

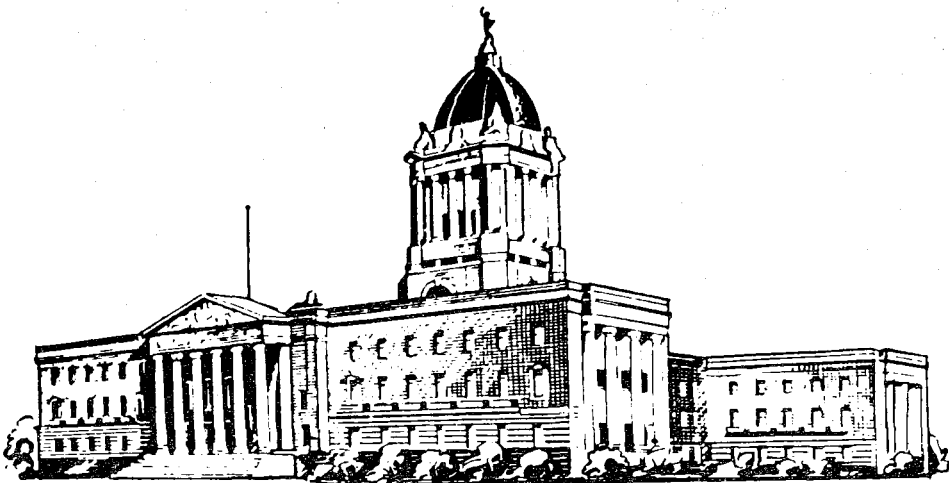


Legislative Assembly of Manitoba

**DEBATES
and
PROCEEDINGS**

Speaker

The Honourable Peter Fox



Vol. XIX No. 162 10:00 a.m., Monday, July 17th, 1972. Fourth Session, 29th Legislature.

Printed by R. S. Evans — Queen's Printer for Province of Manitoba

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA
10:00 o'clock, Monday, July 17, 1972

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions; Reading and Receiving Petitions; Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees. The Honourable Member for St. Matthews.

REPORTS BY STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

MR. WALLY JOHANNSON (St. Matthews): Mr. Speaker, I beg to present the Third Report of the Standing Committee on Municipal Affairs.

MR. CLERK: Your Standing Committee on Municipal Affairs beg leave to present the following as their Third Report.

Your Committee has considered Bill No. 112 - An Act to amend The Real Property Act (2). And has agreed to report the same without amendment.

Your Committee has also considered Bill No. 22 - An Act to repeal an Act to validate and confirm a Certain Agreement between The Town of Dauphin and The Rural Municipality of Dauphin.

And has agreed to report the same with certain amendments.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for St. Matthews.

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

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

MR. SPEAKER: Ministerial Statements and Tabling of Reports; Notices of Motion; Introduction of Bills; Oral questions.

ORAL QUESTION PERIOD

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SIDNEY SPIVAK, Q.C. (Leader of the Opposition)(River Heights): Mr. Speaker, my question is to the First Minister. I wonder if he can indicate when he will be meeting with the President of Pan Arctic Oil?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

HON. EDWARD SCHREYER (Premier)(Rossmere): Mr. Speaker, I believe it's Thursday or Friday of this week, I'm quite certain it's one of those two days.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SPIVAK: I wonder if the First Minister can indicate whether the meeting will be held in Winnipeg?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SPIVAK: Will the First Minister be meeting or talking to the federal officials prior to the meeting with the president of Pan Arctic Oil?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: It would be subsequent to the meeting with the president of Pan Arctic Oil, and perhaps it should be explained that the meeting with Mr. Hetherington is more in the nature of briefing and exchange of information and views than it is to attempt to establish any firm course of action or anything of that nature.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SPIVAK: Yes, Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Minister of Industry and Commerce. I wonder if he can indicate to the House whether his department has commenced a study of what the demand requirements for natural gas would be in the midwestern portion of the United States?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce.

HON. LEONARD S. EVANS (Minister of Industry)(Brandon East): Mr. Speaker, I'm not in any position to answer the honourable member's question with precision, with exact precision, but I can tell him that we have engaged in considerable study of the whole question of energy, including natural gas, in our natural market trading area and many many matters that are related to this particular question.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Liberal Party.

MR. I. H. (IZZY) ASPER (Leader of the Liberal Party)(Wolseley): A supplementary, Mr. Speaker, . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. There are no supplementaries by second parties. The Honourable member can ask his own question.

MR. ASPER: Mr. Speaker, a question for the Minister of Industry and Commerce. Could he explain to the House the reasons or the causes that led up to the Manitoba Development Corporation making a quarter of a million dollar investment in a company that has one of the highest profits in \$51 million of sales at the Pioneer Electric in Brandon, what the reasoning would be to make the government loan money to a company that successful?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, the honourable member's figures are not quite accurate and, secondly, as it's been indicated in the newspapers, the transaction is for the MDC to build a plant, a building rather, which will be leased back to the company. And I would trust that as such we are assisting and aiding in rural industrialization which my honourable member seems to be rather concerned about at times, and I think the loan - or rather it's not a loan - that the transaction is well secured and I believe that we are getting a fair return for our investment.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Liberal Party.

MR. ASPER: A supplementary question to the Minister. Did the company provide evidence under the Manitoba Development Corporation Act that it was unable to obtain investment funds elsewhere and required them from the Government of Manitoba?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, I'm not aware that that particular legality is necessary, and furthermore, Mr. Speaker, I don't know whether it is fruitful to discuss various details in negotiation.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Riel.

MR. DONALD W. CRAIK (Riel): Mr. Speaker, I want to direct a question to the Minister of Industry and Commerce, it relates to the previous question to the Minister of Industry and Commerce, it relates to the previous question by the Leader of the Opposition. There has been indication that there's a ten to 20 million dollar research program directed by the Great Plain's Association into the lifting of petroleum products, natural gas and oil out of the Arctic Islands to points south. Can he advise whether the Provincial Government or his department is involved in this examination and if they will be involved in this research project?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce.

MR. EVANS: Again, I'm sorry because of some noise around me I'm not sure whether I heard the whole question, but I gather it relates to research in the Northwest Territories and areas beyond the provincial borders. Was that the area you're referring to? Could you please repeat the question?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Riel.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Speaker, the project I referred to is a massive airlift program from the Arctic Islands to points south which probably would be in Manitoba, or could be in Manitoba, and the question is whether or not the Provincial Government is actively involved with the Great Plain's group in the examination of the airlift possibilities for natural gas and other petroleum products out of the Arctic Islands?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce.

MR. EVANS: Yes, I'm glad that the honourable member elaborated. I've heard of this one particular proposal and I do know that members of my Department of Industry and Commerce have been in communication with various people connected with this organization and various alternatives have been explored. But again, Mr. Speaker, I would remind members we are talking about a time some distance in the future, but regardless, we are on top of the situation as much as possible.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. WARNER H. JORGENSEN (Morris): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Minister of Industry and Commerce could tell us why the criteria that he applied to Pioneer Electric could not have been applied to Flyer Coach Industries in Morris as well?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. I do believe the question borders on the argumentative. --(Interjection)-- Well then it's not in order.

Order, please. Order, please. The member is well aware that those questions are not in order. Orders of the day. The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Minister of Industry and Commerce. I wonder if he can indicate what expertise the government will be hiring to assist them in evaluation of the potential with respect to natural gas for pipeline into the midwestern area of the United States?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce.

MR. EVANS: Well, Mr. Speaker, when you look around the various departments that we have, there are two I can think of in particular, we have some very competent people within our own civil service. And, Mr. Speaker, I can advise that we have consulted with various consultants but I'm not prepared at this point to go into any further detail.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Riel.

MR. CRAIK: Well, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I can ask the Minister if they have looked specifically at the possibility of using the refrigeration that is going to be available from this for a heavy water plant which has been suggested by both the Federal Government and the Great Plains's Development people?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, I don't know whether I could advise on that particular matter but we did look into the whole area of heavy water development over a year ago in the department.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Liberal Party.

MR. ASPER: Mr. Speaker, in view of the Minister of Industry's answer to my question on Pioneer Electric, could he tell us if it is now the policy then of his government or his department through the MDC to make loans to those companies which are able to secure financing or investment funds elsewhere in the public markets rather than from government?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, it's our policy to create jobs in Manitoba and I'd welcome support from the honourable member from the other side.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. JORGENSEN: . . . Minister make some effort to attempt to create jobs in the Town of Morris?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. JACOB M. FROESE (Rhineland): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Honourable the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. Could he inform the House as to the formula reached and endorsed by the North Dakota and Manitoba Governments re the drainage agreement between the two countries along the borderline?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines and Resources.

MR. EVANS: Again, Mr. Speaker, because of some noise around me I'm not sure that I heard the whole question, but I believe it was whether I could inform the House of the details of an agreement, and if so I will endeavour to provide some information for honourable members.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Liberal Party.

MR. ASPER: Does the Minister of Industry and Commerce believe or state as a fact that had the Government of Manitoba not invested a quarter of a million dollars in the plant, the jobs . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. The question is beginning to be argumentative. Rephrase the question if the honourable gentleman wishes.

MR. ASPER: . . . fact that the government was required to loan or build the plant for a quarter of a million dollars at Brandon in order to save the jobs - would the jobs have left the province had the government not made the investment?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, there is a point of order here. The Honourable Leader of the Liberal Party is asking a line of questions which no doubt are interesting but to which it is literally impossible to give a definitive answer. And earlier when the honourable member asked as to what proof was submitted that financing wasn't available from some other source, again, unless every single money lending institution is canvassed, is actually canvassed it is impossible to say that all other possible means of financing have been explored and exhausted before the MDC is used as a lender of last resort. And whether it would be Field Master or whether it be Minnedosa Distillery, whether it be this firm or that, there is no way of knowing, if there had been greater persistence, whether the MDC financing would have had to be ultimately relied on or not. It is impossible, Sir, to give any final definitive answer to a question of that kind.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Liberal Party.

MR. ASPER: Mr. Speaker, on the point of order. The line of questioning I was pursuing is clearly in order inasmuch as a dramatic departure from normal policy appears to have occurred. You have government lending money to one of the wealthiest companies.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Order, please. The honourable member may state his point of order, but when he starts to debate the issue on which the point of order was raised, it's out of order.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. JORGENSEN: Mr. Speaker, on that same point of order raised by the First Minister. What is happening is that the Minister of Industry and Commerce is giving contradictory answers to different questions, and as long as the Minister is going to give answers that seem to do violence to the facts then I think that the members of the Opposition have a right to question him until we can squeeze the truth out of him.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day. The Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, on a point of privilege, I would like the honourable member to withdraw those remarks. He uttered a statement to squeeze the truth out of me, and, Sir, that is unparliamentary and it's insult to me, and I want those remarks withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. JORGENSEN: . . . giving answers that are believable.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Order, please. I should like to indicate to all honourable members that answers to not have to be given. Order, please. First of all, answers do not have to be given; secondly, they do not have to be satisfactory to the questioner, and I would suggest that the Honourable Member for Morris was laying a charge, possibly indirectly, and I would suggest that he consider what he had said. The Minister is asking for a withdrawal, I would suggest that it is close to an order.

MR. JORGENSEN: I have considered what I have said and the Minister is not giving the facts to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day. The Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce.

MR. EVANS: As a matter of courtesy, the honourable member has contravened my understanding of parliamentary procedure, he's inferred that I was not telling the truth. I would ask him to have the courtesy and decency to withdraw the remark.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. JORGENSEN: . . . certain criteria, why he did not use the same criteria with Flyer Coach Industries as it did with Pioneer Electric. He refused to answer that question, and until he answers that question, Sir, then I have to . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Order, please. Order, please. Order. Let's not get into a hassel this morning, it's too bright and early. Let's start working and get finished. I've had a lovely weekend, I hope some of you have had it too.. If you haven't, I feel for you, but let's get on with the job.

The Honourable Member for Morris, I do believe one of the conventions of this House is, if you have insulted a person that you should withdraw. That is the rule. Order please. I'm not done yet. If the honourable members wish me to chair this meeting I shall, and I would suggest to the Honourable Member for Morris that he should withdraw the remark that the Honourable Minister was not truthful.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. JORGENSEN: Mr. Speaker, I have said nothing that does violence to the rules of this House. I have not accused the Minister of anything, I'm simply asking to give us the facts. Unless he's prepared to do that, I'm going to persist in asking the question.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, the phrase was used "to squeeze the truth", to squeeze the truth out of the Honourable Minister, and the inference was that I was not providing truthful statements, and I would ask the member to have the courtesy and decency to withdraw that statement.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. JORGENSEN: Mr. Speaker . . . I have simply said that we intend to squeeze the truth out of him, and that statement is not doing violence to the rules of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, if I may speak to the point of order, before anyone jumps to the conclusion that some specific rule of parliamentary procedure has been violated

(MR. SCHREYER cont'd.) here, I suppose that the - it's a play on words, or it's a matter of semantics as to whether or not the Member for Morris has said or directly implied that the Minister of Industry and Commerce was in some way not telling the truth. On the other hand I suppose the Member for Morris could argue with some justification that the expression to squeeze the truth is merely intended to mean, to attempt to get the full information from one who was perhaps for whatever reason, if any, holding back and not giving the full information. Now there is quite a difference here. In the one case in my opinion it would be distinctly unparliamentary; and in the other case it's merely a determined member of Her Majesty's opposition trying to get additional information which the Minister, which he thinks the Minister may be holding back from providing, and that, Sir, is not unparliamentary. So I don't believe that there is any - and it's of course presumptuous to just assume, to take it for granted that one knows exactly what the Member for Morris means - which of the two ideas he has in mind; let us assume that he has the latter in mind.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. HARRY J. ENNS (Lakeside): On the same point of order, just briefly in view of the opening of that great event in Morris, namely the Morris Stampede, I believe it would be also understandable on the part of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, the desire of the Member for Morris to lasso himself a Minister prior to that event.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. The Honourable House Leader.

HON. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Minister of Labour) (Transcona): I hope, Mr. Speaker, if we ever get out of here that I too can journey to Morris to see the stampede. I may be one of those who happens to be lassoed, particularly by the Member for Morris. I also would recommend that all members of the House attend the stampede. Mr. Speaker, if I may indicate to the House what I feel should be the procedure for today before calling a motion, an order for today - this morning - I would suggest that we consider the items that are contained on the Order Paper. There's one or two bills, one or two resolutions and we should concern ourselves with those for this morning. As I announced here last week, I believe Friday, that the Committee on Agriculture will meet following the meeting of the House this afternoon. The House will be called at 2:30 I believe, the timing of the meeting on agriculture was approximately 3:00 o'clock. Now for this evening, I suggest that now that the Committee on Industrial Relations has heard all of the public representations to be made to the committee, that this evening the Committee on Industrial Relations would meet to consider clause by clause, deliberation of Bill 81. And also as the Committee on Municipal Affairs was not able to complete its deliberations on Friday and if you recall, Sir, it was meeting at the same time as the Committee on Industrial Relations, my suggestion, Sir, would be that we would come into the House this evening at 8:00 o'clock, go through the routine proceedings and then ask you, Sir, to leave the House, the mace still being on the table, and that the Committee on Municipal Affairs, the Committee of Labour Relations, go into session to see how far they can go with their respective propositions; and in the event, in the event that they complete their work, Sir, to come back, make the report in this House sometime this evening.

I trust this announcement will be acceptable to members of the House, and invite any other suggestions at this particular time. Apparently there is no one that wishes to make any other suggestions and I wonder then, now Mr. Speaker, whether you would be so kind as to call the debate on Bill 108 standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Rhineland.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

MR. SPEAKER: The proposed motion of the Honourable Minister of Universities and Colleges. The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Speaker, Bill 108 is the Health Science Centre Act, which is new legislation that is being introduced to this session at a very late hour in my opinion. In fact, we have got the White Paper on health policy just put on our desk last week and I certainly, because of the amount of work that has been before us, haven't had time to read it or to check it out in connection with the Act before us. --(Interjection)-- The Minister of Universities says it has nothing to do with it. In my opinion it has, because we --(Interjection)-- well because we are going to combine a number of facilities into one now, and I would like to know just what the White Paper has to say in connection with the health services and whether it recommends further centralization as we are doing at this time under this particular bill, and whether this is just the first step in that direction. Are we going to have further centralization and what is being

(MR. FROESE cont'd.) proposed in this particular bill?

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I wonder if all the meetings could tone down a little so I could hear what's going on. The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Chairman, the new board is certainly being given wide powers under the Act and --(Interjection)-- the Minister says again, they have it now. I certainly would like to discuss some of the points in the bill, and I have very strong reservations in connection with the bill because we find that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council has the power to appoint the board; and while certain of them are to be recommended, or nominated by certain groups, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council will appoint eleven directly, and what do we see as to the first Board of Directors? We find a whole list of directors' names and among them is a Victor H. Schroeder --(Interjection)-- I'm just wondering who this particular person is; is that the candidate that ran in Wolseley? Is this a pay-off? I would like to know. How many others are we paying off in this way, of those that are named.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Order.

MR. FROESE: If this bill is not political, what else is political? I notice some other names and some of them are familiar to me, others are not that familiar, but later on when we get to committee I think I'm going to move some amendments to change some of the names and submit others. Why couldn't we have some members of this House rather sit on this and why not name the member for Thompson on that particular committee. I think we would see some changes probably in policy as a result, on the board of directors of this corporation. After all, Mr. Speaker, this facility, or these facilities once they are combined, are spending a large amount of money, a large amount of public money that we are providing through the public purse, through Medicare, and in other ways, and I feel that whoever is in charge should give close scrutiny to what is happening and when we take a closer look, we are not facing any obligation or liability on the directors, there's a particular section which exempts them from - while they are to perform certain duties we are not going to hold them liable for any actions whatever.

I also would like to mention the matter of annual meetings. There's a provision for an annual meeting but who is supposed to receive notice, who is a member at the annual meeting? Under certain provision here it names the minister -this is where the notices are supposed to go to, to the chairman of each standing committee of the board, the Manitoba Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation, the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba, and the Board of Governors of the University of Manitoba.

Mr. Speaker, if ever there is a group that should get notice of this and should be at these meetings, are the members of this House because they are providing through allocation the largest, well all the moneys, practically all the moneys that will be spent in this direction, and I feel very strongly on this that we'd better get the members of this House to attend these meetings, to attend the annual meetings of the General Hospital and the various subsidiaries that we are including into one.

I think as members of this House we have a duty and a responsibility to see that the moneys are well spent and these boards are never called before a Standing Committee of the House. We never have a chance to examine them, or to question them like we do the Boards of the Utilities, yet these people are spending probably more money in the way of operations than some of the others are and I feel that it is essential that this be amended to include all the members of this House. After all, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council appoints the members of the board. They take on certain responsibility, they take on the responsibility to see that this is in operation, yet we as members have no say. They will have all the say and we have none, and I disagree with this principle and I feel that we should have changes made in this act. Certainly I will not vote for the measure as it stands now, Mr. Speaker, and when we read in the paper that certain bills were passed, unanimous, and I think the newspaper mentioned that this one was passed unanimously, on second reading. That's the report of the Winnipeg Free Press of Saturday July 15th, and it says, "A proposed Act to incorporate the centre was given" - oh this refers to the other centre, the other bill that's still on the Order Paper - "unanimous consent was given." Well I think before people are given a statement like that we should hear all the members, and I certainly have some things to say on the other bill as well. But I take very strong exception to this fact that here these other people who are actually not contributing moneys to this corporation at all, they are the ones that are going to decide in annual meeting what the objects, what the position and the future operations are going to be, and we as members are not to say anything and have no say at all.

I mentioned that there is a total, a board of 25, and that 11 of them under another

(MR. FROESE cont'd.) provision are going to be appointed directly by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, so that this means that the Cabinet certainly will control the board of directors through their appointed nominees.

I notice that there is provision for the operations to be audited, but again who gets a report? The Minister will get a report but no one else of this House will get a report and I, too, feel that we as members of this House should have a report submitted to us so that we can consider, while we are considering the estimates and the future spending of this province, so that we can give a proper analysis of the money spent. The only way to do this is to provide for in this act that we will be getting copies, and that we will be getting audit statements so that we can assess for ourselves the situation in a better way.

Mr. Speaker, the board that will be appointed will have complete jurisdiction; they will have the power to decide on policy, and we have heard earlier in the session - and when a certain conference took place of the Hospital Association, here in Greater Winnipeg, of Canada I attended one or two sessions, and I attended the one dealing with the matter of abortions and while the Member for Thompson isn't here to speak on it, but I certainly feel that this matter should be mentioned at this particular time because these are on an increase and the Ministers know fully well that this is happening.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. The Honourable Minister on a point of order.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, I feel that the member is really straying from the bill before us, which is simply an amalgamation of existing facilities, and I think his remarks, the last remarks he made are completely out of order.

MR. SPEAKER: The point is well taken. The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Well, Mr. Speaker, if that is your ruling, I will challenge your ruling, because this bill deals with the General Hospital; it deals with all the services that they are providing, and it includes abortions, and how can you rule me out of order on this one?

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. The relevancy of the debate. Order! If the Honourable Member wishes to challenge he should at least listen to what I have to say. I would suggest the relevancy of the debate is, as the Honourable Minister pointed out, in regards to the amalgamation of boards of directors of a number of organizations. If we are going to open the debate to everything that takes place underneath those board of directors, we will be here for a year of Sundays. We will never get done. I don't particularly feel that it's relevant to discuss every detailed operation of every one of the services that are involved in the amalgamation bill before us in respect to the board of directors. I am sure the Honourable Member for Rhineland can feel that that is a fair ruling. The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Well, Mr. Speaker, a certain provision under this act has to do with the acquisition of the Winnipeg General Hospital, and in that acquisition it mentions the various things that come under it, and it lists such things as "and all its contracts, rights, privileges, and franchises of whatever kind, and wheresoever situated, whether such assets under the taking of property are registered or held in the name of the Winnipeg General Hospital, or held beneficially by others on its behalf, shall be vested in the corporation, without payment or consideration therefor except as provided in subsection (b)."

This is part of it, all the contracts and everything that the General Hospital has, and I'm sure they've got contracts with the doctors to the use of the facilities, and so on, and this is all part and parcel of the deal. How can you say that this is not in order to discuss this particular part of it; I challenge the Minister that this is part of the bigger costs that we're in, the increase in cost that we're experiencing; that abortions are on the increase; most of them are handled by General Hospital - this was stated at the conference that we held here in Winnipeg - by far the largest number are being treated and operated on at the General Hospital. This is subject to the board. The boards of the hospitals have the deciding power, and the General Hospital seems to be the one that is in approval of this and they accept them, and therefore I want to know at this time, or have some idea, because we're putting in a new board. Is this going to be widened? This is the question. Is this going to be widened? What is the position going to be on this new board? It seems to me that this is probably why we're combining the facilities at the present time, that there will be a new change, there will be a change in policy because of the people that we are now placing on the new board. I think this definitely will have some effect.

The other day I tried to bring in a matter of one of the churches that sent me a copy of their position in connection with another bill, and this happened to deal with abortion, and they're taking very strong opposition to what's happening. And I would like to read this into --(Interjection)--

MR. SPEAKER: Will the Honourable Minister of Tourism and Recreation state his point of order?

HON. LAURENT L. DESJARDINS (Minister of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs) (St. Boniface): Mr. Speaker, I agree with the Minister that this speaker is completely out of order. First of all, the abortions are decided by a panel of doctors, not a board of the hospital; and then who thinks that we're going to have abortions at the Children's Hospital, or the Cancer Treatment Hospital? This is so ridiculous, Mr. Speaker, he's so far out of order.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. HARRY E. GRAHAM (Birtle-Russell): Mr. Speaker, on the same point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

MR. GRAHAM: On the same point of order. I think maybe the Minister of Tourism and Recreation isn't aware of the duties of a board of a hospital.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Speaker, when the Minister for Tourism said that the doctors have the decision on it, certainly the board of the hospital sets the policies as to what is going to happen and what is going to be legalized and authorized. He cannot tell me otherwise because I've been on a hospital board myself and I know what policies they are able to set and whether things of that nature will happen. Why don't abortions take place in the other hospitals? It's because of this hospital board and the policies that they have, and that they authorize and agree to. This is why, and this is why we have only one or two hospitals in the Greater Winnipeg area that allow this in their particular facilities. And I certainly intend to read this particular statement.

It's headed "Abortion" and it's . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Is the statement signed?

MR. FROESE: Yes, it is signed. --(Interjection)-- Yes, I sure will. It's put out by the Evangelical Mennonite Mission Conference of Canada.

A MEMBER: You read that once before.

MR. FROESE: I have not read it.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Would the honourable member address his remarks to the Chair?

MR. FROESE: It's headed "Abortion". "We believe abortion is usually harmful to the people involved and therefore it is wrong. It is also unfair to the unborn and therefore it is wrong. We ask the government to stop using our tax money to pay for more and more abortions every year. We do not support this. People should be educated about the responsibilities of parenthood. Perhaps the government could ask and help the churches to teach the value and potential of life and how best to live it, to people. Aid could be given for certain publications, or radio and TV messages or commercials; or the government could ask a group of church people to discuss these problems of pornography, censorship and abortion, and to look for constructive solutions to these questions. Let us help one another in saving the children. We submit this in peace and love. Signed Edwin Klippenstein, Secretary of the E.M.M.C."

Mr. Speaker, this is the very point I have been trying to make. Thousands and thousands of dollars, actually millions of dollars, are spent through Medicare at these hospitals, fees paid out to doctors to perform operations, to perform treatment for people who are in need, and now with the practice coming up of abortions they take many of the beds that could otherwise be used for the people who are sick.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. I do believe I've extended a lot of latitude in respect to relevancy - would the honourable member sit down while I'm stating my point? Would the honourable member sit down until I finish stating my point? I indicate that I do think I've allowed a lot of latitude in respect to relevancy on this particular resolution before us. As I indicated once before, I do believe it pertains to the amalgamation of a number of boards of directorship. I have allowed the relevancy in respect to abortions to a degree, but if the honourable member is going to persist in using 40 minutes to debate that one particular issue, I shall have to rule it out of order. So I again appeal to the honourable member to get on with the resolution before us and to debate the issue that is before us. The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Speaker, the bill of the Health Sciences Centre Act, which combines the various facilities such as listed in the latter part of the act, the Children's Hospital of Winnipeg, the Rehabilitation Hospital, the Manitoba Cancer Clinic, The Sanatorium Board, and also the Winnipeg General Hospital, so that we cannot say that we are excluding the General

(MR. FROESE cont'd.) Hospital when we discuss this particular aspect, and therefore when I talk of the cost, the amount of moneys that we're spending on health care in this province, that a great portion of it is spent at this very particular hospital, the General Hospital, and I feel that it is only incumbent on us to discuss the situation when we're dealing with the bill before us. And as I pointed out, I feel very strongly that members of this House should be invited and have a say at the annual meeting, we should have notice. I feel also that we should get copies of the annual report, an audited statement of the new facility once it's in operation or when this bill passes. We're entitled to this, Mr. Speaker, and it should be in the bill. There should be no question on it. Because we are authorizing the very moneys that will be spent for that purpose, and not only that, we will be spending, allocating money for capital expenditures again from time to time as we've done in the past. And I feel too that here as time goes on and as the policies may change very likely because of the new board that we are setting up under this bill, that I would like to know what direction it's going to take, and what the government has in mind. This, I don't think just happens by accident that they bring in this bill. There is a design behind it, and I would like to know from the Minister just what purpose there is and whether they have any plans in mind as to the change in policies, and so on, because by the appointment of the board the way it is in the act, certainly they will be able to impose policy on the board and because also they are providing the funds for it.

So, Mr. Chairman, I take exception to the bill the way it stands now and I certainly would like to have some amendments on it before it goes into the statutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

MR. GRAHAM: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I will be very brief on this. I want to deal with only one point in the bill and that is the principle that is appearing not only in this bill, but in other pieces of legislation that have come before this House. This, Mr. Speaker, is what I consider to be the policy established, or that seems to be paramount in this government today, of putting government appointees on citizen boards. In the field of health services for the past many many years in the Province of Manitoba, whether it be a large hospital or a small hospital, it has been operated by a board which is comprised entirely of local people appointed by local people, and they have operated with various degrees of success over the years. We now find that this government, anyway, is not content with letting people run their own affairs but they want to appoint a good number of members to any board that is operating a community activity, whether it be a hospital or other types of operations as well.

I think it's a rather alarming trend, Mr. Speaker, because we find that the principle of government of the people, by the people, for the people, is being changed to government of the people, by the government, for the government, and not for the people. I think it's sufficiently important to raise this point at this time because there will be other boards established, there'll be other hospital districts established, and if the principle that this government intends to follow is carried out throughout the province, we'll find eventually the health services in this province will be controlled by appointees of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. And I think that is a dangerous position to be heading for.

The Minister of Colleges and Universities has told us that this is a first, and we all have to agree that it is. And I think that many on this side of the House and throughout the province are not adverse to amalgamation and greater efficiency in the operation of our health services throughout the province. But if it's to be done without the maximum participation of the local citizens, then I don't think that it can be operated in the best interest of those people, and we may in fact be heading for a very dangerous type of operation. I raise this matter to bring it to the attention of other members of the House; other members have spoken about it, but they have also discussed other aspects of the bill. This is the only aspect of the bill that I want to talk about at this time because I think it is probably the most important aspect of the bill, and that is the direction that the policy of this government seems to be taking, which I think, Sir, is not liable to be in the long run in the best interests of the people.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister shall be closing debate?

MR. MILLER: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, I thank honourable members for their comments. I listened very closely to the Members for Birtle-Russell and Rhineland, and the two I find very interesting because they are in contradiction to one another. The Member for Rhineland seems to feel that since public funds are involved, the public through their elected representatives should

(MR. MILLER cont'd.) play a greater role, and I can't entirely disagree with him because certainly these are public funds that are being spent. The Member for Birtle-Russell is on the other hand concerned and tries to read into this new directions that may be developed in the future, or read into it something which isn't there, and that perhaps the traditional public participation will not be used as it has in the past.

The fact is, Mr. Speaker, if you look at the new constitution and the new board, and if somebody's suggesting that it's political appointees, as has been suggested by the Member for Rhineland, if you know these people and if he reads them, and if he's suggesting that this is where we're finding our future candidates, and if he's suggesting that Bill Gardner is going to be a candidate for us in the next election, I think he'd better speak to Bill Gardner. I don't think Justice Brian Dickson can run for office. Peter Curry could, but I don't think he'd run for us either. So I'm really not too concerned with his fears. I don't think they're valid.

The fact is this, Mr. Speaker. This particular merger has been talked about for many years; this is not something that we've just discovered. It was attempted in the past, didn't come off, instead they formed what was known as a co-ordinating council to try to get the four organizations and associations to co-operate with each other, to develop plans and programs, rationalization facilities. It just didn't work, because you had four distinctly autonomous bodies, each with a legal power, and I'm not critical of them, they think in terms of their own particular organization, they think in terms of their own particular program, and certainly when looking at the program they think of the things that are most important to their particular program.

As a result of that, there was a very strong feeling that became very evident over the years in the middle Sixties, that this rationalization had to take place, and what we're really doing now is bringing to a logical conclusion the feelings that have developed over the years, refused by many involved in these organizations - it just had to take place. I don't share the members' concern, the Member for Rhineland or the Member for Birtle-Russell, that this is a deep devious plot on the part of government to step in and manipulate, the suggestion that they should appear annually, or that MLAs should be on these boards. On the one hand we're told keep it out of politics, leave it to the people; on the other hand they're suggesting MLAs be appointed to the annual meeting. You know, you have to look back to see what happens now - the fact is these are self-perpetuating boards. They appointed one another; they invited friends to sit on boards. This is how it's been going for a hundred years. I'm not critical of them. This is the way it was done. I think we have a far broader base. It creates for broader representation. We are covering the various areas of service that are being carried on in these institutions. There was a concern expressed by the Member for Fort Garry about - the deep concern about child care and the concern that it shouldn't be downgraded, and in the Act, in the Bill there's provision that they must be recognized by a special committee being established, that there will be three members - a minimum of three members of the board will be on the Child Health Care Committee, so that we definitely have a linkage and a direct concern. I frankly can't accept the fact that only some people are concerned about children or some unique type of individual is concerned about children, I think everyone is and I don't think it's the domain of any one particular group.

Mr. Speaker, I feel very strongly that this bill is a good bill. It achieves a goal that they've been striving for and strived for in the past by other ministers, other administrations and it's time has come, as simply as that.

The suggestion that this is going to discourage the volunteers and the guilds and so on, that I can't accept at all. The fact is that provisions made in the bill - as a matter of fact there's some provisions here which don't exist in the original bills of some of these institutions - the provision is made that guilds and volunteers shall be recognized, because we need and want to encourage as much voluntary participation by people who have an interest in every way possible, and this bill provides for it. We don't want these institutions and these facilities to hive off by themselves, and close the doors and work behind closed doors. We want as much participation as possible by everyone concerned; and I think we are achieving it. I have no concern at all about the efficiency, the fact that this will bring about a rationalization which is long overdue. This will end up with a major centre for not only Winnipeg but Manitoba because the Health Sciences Centre is a major treatment, referral and research centre in our province.

The Member for Rhineland spoke about abortions and I think he was out of order but since he made certain statements I would like to correct something. He implied, or he didn't imply he said boldly, that some of our costs are due to the fact that General Hospital performs

(MR. MILLER cont'd.) certain abortions. May I point out to the member that if those abortions were allowed to run to their normal logical nine month period that the cost would be much greater, because the maternity hospital would then be used, the care to the child, the infant that is, the care to the mother, the obstetrician involved. So if you talk in terms of cost - don't use cost as your argument Mr. Member for Rhineland because you are going to fall flat on your face with that argument. If you want to use other arguments use other arguments, but don't use dollars because that's a phony argument and it just doesn't add up. That's all I intend to say because really I do think it's out of order and I'm only responding because it's on the record.

I commend this Bill to the House. I want to point out to members, those who have spoken, most have spoken in favour, there are some amendments that will take place, the legal counsel will be introducing them. They are not of great import but some numbering is out, in some cases one section should have been broken into two different subsections and wasn't, that's going to be corrected. So with these few comments I trust this matter will go to committee where it will receive favourable consideration and speedy passage because we want to get on with the job.

MR. SPEAKER put the question and after a voice vote declared the motion carried. (on division).

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MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable House Leader.

MR. PAULLEY: I'm not sure whether that's proper but that's okay. Would you call Bill No. 70, Mr. Speaker, please.

MR. SPEAKER: The proposed motion of the Honourable Minister of Tourism and Recreation, and the amendment thereto. The Honourable Member for Thompson.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, the Honourable Member for Thompson gave me an undertaking, or not me, gave the House an undertaking on Friday afternoon that he would be here to proceed with this Bill, if you recall he only had five minutes left. May I suggest to you, Sir, and through the House that if any other member wishes to speak, let that honourable member speak and if the Honourable Member for Thompson does not arrive after the conclusion of all who desire to speak, then the vote be taken on the six month hoist.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Churchill.

MR. GORDON W. BEARD (Churchill): Well maybe we can filibuster for awhile and the Member for Thompson will arrive, Mr. Speaker.

I had already spoken at one time and I take advantage of the amendment to again enlighten you, Mr. Speaker, in respect to my thoughts. I would like to start by referring again to the 23 (2) in which the Act itself suggests that they classify or censor the movies in respect to the violence, sex, nudity, foul language and for any other reason, so that the children of the families will be restricted from seeing such movies. I cannot get in my mind just where the censorship stops or starts, because surely in this day and age as we move our day of adulthood down from 21 to 19, to 18 and now we view young people of 17 as being adults in almost every sense of the word except legally, but we say you can't go to the movies because you are only 17 years 10 months old, and this is a ridiculous thing. We quarrelled over it when we said somebody was 20 years and 10 months old and it will continue on for a long time.

Granted there is some reason in respect to voting I would suppose and perhaps in drinking and some of the other more responsible things, but I can't see where we have to turn a blind eye towards movies because this is supposed to be public family entertainment and all of a sudden you put restrictions on a movie and we all know it, that's the place where a person under 18 wants to go. You are advertising for those people under 18 to go; you are inviting them to go and you make darn sure that there's going to be a lot of them show up. And while I'm on that, I think that if you are going to provide these large penalties for management because they have people under the age of 18, I think you better make very sure that you have at least equal penalties for those people that are there that are also under 18, because they're the ones that are breaking the law in so many cases, not the management. They know, they realize that they are sneaking into a place.

One of the other hang-ups is again trying to walk the thin line as far as censoring or classifying advertising on the outside of the building. Now it's well to say that you can censor what is outside the building because this same 17 years and 10 months old boy or girl may be walking along the street and they may be seeing and behold an advertisement relating to any film or slide in which the advertisement is of an immoral or obscene or indecent nature, or depicts any murder or robbery or criminal assault, or the killing of any person, and you just have to be very careful with these under 18 year old people in that you can censor for that type of advertisement. The ridiculous thing is that that advertisement is saying what is going on inside; but you don't care what goes on inside - that's open, all the bounds are lifted and once you get through those golden doors the sky's the limit, you can see whatever you want. But you can't see it for free outside, so you have to pay your 10 percent amusement tax, whatever it may be, but you can't get it free. I think it's rather ridiculous that we are trying to say that we are lifting something that should be there.

My hang-up is that the Censor Board did do a job for years. In fact, it did such a good job that we never really heard about it. It was there at all times, it went along quietly doing its job. Granted maybe we didn't have the type of movies that we have today, but I think that's all the more reason why we should have the censorship board today; maybe we didn't need it 20 years ago, or 15 years ago, but somebody in their wisdom in those early years decided that it was necessary and I wonder why the change of thinking in the last few years. And I would wonder if they are again throwing the baby out with the bath water. They are saying that the board didn't do the job, so let's change. And the reason the board weren't doing the job was that the board were no good, and if the board's no good, then throw them out, elect a new board. The Minister and the Cabinet can do it. If the Cabinet can't get together on who they think should

(MR. BEARD cont'd) be in it, then it's up to the Minister I presume to do it on his own and that is why he has the position and the portfolio, and I believe it's up to Cabinet to let him. But I don't feel that there is a great ground swell from the public at large to want this censorship board done away with. I haven't had a great deal of petition made to me to make sure that the public are able to have all this type of new propaganda thrown at them that they have been screened from or hidden away from for the years past. I don't know what it is that we have been going without for so many years or what is it that we want to see today that a censorship board would keep us from seeing? I believe it's things that they believe is possibly immoral. I think perhaps we'd better take a look at ourselves and say what do we believe in today? Do we still believe in laws of man; and what are the laws of man? Because the beliefs in our western civilization were built around our belief in God and the laws of God, and I'm not here to preach to you about religion but I believe that it is right that most of our legal laws were founded on the fact that we believe in God and we believed in a standard that was set on that belief. I further believe that 90, 95 percent of the people in North America believe in some form or another of God and in that case I believe that they would want to continue on with laws that reflect that thinking. If this is the case then why are we moving away from that kind of restriction?

It rather disturbed me when the Member for Inkster made a profound statement to the House that he believed in the laws of restraint and guidelines for the economics of a country or province and he felt that the guidelines after working hours or after the economics were completed then people should be free to make their own choice; and I wondered just what he was trying to get at, whether he was trying to say that during your working hours you are doing your economics, periods of economics and government must make the laws that you are going to live by and must control you, but because we are taking those steps we are going to allow, we are going to take away those laws which control your leisure hours so that you can do what you like. And if I would read into that further I would say that that would be saying to people, you are allowed to have a moral breakdown, but on the other hand we want you to obey the laws of government in respect to the control of the economics of government and of the people and the laws under which you will work so that they'll be fair and your finances will be fair and they'll be controlled, but the morals of the country are free and you'll be able to decide those, and I think if this is the case then chaos will be the form in which that would happen. And I believe that is what has bothered me for many days since I heard that statement. I believe that we have all lived through this civilization, in particular the last couple of thousand years, I suppose, of having a direction and moving in this civilization towards one point, and that is the point of our general belief in religion and in our choice of God. I think if you take that away and allow chaos to reign again, then the moral breakdown of the country certainly will allow for not only a breakdown of the moral fibre but of the financial fibre and the government fibre, and everything else that goes with it. I'm not predicting gloom and doom because of this particular bill, but I did not like that philosophy, and I don't like the bill. I believe that the people of the older age group certainly will not be happy with it, and they are the people that certainly this government has been centering a lot of their attention around for many years, as a party, and certainly as a government, and it's not only the fiscal responsibility that they should take but also assurance that they're going to retain their moral responsibility towards those people.

I believe that there are people such as we heard in front of the Industrial Relations Committee the other day, that as far as I was concerned was convinced, had convinced me, that they really mean it when they say that they do not want to belong to a union because it was their conviction that this was wrong.

A conscience is something that grows up with a person, and while they can be right in respect to what their thoughts are in belonging to a union, and that's your conscience that guides you in that respect, but none of them chided a union; none of them said a union was wrong; but they said, "Give us our choice. Just give us our choice." And it was rather peculiar that those people represent, by name at least, the first people I suppose, a religious group that landed in United States, now United States, as a protest group in the first place, and they were there so that they could practice freedom of religion. And I think that some of these points we're veering away from as we march along in changing society and changing the different avenues of approach that we take. Sometimes we uprout the different beliefs that people have and say that everything has to change because it's a new era that we're moved into, but there's some pretty strong and good foundations built in North America and they were built under the foundations that were certainly strong, and ones that I think we should take care that we support, because they stood

(MR. BEARD cont'd) us in good faith over years of depression, through world wars, and through good times and bad times, and I think those are the foundations that are good, and I think the people that formed them did it through good faith not only to themselves but to those who would follow. If it's willed, then I think we should carefully consider it because each new era comes along with new ideas, and they're good - that's what I suppose our modern civilizations continue to do, is add and contribute towards our civilization to make it better. We can't stand still. But I don't think we should destroy the good things of the past, or the good things that we do have, just to be modern for the sake of being modern, and I'm very sorry to say that as far as I'm concerned I think that this bill itself is being modern just for the sake of being modern, and I don't think that's necessarily true. I don't think it's the end of the world if it passes.

I think that there's a lot of crap that's been got someplace else, and I suppose the children, or adult people, will get it whether they get it at the show or not, but I don't think it'll contribute at all if we allow the films to continue on without a censorship. I don't think it's a good argument that we should not have censorship because we haven't got censorship on books. I don't think that's any argument whatsoever. I don't think it's any argument that we look to Australia or Ontario or Saskatchewan or Playboy or Sweden or Denmark, or wherever it is, because one of my close personal friends is Danish and he's just returned from home and the tales he gives me of home, which is Denmark, would even curl my hair. But I don't believe in unrestricted moral - release of moral laws or the laws of God, and I therefore would be against lifting the censorship board because it hasn't been working in the past few months, because people on the censorship board did not believe in it. I believe that they should be removed and I believe people that are willing to work and work hard at censoring should be put on the board.

I'm sorry I wasn't able to carry on long enough to let the Member from Thompson come but I guess that's his problem.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to adopt the amendment to the motion? In my opinion the nays indicate -- the Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. WARNER H. JORGENSEN (Morris): The ayes and nays, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Call in the members. Order please. The motion before the House is the amendment to Bill 70 on second reading.

A STANDING VOTE was taken, the result being as follows:

YEAS: Messrs: Allard, Barkman, Beard, Craik, Einarson, Enns, Froese, Graham, Henderson, G. Johnston, F. Johnston, Jorgenson, McGill, McGregor, McKellar, Spivak and Mrs. Trueman.

NAYS: Messrs: Adam, Apser, Barrow, Burtniak, Cherniack, Desjardins, Doern, Evans, Gonick, Gottfried, Green, Hanuschak, Jenkins, Johannson, McBryde, Mackling, Malinowski, Miller, Patrick, Paulley, Pawley, Schreyer, Shafransky, Toupin, Turnbull, Uruski and Walding.

MR. CLERK: Yeas 17; Nays 27.

MR. SPEAKER: In my opinion the Nays have it; I declare the amendment lost.

Is it the pleasure of the House to adopt the motion on second reading? Agreed? On division? The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. JORGENSEN: Ayes and Nays, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Call in the members. All those in favour of the motion, second reading of Bill 70, please rise.

A STANDING VOTE was taken, the result being:

YEAS: Messrs. Adam, Asper, Barrow, Burtniak, Cherniack, Craik, Desjardins, Doern, Evans, Girard, Gonick, Gottfried, Green, Hanuschak, Jenkins, Johannson, McBryde, McGill, Mackling, Miller, Patrick, Paulley, Pawley, Schreyer, Shafransky, Spivak, Toupin, Turnbull, Uruski, Walding and Mrs. Trueman.

NAYS: Messrs. Allard, Barkman, Beard, Einarson, Enns, Froese, Graham, Henderson, G. Johnston, F. Johnston, Jorgenson, McGregor, McKellar, Malinowski.

MR. CLERK: Yeas 31, Nays 14.

MR. SPEAKER: In my opinion the ayes have it; I declare the motion carried.

The Honourable House Leader.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, will you call Bill No. 114 in the name of the Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Speaker, Bill 114 is the Convention Centre Corporation Act and I

(MR. FROESE cont'd) adjourned debate the other day not knowing at that time that it would come up for discussion that particular day, therefore I wasn't quite ready, not having perused the bill sufficiently to speak on it.

First of all let me say that in principle I do not want to deny the people of Manitoba, or the people of Winnipeg, a Convention Centre. But, Mr. Speaker, I feel that we're discriminating far too much in this House against the rural people. We have passed a number of bills giving alleviation to taxation for the people in the Greater Winnipeg area; we are giving out special grants and we built an Art Centre, built a Concert Hall, involving millions of dollars. I think the Pan Am Pool was another one; so we have spent actually millions and millions of dollars for the people in the Greater Winnipeg area, but what do we spend for the people in rural Manitoba. They are getting nothing of this. They are not getting any contribution to the halls that they built in their locality, they are not even considered, and here we are going to spend or give an outright grant to the people of Winnipeg of between \$13 and \$14 per capita for the purpose of this convention centre and while the people of rural Manitoba may make use of it, but certainly it will mean that every time that they make use of it, that they will have to spend extra dollars in order to make use of it having to come into Winnipeg, which could mean an extra 10 20 dollars every time. So I feel that we are not dealing fairly with the rural people of this province in connection with the amounts of money that we are spending for purposes of this kind.

The Convention Centre contribution will be \$7 1/2 million as reported and I want to know where is this money going to come from, is this going to come out of the \$45 million passed for general purposes under capital this year? I feel that it is important that we do know. The Member for Radisson is busily engaged talking and no doubt probably won't know anything to reply on later on but I feel that this is important that we should get this information. Because, Mr. Speaker, it's not only the \$7 1/2 million; we are borrowing that money as a province to give to them and this will mean that we will be paying probably another \$20 million in interest before that money is being repaid, so that we are actually not giving 7 1/2 million but probably 27 1/2 million. Not only that, but according to the report in the Free Press of Saturday, July 15th where there is an article reporting on this bill, actually they report it as though it was unanimous third reading by the Legislature, while this is erroneous and they probably jumped to conclusion on this.

But further on in that particular statement it goes on to say "the provincial contribution is \$7 1/2 million regardless of whether actual costs exceed the estimated \$15 million." This is the estimated cost of the Centre. "Outside the House, Public Works Minister Russell Doern, who is Minister responsible for negotiating provincial participation in the Centre said the term 'partner' is open to interpretation. The province is contributing a generous amount of the cost of the Centre, he said, but the first board will be dominated by city appointees. He said the matter of whether or not the province will share in operating losses is still subject to some manoeuvring; he expects the city to approach the province for more money." So, Mr. Speaker, we are not only when dealing with this bill considering the \$7 1/2 million but actually we are talking in terms of much more money than what is indicated on the surface.

I certainly take exception that we centre all these facilities in the Greater Winnipeg area and that the rural people are left out completely. They will be paying their share of the cost for these moneys that we are spending just like any other resident in this province and yet they will have nothing for it; and as I already mentioned, if they want to take advantage of the facility it just means extra cost to them.

I notice also from the provisions of the Act, that the only qualifications required for being a director is to be 18 or over. Certainly that is not very much in the way of qualifications.

Then I find though that there is another provision in the Act which says "that if the City of Winnipeg so wishes that at some future date the centre shall be transferred over to the City." It doesn't say "may" but it says "shall" -- if the request is made that the centre shall be transferred to the City of Winnipeg. I certainly take exception to this because the way I see it, the only time that they will ask for the transfer will be if the Centre makes money, and if the Centre makes money then they'll ask for a transfer. As long as there is going to be deficits, naturally they won't and they'll come to the government to pick up the deficits. That's what's implied by the Minister of Public Works' statement from the press, that he expects them to come for more money as time goes on. At the same time we are putting into the Bill that we shall transfer it to the City if they so desire, and the only time they desire it is if the Centre makes money.

(MR. FROESE cont'd)

So we are certainly left holding the bag under this bill and I feel that this is a substantial government investment that we are making, we are giving them \$7 1/2 million outright grant and we are not even asking for reports in the Bill. I feel that there should be a provision in the Bill that we have an annual statement given to this House and to members of this House so that we know what the finances are, whether the Corporation is making money and whether it's run properly. Otherwise, if you are only going to dish out moneys to any organization in this province, then let's get something to the rural corporations or rural organizations as well; not just always to the city corporations. That's what you are doing. You're doling out money left and right to city corporations without having to account for it, but nothing to the other areas in the province.

We are passing the legislation now regardless of what the public accounts committee will be later on. I want it in the Bill so that we will get reports and will not have to ask for them every year. I think when we make a \$7 1/2 million contribution to this particular corporation and will have to borrow the money over long periods of years to do that, that we as members of this House get proper account. -- (Interjection) -- Well the House Leader says we will. There's nothing in the bill to ascertain that.

I notice that the corporation, the Board of the corporation has full powers to take whatever action they desire, they can make their own by-laws and so on and certainly will be in complete control. Mr. Chairman, I raise my objections, I think that if we are going to provide moneys for any kind of development of this type, and we have done this over the last number of years, by millions and millions of dollars, why not give something to rural Manitoba as well?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Churchill,

MR. BEARD: I rise at this time just for a few minutes to say that at this time I disagree with my colleague from Rhineland. I have, I recall just sometime ago protested in respect to - I believe it was the support that I had given at one time for the Museum of Man and Nature to be built in the City of Winnipeg. In thinking after I said that possibly it could have been built in another area such as Portage or Brandon, but all of us have taken a stand in this House at one time or another in respect to advocating more tours and more conventions, larger ones for Manitoba, and in looking at the Convention Centre, the large complex of hotels that are required, anybody in his right mind would realize that a Complex such as this has an obvious location and that is the City of Winnipeg. Certainly nobody would recommend that it be located in Portage or Brandon or Thompson or Churchill or anywhere else. The hotels have to operate on a year round basis; the Convention Centre is there as I understand it to cater to large conventions, to hopefully attract conventions of two or three thousand people or more. Consequently you have to have the facilities and it is up to the people of Manitoba to kick in and help make sure that the facilities are here so that we, in turn, will get the obvious dollar that is left in Manitoba. I don't think that it is wise for we MLA's that are outside the City of Winnipeg to put up much of a kick in respect to this type of spending, because if we can't support the good things for Winnipeg then we can't of course expect the MLA's from Winnipeg to support us when we come to them for different types of programs for rural Manitoba.

I believe that when you look at the Complex itself and consider the hotels and the restaurants and the other accommodations of transportation, etc. that are required you will realize that in no area in Manitoba could this Convention Centre have been built. The transportation itself in respect to the air industry is tremendous and certainly it couldn't have been brought into any other city in Manitoba. We also have to realize that we are in competition with the other cities of the other provinces in all of Canada and in the mid States, so we are looking at different organizations such as service clubs that have North American get-togethers. They have conventions that meet in one city or another every year or every two years or four years and these are booked well ahead of time but these bring in thousands of people, accommodations which no other area in Manitoba could possibly look after except Winnipeg. But other cities could well accommodate them such as Vancouver or Calgary, Edmonton, and of course the cities down east and those are the ones that we want to draw from, and if we want to increase the tourist industry, if we want to increase the convention industry for the Province of Manitoba in which by the way, all of us benefit in one form or another because the money that these people spend in the Province of Manitoba filters through in one form or another to all parts of the Province of Manitoba. Many of the people stay for days, many of them bring their families which they spread out throughout the whole of the province while the convention is going on, so it does help a lot of us.

(MR. BEARD cont'd)

I would certainly back the Convention Centre; it has always captured my imagination from its early concept. I'm sure that it has given the hotel business the boost that we can see even at the present time in the thrust forward in the building and the commitments that the hotel business has made in the last two or three years, and certainly when you look down Portage and Main and consider that they are going to build another one there and the other types of additions that they are going to put on to the existing hotels in Winnipeg, I am sure that the hotel industry will become a large service vehicle for many people to work within in the City of Winnipeg, I think it will be good for all Manitobans and I would hope that all rural Manitobans will support it because it will be good for everybody.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable House Leader.

MR. PAULLEY: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I intend to call the resolution standing in the name of the Honourable First Minister. The Honourable Member for Point Douglas -- he's now entered the Assembly, Sir, I think we should proceed with this resolution.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Point Douglas.

MR. DONALD MALINOWSKI (Point Douglas): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, in his speech of June 30th the Honourable the First Minister dealt very fully with the many detailed points of the issue before us. He covered the history of this old issue of aid to private schools. He dealt with the many practical problems involved. He pointed out the unsatisfactory situation at present. In my view he presented many effective arguments and reasons why we should support the resolution before us.

Since I agree with the First Minister, I will not waste the time of the House in repeating the same arguments. I merely want to deal very briefly with some of the broad general principles. Mr. Speaker, I promise not to speak for more than five minutes or so.

This is an old issue on which considerable arguments for and against have been stated many times, it is hardly possible to add anything new; but the very fact that this issue is still before us, makes it clear that people are still divided on this question of education. Therefore, the subject should be dealt with by both sides with the utmost tolerance.

My honourable and respected friend the Member for Inkster has provided me with my main argument in favour of aid to private schools. In his very impassioned speech against film censorship he stressed one point, the question of freedom. Many times during the course of his speeches he said, in matters concerning the mind there should be absolute and complete freedom. In the case of pornographic movies it is often more a matter of dollars rather than matters of the mind but, Mr. Speaker, I believe with those who say with matters concerning the minds there should be the utmost freedom. Education surely is a matter concerning the mind, the minds of the parents and the minds of the children. I'm sure all honourable members on both sides of this issue are agreed that their parents should have the right to determine the nature of their children's education. If we believe that, then we should also agree that no restrictions or financial hindrances should be placed in the parents' way in sending their children to the school of their choice. The parents may not always make a wise choice they may not always be right but, Mr. Speaker, I repeat, in our free society it is still the parents' right to choose that which they think is best for their children.

We are living in a time when many things are questioned, none more so than the public educational system. The shortcomings of our public school system are discussed almost daily in various conferences and discussion groups. We are aware of the increase in juvenile delinquency, the increase in juvenile crimes, drug addiction among the young has been a serious problem. More young boys and girls get into serious trouble than ever before but I have no intention of putting the blame for this sad development on our public school system. I know, however, that a lot of people believe our public education system has many defects. This does not mean that private schools are without defects or that they are necessarily better than the public schools. Mr. Speaker, we must face the fact that a large number of parents want to send their children to private schools for a number of reasons. Some do so because they believe such schools provide a better education; others believe that a certain definite religious influence in school provides a better and more desirable atmosphere in shaping the character of their children.

I know other honourable members will say they are not denying parents the right to send their children to private schools. What then they object to is having such schools supported by

(MR. MALINOWSKI cont'd) public funds. I don't want to rehash all the old arguments on this aspect of the question. We know all families pay school taxes; we also know that children attending private schools are not taking up space in the public schools. In this respect they will not be an expense to the public system, so the argument is surely not logical that some of the tax money should be used in providing education for the youngster in private schools.

In their speeches against film censorship some honourable members on both sides of the House have made a strong plea that the parents and their children should be absolutely free to attend any movie they want. Mr. Speaker, I think there is a much stronger argument in favour of giving parents not only their rights to send their children to the school of their choice but the opportunity to exercise their right by removing some of the financial barriers.

Perhaps at some happy time in the future we may have an educational system everybody will be satisfied with and all children will be going to the same schools but in this year of 1972, in these troubled times, people are still divided on this issue. I therefore plead with all honourable members to accept his differences of opinion with the utmost tolerance. A free society should tolerate a great deal of flexibility in many things. In the field of education it is particularly important that there should be considerable flexibility to accommodate as far as possible the different points of view.

One of the leading points raised on this issue is the question of finance. I readily agree, Mr. Speaker, that insofar as economy of operation is concerned it would be better if all children attended public schools but is the question of dollars and cents the most important point in this discussion? I again refer to the speech of the other honourable members who said in matters pertaining to the mind there should be complete freedom. This also means we should be prepared to pay the price in dollars and cents such freedom costs. This city like all other cities is spending fantastic sums of money to accommodate private cars. We all know that using public transportation would be much cheaper by a long way but we don't try to force people to use the public transportation system in place of private cars. We have through the years readily assumed the great expense involved in accommodating people with private cars. Why then should we be so concerned about the small extra cost involved in allowing people to exercise their rights to use private schools. The argument is often used that the majority of the people favour the public school system and all should therefore bow to the wishes of the majority. Mr. Speaker, I refer once more to a statement that in the matters pertaining to the mind there should be complete freedom. Matters of the mind cannot be decided by majority vote.

In my humble conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I just want to make one real strong plea to all honourable members, please let us try to establish in this House a new record of tolerance and goodwill in discussing this issue. Amen. I mean thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Health and Social Development.

HON. RENE E. TOUPIN (Minister of Health)(Springfield): Mr. Speaker I rise at this time on the proposed resolution of the Honourable Mr. Schreyer. I do so in the certain knowledge that this is a most serious matter. It is a question that is very much in the public eye today, was yesterday, and will be for many years to come. It is an issue that I took a very clear position during the general election campaign in 1969. At that time I told my constituents how I felt about the use of public funds for the indoctrination of private beliefs. I said then that I am opposed to further extension of public aid to private schools. I was of that opinion then; I am of that opinion now.

Let me explain with you, Mr. Speaker, the intent and the substance of the proposed resolution itself. Its beginning point is to state that the purpose of Manitoba's school system is to provide education opportunity and program accessible throughout life to all on an equitable basis. If that were the entire resolution, Mr. Speaker, I doubt if anyone in this Chamber could find reasons to oppose them.

The second sentence of the proposed resolution advises us that the school system must satisfy the needs of society for an educated and productive citizenry. Again this hardly would be a thought of a controversial portion of the resolution. Even more likely to unanimous agreement in this Chamber and across the province is the resolution concept that education programs exist to serve both student and community, that they have some meaning to those who participate in the programs. That the participants acquire knowledge and skills and that the end result of our educational system are people who can be fully active in the economic, social, political and cultural life of our diverse and pluralistic society.

(MR. TOUPIN cont'd)

Now none of these, Mr. Speaker, bear any of this relationship to much that follows in the resolution. Most of the balance of the resolution concentrates on just how far public support of private institutions has been extended since 1964. Indeed it was predictable that inequities would occur. When you fail to clearly separate private indoctrination from public education, you are bound to introduce what the resolution calls certain anomalies. It is therefore not surprising that some private schools have benefitted from the public purse to a much greater degree than others. Further efforts to equalize public participation in private and separate schools can only serve to divert more public money to these institutions and simple arithmetic dictates that there will be fewer dollars available for innovations and improvements in our present public school system.

I also object, Mr. Speaker, to some of the logic implied in the resolution. It is to argue no convincing case when the resolution points out that we already in some school divisions have removed the distinction between the public and private schools. Nor is it to argue a convincing case that in other provinces such as Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario various formulae have been worked out by which the public and separate schools become less distinct. On that basis we could argue that if we were seeking changes in our form of government one could point out to the fact that Spain and Portugal and Haiti have their own distinctive forms of dictatorship. Does this mean that we should consider such a system of government? Of course it doesn't, Mr. Speaker. We do not imitate the mistakes of others in this respect. Why should we imitate them in others? It is no argument to say, let us in Manitoba repeat the errors here that others are making elsewhere. Since much of the part of school educational institutions are sponsored by groups that hold a particular religious view, I should like, Mr. Speaker, to examine a prospectus for studies in religion. The Chairman of Humanities of Clairmont California, Mr. Joseph has stated that studies about religions should not aim to propagandize a certain set of values but rather to inform the student about the existence of a variety of values and beliefs. Studies about religions should not intend to propagate but to foster understanding where faith and belief exist in others.

A Denver teacher of religious studies has been quoted as saying the classroom is not a church and the purpose of teaching the history of religion is education not indoctrination. Instruction, not conversion, academic not devotional, teaching not preaching, understanding all religions and not asking others to accept any particular one; to inform students of religious, various religious beliefs, but not to ask them to conform to any one belief.

Closer to home in our sister province of Ontario the McKay Report which studied this particular matter has summed up its position in the following statement: "We take the view that it is an essential function of the educational system to instill knowledge about religion as well as to develop ideas, attitudes and values derived from our heritage, of which religion forms so great a part in our country. The cultural advantages of the study of world religions are self-evident. The scriptures are the world's greatest literary treasures. History, literature, art, and music, cannot be understood or appreciated without adequate background or religious knowledge. Equally important are the ethical values inherited from religion." We know, Mr. Speaker, that one of the consistent threads that runs through man's history from his earliest days is some form of religious life and expression.

"People have always wondered about the meaning of life and about the mysteries of nature and they have always searched for answers to such questions from the very beginning of time. Perhaps in the past it was possible to remain isolated to pursue one's own dogmas in a community of believers.

"Perhaps that past was a simpler time, a time that many of us may look back to with some nostalgia, but we cannot turn the clock back. We all know the impact of social change in this century. We all know the effect of technology. We all know how much we have been changed by the increased speed of travel and communication. No one today can remain an island to himself, isolated from the rest of humanity and everyone has a greater need than in the past to become fully and intelligently and tolerantly aware of the traditions, responses and aspirations of other men. Believe what you will, live your faith, but do not separate yourself from your community. To understand the world, one must understand one's fellow man and its belief, it is my belief that a study of the religions of man, the variety of ethics and morality which we humans exhibit around the globe will help us to have a greater understanding and a greater tolerance. Anything less than that can only serve to separate us from one another by

(MR. TOUPIN cont'd) barriers of faith and ideology and we simply cannot afford that luxury any longer."

Mr. Speaker, I argue for a revision of the public school system not for an extended separation between private and public schools. Learning about religions, about beliefs and ideologies, about the various faith that men hold is a matter of public responsibility no less than other features of human life. We have accepted this principle in other areas. We teach health and social studies and family life and sex education in our school system now. Each of these is as close to our personal and community well-being as review of the values and beliefs cherished by different groups. I argue that we present within the public school system the information of the history and content of the various religious schools of thought. We simply cannot be a school to indoctrinate, only to educate.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take some moments out now to discuss a role of family in educating the child. The classroom and the school is not the only place where a child learns. In fact a good school system is made to little more than teach a child how to learn. In particular a school system may assist a child in learning how to learn those things which he or she will require for some future vocational training. But the school is not the only place where children learn things. The major source of one's beliefs and one's behaviour is one's home. Parents cannot abdicate that responsibility. It is families which come together to support a church; it is families which come together in voluntary association to maintain their own cultural and ethnic heritages. The state, the government, the public purse, has no place in such activity. Because the family and the church and the voluntary associations are those institutions in our society that bear the responsibility for transmitting for future generations specific beliefs and attitudes, particular values to cherish as well as a particular faith to hold, then I argue for an improved public school system rather than a more fragmented piecemeal public and private school mix.

To return, Mr. Speaker, to the question of teaching religion in public schools, let me say this. The objectives of a class in world religions must be the development of the sympathetic understanding of different viewpoints and their effect on the life and the thoughts of their adherents. This I argue will help the student to clarify his thinking on some of the fundamental questions about himself and about his relationship to his fellow-man. It will provide him with the necessary insight to understand others and to accept them as they are and not as he was taught to believe they should be.

I further argue that the role of the school in religious education is to provide the resources, the personnel and all the assistance that is required to help the student clarify his position among his fellow human beings. It is not the role of the school to tell the student what belief he should hold. Such a decision must be left to the individual assisted by his religious experiences and by the influences exerted upon him by his family, his church and his closest environment. We have precedent for my position. The study of courses in world religion in public high schools of the United States has indicated that about half of the high schools in the United States which have over one thousand students, also have courses that objectively teach about religions. The Government of Alberta's curriculum branch has arranged for the inclusion of the study of religion as high school courses giving credits leading to a high school diploma. The Province of Saskatchewan has a course entitled "Christian Ethics" which was developed by a committee appointed by the Saskatchewan school trustees and this course has been authorized in Division 4 of the Saskatchewan School District as a credit course leading to a secondary school graduation diploma. It is because I would like to see a study undertaken that would have as its mandate the making of specific recommendations with regard to such courses in the public school system that I find myself reluctantly supporting the proposed resolution of the Honourable Mr. Schreyer.

I repeat and I stress that my support for the resolution does not in any way indicate a desire on my part to see a further extension of public aid for private education. Let those who will separate themselves do so at their own pockets, but the resolution proposes that a special committee of the Legislature be appointed to consider and recommend on options for greater community and family involvement within the public school system. And I would like such a consideration to take place between sessions.

The resolution further proposes that a special committee consider accommodating those private and separate schools that may desire to integrate into the public school system. This also is something that I would like to have examined. I cannot be so narrow as to throw out the

(MR. TOUPIN cont'd) resolution merely because a special committee may come out with a series of recommendations with which I cannot agree. The members of the special committee will be my peers from this Assembly. I trust that they will do their job with integrity and objectivity. I have further trust that in the case of their recommendations being unacceptable to me, I am entirely at liberty to reject them.

Mr. Speaker. I do not like to see schools fragmented. I do not like to see students receiving piecemeal education. I oppose the development of our children into different camps separated from one another by barriers of dogma. I want a viable public school system that will allow for an objective review of religions and ideologies. I want to see every man and woman free to live their lives according to their cherished values within their families, their voluntary associations, their churches, and I want no state interference in that freedom.

In the Bible, Mr. Speaker, we are told that at one time the whole earth was one of language and one of speech and when the Lord saw this He said: "Let us go down and confuse their language that they may not understand one another's speech, and he scattered them upon the face of all earth." I learned from this, Mr. Speaker, the following lesson: It is the task of mankind to unite; it is a privilege of the Lord to separate. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Rouge,

MRS. INEZ TRUEMAN (Fort Rouge): Mr. Speaker, I move seconded by the Member from Morris, that the debate be adjourned.

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

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, because of events earlier today and the fact that the motion under debate has just been adjourned, I do think it would be appropriate to call it 12:30, to adjourn the House until

Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, that this House adjourn and stand adjourned until 2:30 this afternoon.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House adjourned until 2:30 this afternoon.