services, low-cost rental housing, urban redevelopment, building of roads and parks and conservation projects. The educational needs of Canadians are tremendous. Vocational training programs so far begun to retrain workers and farmers looking for work are woefully inadequate. And when you compare them with the programs of other countries such as Great Britain, or Sweden or Belgium or Holland or Germany, one can say that they are virtually non-existent.

Now, provincially, Mr. Speaker, one of our greatest social needs, and one of the best ways of getting people back to work, is the field of housing. A considerable number of homes have been built in this country of ours, somewhere in the neighborhood of a million and three-quarter homes, but the bulk of the homes that have been built for the middle and upper-income groups. There has been practically nothing done for the large number of low-income people who are without adequate houses. The only answer for them is public housing financed and

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd.) sparked by the government. Now, Mr. Speaker, no province, with the possible exception of a province like Prince Edward Island, no province has done as little as the Province of Manitoba. Of course, mainly, we have to thank the lack of activity on the former government, but this government has been in for some considerable time; this government could have moved long ago if it had wanted to. We have an announcement, Mr. Speaker, in the Speech from the Throne, that there will be some activity this year. We haven't had the legislation spelled out and we have no way of knowing what the government plans in the way of money. I would hope, for the well-being of the people concerned, that we will have more activity in this field than we had since the announcement of the government two years ago that they would develop a program to put sewer and water into farm homes, because that field has been, to my mind, virtually--that program has not even begun to move, and I would hope that this program would move a good deal faster because, Mr. Chairman, the City of Winnipeg and some of the other towns and cities of this province need action and need it fast. This is not a political matter. I know that organizations as varied as the Labor Council of Winnipeg and the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce have endorsed government action in this field. Both newspapers, the Liberal Free Press and the Conservative Tribune, have urged action on this government. The churches have moved in this field, and this, Mr. Speaker, is something which is long overdue.

The City of Winnipeg is not short of one thing. We've had an excess of surveys of the problem and all of the surveys have agreed that we need to move and we need to move fast. Surveys conducted of the centre part of the city have indicated that there are close to 300 square blocks which need to be redeveloped or rehabilitated. A survey made some years ago indicated that the Children's Aid case load in the Notre Dame CPR track area was six times as high as it was in the rest of the city. The Public Welfare case load was three and a half times as high as it was in the city as a whole, and the juvenile delinquency rate was two and a half times as high in that area as it was in the city as a whole. Mr. Chairman, we have urged in years gone by that the province move. Winnipeg needs a minimum of 3,000 public housing units.

The Speech from the Throne indicates that the government is contemplating action. We will probably be the last government which has moved. In British Columbia the Federal Government pays 75% of the cost of public housing; the Provincial Government pays half of the 25% which is left to the province and the municipality by the provisions of The National Housing Act. In Saskatchewan, the Federal Government pays 75%, the province pays 20% and the municipality pays 5%. In Ontario, the Federal Government pays 75%; in economic self-supporting units which are planned, the province pays 17-1/2% and the municipality the balance of 7-1/2%. In subsidized housing in Ontario the Federal Government pays 75%, the province pays the entire balance of 25%. In Newfoundland, the Federal Government pays 75% and the province pays 25%. Studies which have been made of the public housing which has been developed indicates that, as of last year, Newfoundland had authorized 584 units; Nova Scotia, 509 units; New Brunswick, 488 units; Quebec, 796 units; and Ontario, 5,890 units. Manitoba--none.

We hope this government means business at last. We hope that they will allocate at least a million dollars a year for the next ten years. If this were matched by the municipalities it would give us \$8 million worth of housing a year. Mr. Speaker, we believe that if this province can afford to borrow money for Hydro development, for roads, for bridges, we can afford to borrow money for housing for the needy, and when we do, Mr. Speaker, we will not only provide for the social needs of the people of this province but we will also be helping to put thousands of people to work.

Mr. Speaker, one of the problems which is most topical in the area of Greater Winnipeg is the problem of Metro, and it is a problem which must be faced by the members of the Legislature because it is this Legislature which approved the establishment of Metro. The problem of Metro, Mr. Speaker, is not a new problem in my opinion. It is a continuing problem of increasing urban population which is growing at such a rate that the cost for services, for schools, for health, for welfare, for roads and bridges and planning, simply cannot be met without very rapid increases in the taxes to the local citizens on real estate, unless the Provincial Government is prepared to accept a fair share of the cost of these services. Now this government, Mr. Speaker, when it went into the elections, assured the people of this province, assured the people of the Metropolitan area, that the programs promised by the government would help hold

(Orlikow, cont'd.) the line; would help reduce the taxes on local real estate. This, of course, has not happened. In fact, there has been a continuous increase in practically every municipality in the Metropolitan area. In St. James, in East St. Paul, in West Kildonan, in Tuxedo, in Winnipeg, in St. Vital, in Transcona, in East Kildonan, in Fort Garry, the local taxes went up every year from '58 to '59, from '59 to '60, and from '60 to '61. From what I can gather, another increase will be assessed on the people of all these areas in 1962. The amount we do not know yet because the budgets have not been finalized. But, Mr. Speaker, one thing we do know and that is that the Metro council has already announced that they are holding the line; that there will be no increase as far as they are concerned in taxes; and the citizens of the various municipalities who make up Metropolitan Winnipeg will then realize that the tax increases which they have to face this year are not the result and not to be blamed on Metro. They will then realize that the increases are due to the fact that the government has not fulfilled its pledges of increasing the percentage of costs which they would pay toward the services which are now carried by the local governments, and so that if they have a complaint, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the one place to which they can legitimately complain is to this government which promised them that they would take action in this field; action which has not been carried out.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I don't think that this Legislature or this government can say: "We have established Metro; we have given you powers; we have given you a charter; now you're on your own; because the powers of Metro are limited by the charter and by the legislation which we passed. Now last year Metro decided that in order to raise the money which they required they would take 50% of the business tax of the various municipalities. When they went to the Municipal Board the Municipal Board said to them: "We'll approve it for this year but we want you to give some serious consideration to a more permanent formula". Metro did the best they could. They appointed Professor Blake and Carl Goldenberg to make a study of what could be done, and a report was presented by Professor Blake and Mr. Goldenberg to the Metro council. Now I hold no particular brief for that presentation and I make no comments at the moment about whether it was good, bad or indifferent, but the Metro council did what they had to do-- they presented that brief to the government.

Now it may be that the government and the First Minister, who is also the Provincial Treasurer, thought that this wasn't a good proposal; it wasn't equitable. He may be right, but it does seem to me that this, the Metro organization is the result, it's the creation of this Legislature and indeed I could go further and say that it's the creation of one person, it's primarily the creation of the First Minister, and it seems to me that if the First Minister didn't like the proposals made by the Blake-Goldenberg Commission that he had a duty and a responsibility to give them more than a two-paragraph "no, no, we won't implement this". It seems to me that he had a duty and a responsibility to spell out to the Metro Council what was wrong with the recommendations of the Blake-Goldenberg report and to present some alternative which could be considered, because it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that at the present time the position of the Metro council is virtually impossible. It's true that for the year 1962 they will get by. They will get by, by holding the line. They will get by, by not proceeding with what they consider very important and very essential improvements in the services which they are required to provide for the citizens. But this can't go on. Next year and the year after they are going to have to begin to move. They are going to have to begin to move on the question of water pollution. They are going to have to move on the question of cleaning up the rivers. They are going to have to move in all the fields which this Legislature has told them it is their responsibility to move, and they can't move without money.

We've heard very frequent comparisons between Metro Toronto and Metro Winnipeg. I'm not surprised that the people of Toronto are on the whole satisfied with Metro Toronto. Why shouldn't they be? In the year 1961 Metro Toronto had a budget of \$151 million, of which they got \$40 million from the Province of Ontario. They had a budget of \$6 million in round figures for roads, of which they got \$2-1/2 million from the Province of Ontario. They had a capital expenditure for roads of \$22 million, of which they got half, or \$11 million from the Province of Ontario. All the land which the Metro Council of Toronto acquired for the building of roads, the Province of Ontario pays half of the cost of the acquisition of all that land. Now I'm not suggesting for a moment that the Province of Manitoba can do as well as the Province

(Orlikow, cont'd.) of Ontario. I know that Ontario is a wealthy province in comparison with the Province of Manitoba, but I do want to suggest, Mr. Speaker, that unless the government of this province had thought through the problems which would be faced by any metropolitan government; unless they had thought through the financial obligations which that metropolitan government would have to face; and unless they had given some serious consideration to giving a fair share--we're not asking for anything more than a fair share--but unless they thought through the implications of giving a fair share of the cost of running, not just Metro but all municipal services in the urban areas, and this is not true just of Greater Winnipeg, what's happening in Greater Winnipeg in the year 1962 will happen in Brandon or in Portage or in Dauphin or in Flin Flon two or three or five years from now. So unless the Government of Manitoba thought through the implications of all this, Mr. Speaker, I think they would have been better off not to have proceeded at all.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I know my honourable friend would not like to leave a misleading inference with the House, so perhaps he would allow me to say that the grants given to Metropolitan Toronto, of course, includes the school grants which are funnelled through Metro Toronto. If the same thing is done here, it would of course alter the picture.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Speaker, I don't want to take as long as I could with my speech. I could go into considerable detail as to the relative costs. I wasn't trying to hide anything when I didn't give the specific instance which the First Minister just gave. It's true that in those figures I gave, the total round figures, are included the cost of schools, but I want to say to the First Minister that he can total all the cost and he can total all the contributions of the Province of Manitoba to Metro, to the individual municipalities, to the school districts of Greater Winnipeg, and if he can come within half the percentage that the Province of Ontario comes with regard to Metropolitan Toronto, then I would be very glad to congratulate him. I know he can't because I've spent some years in municipal government and I know what the City of Winnipeg and the other municipalities get from the Province of Manitoba. It was true of the former government. This government made a good start, but I must say that the last couple of years things are going backwards instead of forwards, and if they stay in office much longer we will probably see the day when they will have an even worse record than the former government. I never thought I'd have to say that, but this is what it looks to me at the present time.

Now Mr. Speaker, these are some of the problems which I wanted to deal with in detail. We had some brave words from the Attorney-General about the correctional program which this government would institute. That was some two or three years ago. I want to say with regret, and this is not a party matter, that in my opinion this government has not even begun to do the job.

We had the wonderful speech some years ago from the Minister of Health and Welfare about The Social Allowances Act. I want to say that it is with regret that I note again that a large section of the Act has not yet been proclaimed. Now this is not the pie in the sky, Mr. Speaker, which we on this side of the House, in this group, have been accused of in the past. We have been accused that we are not good business men; we don't watch the dollars; we don't care about the dollars; and, after all, we're never going to be the government so what difference does it make. The Social Allowances Act, Mr. Speaker, was drafted on that side of the House, and I like the Minister of Health who was the Minister of Health and Welfare when that Act was proclaimed. I want to believe, I do believe that he meant it seriously when he said that this Act would bring a new day for the needy in this Province. Well the needy in this province who come under the categories--and they're a long list and we'll go into that later during this Session--in the categories which have not yet been proclaimed, are still waiting. I'm wondering, Mr. Speaker, how many more years they're going to have to wait--maybe before the next election. Maybe this government will take a leaf out of Mr. Diefenbaker's book and just before the next election we'll get a whole raft of legislation. We were told on one occasion it wouldn't be long. After all, they had to set up the organization; they had to get the staff; they had to do all sorts of things. But they've got the staff; they've got the organization. I would like, Mr. Speaker, sometime during this session for the present Minister of Welfare to explain to this House what the delay is. Were they wrong then? Were they expecting too much? Have they changed their minds, or is there a legitimate reason for this delay? I would like to

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd.) have it because I have people, and I'm sure that every member of this House has people who ask them when the government is going to proceed with those things which the government promised--(interjection)--Well, that's for them to say, not for me.

Mr. Speaker, The Labour Relations Act of the Province of Manitoba guarantees the workers of this province that they will not be discriminated against for the reason that they join unions, and yet, Mr. Speaker, hundreds, and I'm not exaggerating, hundreds of workers in the Province of Manitoba have been fired; have been dismissed because they have had the courage to join unions as the law says they can. The laws of this province or the administration of the department has been such that little if anything has been done about these cases of dismissal. I hope that the legislation which is forecast in the Speech from the Throne with regard to labour will be positive legislation; will be legislation which will help the workers of this province and protect the rights which they have. I hope it will not be the anti-labour type of legislation which we have had enacted in other provinces and which is proposed in a certain report which I am sure we will be discussing at some considerable length later. But I want to say that I'm not too hopeful that my hopes will be realized. I am afraid that we are going to get some kind of anti-labour legislation along the lines which have already been enacted in the Province of British Columbia and the Province of Newfoundland. I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that we in this group will oppose that type of legislation vigorously and continuously. We will continue to work for the protection of the ordinary working people of this province. That being the case, Mr. Speaker, I can see no alternative but to support the amendment proposed by the leader of this group and to oppose and to vote against the Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

MR. W. B. SCARTH (River Heights): Mr. Speaker, in complimenting you, Sir, on your high office, I do so with every conviction that you will continue to give down your decisions with the same clarity, the fairness and the justice that you have in the past. At this time I also wish to compliment the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition on his speech. The honourable gentleman is ever gentlemanly. He has the advantage of the two cultures, the two languages, and his speech was absolutely modest. It is true in making his point that he had to scrape the bottom of the barrel pretty well. He was in the position of trying to find something remiss in a document which said a lot and contained a large and progressive platform, Sir, so that if the Leader of the Opposition had difficulty in making any point, we sympathize with him. And likewise with the Honourable the Member for La Verendrye whose speeches we all enjoy. He, too, did well but was without ammunition when he was replying to the Throne Speech. He did, however, make two points: one, extolling the virtues of the Liberal Party; and the other in explaining the difficulties these days of being a Liberal. With his last point I entirely concur, and can go further and suggest that not only is it difficult these days to be a Liberal but it is a lonely job and getting more so as time goes on. Then we have finally the colourful and flamboyant speech of the Leader of the--now I won't get the party wrong--NDP--enjoyable, but the cost of reproduction in Hansard will not be insignificant, Sir.

With one point made by the three speakers whom I mentioned I'm entirely in agreement, and that is on these credit purchases and our present day financing in Manitoba. Sir, I don't wish to burden the House too much with details but I think it is my duty to give to this House details in short of the most glaring example of usury that I have seen. This suggestion is no reflection upon those reliable and responsible finance houses who lend money to individuals who charge a reasonable rate of interest, and who are most charitable if the individual sometimes cannot pay due to circumstances beyond his control. This is a case that happened to a man living in Winnipeg within the last three years. The borrower is a man, married with two young children. His income is slightly more than \$200 a month. On March 26th, 1959, he owed \$660.15. To consolidate his debts he borrowed from a finance company and gave his commitment to repay \$801.20. After repaying \$250 during the next six months--I'm sorry, \$282 in the next six months--he desired or required another \$250, and for this accommodation he agreed to pay \$1,000. I wish to give the House a summary of the figures. Between March 26th, 1959, and sometime in 1960 he got in cash from the finance company a total of \$1,610.15. On account of this, he paid the sums of \$282.00, \$290.60 and \$176.00. They then repossessed his car which was worth about \$1,100; they repossessed his TV; they repossessed his electric washing machine and his electric stove. The finance company has not accounted yet for the

(Mr. Scarth, cont'd.) electric stove and the washing machine, but they have given him credit for \$682.27 for the sale of the car and the \$265 TV set which was practically new. The net result is, Sir, that while the finance company was actually \$179.27 out in money, that is less that amount received from the borrower and the sale of the goods, they now claim from him, as a balance, \$1,664.57. They have been sending people around to his place of employment and they now threaten suit--and I hope they sue. I have not figured out, Sir, the details of the interest, but it is safe to say that it hovers between 38 and 50%. Therefore, while this goes on, and like the Honourable the Leader of the NDP Party I'm not sure in whose jurisdiction the control of this interest is, I hope that effective measures will be brought down so that we can wipe out this blur or this blot on our economy.

Now, Sir, I wish to refer to the speech of the Honourable the Leader of the New Democratic Party, and I'm sorry he is not in the House, but he did make two rather astounding statements in his speech on February 20th. I refer to Page 41 of Hansard, and he's now speaking in respect to labour relations with reference to the Honourable the First Minister: "I warn him and I warn the Government of Manitoba that they're going to have a hot and heavy debate on their hands if they attempt any introduction of legislation which may be the result of the recommendations of Mr. Justice Tritschler". Within the report of Mr. Justice Tritschler, Mr. Speaker, I would point out that the following recommendations were made: 1. Re-enhancing peaceful industrial relations; 2. protection against the discharge of men on strike; 3. union security; and 4. the public education upon industrial relations. Yet the Honourable the Leader of the New Democratic Party, who is standing up for the working man, says we will have none of that report, anything included within the Tritschler Report is taboo in this House. Now, Mr. Speaker, this speech of the Honourable the Leader of the NDP comes at a time just after Mr. Hazen Argue has left the ranks of the NDP because he said they were dominated by trade unions and the labour bosses. Then out of the blue sky the Leader of the New Democratic Party makes this type of speech in the House. We wonder if the same situation does not exist in Manitoba, and whether or not he is being told what his Party will do or whether it will not. That may or may not be the case but yet it's strange that the two things come out at the same time.

There was one more statement which the Honourable the Leader of the New Party has made on Page 37 of Hansard: "But I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that the Manitoba Development Fund have an opportunity, a golden opportunity to keep alive in the Province of Manitoba an industry with which we're all concerned; an industry which has been given great publicity, and I refer, Sir, to financial aid to the Brandon Packers Plant in order that it might continue its operation in the City of Brandon. I think, Sir, that if this government was really concerned, as they have stated that they are, with the destiny in the livestock industry in the Brandon area, they could well have helped to keep this plant in actual operation". Again it is suggested, Mr. Speaker, that the Honourable Leader of the NDP has spoken first and thought afterwards. If the Honourable Leader is interested, it could be pointed out to the House that the Manitoba Development Fund is not a political organization. It is a business concern and it is handling the monies of the people of Manitoba in a business method. The Brandon Packers did make application for a loan, and that loan was refused by the Manitoba Development Fund for business reasons. The action of the Fund in turning down the loan was correct. It's fully justified by subsequent events in that the Brandon Packers went into liquidation. At the present time however, Sir, the National Trust Company is endeavouring to sell the plant, the building and effects of Brandon Packers, and I am being informed that if some person or institution purchases that plant and can show that matters are under control, that the Manitoba Development Fund will give consideration to help to get that plant into operation.

Finally, Sir, in closing, I would say that the Throne Speech shows the thinking of an aggressive and an up-to-date government, a government that believes in the Province of Manitoba, and that the somewhat feeble attempts to criticize and tear down have not got too far. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DOW: Mr. Speaker, first of all I would like to extend my congratulations to you on your good health in your high office, and to the mover and seconder of the Speech from the Throne, the usual congratulations for a job well done. To the two new Ministers that have been appointed since our last Session, I wish them well in their office and, knowing them as I

(Mr. Dow, cont'd.) do, can with confidence assure myself that they will do the job to the best of their ability. I am pleased too, Sir, that the Honourable Minister acting as Municipal Affairs Minister, is back in health and hope he will continue to grace our House as his health permits.

Apparently, Sir, it's the sniping of former speakers, that seems to be the tone of the day, that unless you are agreeing with the government on all occasions then we are wrong. The former speaker following me made the question that it's possibly hard to be a Liberal, and being harder. I disagree with him very thoroughly. I find it much easier and there are more people seeing that light, to my way of thinking.

In going through the Speech from the Throne, Sir, I don't wish to touch on very many subjects and not at too great a length. The one that first disturbed me was the quote from the Speech, the establishment of a hospital commission to administer the Manitoba Health Services Plan. The commission will administer legislation relating to construction, renovation and operation of our hospitals. I suppose, Sir, your outlook on life is somewhat different depending on where you live, but to me as a rural individual, having lived there practically all my life, sometimes administration on a level of autocrats will disinterest people who have been very energetic workers. I am sure the Minister of Health will agree with me, and with most Members of the House, that the success of rural hospitals throughout Manitoba has been mostly dependent on the volunteer energetic work of the local people to work for the hospital in the way of subsidizing by way of volunteer work. The ladies particularly have done a tremendous job and I'm hoping, Sir, that in no way will the appointment of this commission disturb that public relations job that we have in the rural parts of Manitoba. I have already felt and heard that there is some concern amongst the rural boards of trustees in this respect, and I hope that they are wrong in their thinking and this will never come to pass.

Apparently it is in order to give certain references to certain phases of legislation by giving something of an incident, but I would like at this time, Sir, to congratulate the Department of Health on their development and expansion of the Medicare service throughout the province. This has done a wonderful job to the people who can qualify for this, but I also must point out, Sir, that sometimes, and in one case in particular that I wish to draw to your attention, that certain inspectors can interpret whether you are on Medicare or off in a pretty fine line, and very disturbing to old people who have been on. A case I have in mind, and who I have talked to--an elderly couple on Medicare. Sometime last summer the old gentleman was in quite good health and was complaining that he didn't have too much to do. He had qualified mind you, on every instance, to this scheme of Medicare. Two sons-in-laws decided that they would give this gentleman a couple of small calves to look after to occupy his time. The inspector came through, found the two calves, and cut him off Medicare. Now I say this is just drawing the line a little bit fine.

Also, I was interested too in the Speech from the Throne with regard to the setting up of the Workmen's Compensation Board on a full-time occupation. Whether this is true or not, Sir, I have had this brought to my attention, which I think if it's true, it's not to the best interests of Manitoba and the Workmen's Compensation Board, is an individual who had been on unemployment insurance a year ago and who started to work in May of 1961. He worked in May, June and July and he qualified for twelve weeks of unemployment insurance stamps. He was unfortunate enough to have an accident in July and was not taken off compensation until the middle of November. The gang that he had been working with and his employer had folded up for the winter at that time and he applied for unemployment insurance. He was told he didn't have sufficient stamps to qualify--only twelve weeks. Now the point that I'm interested in, Sir, is this, that if an employee who qualifies under Workmen's Compensation, does the Workmen's Compensation continue his unemployment insurance stamps? Or if he doesn't, is he disbarred from unemployment insurance benefits? If he does, if this is correct, then I say the government of the day, through the department, have a little bit of corrections to fill this out.

Mention has been made by other speakers in regard to agriculture. Nothing from agriculture over here. Sir, I'm going to suggest that I wish to compliment the Minister of Agriculture on the position that he took last summer in the drought. I don't agree that he had to go as far in making it such a calamity as it didn't turn out to be, but nevertheless, I wish to compliment him on the fact that he did take some action. I can also offer to him, of which I think he

(Mr. Dow, cont'd.) is aware of, that sometimes these things started in a hurry, and looking back you can correct--and I'm the first to admit that nobody in public life, I don't care who they are, are going to be perfect--a little bit of control could have made on the development, of reducing the fees to the transportation companies.

Another thing that I am interested in, and I am vitally interested in this through the Honourable Minister of Agriculture and whether he has anything to suggest to this House, is the rapid growth, if you wish to call it such, of the disease of rabies throughout the southern part of Manitoba. Many of the towns and municipalities there have, on their own, set up controls throughout the dogs, but now we find, Sir, that this disease is getting very--I shouldn't say plentiful, but it's getting quite common amongst the cattle. Many cattle, adult cattle, have died in the last few months because they are rabid. I am wondering, in the development of our community pastures and our commercial pastures, if the Minister has taken into consideration and will be able to set up some type of program similar to the brucellosis or TB that will have some protection to these cattle within these common pastures, because in our particular area it is growing very quickly.

The Honourable the First Minister, in making his statement today in regard to the potential power of the Nelson River and the questions asked by my leader in regard to power on the Winnipeg Floodway, brings up a question that I would like to ask of the government, taken from a clipping, January 15, 1962, in the Winnipeg Free Press, which says that Manitoba may be on River Board. Apparently in North Dakota and Minnesota, from an inactive committee, they are trying to revise and revamp a committee to control the Red River south of our border line. I am wondering if this invitation had come through and if the Department of Agriculture is going to work with it, because I can see the possibilities of great benefits to Manitoba with North Dakota and Minnesota working together on a board of this kind to protect Manitoba from future floods.

Now, Sir, nothing has been made in a direct way so far in this debate of something that is not new as far as I am concerned and is not new possibly to this House, but it certainly is not something that any action has been taken on. Over the past twenty years, through municipal bodies, through the Confederation of Mayors and Reeves--the national body--there has been a request to the various governments--municipal, provincial and federal--that there should be a meeting somewhere along the line to define the levels and responsibilities of taxation through the different various sources. Briefly, the thoughts behind the request are, and which have gone to the Prime Minister of Canada who has so far not taken any action, is that there should be a division along this line. Municipal taxes should be for the needs of property; provincial should be for the needs of people; and federal, the national economy tax base of our country.

In the past twenty-five years, Sir, the municipal governments of Manitoba have become just an ordinary collection agency for every department that the Provincial Government wishes to establish and throw on their chest. Metro is an example established by our Legislature here and they tax the bill against the municipalities involved. All the other services, and this is an interesting figure, Sir, if I might quote it, taken from the auditors, that if a municipality in Manitoba is fulfilling the job that it's supposed to do they would have to have 230 accounts in their ledger of which to take care of the administration of the municipality, and of that 230, 205 of those are the direct responsibility of provincial legislation. I don't say they're all having that, but in our own municipality for instance it works out at 130. The administration costs in these municipalities have gone up. An old bugbear comes into the picture that has been before this House on many occasions--no action has been taken. Why? Why do the municipalities have to pay for vital statistics? It's of no interest to a municipality that they have to record a death or a birth and send it in to the Legislature of Manitoba. But it's beholden and the municipality has to pay the secretary for it. This is small, I realize it, but it's a continuation of these little sniping jobs that has made the role of the municipal authorities tougher and harder to administer. And really we come back to the same thing - we are just a collection agency.

It's not only in Manitoba, Sir. I can quote from the Financial Times that came out of Alberta here not too long ago about the bigger cities. Four of the bigger cities in Alberta met together along the same line and they made certain recommendations, and the recommendations, in part, are to the Provincial Government of Alberta, that the high cost of raising children is having parallel repercussions on the high cost of educating them, according to the conclusion

(Mr. Dow, cont'd.) in the report that the school rates would be by far the biggest factor in all city expenditures in the forecast period. This imparts special urgency and representative charge to the provincial recommendation in the report that the province pay 90% of all school costs; city or municipalities would pay the other 10%. Other recommendations were: that they eliminate the unconditional grants and aid now paid to municipalities and allow municipalities to tax all provincial buildings at the full rate with the exception of educational buildings; remove all exemptions from the city and municipal taxation except educational institutions; and delete any concession in the total tax rate. So you see it's not common to Manitoba, Sir. It's just as vital in any other province than Manitoba as it is here. So I would suggest that we, the Members of this Legislature of Manitoba, with the advertised forward-looking government that we have, why don't they take some leadership and bring these three groups together to get a proper definition of taxes. Define the taxes and let the municipalities go back to what they were originally intended for, look after the needs of property of the municipalities.

Now, Sir, there is another thing that I am a little concerned about and maybe everybody doesn't take it the same way as I do, but it was in the press yesterday, issued by the Department of Education or somebody in authority there, that the pupils of the city were doing much better than the pupils of the province outside the city by the results of their examinations. This thing concerned me back in September of 1961. There was issued a paper, which was the total number of papers written within the province, the number of passes, and then they work out the percentages. The report says that the report of the pass rate of 70.4% of the total of 54,462 papers written by Grade XI students; and the pass rate of 69.5 of 23,913 papers written by Grade XII students in 1961. Now in the report, on Page 50 of the Department of Education, the total pupils examined in Grade XI were 9,470 and the total pupils examined in Grade XII were 6,348. The question I would like to see publicized, Sir, is how many of the 9,470 pupils in Grade XI passed clear and how many of the pupils of Grade XII, of the 6,348, passed clear? Not the percentage of papers passed, because that doesn't tell us anything. I bring that up, Sir, as possibly the Minister of Education may be willing to get those figures. I hope he does because it would give us a nicer and better picture than rather averages of papers passed. Because what my concern is, how many of these students are we getting through the systems of education of Manitoba so they can go out and make a better Manitoba?

MR. S. PETERS (Elmwood): Mr. Speaker, first of all I would like to offer my congratulations to you, to see you in good health and doing a good job again. I would also like to offer my congratulations to the mover and seconder in reply to the Speech.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that we've got through the pleasantries, I would like to direct my attention first of all to the Minister of Agriculture. Last year in the regular session I can remember how the Minister chided my colleague, the Member for Fisher, about him not knowing what was going on in his municipality, and the great study that they were doing in the Interlake area; and the sheep that they were going to raise; and all they were going to do and all the rest of it. Sir, I wondered just how much they were doing so I marched into the library, picked up a copy of "Trade of Canada" and commodities that we are importing into Canada. Lo and behold in this country, in this province that is primarily an agricultural province, I don't have the breakdown of the provinces here, but how many millions of pounds of pork have we had imported from the United States in the six months period? - 18 million pounds of pork. How many pounds of mutton and veal from New Zealand? The same amount.

MR. HUTTON: Free trade.

MR. PETERS: Free trade--yes, free trade. But what about our farmers here? Do they know that you are importing pork from the United States? They could be raising those hogs here and improve the economy of this province. Never mind the free trade. Free trade - that's the answer we always get--free trade. How much of that pork came right into this province? Into this city? Five million pounds? Six million pounds? And the Honourable Minister says we're going to look after you. Don't worry. We'll set up a study. That's what they do. While they're setting up the study, the poor farmers are starving. Mr. Speaker, it's bad enough that we import this mutton from New Zealand--that's bad enough. But if we would import it direct from them, they are one of the Commonwealth Nations. No, that isn't so. What happens? You see the package, product of Australia, product of New Zealand, packed for such and such company, head office is Chicago, USA. Do we have to go to the USA to import

(Mr. Peters, cont'd.) our products into Canada? Is that the kind of free trade you want? Can't you go direct to one of your Commonwealth Nations and deal with them? Or do you want to move your office to Chicago too? I think that's enough for the Minister of Agriculture. We'll let him alone for a while.

Now, Mr. Speaker, yesterday I believe it was, my colleague from Fisher Branch also read out a newspaper clipping from the Tribune and what Mr. Pearson the Liberal Leader had said, and mentioned the \$75 old age pension and the NDP were not very responsible by saying that they could do this because the country was in the hole and they would go in the hole deeper. Well, we don't want to say too much about that, but I don't want that side of the House to think that they're getting off "scott free", because if we go back to last year, Mr. Speaker, at the regular session when we were dealing with the motion introduced by my colleague the Honourable Member from Inkster, asking this government to see the Federal Government to increase the old age pension from \$55 to \$75. What were the cries that we heard from that side? The Honourable Member from Cypress, March the third, 1961, Page 457 of Hansard: "I appeal very much to the whole House when they're thinking of this question of pensions. I appeal to them to think of the pensioners first, yes, but I also appeal to you to think of the taxpayer who is paying this load. I do not believe that we should ask the taxpayer of Manitoba, of Canada, to increase pensions across the board. I think there are too many who do not need it, and I think there are many who do need it. I think our plan of meeting need, of asking the Dominion Government, the Federal Government, to increase pensions when there is need is a good one". Now, Mr. Speaker, they've changed their minds quite a bit since then. Oh, they change their minds pretty fast. And then the member from Winnipeg Centre - Oh, my goodness - February second, 1960, Page 223: "If this motion was put into effect it would mean, in Manitoba, extra payments of \$18 million a year and in Canada of \$300 million a year. This is a lot of money". It sure is. We said then it could be done; and we say now it can be done; and we still say that \$75 isn't too much. And in a minute I'll tell you why. "These payments will have to be paid from taxes from which these pensions are now paid--Corporation tax, sales tax and the income tax. Higher corporation tax and sales tax means higher prices. Income taxes are paid by many of our people, and we would find many low income earners--many low wage people with large families having to pay high taxes and higher prices--money that they could not afford to pay in order that these pensions could be paid to many who did not need any help". My goodness. "Surely many of the working people will not continue to support a party who is in favour of such a policy--taking away from many who need it to give to many who do not. We should help those who need help and that is the policy of this government and that is the policy that this House should support". They certainly changed their minds.

You know, Mr. Speaker, it's too bad we don't have a federal election every year, because if we did the people of this country would be getting a kind of government that they're entitled to, because every year they would be getting \$10.00 extra--\$10.00 extra, every year. Now where is this money going to come from? Where is it going to come from, Mr. Speaker? This year the Federal Government is spending \$1,700,000,000 for defence. Defence against what? What are we getting for this money that we're spending on defence. Events of the last few days proved that there are two powers in this world that have all the arms that we need and all the defence that we need. You could take \$700 million of this defence money and give it to where it belongs--to the people of this country.

I would like to say a word or two, Mr. Speaker, about the hospital plan. We hear a lot about--and everybody that works for a living heard quite a bit in December and again this month--about what the government was doing. You got a card with your pay telling you how they had lowered the premiums and that you wouldn't have to pay. You only paid it in advance so they were giving you your own money back, but they told you they were giving you money back. They didn't tell you it was your own money. Then this month, they tell you that in March you will be paying lower premiums. Certainly you're paying lower premiums, but why at the bottom don't they tell you that if you're in a certain income you'll be paying more money. We agree with that. But why just say you'll be paying lower premiums? Put the full picture in front of the people. Don't give them half the picture. And what about this hospitalization? You go into a hospital and they say: "We're sorry, all we have is semi-private beds". The fellow's wife is very sick so he doesn't say: "well, we'll just have to wait". They say: "Well, put

(Mr. Peters, cont'd.) her in".

MR. ROBLIN: leave the impression that if there are no--(interjection)--Well, he's creating a misstatement here and they are to be corrected when they arise, Mr. Speaker. If you go into hospital and you go into a semi-private, if there's no other available you don't have to pay.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, this is the second time today that the Honourable the First Minister has broken the rules of this House in this manner. If that were done by someone that is not used to the rules of the House, it would perhaps be forgivable. I'm sure it's not the case of the Honourable the First Minister. He knows perfectly well I'm sure, Mr. Speaker, that this is a point of order; that if he wants to ask the honourable member a question he can do so but he does not get up to make a statement.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, on the point of order, I had no intention of asking the honourable gentleman a question. I was correcting a statement of fact that he made and the rules of the House are quite clear that if a misstatement of fact is made, the time to correct it is when it is made and not afterwards, because then you're barred from doing so.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, this is incorrect--this is incorrect. The fact is, Mr. Speaker, that what the honourable gentleman means to say is that a point of privilege must be taken up immediately, but to correct a statement of fact is not permissible. --(interjection)--It certainly is not.

MR. PAULLEY: the Honourable Member for Lakeside in this, Mr. Speaker. I think that he is absolutely correct. If a man on this side of the House or that side of the House makes a statement, that statement is attributed to him, providing it contains nothing of a nature that would become a point of privilege. The government on the other side or we on this side, after the statement has been made, in our own time have the right to make a rebuttal. That is the reason why we are oftentimes quoted from what we say, and if only on the occasion of a misquote attributed to an individual has the right of the First Minister or anybody else to interfere with the member who is speaking. And while I'm on my feet talking about order, Mr. Speaker, I could hardly hear my colleague a few moments ago because of the fact of an apparent council meeting between the First Minister and the Minister of Education. While I'm on my feet may I respectfully suggest to them that if they must discuss matters, either keep their voices down or leave the Chamber.

MR. PETERS: Mr. Speaker, if I can continue now--I started to say, now what happens if someone goes to a hospital--maybe I said a word or two that was misinterpreted but here's what I wanted to say and will start all over again. If a person goes to hospital or takes their wife or someone to a hospital--you come to the hospital--we don't have public or a standard ward for you. Poor fellow, he says: "Well put her in whatever you got", and so into semi-private she goes. So he gets this free hospital care for a lower premium. What happens after 14 days? He gets a notice that his wife has been in the hospital. She comes home, he gets a nice receipt from the Manitoba Hospital Services Plan--"We have paid on your behalf X amount of dollars". He feels very happy, but it's his own money that actually pays it. He's paying the premium--it's insurance. It's his own money that's paying it but they send him a nice letter. But about a week later what happens? He gets a letter from the hospital. Oh, the MHSP has paid on your behalf, but my dear fellow, you owe us \$52.50 and you better get down here and pay it. That's the wonderful hospital plan we have in this province. That's what we're proud of.

Mr. Speaker, we've been hearing a lot about medical care plans and everything else that's going to happen. This government is going to do that; the next one is going to do this. Well, in Saskatchewan they have tried to put in a medicare plan and the doctors there are bucking it. I would like to read just one doctor's view. He's not from the Province of Saskatchewan; he's a doctor from Ontario. His name is J. M. Clark, M.D., Toronto, Ontario, and this is the letter that he wrote to the Regina Leader Post. "The Medical Association of Ontario has stated its displeasure with the pending medical legislation of Saskatchewan and offered its assistance to its sister association to collectively resist the enactment and the implementation of the medical care plan. I would like to disagree with such a hazardous undertaking and express my sympathies with the people and government of Saskatchewan. I would fully co-operate with my own lethargic government if and when it resolves to introduce such an urgently needed plan". I wish this government would also take note. "The association has no inherent right to thwart the

(Mr. Peters, cont'd.) efforts of a duly elected democratic government, and for that reason I protest this masquerading as protector of individual freedom when it is callously defending naked self-interest and selfishness. It is unworthy of the allegedly dedicated men and women of the profession to employ lobbyists as saboteurs of the public interest. Moreover, it is unethical to mobilize the influence of such a formidable interest group to throttle social progress and hamper the development of the integrated comprehensive medical plan. I am certain that many of my colleagues who share my views have not spoken. I urge them as publicly spirited citizens to disassociate themselves from the undemocratic practices of the Medical Association of Ontario. And that's signed "J. M. Clark, M.D. Toronto, Ontario".

Now, Mr. Speaker when they start talking about a comprehensive medical plan, we hear people say, Chambers of Commerce especially, "this is creeping socialism". My definition of creeping socialism, Mr. Speaker, is that it's a trend towards good health. That's what creeping socialism is--a trend towards good health. And when the election is coming up, the next provincial one, we'll hear from you fellows about what you're going to promise. We'll probably get parts of The Social Allowance Act passed at that time.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I just want to deal with just one more item. I think I can do it before 5:30. Well, if I don't you can come back and listen to me tonight. This deals with labour management relations in Sweden. Mr. Speaker, I wish I could get a little order in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Elmwood has the floor. He should be permitted to be heard.

MR. PETERS: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, I would like to read an item here of a speech that was made on Labour Management Relations in Sweden. It was made by Mr. T. . . . Carlson, Swedish Labour Attache to Canada and the United States, and he made it at the Labour Institute in Dalhousie University, Halifax. "He told the delegates to the Institute that Sweden controls its economy by exercising overall planning and integration of all phases of industry. No move is made of any one sector of the economy without regard to the effects on the country as a whole. When a recession threatens, the machinery converted is ready to swing into immediate action. As a result of advance planning the government and municipalities have public works projects ready to roll in an emergency, to provide more jobs and stimulate the economy. Private investment is encouraged in a recession by making it tax-free for a limited period, thus developing new industry and expansion of existing facilities when it is not most vitally needed. We don't tolerate unemployment in Sweden, Mr. Carlson said. A full employment policy is the bedrock of our national economic system". The government should take note of that too.

"How do they maintain jobs for all? The answer lies again in planning. The workers in Sweden, including the white collar workers, are 95% organized and the employers are also fully organized. This makes it possible for the leaders of both unions and management to negotiate economy wide contracts governing every company and every worker in the country. The profits of all companies are published periodically and wages are geared scientifically to productivity. Our employers have accepted their social responsibilities, said Mr. Carlson. They acknowledge the rights of workers to share in their profits. With the welfare of both management and labour dependent on production and competition in the world market, they work together harmoniously with the government to assure a high degree of production and efficiency".

"Labour mobility, the shifting of workers from one region to another and from one trade to another is a big factor in the Swedish success story. The government provides very generous travel allowances for families changing jobs; offers vocational retraining courses of up to two years duration--families being supported by the government funds while the breadwinners learn a new trade. The test of keeping an industry going is its competitive basis in the world market. When the Swedish Textile Industry couldn't compete economically, thirty mills were closed down and the workers retrained and replaced in other industries that were expanded to accommodate them. This is possible only with economy-wide planning, the Swedish Labour Attache pointed out. The result is guaranteed, recession proof, full employment and the biggest average wage scale in Europe--40% higher, for example, than West Germany. Taxes are higher too, of course, but the Swedes are well able to pay for them. After all, they don't have to worry about hospital or doctor bills, educational costs or their old age. All are looked after by the government social security measures. On retirement, the Swedish worker receives a

(Mr. Peters, cont'd.) pension equivalent to two-thirds of his salary during the 15 most productive years of his life. A pension, incidentally, paid for entirely by the employer". Please note. "As about the organized labour's relation with the press in Sweden, Mr. Carlson explained that 33 of the 55 daily newspapers in Sweden are now owned or controlled by the union, thus assuring labour of a powerful voice for the expression of its views". Most of the gains by the labour movement in Sweden have come since 1933 when the Social Democratic Party came into power. It has remained in power ever since. Thank you very much.

MR. JAMES COWAN (Winnipeg Centre): Mr. Speaker, would the Honourable Member permit a question? If Sweden is such a fine place, why have they got the highest suicide rate in the world in Sweden.

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