

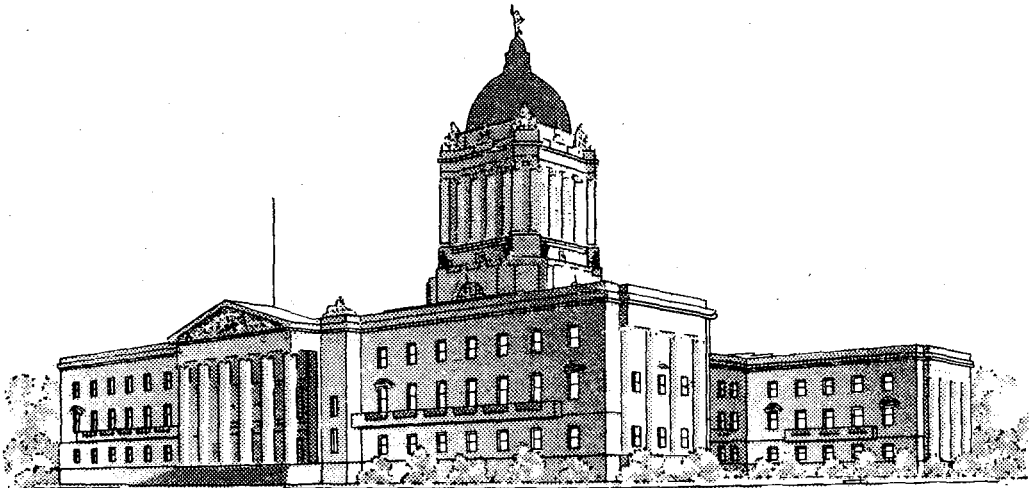


Legislative Assembly Of Manitoba

DEBATES and PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable A. W. Harrison



INDEX

Thursday afternoon, July 30, 1959

<u>Committee Reports: Law Amendments (Mr. Lyon)</u> .....	1403
Private Bills, etc., (Mr. Smellie) .....	1403
<u>Bills 4, 5, 8, Third Reading</u> .....	1403
<u>Bills 9, 17, 37, 38, Third Reading</u> .....	1406
<u>Bill 105, re Order of St. Benedict</u> .....	1406
<u>Budget Speech Debate: Mr. Paulley</u> .....	1406
<u>Bill 74, re Distribution Natural Gas (Mr. Carroll), amendment (Mr. Paulley)</u> Division on amendment; Division on Second Reading of Motion .....	1411
<u>Bill 81, re Child Welfare (Mr. Lyon) adjourned Second Reading: Mr. Prefontaine</u> .....	1412
Mr. Cobb .....	1413
<u>Bill 80, re Central Gas (Mr. Carroll) Second Reading: Mr. Gray, Mr. Carroll</u> .....	1413
<u>Proposed Resolution, re Deficiency Payments (Mr. Schreyer)</u> amendment (Mr. Alexander): Mr. Roberts .....	1414
Division on amendment .....	1416
<u>Proposed Resolution, re School for Handicapped (Mr. Gray): Mr. Martin</u> .....	1416
Mr. Schreyer .....	1419

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

2:30 o'clock, Thursday, July 30th, 1959

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

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

HON. S. R. LYON (Attorney-General) (Fort Garry): Mr. Speaker, I beg to present the fifth report of the Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments.

MR. CLERK: The Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments beg leave to present the following as their fifth report: Your Committee has considered Bills No. 52, an Act to establish a Public Utility Board and has agreed to report the same with certain amendments. All of which is respectfully submitted.

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

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

MR. R. G. SMELLIE (Birtle-Russell): Mr. Speaker, I wish to present the third report of the Special Select Committee on Private Bills, Standing Orders, Printing and Library.

MR. CLERK: Your Select Standing Committee on Private Bills, Standing Orders, Printing and Library beg leave to present the following as their third report: Your Committee recommends that the rules of the House dealing with private bills other than Rule 104, be suspended with respect to Bill 105, an Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Sisters of the Order of St. Benedict and that the bill be proceeded with as a public bill. Your Committee further recommends that the fees paid in connection with Bill 105, an Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Sisters of the Order of St. Benedict be refunded less cost of printing, all of which is respectfully submitted.

MR. SMELLIE: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move seconded by the Honourable Member for Hamiota, that the report be received.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Notice of Motion  
Introduction of Bills

HON. G. JOHNSON, M.D. (Minister of Health and Public Welfare) (Gimli): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture that leave be given to introduce a Bill 101, an Act to amend The Dental Association Act and that the same now be received and read a first time.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

HON. ERRICK F. WILLIS (Minister of Agriculture and Immigration) (Turtle Mountain): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move seconded by the Minister of Health, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following Bills: 4, 5, 8, 9, 17, 37, 38.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole. The Honourable Member for St. Matthews took the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bill No. 4 - Section 1 and 2 --- Passed. Bill No. 5 - Section 1 to 57 -- Passed. Bill No. 8 - Section 1 to 4 --- Passed. 5 (1) . . . .

MR. D. L. CAMPBELL (Leader of the Opposition) (Lakeside): Mr. Chairman, I would just like to ask -- I didn't have the opportunity of attending the Committee, if the Committee gave consideration to changing the word "may" to "shall", in Subsection (1).

MR. WILLIS: What line is that, please?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Three and Subsection (1) of Section 5, "May submit, shall submit."

MR. CAMPBELL: I was pointing out on the -- I think it was the second reading of the bill, Mr. Chairman, all the way through in 4, the Minister "shall" submit the request of the

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.) . . . Commission for approval, if it's approved, the Commission - he "shall" submit it for approval or disapproval of the council of each individual in the municipality council "shall" consider it and "shall" by by-law submit, etc. The council "shall" notify the Minister of its decisions. And then when we come to the next section where a by-law has been passed by the council of each included municipality, to provide in Section 4, the Minister "may" submit and later on the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council "may" by Order-in-Council. Now it seems to me that after all these preliminary steps have been gone through and it being obligatory on all the others, that it should be obligatory to the Minister to submit that proposal, at least.

MR. WILLIS: I have no objection.

MR. CAMPBELL: I think it would be preferable.

MR. WILLIS: Amend it accordingly to "shall."

MR. CAMPBELL: Yes, in the third line.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the third line "shall."

MR. CAMPBELL: And then again in the third last line of the same.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Section 5, Subsection (1) as amended --- Passed. Subsection (2), (3) ..

MR. CAMPBELL: You amended it both in the "mays" to "shall" did you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, it was amended twice.

MR. CAMPBELL: Subsection (1).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. CAMPBELL: Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Section 5 to 8 --- Passed.

MR. CAMPBELL: On Subsection 6 again, I must say that I'm sorry that I wasn't at the Committee because that would have been the logical place to develop these matters, but as the honourable members can realize, I was otherwise engaged. In Subsection 6, what are the exceptions elsewhere provided? Because this deals with the board enacting by-laws for which no specific authority is granted, but it's "except" as herein otherwise provided. What are the exceptions, Mr. Chairman? Or where are they shown?

MR. WILLIS: There are restrictions on no reserve for the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, but I don't know the sections.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Section A, B, Subsection 6, 7, (a), (b) --- Passed. Sections 8 to 11 -- Passed. 12 (1), 1a, 1b, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 as amended, 6 -- Passed . . .

MR. CAMPBELL: Which amendment, Mr. Chairman?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It's deleted - the one line, that is the third line, "secretary or accountant of a board of maintenance trustee"

MR. WILLIS: One line should not be in there at all - it was some printing mistake ..

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay.

MR. WILLIS: The third line is out entirely.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. Section 12 and 13 --- Passed. Section 14, (1), 1a, 1b ..

MR. CAMPBELL: Was there an amendment in 14 (1), Mr. Chairman?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No.

MR. CAMPBELL: No? I rather thought that on second reading that we had agreed that that subsection (1) of 14 would read "The aims and objects of the board of a district are to promote the conservation and control of the water resources" that we're going to add the words "and control."

MR. WILLIS: I think that would be a good amendment.

MR. CAMPBELL: Because it is . . . .

MR. WILLIS: I don't recall it before, but I think it should be made.

MR. CAMPBELL: Later on in the same subsection with respect of the district for the purpose of conserving, controlling, developing, protecting, it's in there anyway, but I think in the purposes it would be well . . .

MR. WILLIS: Add the words "and control."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, in the second line of Section 14.

MR. WILLIS: After the words "a division."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Conservation Act Control, agreed?

MR. WILLIS: That's right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (a), (b), Section 2, 3 (a), (b), 4 as amended, 5, 6 --- Passed.

MR. WILLIS: 4 is amended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, 4 is amended.

MR. WILLIS: It adds "The Water Supply Board Act."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sections 6, 7, 14 - as amended, 15 (1), (1a), b, c, d, e, f, g, --- Passed. Subsection 1, 2 (a), (b) --- Passed. Section 15 --- Passed. 16 (1), (1a) ...

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, on 16 we have another of these rather involved constructions it seems to me for the purpose of achieving its aims and objects without limiting the generality of any other provision of this Act, but subject to the Water Rights Act the board of the district may do any of the things hereinafter mentioned. Now once again may I ask the Minister what are the things that the Water Rights Act -- what are the areas in which the Water Rights Act might restrict the operations of this board? Because I thought, Mr. Chairman, that the idea of this whole set-up was to give this board pretty complete authority over ...

MR. WILLIS: I suggest we proceed we can look it up there. There are seven Act involved altogether. Proceed -- we'll hold that when we get the explanation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sections 16 to 26 --- Passed. Section 27 --- Passed ...

MR. CAMPBELL: Was there any change made here, Mr. Chairman?

MR. WILLIS: No.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, Mr. Chairman, this is a section that if I read it correctly it seems to me that it violates the principle that we have been following recently in the Province of Manitoba and the Federal Government as well, of paying municipal taxes. Does this not say that land and personal property required for on behalf of the board, now I haven't so much objection to the property, but "land" shall be exempt from municipal and school taxes.

MR. WILLIS: Well, we pay a grant in any event, -- it's called a grant when we pay it.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, but is that ... it's intended to continue to pay the grant.

MR. WILLIS: Yes, this is not an exception. It puts them on the all fours with the others, as well.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, but ...

MR. WILLIS: Provincial property.

MR. CAMPBELL: But that, that doesn't need to be stated in an Act in order, in each individual Act that we ...

MR. WILLIS: Well, those who drew this seemed to think so. I wouldn't pose as an expert, but ...

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, I ...

MR. WILLIS: This is their insertion, not ours.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, my honourable friend wouldn't oppose an expert and I wouldn't pose as an expert, but I would think that covered by the general law not by a particular one, but as far as the Minister says that they're going to pay taxes or pay a grant.

MR. WILLIS: That's right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 27 Bill --- Passed. 28, as amended --- Passed ..... pardon?

MR. WILLIS: 28 was not amended, was it? What is the amendment?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Other than a city, town or village.

MR. WILLIS: Oh yes, that's right, -- other than a city, town or village. Oh yes, that's right - quite right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sections 29 to 42 --- Passed.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, before the bill is finally reported, I think that the Minister was going to see if he could give me the ...

MR. WILLIS: This is where the waters, waters which are used for power companies, and they're exempted. All companies formed to promote or operate and all companies and persons promoting or operating works for the supply, utilization or sale of water prior to the 15th day of July, 1930, shall except as the power of companies to issue bonds, debentures and other securities be subject to this Act and the regulations made hereinafter. Same as hereinafter provided the property in and the right to the use of all the water at any time in any river, stream, water course, lake, creek, spring, ravine, canyon, lagoon, swamp, marsh or any other body of water shall for the purpose of this Act be deemed to be vested in the Crown until and except only so far as some right therein or use thereof, inconsistent with the right of the Crown and that it's not a public right or a right common to the public is established. That is just for the

(Mr. Willis, cont'd.) . . . . control of those waters from which we get the power.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman . . . .

MR. WILLIS: This Act doesn't cover that.

MR. CAMPBELL: The water rights will be under this, the jurisdiction of The Department of Agriculture and Conservation also, will it? The Water Rights Act.

MR. WILLIS: Yes, it's -- the Act which we have here covers water for consumption and not for power, and I assume that's the difference between the two.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bill No. 9, Sections 1 and 2 --- Passed. Bill No. 17, Sections 1 to 4 -- Passed. Bill No. 37, Sections 1 to 13 --- Passed. Bill No. 38, Sections 1 to 3 --- Passed. . . . . Committee rise and report. Coats on, please. Call in the Speaker.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole has considered certain bills and begs leave to report as follows: Bill No. 4 without amendment: Bill No. 5 without amendment: Bill No. 8 with amendment: Bill No. 9 without amendment: Bill No. 17 without amendment: Bill No. 37 without amendment: Bill No. 38 without amendment -- and begs leave to sit again.

MR. W. G. MARTIN (St. Matthews): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for River Heights that the report of the Committee be received.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried. Bills No. 4, 5, 8, 9, 17, 37, and 38 were each read a third time and passed.

MR. SMELLIE: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for St. James, that the rules of this House dealing with private bills other than Rule No. 104, be suspended with respect to Bill No. 105, an Act to amend an Act to incorporate Sisters of the Order of St. Benedict; and that the Bill be proceeded with as a public bill.

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

MR. SMELLIE: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Hamiota that the fee paid in connection with Bill No. 105, an Act to amend an Act to Incorporate the Sisters of the Order of St. Benedict, be refunded less the cost of printing.

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 Minister of Public Utilities, and the proposed motion and amendment thereto by the Honourable Leader of the CCF. The Honourable Member for St. John's.

MR. DUFF ROBLIN (Premier) (Wolseley): Mr. Speaker, if I may intervene on a point of order here, I wonder if the House would be willing to proceed first to hear the Honourable Leader of the CCF Party who has the adjournment on the Budget Debate, and then when that debate is concluded to return to the regular order of proceedings. If that would be agreeable and meet the convenience of the honourable member referred to, I would suggest we do that.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you agreeable?

ALL MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable the First Minister and the proposed motion of the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition in amendment thereto. The Honourable the Leader of the CCF Party.

MR. R. A. PAULLEY (Leader of the CCF Party) (Radisson): Mr. Speaker, in taking part in this very important debate which occurs annually in this Legislature, I first of all would like to congratulate the First Minister on his presentation to this House. I would like to compliment him on the brevity of his presentation. I'm sorry I cannot compliment him on the content of his presentation. I would like to congratulate the Leader of the Opposition on his content but I certainly cannot congratulate him on his brevity. And somewhere in between the two, Mr. Speaker, I hope to make a contribution of some substance to this debate. For I think that this is a very, very vital problem which is facing all levels of government in Canada today, and that is how best to conduct the affairs of state be it at the federal, provincial or municipal level; to give service to the people of this jurisdiction, and yet at the same time not overburden them with taxation.

Now it appears to me in the budget as presented by the Provincial Treasurer, that there is room for much argument after the policies that have been introduced by the government, and I hope in a few moments to deal with them.

But, first of all, Mr. Speaker, I want to deal with a question which was raised by the

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd.)... Provincial Treasurer in his introduction, and it was carried on by the Leader of the Opposition. And that deals with the question of agriculture. Now, Sir, I don't profess to be an agriculturist -- I think I did explain to the House on the Throne Speech that I had a limited amount of experience behind a sheaf loader -- but I think in this great problem of agriculture that both the present administration and the past administration, and also the administration at Ottawa, is tackling the problem the wrong way around. We hear utterances from time to time from both of the old line parties that the farmer is caught in a cost-price squeeze. And I would say, Sir, that if that was all that was said, it would be to some degree correct; but unfortunately, in my opinion, attempts are made by both Liberal and Conservative administrations, or spokesmen, to attempt to place the responsibility of the increasing costs to our farm population on the shoulders of labour. And I don't think that this is fair; neither do I think that it is correct. Because as one of my colleagues the other day so adequately pointed out, it is equally true, or even more so, that those corporations which deal in the products of agriculture, their net profits have ever increased, and increased by great bounds. I think, Sir, there is a development which is taking place in Canada today that could be the true answer to the problem of the farmer: And I want to refer for a few moments to the attempt that is being made in Canada to join the ranks of farmer, labour and liberally minded individuals into a new political party in Canada, who will have as its basic objective, the formation of a party which will be interested in the primary producers in Canada before interests in private corporations of large magnitude.

In his address the other day, on page 5, the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer pointed out to us -- and I think quite fairly so -- that while we are making provisions in this Legislature for a new approach, or a different approach, in respect of agriculture by reducing production costs, by increasing efficiency, by making provisions for agricultural credits and matters of that nature - he did say, however, that there is a limit to the effectiveness of internal efficiency alone. Nowhere do I find in the Budget Address of my honourable friend, that he has made any direct reference to alleviating the basic problem of the farmer, which is simply that he is not getting sufficient income for his efforts. We granted that where necessary - and there are cases where it is necessary - that financial loans should be made to farmers in order to facilitate their produce; but unless the net income of the farmer is increased, the result even of credit will be that he has another yoke around his neck.

So I say, Sir, that an effort is being made for the formation of a new party. We of the CCF take justifiable pride, I think, that since our inception, we have endeavoured in our way to forward the interests of the farmer. We have seen in the Dominion of Canada that in a province which is largely agricultural that a government of the CCF philosophy has held the reins of office since 1944 and has been re-elected in every election since. Now, while recognizing the contribution that the party itself has made, we feel that it is now time, jointly with labour and farm organizations, to formulate a new party, a new co-operative party, comprised of these various segments of our community.

And I say -- and I want to quote from a booklet titled "A New Political Party for Canada" which was set out by a committee comprised of representatives of the Canadian Labour Congress and the CCF, a quotation on page 5; "The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation at its national convention in Montreal in July, 1958, hailed the CLC resolution which said 'we propose a broadly based people's political movement which embraces the CCF, the labour movement, farm organizations, professional people and other liberally minded persons interested in basic social reform and reconstruction through our parliamentary system of government'." These actions by the CLC and the CCF are a natural development in Canada. Our country has a history of farmer and labour political action which is responsible for such progress as has been made in achieving good social legislation in Canada. All through the years workers and farmers have taken an active part in promoting social, political and economic ideas for the benefit of the common people. Sometimes they joined hands; sometimes they marched separately; some sections supported a political party; others did not. All sections however, have taken an active part in politics in one way or another. And this is an attempt to band those parties together. And I might say, Sir, that there is criticism even in the ranks of labour to the formation of this new party. Some of it stems from what we in the ranks of labour call the ..... ideal of electing your friends and defeating your enemies.

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd.) . . . . And I suggest, Sir, to the ranks of labour which have this, that it cannot work in Canada where we have political parties set up as we do, for it is true that in the United States where the AF of L was formed - and Mr. G. . . . . being one of its earlier presidents -- that there the rank and file of both the Republican and Democratic parties are not bound by their political name insofar as any of their activities in the Assemblies or Congresses of the United States; whereas we here in Canada are -- it's very, very rarely that we find here in Canada under our political setup where any number of adherents to any political party, can take any other than an action which is decided upon at party caucuses. In other words, I think it is a fact that when in many occasions, individuals belonging to any of the major parties would like on certain issues to stand up alone and be counted, but it doesn't happen very often, and we know that in the United States it is quite frequent that the majority party in the House is in theory, at least, defeated by a combination of either progressives or reactionaries of parties combined. So I say to labour that the Sam. . . . . ideology insofar as political action is concerned, just can't work in Canada.

Now I suggest to them that they should consider that very, very vital point and join in a political party. I say the same thing to farmers. Many of our farm organizations have a base, as policy of that organization, that if any of their officials even accept nomination for a political party, they must sever their connections in an official capacity with their respective organization. And I say to the farmer likewise, that it is time and the time is opportune now -- to band together with forward thinking segments of the community into a political party which can and will achieve their aims. Because this party, Sir, has great future possibilities. There is a solid base for the political unity of labour, farm, middle class people, in the CCF. It is found in their common social and economic needs and hopes. Even a brief study of the summaries contained in this book will show how essentially similar they are on these points. The fact is that farmers, labour and middle class people have the same common aims -- greater democracy, greater equality of opportunity, greater security for themselves and their families and richer education and cultural development. They have the same common enemies -- huge private monopolies, heartless greed and profiteering in the economy and special privileges for the few at the expense of the many. They suffer from the same political blackout. Their voices are not heard and their needs are ignored by the two old political parties. Out of their common aims and common social enemies and common political needs can be built a great unity of purpose and a powerful political instrument to serve that purpose. So I say, Sir, in all deference to the phraseology contained in the Budget Speech of the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer, the only true answer for farmer, labour, professional and forward thinking, liberally minded individuals is to join in this endeavour for a new political party in Canada.

Now, Sir, I would like to carry on briefly into a few other aspects of the Budget Speech of my honourable friend. Now, my friend, the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer, has told us of his efforts at Ottawa at the recent Provincial Treasurers' Conference, to put forward the case of Manitoba in respect of obtaining more revenue for the province. He says that he was the only one of the Provincial Treasurers - if I recall his words correctly - who suggested a further interim grant in respect of Dominion-Provincial agreements. And I am not taking exception to that at all.

MR. ROBLIN: Not much.

MR. PAULLEY: Well, if I haven't got it quite right, Mr. Speaker, I assure my honourable friend that I didn't mean any ill in making that, because I was just going to compliment him if that was what he had said.

MR. ROBLIN: . . . . went a little further . . . .

MR. PAULLEY: And I would say this, that I think we can appreciate his efforts - but, having said that, I think that the whole approach in respect of the Dominion-Provincial agreement is due for a great change. I don't think that it is enough simply to go to Ottawa at the conference and to have adjustments made in the present basic system of grants. I think it's time we had a different approach to the whole situation, and I would like, for a second or two, to lay before the consideration of the Minister - our Provincial Treasurer - a thought, which is not my thought alone, and I am sure that it has been suggested in the past. But if he hasn't investigated it, I suggest that he do; because I think, Sir, that insofar as Manitoba is concerned, we're getting the short end of the stick under our present arrangements.



(Mr. Pauley, cont'd.) . . . . There have been many changes made in the formula in the past number of years in respect of Dominion-Provincial relations, but on each it's just more or less been a jacking up, percentage wise, of the method of distribution. The position of Manitoba, as in other provinces, is a simple one; we seek more money from the Federal Government to fulfill our responsibilities as a provincial government. We in Manitoba must have increased revenue. One of the major sources of revenue is the Federal Government, and as the Conservatives promised a better deal for the provinces, it seems to us that this source should be tapped. And we think -- it is our view that the Federal grants should be based on a simple division of the available money on a per capita basis to each province. Thus the governments of Ontario, B. C., Newfoundland and Manitoba should all receive the same basic grant per capita. Further grants, similar to the present equalization grants, should be given to the poorer provinces, in order to further assist them. The present system of grants comes nowhere near satisfying either of these principles. Manitoba receives the lowest grant per capita of any province in Canada, and yet we are recognized as one of the 'have-not' provinces. You might ask me why I say that we in Manitoba have the lowest per capita grant of all the provinces. I arrived at this figure simply by taking the announced Dominion-Provincial contributions, as announced by the Federal Treasurer in his budget debate, dividing that sum by the latest population statistics, and here was the conclusion that we came to in respect of those provinces which have similar agreements at Ottawa with our own: Newfoundland, with a population of 400,000 receives \$40,000,000 in total from the Federal Treasury; this therefore, is \$100. per capita. Prince Edward Island - it works out at \$75 per capita. Nova Scotia - \$53.40. New Brunswick - \$53. British Columbia, which is comparatively a rich province when compared with Manitoba - it works out at \$48. Alberta, which is another wealthy province - \$46.20. Saskatchewan - \$42. and Manitoba - \$41.88. Manitoba is at the bottom of this list.

The former and the present administration are so proud of their efforts to get more money from the Federal Government, it seems that they have been outmanoeuvred at the poker game at Ottawa. And I would suggest that rather than continuously go down to Ottawa and merely ask for revisions upwards in percentages, or additional contributions, that our Provincial Treasurer and Premier make an effort to have the whole base structure of this important matter changed, so that when we consider all of the resources of the Dominion of Canada, that we treat equally all of the people of the Dominion of Canada, and we suggest that this could well be, on having the available monies prorated on a per capita basis, and in addition to that, recognize the necessity for further development in the other provinces with additional grants to take care of that.

I think, Sir, that it is very important that something along this line should be done, that merely the jacking up of percentages and retaining the same basic formula for the distribution of the wealth of Canada, or that portion of it which is returned to the provinces, because of the fact that they have seen fit to vacate certain taxation fields, that when they do that, they should be receiving a more equal return. And I think, Sir, that we in Manitoba would be in a far better position - would receive more adequate returns - on this type of a proposition.

Now, Sir, I don't want to belabour the House with that. It's a subject which has been debated in this House, but I give that to the Provincial Treasurer. I know it's not a new idea; it has been proposed before, although I don't know whether it was proposed in this House or not, but I think that it is worthy of consideration.

Now, Sir, I would like to say a few words about specifically about the estimates of revenue as laid on the table by the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer. I was quite intrigued when I read in the Budget Address given by the Provincial Treasurer, on page 7, he says: "New mining enterprises now underway will double Manitoba's mineral production by 1961." He then goes on to say, "Already well advanced, our new northern operations are now producing higher levels of employment and output. We shall continue resource development in balance with industrial expansion. Our mineral, oil, forest, water power, land, game, fur, fish resources at this time have a gross production value of over \$100 million annually. Values fell somewhat in 1958 from those attained in 1957." And I think here is the pertinent point that I want to raise. The article then goes on to say "but 1959 prospects are brighter as a result of the new program." And "The Citizens of Manitoba can confidently expect a return many times over the public investment that is being made."

I say, Sir, that sounds very, very good. And if that was not accompanied by a detailed

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd.) . . . statement of the revenues from this great source, I would say well and good, but when we turn to the detailed estimates of the revenue from our natural resources, despite the fact that the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer has said that 1959 prospects are brighter, and that the citizens of Manitoba can confidently expect a return many times over the public investment that is being made, the revenue from that source is a half a million dollars less for the current fiscal year than it was a year ago. There is something wrong.

Now, Sir, I want to touch for a second on the question of surpluses. And in this, I think that we have before us a budget that is very misleading. I think to some degree it's a budget that has been deliberately brought down with the objective in mind of the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer vindicating his stand to the electors of Manitoba, that he would be bringing down a budget with a considerable surplus. When the -- as I recall -- when the Dominion Finance Minister was bringing his budget down, he estimated somewhere in the neighborhood of \$35 millions of dollars as Manitoba's share of the Dominion-Provincial Tax Agreement. Now then, that has been increased in the budget of the Provincial Treasurer to some \$33 million; it may be that he is right - I'm not disputing whether the \$38 million is right. But I do say this, that if this figure of \$38 million has been arrived at by speculative calculations, we may be in for difficulties, except, however, for the fact that in the budget of the Provincial Treasurer it's showing a surplus of some \$5 millions of dollars.

May I say this in respect, that if the figures of the revenue of the Provincial Treasurer are correct in every detail - if we are going to arrive or finish up the fiscal year with a surplus of \$5,347,000. - if that is achieved, then I say, Mr. Speaker, it's not good accounting. And it is not using the funds of the people of Manitoba in a proper way. It means two things - either we're taxing the people of Manitoba too much for the services that they are going to obtain for this, or we're not providing services to the degree to which they are entitled. And there's a third point, and I think a very, very vital point - I do not think that ever in the history of Canada or the Province of Manitoba, that we have had to pay such exorbitantly high interest rates that we're paying at the present time. And I say to you, Mr. Speaker, and I say to the members of this House, is it fair to the people of the Province of Manitoba to justify election speeches, showing a huge surplus of \$5 million dollars, at the same time to have to go out into the market for capital expenditures and borrowing money at 6%, and possibly more? I say it is wrong.

First of all, once again, if we're going to have this surplus of \$5 million, we could be taxing the people too much; if we're going to have this surplus of \$5 million, it could be that we're not supplying them with sufficient services. But if those things don't hold true, I say that it is wrong for us in our taxation policy to finish up the current year as indicated by the Provincial Treasurer, with a bank surplus, or a surplus of monies, of \$5 million 3, when at the same time we're going out borrowing at the very high interest rates which we are going to have to pay - and Sir, we're not just going to pay for them for this year but the term lengths of any borrowing which we make.

So I say to the Provincial Treasurer, it may be true - the picture shows that you have justified your appeal to the electorate of Manitoba of a balanced budget with a surplus - but I say that the people of Manitoba are going to have to pay for it and pay dearly for it. If on the other hand, the reason that the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer wants to show a large surplus in this year, is to ease the burden for next year, I'd like him to tell us so, because a simple calculation of the extension of the educational grants, the extension of the news costs for social assistance, and extension of many of the other new ideas - with which I have no objections - but am merely making this as a point, that the extension of those things that are going to be invoked next year, will far exceed the revenue surplus that my honourable friend intends to carry over for this year. So I'm saying -- I say this, that if the purpose of showing this \$5,300,000 of a surplus, is so that under his new Act, an amendment to The Treasury Act is, it's going to provide a cushion for next year - I suggest to the Provincial Treasurer that he tells us that that is the reason. And if that is not the reason, Mr. Speaker, I suggest that he is soaking the people of Manitoba in future years by not using this money to reduce the amount necessary for capital borrowing at large interest rates.

I had other things to say on this point, Mr. Speaker. I do not want to belabour the House but I think these are matters for serious contemplation. I say it's a misleading budget. I say that the Government of Manitoba is not taking necessary steps to assure a fair income to our

(Mr. Pauley, cont'd.) . . . farming population, or to our labouring population.

The other day I spoke of another aspect of our provincial economy; that the government is just following in the footsteps of the former government and not lending its full weight, and that is in the field of co-operative development. Here is a field for government, which can be of great value in assisting all segments of Manitoba in joining together co-operatively for their greater advantage.

Coming back to my original few remarks - we of the CCF hope to join with the ranks of our farm population, the small businessmen, professional men, in a true advance to a new horizon in the Dominion of Canada. We hope we will succeed.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to move an amendment to the amendment of the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition, these words: And we further regret the Government has failed to take the necessary steps to assure an adequate income for labour and for those engaged in agriculture, and has failed to undertake a vigorous program of co-operative development. -- Seconded by the Honourable Member from Inkster.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not just sure whether this further regret is proper; I know that it was debated once before in the House, but I don't think that there's any harm in allowing it.

Mr. Speaker read the amendment.

MR. R. SEABORN (Wellington): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move seconded by the Honourable Member from Assiniboia that debate be adjourned.

Mr. Speaker read the motion and after a voice voted declared the motion carried.

MR. ROBLIN: Now refer to the second reading of Bill No. 74, and from there onward follow the Order Paper, please.

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable the Minister of Public Utilities for second reading of Bill No. 74, and the proposed motion and amendment thereto by the Honourable the Leader of the CCF Party. The Honourable Member for St. John's has the floor.

MR. D. ORLIKOW (St. John's): . . . . so I will defer anything that I might want to say to a later stage of the debate.

Mr. Speaker read the motion and after a voice vote declared the amendment lost.

MR. ORLIKOW: Yeas and Nays, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker put the question. A standing vote was taken - the result being as follows:

YEAS: Messrs. Gray, Harris, Hawryluk, Orlikow, Pauley, Peters, Reid, Schreyer, Wagner, Wright.

NAYS: Messrs. Baizley, Bjornson, Campbell, Carroll, Christianson, Cobb, Corbett, Cowan, Desjardins, Evans, Guttormson, Hamilton, Hutton, Ingebrigtsen, Jeannotte, Johnson (Assiniboia), Johnson (Gimli), Klym, Lissaman, Lyon, McKellar, McLean, Martin, Miller, Molgat, Prefontaine, Ridley, Roblin, Roberts, Scarth, Seaborn, Shewman, Shoemaker, Smellie, Stanes, Strickland, Tanchak, Thompson, Witney.

MR. CLERK: Yeas - 10; Nays - 39.

Mr. Speaker declared the motion lost.

MR. SPEAKER: The question before the House, the proposed motion of the Honourable the Minister of Utilities for second reading of Bill No. 74, an Act to facilitate the Distribution of Gas in Greater Winnipeg.

MR. MORRIS A. GRAY (Inkster): Mr. Speaker, what I would say is that we are building up a monster who will destroy our Hydro Electric System, which we are all proud of.

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

MR. SPEAKER: I didn't hear the member.

MR. SPEAKER: Call in the members. The question before the House is second reading of Bill No. 74. All those in favour, please rise.

A standing vote was taken - the results of which were as follows:

YEAS: Messrs. Baizley, Bjornson, Campbell, Carroll, Christianson, Cobb, Corbett, Cowan, Desjardins, Evans, Guttormson, Hamilton, Hutton, Ingebrigtsen, Jeannotte, Johnson (Assiniboia), Johnson (Gimli), Klym, Lissaman, Lyon, McKellar, McLean, Martin, Miller, Molgat, Prefontaine, Ridley, Roblin, Roberts, Scarth, Seaborn, Shewman, Shoemaker, Smellie, Stanes, Strickland, Tanchak, Thompson, Witney.

NAYS: Messrs. Gray, Harris, Hawryluk, Orlikow, Pauley, Peters, Reid, Schreyer, Wagner, Wright.

MR. CLERK: Yeas - 39: Nays - 10.

MR. SPEAKER: I declare the motion carried. Adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable the Attorney-General. Second reading of Bill No. 81. The Honourable Member for Carillon.

MR. EDMOND PREFONTAINE (Carillon): Mr. Chairman, having missed a part of the speech made by the Attorney-General yesterday, I was hoping that Hansard would be available before I was expected to speak on this debate. Unfortunately, Hansard is not available yet but I do not wish to delay proceedings at all. I would like to say that we are now dealing with a very important matter. The rights of parents are at stake to a certain extent, also religious freedom. I realize that the Minister has given the matter full study, has been careful in that legislation that has been presented to us but I would like to suggest to him a few more safeguards in order to protect parental rights and religious freedom of those who might be affected by this bill. The Minister has admitted that we were dealing with a minority group - Jehovah's Witnesses, in this province who do object to blood transfusions on religious grounds, and we must not think of this bill as doing anything else as far as I am concerned. It's intended, if I'm right, it's intended wholly to provide that the situation that has obtained in this province last year will not obtain again. I would like to suggest that with respect to clause "O" of the Child Welfare Act under Section 19, that only a judge should have the power to issue a search warrant and not a Justice of the Peace. There are, as the Minister said, I believe, 16 clauses under which a child can be apprehended, a child that is neglected by his parents and by analysing these clauses we see that they refer to cases where the parents have ceased to do their duties with respect to their children. In the case of the Jehovah's Witnesses, we have very good parents who have taken very good care of their children, educated them properly, but who do object to blood transfusions on religious grounds and with respect to this clause "O" I would like to suggest to the Minister that only a judge should have power to issue a search warrant and not a Justice of the Peace. There are judges available nearly all over the province and in fact where there are no judges readily available, I don't think there would be a hospital where treatment could be given of the nature that might save the life because there would possibly not be the blood available or the equipment to test the blood so that the proper blood might be given in this case, so I would like to suggest to the Minister that in Law Amendments Committee we might, with respect to Clause "O" give power only to a judge to issue a search warrant and the authority to take a child and keep him under shelter.

I would like to suggest also that after a child has been apprehended, that the judge would have the obligation to consult with three medical doctors appointed by the Minister. As the section reads now it says that the judge may seek the advice of three medical doctors appointed by the Minister. I think that the judge should be made to -- that the reading should be "shall" consult with three medical doctors, and I'm wondering if also, if the age should not be reduced with respect to this clause from 18 say, to 12 years, because a boy and a girl of 17, I believe, have reached the age where they can assume some responsibility. Although my mind is not definitely made up on this score, but with respect to two other matters I would like to suggest that these additional safeguards should be put there to protect the rights of the fathers and mothers of these children who have been good fathers and mothers and only because of religious convictions do not want blood transfusions to be given. So these are my suggestions to the Minister and I hope he will agree with them and we might amend the Act in Law Amendments Committee. I do not oppose to second reading.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Speaker, I am in favour of this Bill. All my life I have had the greatest respect for some other religion because I expect everyone else to have respect for my religion, but when it comes to saving a human life I do not know whether a religion should be the deciding action. We have a law against committing suicide. Now someone may ask what has the court or the law a right to interfere with my own person. If I want to commit suicide it's my business and nobody else's. Still there is a law against committing suicide and when a child has to have a blood transfusion or any other medical attention, I don't think it's the parents' business to interfere. We have medical people here and it's up to the medical men to do it. I think this has been a little bit too late, it has been neglected for some time. After all, even religion is being somewhat modified to bring it to the Lord's Estate. We have our religions for certain action, still we cannot demand that this -- my religion should be fulfilled in a country in which I live. It's got to be the religion of the country. I think this is a very timely Bill and a very good Bill.

(Mr. Gray, cont'd.) . . . . As to whether it is the Justice of the Peace or not a Judge, the time is so short sometimes that they must get somebody to give an order for this transfusion or any other action to be taken for the child. And I think I am supporting this Bill and I think it is a good Bill and if it attracts somewhat the religious aspects of certain individuals, we cannot help, the child has a right to live in this world. It is true that the parents have a right over the child, but still the child is born free in this world and has to get the protection of the state.

MR. J. G. COBB (Arthur): Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a reference to one item that the Honourable Member from Carillon mentioned and that is the matter of hospitals in remote areas. We happen to have a hospital in our community, we are ninety miles from where a Judge is available, we have doctors and equipment capable of transfusion and it has been done there. If we had to go to a Judge for permission to take care of a case such as happened last year, it could be too late and I would suggest that the Bill go ahead with, as it is printed.

MR. S. ROBERTS (La Verendrye): I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Gladstone that the debate be adjourned.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of Bill No. 80, an Act to Amend the Winnipeg and Central Gas Company. The Honourable Minister of Public Utilities.

HON. J. B. CARROLL (Minister of Public Utilities) (The Pas): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Minister of Health and Public Welfare, that Bill No. 80, An Act to Amend the Winnipeg and Central Gas Company Act, be now read a second time.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Speaker, the points which are brought out by this Bill are three, the first is that we change the name of the Company from The Winnipeg and Central Gas Company to The Greater Winnipeg Gas Company. Secondly, we repeal their exclusive right to the sale and distribution of gas in the Winnipeg area. We repeal their right to use streets, lanes and roads and so repealing that we also repeal their right to distribute in other municipalities by merely getting the permission of council to use their streets for that purpose, and in the final part of the Act, we spell out that this Company comes under the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Board.

MR. GRAY: This repeal in the authority, does it give any authority to government, to compel the municipalities to permit digging up the streets for the pipes and connecting? In other words, if you compel Winnipeg and Winnipeg does not want to allow the Company on a certain street, or on streets to put in the pipes, can you compel them to do it?

MR. CARROLL: I wonder if I have the question right, Mr. Speaker. I just want to clarify the question to make sure I have it.

MR. GRAY: . . . . authority to compel the municipalities one way or the other with regard to digging up the streets for the piping?

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. CARROLL: In closing the debate then, this particular amendment to this Bill only takes away from the Company those rights which they got by legislation in 1953. That was after they took over the distribution system which was owned formerly by the Winnipeg Electric Company. We are giving them no additional rights, we are just taking away those rights that they have under that legislation to distribute and sell gas in this area, to use streets and so on. The reason that these are being taken away is that we are giving them this other franchise which has just received second reading this afternoon under the Gas Bill.

MR. GRAY: One more question, Mr. Speaker. All I wanted to know is this; that if the Company goes in, we will say to Portage la Prairie and the Portage la Prairie Municipality refuses to have gas in their municipality, this previous Bill with this Bill, gives them the right to go ahead and have distribution of gas there, irrespective if the municipality wants it then or not? In other words, do you take away the right from the municipality?

MR. CARROLL: We do not.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for Rhineland and the proposed motion amendment to, by the Honourable Member for Brokenhead. The Honourable Member for Roblin. Order stand. Adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for Brokenhead and the proposed motion and amendment

(Mr. Speaker, cont'd.) . . . thereto by the Honourable Member for Roblin, the Honourable Member for La Verendrye.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Speaker, I cannot add my support to the amendment as brought in by the Honourable Member for Roblin because to me the amendment indicates or requests for acreage payment. I think the Honourable Member for Rockwood indicated in his speech the same impression. And so I think that this is something that we don't particularly want. I think that any form of cash assistance given out from Ottawa to the farmers of western Canada can only be given in this manner, can only be given without policy. It can only be given as a straight gift. It can only be given without any long term plan or suggestion as to the solving of the problems of agriculture and so any donation or gift of this nature, of the nature of an acreage payment I don't think deserves our support, because it is given without anything further than, I might suggest, a political idea of 'one of a gift to farmers', because it has no benefit in that it is in any way helping to solve his problem. It has no basis of policy or program or plan but is strictly as in the case of the last one I believe it was a 30-odd million dollar amount which to the farmer who received it was of very little assistance and to agriculture in Canada was of very little assistance and probably it's quite true to say that none benefited more from the \$200.00 that the farmer received than the farm people did themselves. The Honourable Minister of Agriculture himself in his remarks recently has stated that there are a great number of farmers on the farms who should not be there. They were too inefficient or too small or too something, but in all cases they did not belong in farming, and to these people this \$200.00 was merely prolonging the agony. And to the farmers who were larger and operating an economic sized unit \$200.00 really had not much basis as a hand-out, and so I cannot add my support to this amendment. I think that there are many, many useful purposes that could be made out of \$30,000,000.00 which I suppose is a proper sum to suggest when we are talking about acreage payments. For instance in the field of research in agriculture, there is an extremely small amount of information available, particularly when we start thinking in terms - when I'm speaking of research I'm referring particularly to the research into farm living, into the statistics required to try and formulate a policy for the farmers of western Canada. And if you look at the Department in Ottawa, the Federal Department of Agriculture and their employees and what they are studying in agriculture it's interesting to note that there are 1,500 scientist in agriculture and dealing with things pertaining to agriculture, particularly production, 1,500 of them. There are 65 studying in the business aspects of agriculture, 65 employees in the Federal Department of Agriculture and there are 2 studying rural sociology. There are only 2 out of the 1,567 people employed studying in people rather than in things, and I think that here both federally and provincially there is room for some government money to be spent wisely to let us find out what is the problem; what can be done about it. Let's not each and every one of us throughout western Canada, throughout this House, throughout the House of Commons in Ottawa, each come up with a different opinion as to what is the logical solution for the farmers of western Canada.

There is a tremendous possibility at the present time, or at least there is a tremendous need for studying in the research field, studying of farm locations for farmers that we have now decided apparently are inefficient farmers and no longer belong on our farms. There is a tremendous need for training of these people, of relocation, of rehabilitation, of re-establishing them, of perhaps setting up in some cases small businesses and of course, the very important job of locating proper employment for these people who are being forced off our farms. And here is a great field that needs to be projected further.

It is interesting to note - to get back to the subject of deficiency payments and acreage payments that the Honourable Member for Roblin was only 2 or 3 weeks ago when he spoke on this bringing in this amendment, was so very, very confident that the Prime Minister at Ottawa would make a definite statement before the end of the session in Ottawa as to whether or not the farmers of western Canada would receive any form of assistance, whether it be deficiency payments, or any other form, or whether they would not receive it. And I remember at the time that the Honourable Member for Roblin read a quotation from the Federal Hansard saying that Mr. Diefenbaker stated point blank in the House in Ottawa that he would make a statement before the end of the session. We all know that the statement has not been made and I think it was rather a sad disappointment particularly to the Member from Roblin but naturally to all

(Mr. Roberts, cont'd.) . . . the farmers of western Canada as well.

But here we are in this House, a group of politicians arguing as to what is right and what is wrong for the farmers of western Canada. Personally I don't think that we are in any position at this time to say that the Manitoba farm organizations in their conventions and in their committees and in their wisdom as such were wrong in their requests for federal assistance and in the form of deficiency payments on grain. Both organizations, the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and the Manitoba Farmers Union, although the latter was more definite in it, but both farm organizations have stated clearly and undeniably that this is their request. They say that the most logical means of cushioning the shock during the transitional period in agriculture, and I don't think that we as, in the limited amount of knowledge that we have on the subject are in any position to shall we say, scuttle their request as they ask Ottawa for deficiency payment assistance. I think that if we pass this amendment we would be handicapping them in their requests to Ottawa. Now actually, as politicians, we should be very mindful of the very, very unimpressive record which politicians have in Canada and in the United States of being able to formulate any kind of a logical farm policy. I won't go into any detail on the American farm policy. Suffice it to say that politicians have made a terrible, terrible mess of the wheat situation in the United States and in the products which the politicians have not gotten hold of, beef, hogs, then they have quite decent farm policies in the United States. And right here in Canada in the last 2 years the Federal Government in Ottawa has admitted their complete inability to develop a farm policy with any purpose, any long term purpose. Their first bill which they produced, the Agricultural Stabilization Bill #237, I believe it was called, is an admitted failure in a very short time. I think the Honourable Member for Roblin, and I'm sorry he is not in his seat, should be pretty cautious about who he accuses of making political hay with farm policy, because there are two prime ripe examples at the present time of uses of farm policy for political hay, and I refer to the Farm Crop Insurance Plan, and more specifically provincially, the Agricultural Credit Plan, as two pieces of political, or of farm policy which were used for political hay primarily and for no other purpose. And which have already fallen through to this extent, that neither one of them is functioning to the assistance or the benefit of any farmers in Manitoba, and I should think that the Honourable Member for Roblin should be quite cautious about accusing other people of making political hay with farm policy when he looks at the record of his own party both federally and provincially within the past year on the two subjects in particular of crop insurance and agricultural credit, because there are a very great number of disillusioned farmers in Manitoba on those two subjects. (Interjection) There are quite a few of them in La Verendrye specifically because La verendry is one of the areas in Manitoba which has over the last five years regularly experienced crop failures, and to them crop insurance would be a God-send and they were looking for this and to them at this time it is a great disappointment to find that crop insurance will not come to them for a few years, if at all. And incidentally the people of La Verendry would not in any way benefit from a deficiency kind of plan on grain, nor would I as a farmer because we have been without crops for a number of years because of the flooding situation there and so that this — my remarks in this respect are certainly not tainted in any way with anything that would be of advantage to myself or my neighbours. I would like to agree with the many speakers who have spoken both here and in Ottawa — in giving many reasons why deficiency payments on Western grain is not a cure-all, I agree completely with that. I agree completely it is not the perfect way to support the agricultural industry, but I don't think that we can pass judgment or criticize the farm organizations of Manitoba who have spoken with great unanimity saying "we want deficiency payments on grain" and it isn't up to us surely at this time to scuttle their request in this matter. At least deficiency payments have some policy associated with them, at least they are not a helter-skelter hand-out of federal money to anyone who claims to be a farmer. And I think on those bases alone, that we should now support the farmers of Manitoba in their request to the Federal Government for deficiency payments and should not now destroy their request by watering it down, or at least failing to give it our support in this House.

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

MR. PAULLEY: Yeas and Nays, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Those wishing the yeas and nays please stand. Call in the members. The question before the House is the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Roblin in

(Mr. Speaker, cont'd.) . . . amendment to the main motion. The resolution reads as follows: "That the Resolution be amended by deleting the third and fourth paragraph and substituting the words 'and whereas a large number of farmers are in financial difficulty' and by deleting the words 'that deficiency payments be immediately' in the third line of the resolution and substituting the words 'that an immediate payment of cash assistance be' and by deleting the words 'assure to them' in the fourth line and fifth line and substituting the words 'assist them in attaining'." Those in favour of the motion please rise.

A standing vote was recorded and the result was as follows:

YEAS: Messrs. Baizley, Bjornson, Carroll, Christianson, Cobb, Corbett, Cowan, Hamilton, Hutton, Ingebrigtsen, Jeannotte, Johnson (Assiniboia), Johnson (Gimli), Klym, Lissaman, Lyon, McKellar, McLean, Martin, Ridley, Roblin, Scarth, Seaborn, Shewman, Smellie, Stanes, Strickland, Thompson, Willis, Whitney.

NAYS: Messrs. Campbell, Desjardins, Gray, Guttormson, Harris, Hawryluk, Miller, Molgat, Orlikow, Paulty, Peters, Prefontaine, Reid, Roberts, Schreyer, Shoemaker, Tanchak, Wagner, Wright.

MR. CLERK: Yeas 30. Nays 19.

MR. SPEAKER: I declare the motion carried.

The question before the House is that it adjourn debate as amended . . . that's what I'm putting on now . . . the proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for Brokenhead as amended. Are you ready for the question?

MR. E. R. SCHREYER (Brokenhead): I move, seconded by the Member for Kildonan that debate be adjourned.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Leader of the . . . . the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition and the proposed motion and amendment thereto by the Honourable Member for Brandon. The Honourable Member for Selkirk.

MR. G. MORGAN (Ste. Rose): Mr. Chairman, I've been attempting to contact the honourable member and I have been unable to do so. I would ask that this be stood over and if he is not here by this evening then we will proceed with it.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I understand that he's out of town and will be out of town until the middle of August and in that case I would suggest that we should proceed with the debate. It's stood now for a couple of times.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. W. C. MILLER (Rhineland): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move seconded by the Honourable Member for Carillon that the debate be adjourned.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for Inkster. The Honourable Member for St. Matthews.

MR. MARTIN: Mr. Speaker, the proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for Inkster, stresses the advisability of re-opening the school for the purpose of providing specialized education for the handicapped children of the province. At the beginning of the preamble it referred to deaf and handicapped and one might have wondered just who would be included. But in the 'resolved' using the word 're-opening' it makes it fairly clear that the reference is to a particular class of handicapped children, namely the deaf. As the House knows before the Second World War there was a school for the deaf in Manitoba situated in Tuxedo. With the advent of hostilities the school was handed over to the military authorities to the RCAF and for military purposes. The resolution suggests that there was a promise made to the parents of these children that with the return of peace that such a school should be re-opened. I have made very careful inquiries Sir, I cannot find anywhere any positive proof that such a promise was made on the part of any government, that following the war the school should be re-opened. I notice that the mover of the resolution uses the word here "in effect", which rather places a sort of a doubt upon the question. But anyway, Mr. Speaker, whatever may be the situation there, what I desire to say this afternoon is that the deaf children in Manitoba have not been neglected or forgotten at any time. Following the close of the school in Tuxedo classes were held in rooms rented from the School District of Winnipeg and that began immediately after the outbreak of war when the other building was taken over, and they were located from 1940 to 1947



(Mr. Martin, cont'd.) . . . . in the Wolseley School from 1947 to 1957 in the Isbister School and from September 1957 to February, 1958 in the Principal Sparling School. And it was in this last named year in 1958 that a school for the deaf was built and established in Winnipeg. And if my honourable friend will take a little walk down to the corner of Wellington and Wall he will see this substantial building erected in spacious grounds and over the entrance the very words that were over the entrance of the school in Tuxedo "Manitoba School for the Deaf". It may not be on exactly the same site of course it isn't, but it is a school for the deaf, and therefore, it is not necessary that the deaf and handicapped children of the province shall attend special schools or as the wording here is "that they must attend special schools outside the province," because here we have this splendid school right within the bounds of Winnipeg. My honourable friend quotes specialist, particularly those in the realm of child training and with special thought for children who cannot hear or cannot speak and from one of these authorities he quotes "Whenever it is possible for children who have hearing impairment they should be educated in their own community, wherever it is possible." Well, that's exactly the situation as far as Greater Winnipeg is concerned. We have a school here serving approximately 50% of the educable deaf children of the province making it possible for them to live at home, and therefore it is not necessary for these children to attend school outside of the province. This school is a four room school, provincially owned and provincially operated and when it was erected it seemed as though it was going to be adequate, but there was a wise provision in the original plans that if it was necessary another four classrooms should be added. The plans have been drawn, the cost of these added rooms included in the current estimates of the Department of Education. I understand that there's going to be no delay in completing this work. At the end of the last term there were 36 children attending this school, receiving specialized training under specially trained teachers and you can see how specialized it is when there would be not more than 7 children per teacher and when the eight-room school is opened there will be 42 children receiving instruction from these teachers. Some of the youngsters are young, some of them have some form of physical disability making it a little difficult to reach the school which is not exactly down town and so arrangement has been made with the Crippled Children's Buses to take these children to the School for the Deaf and take them to their homes afterwards. These buses of course also transport crippled children and the bus owners consider it occupies about 40% of their time to transport these children and the arrangement with the Department is that 60% of the cost of the transportation of all these children, whether deaf or crippled shall be undertaken by the government.

Now there are other children of course that cannot be educated in their local community as my honourable friend suggests and according to the authority which he read, and therefore these must be taken care of in schools away from home where they can have specialized training and these are the children that go to the Saskatchewan School for the Deaf in Saskatoon. Now it's interesting to find out just where these children hail from. They're very scattered throughout the parts beyond the area of Greater Winnipeg, Angusville 3, Boissevain 1, Brandon 2, Clearwater-Lake Sanatorium 1, Dauphin 1, Deloraine 1, Duck Bay 1, Ebor 1, Emerson 1, Ethelbert 1, Gimli 1, Grand Point 1, Gunton 1, Island Lake 1, Island Park 1, Lac du Bonnet 1, Libau 1, Lockport 2, MacGregor 1, Melita 1, Miniota 1, Minitonas 1, Minnedosa 2, National Mills 1, Rivers 1, Shellmouth 2, Sky Lake 1, Somerset 1, Souris 1, St. Andrews 1, Steinbach 1, Stonewall 1, Swan River 1, Tolstoi 1, Wawanesa 1, Winkler 1, and there are 5 children there who hail from Winnipeg, because their parents feel that they'll have advantages in going to the school -- the residential school, that they may not have in the city, but anyway that's the set-up. Now you can see that it's impossible for these children over such a widely scattered area to receive this specialized training in their own community and live at home, and so the school at Saskatoon is the school to which they go. Anyone would realize of course that it wouldn't be at all economical to attempt to build a residential school in the province to serve these children and if we did, then it would not meet the terms of the resolution of my honourable friend who is desirous that these children shall be under direct parental control and care within the confines of the home. As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, there are 22 children from Manitoba who go very much further than from the place that I've mentioned as Saskatoon, but go all the way from Manitoba to the Ontario School for the Blind in Brantford and there is no thought that because we have these children going there that perhaps what we should do is to build a school

(Mr. Martin, cont'd.) . . . for the blind here in Manitoba. Particularly when we realize how splendidly these children are being cared for in that great institution of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, I would not for one minute think that we could overestimate the value of residential schools for handicapped children. My honourable friend quoted the former Deputy Minister of Education for this province, Dr. Fletcher, in which he says that parents hesitate to send their children away from home. Well Mr. Speaker, of course they do that's natural, but when they realize that it will provide the children with special advantages in the after years they will not allow any hesitation to be barrier to the children's future. Then my honourable friend has quoted in Hansard, from another authority in this field of child training for those who can't hear or speak and this authority says "In all circumstances the residential school with special facilities is preferable". These children, Mr. Speaker, have the opportunity and privilege for nine or ten months in the year of living and moving and having their being in an atmosphere of comradeship and fellowship with others who are similarly afflicted and the disciplinary value of such training and fellowship cannot be adequately measured. I wouldn't attempt to underestimate the worth of day school training. It's admirable. The Manitoba School for the Deaf which is a day school has a proud record of achievement, but I contend, Mr. Speaker, that there's a vast difference in incalculable difference between the opportunity of training for a few hours five days of the week and the all day full time training which the residential school provides. I notice that some of these children that come from parts of the province and go to Saskatoon are quite young, around 8 or 9. Well I rather think Mr. Speaker, that that's around the age of Prince Charles and he has to live away from home. Indeed, he wasn't allowed to go to the Airport to say goodbye to his parents when they were coming to Canada and I don't think for one moment that he's losing any of the love and security of parental care, and he's none the less bonnie. And there are many men in every community who perhaps had the opportunity of going to residential schools and colleges and afterwards they regard these years as playing a major role in the development of their character, and their personalities and if it's advantageous for the unhandicapped and normal child then I would say Mr. Speaker, then I say, Mr. Speaker, it's of paramount importance for the child who is the victim of a disability which can be corrected and largely overcome. I don't know very much about the school at Saskatoon, but I am sure Mr. Speaker, that when this school is owned and operated by the Department of Education of the CCF Government of Saskatchewan, that represents the highest possible standard of efficiency and I'm quite sure my honourable friend would be the very first to admit that. But I know something of the school in the east, with which I have had close connections and that is the school at Belleville. And what is done there would be done in our school here in Winnipeg even the day school. Youngsters that would come in of tender age not able to speak a word perhaps not utter a sound after three or four years, I've seen them there in their geography class, and the question would be asked what province is this and these youngsters who never uttered a sound before "On-ta-ri-o" and in the senior class or class in history where the question of the teacher demanded a sentence answer and if it was today, perhaps the teacher would say "Tell us something about the seaway" and the child who had never uttered a word when they entered that school will say slowly "It connects the Ocean with the Great Lakes". Now my honourable friend in the Hansard record of his speech in his summary of these quotations refers to this statement, "that group participation with classmates in community and school activities gives them the best preparation for their future role as responsible citizens". You see where the residential school comes in, these children away from home. Well, in Belleville, one night after dinner I went into the gym. Here were the boys and girls going to have a social evening. I stood by absolutely astounded as I watched them with their dancing. One of the students sitting at the piano, and dancing in perfect rhythm to the vibrations that were reaching them through the floor. And I want to say Mr. Speaker, because of this type of training in the companionship of their classmates they don't think of themselves as living in a silent world and they go forth trained and equipped for a lucrative and influential place in society. One important aspect of the deaf children going to Saskatoon is this, that the Province of Manitoba pays the tuition fees, the board and room, the travelling expenses and if it's a case of an indigent parent, sometimes they provide some of the cost of medical and other expenses. And this I thought was very, very interesting. In the school at Saskatoon this year there were 5 Treaty Indian children who go on the same basis as the white children and there's no discrimination.

(Mr. Martin, cont'd.) . . . . May I say in closing, Mr. Speaker, that the deaf are not the only handicapped children being cared for by the province and receiving special attention in the field of education. I refer to the school for the blind, the transportation is paid there, the tuition, the maintenance; and then there are the special grants for classes for partially sighted, the emotionally disturbed, physically handicapped and when it comes to the mentally retarded who are educable from 50 to 80 IQ. In Winnipeg special grants from the Department go to these classes and in Winnipeg there are 40 classes in West Kildonan 2, in Brandon 2 and in St. James 2, St. Vital, and Norwood 2. In addition to that the Department supports a teacher for the polio patients in the hospitals and supplies the teacher for the school in the Shrine Hospital for Crippled Children. The youngsters are away from home. My honourable friend deplores that, sees the peril of it all. These youngsters, they go a long way from home, and I know that they're heartily glad when the term is over, school's out and they're homeward bound, but when September rolls around they're just as keen to resume friendships in what is a home from home, where their disabilities are forgotten, in a common bond of school friendship. And all that serves, Mr. Speaker, to develop the spirit of independence and self-reliance which will mean so much to them in the days to come. I'm opposed to the resolution because these statements are not according to the fact that all children must go out of the province. But in opposing the resolution I'm not opposing the principle that every educable deaf child shall be given the fullest opportunity for specialized education and I've indicated and showed that the government has seen to it that this is being taken care of by the establishment of a school for the deaf children in Greater Winnipeg where the children may remain at home and by arrangement with the Saskatchewan School for the Deaf for the training of deaf children who reside in other parts of the province and who must be away from home if they're going to have specialized training and education. And all this Mr. Speaker, amounts to the words of the movement of the resolution, that handicapped children are entitled to an education which meets their demands and I say Mr. Speaker, that such an opportunity, thanks to the policy of the government of this province and the Department of Education, such an opportunity is the heritage of the deaf children of this province. Helen Keller, world famous, blind and deaf and dumb went to a school for handicapped children and afterwards she paid her tribute to the school and Sir, I would pay this tribute to all these classes for handicapped children for the day school, and for the residential school. For this was her tribute, word of tribute, "May your school endure until there's no further need of it and may it give to our handicapped children a boon of self-support, a measure of self contentment and a bond between their lives and the rest of mankind."

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, after having listened to the honourable member, there does not appear at first glance to be very much that could be said in support of this particular resolution. I think that members must admit that, although the honourable member came out with sound facts and delivered in perhaps an almost perfect oratorical style, nevertheless, the previous speaker failed to come to terms with one important aspect of this resolution and that has to do with this: "Does the day school for the deaf provide the proper kind of educational facilities for the education of deaf children?" That is actually the question that honourable members must ask themselves if they are to vote on this resolution. There are only two things Mr. Speaker, that members need concern themselves with in this particular resolution and they are these, first of all, is the construction of the residential type of school for the education of deaf children in this province warranted, necessary, or is it not? Then having considered that let us move on to the second question and that is, whether or not it is economically sane to build a residential type school in this province? A rather mundane or a rather mercenary way to look at it, but I dare say perhaps there are two or three honourable members in this Chamber who are, shall we say concerned to a large extent with the financial ramification of this resolution.

Well, Mr. Speaker, let us analyse each one of those two question in turn. As to whether or not it is better, I use that term advisedly, whether or not it is better to have a residential type school for the education of deaf children. I believe the previous speaker answered that. It is the consensus of opinion that most educational experts working the the field of education of handicapped children, especially handicapped insofar as being deaf or blind are concerned, that it is almost immeasurably better to have a residential type school, because during the five hours of the normal school day, the deaf child can only be taught so much and actual acts of living, so

(Mr. Scäreyer, cont'd.) . . . to say, they must be educated along those lines, the rest of their waking days and this can only be provided in a residential type school, or then the question arises, they will be away from home. I contend that the previous speaker sort of misinterpreted one aspect of this resolution, that is this, the mover did not intend to convey the meaning that the children should be at home all — and it's quite plain in the first paragraph — second paragraph, that at present they are sent to Saskatoon, those from outside Greater Winnipeg area, and that is Mr. Speaker, beyond the visiting distance of most parents in this province who are unfortunate enough to have children thus handicapped.

The second question, whether or not it's economically sane. There again I only need point out something which I had indicated to the House some few weeks ago and that is, that a residential type school can operate efficiently with an enrolment of around a hundred minimum, because the residential type school as you can well realize involves a lot of services above and beyond the actual providing of education. The residential type school therefore is very much a practical thing in this province because we have according to the report of last year, report of the Department of Education, some approximately one hundred and twelve, eighty-five rather, deaf and then there are some thirty-two that are blind and actually Mr. Speaker, although it is not in the substance of this resolution, it would seem that if we start now toward the providing of residential type schools, providing education for deaf children, this is a start. Two years from now perhaps we can expand it to provide educational facilities under residential type environment for blind children. Before I sit down Mr. Speaker, I would like to remind honourable members that there are parents in this province, who even today feel very much, shall I say, very, not bitter perhaps, but very sad at the fact, and I say a fact Mr. Speaker, that during the course of World War 2 it was of necessity decided to discontinue the provisions of the education of the deaf at the present site at the Normal School. They were sad, but they still had hoped that with the resumption of peace the facilities would be turned back into those of providing for education for their children. And although there is no written proof that this province, a promise was made by a previous administration, I do know of some six, seven parents who, when having met the then Minister of Education who is now the Member for Rhineland, the then Minister of Education, he promised them verbally that with the resumption of peace, these facilities or other facilities would be provided. Are we to continue Mr. Speaker, to keep putting off the day when we shall build such a school in this province, or provide for premises, because surely, 10, 15, 20 years from now we are still not going to be sending these children to Saskatoon or the Institute for Deaf Mutes at Montreal, or are we? And if we aren't certainly within the next year or two we should start to think seriously about providing the type of education facilities and premises as is called for in this resolution.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. GRAY: Mr. Speaker, I would like to digest more closely what the Honourable Member from St. Matthews has said and I was just wondering if he would allow me to close the debate tonight, it is a special session anyway. Then I move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Seven Oaks that the debate be adjourned.

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

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

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and declared the House adjourned until 8:00 o'clock this evening.