

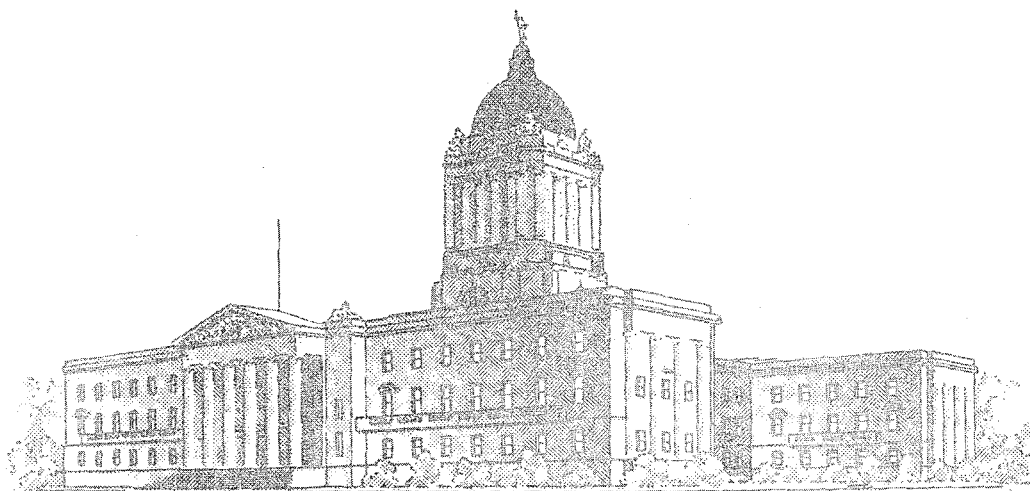


Legislative Assembly Of Manitoba

DEBATES and PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable A. W. Harrison



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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

2:30 o'clock, Monday, March 21st, 1960

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions

Reading and Receiving Petitions

Presenting Reports by Standing and Select Committees

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

MR. CLERK: Your Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments beg leave to present the following as their sixth report: Your Committee has considered Bills No. 2, an Act to amend the Animal Husbandry Act; No. 14, an Act to amend the Public Utilities Board Act; No. 19, an Act to amend the Wages Recovery Act; No. 21, an Act to amend the Apprenticeship Act; No. 49, an Act to amend the Noxious Weeds Act; No. 57, an Act to amend the Watershed Conservation Districts Act; 89, an Act respecting the Civil Service; 99, an Act to amend the Education Department Act; 100, an Act to amend the School Districts Debenture Interest Guarantee Act; 102, an Act to amend the Public Libraries Act, No. 2; 105, an Act to amend the Teachers' Retirement Allowances Act; 106, an Act to amend the St. Boniface Charter (1953) and has agreed to report the same without amendment; No. 18, an Act to amend the Vacations with Pay Act and to amend an Act to amend the Vacations with Pay Act; 103, an Act respecting the provisions of Planning Services to Municipalities and Agencies of the Government; 104, an Act to amend the Crop Insurance Test Areas Act and has agreed to report the same with certain amendments, all of which is respectfully submitted.

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources that the report of the Committee be received.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Notice of Motion, Introduction of Bills.

MR. LYON introduced Bill No. 44, an Act to amend the Regulations Act, for first reading.

MR. J. A. CHRISTIANSON (Portage la Prairie) introduced Bill No. 131, an Act to Authorize the Transfer of Land by the Rural Municipality of Fort Garry, for first reading.

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole House.

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Premier) (Wolseley): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the proposed resolutions standing in my name and the name of the Honourable Minister of Health and Public Welfare.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Would the Honourable Member for St. Matthews please take the Chair?

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution No. 1; Resolved that it is expedient to bring in a measure to amend The Manitoba Power Commission Act by providing that where an Act authorizes the commission to raise by way of loan of a specific or maximum number of dollars: (a) it authorizes the raising of the same number of dollars in United States currency; and (b) if securities for the loan are payable in a currency other than that of Canada or the United States, it authorizes the raising of an equivalent amount in that other currency.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, the members will recognize that this resolution and the one that follows is identical with the two that were proposed last Friday and the same explanation applies. As one Minister only introduces two of these resolutions at one time that's why it's split up instead of bringing them all in at the same time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution be adopted?

MEMBERS: Aye

MR. CHAIRMAN: Passed. Resolution No. 2: Resolved that it is expedient to bring in a measure to amend The Manitoba Telephone Act by providing that where an Act authorizes the

(Mr. Chairman, cont'd)...commission to raise by way of loan of a specific or maximum number of dollars, (a) it authorizes the raising of the same number of dollars in United States currency; and (b) if securities for the loan are payable in a currency other than that of Canada or the United States, it authorizes the raising of an equivalent amount in that other currency.

Passed. Resolution No. 3: Resolved that it is expedient to bring in a measure to amend The Child Welfare Act by providing among other matters, for the payment from and out of Consolidated Fund of maintenance payments previously ordered by a Juvenile Court Judge to be paid by municipalities for neglected children committed under the Act.

HON. GEORGE JOHNSON (Minister of Health and Public Welfare) (Gimli): Mr. Chairman, for the information of the Committee, the Social Allowances Act provided for the maintenance, or provides for the maintenance of all neglected children as a responsibility of the province, and last spring in making the many amendments to the Child Welfare Act, this particular amendment that has come to our attention since the first of February was not explicitly clear and this Bill will state very clearly that these monies are now to be paid — the Juvenile Court Judge is to lay the maintenance order against the Director rather than the municipality. This wasn't clearly spelt out in the amendments that we've made previously to the Child Welfare Act.

MR. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Leader of the CCF Party) (Radisson):Mr. Chairman, if any payments will be retroactive to the day of the proclamation, February 1st?

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): That is correct.

MR. T. P. HILLHOUSE, Q.C. (Selkirk): Mr. Chairman, may I just ask the Minister a question? My understanding was that in the Social Security Act you provided for payment from the date of apprehension -- now, is this changing that?

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli) No, Mr. Chairman, this merely deals with the -- in the past the Judge has made the commitment, committing a child to the care of the Children's Aid Society; in those cases that were referred on a regional basis to these societies he made the maintenance order against the municipality. These bills are now to be made directly to the Director. That was the intent, and that was written in the Social Allowances Act but the amendment was not placed in the Child Welfare Act at that time. This amendment was missed, so that we had to amend the Child Welfare Act to say the Judge shall make the commitment against the Director now, because the province is paying for all maintenance orders for neglected children. The Judge may, in certain cases, say, in declaring a child a delinquent, putting it into the care of a Children's Aid Society, he may put the commitment order against the parents and in that case where there is that difficulty. But in the case of neglected children, as generally is the case, I think we all understood that these bills were to be paid by the Director of the Child Welfare after February 1st. But it has come to our attention since the 1st of February, as I understand it, the interpretation of the Child Welfare Act by the Judge didn't make this too clear. We want to clear that up in the Child Welfare Act at this time.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Mr. Chairman, what I was interested in, was whether or no -- I think if I recall correctly, the Act provided that in respect of an apprehension, after February 1st. Now there are certain apprehensions that have been made under that Act before February 1st, and the committal order is not made until subsequently.

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): We are taking those responsibilities over from the municipalities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution be adopted? Passed. The Committee rise and report. Call in the Speaker. Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole has adopted certain resolutions and directed me to report the same and ask leave to sit again.

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

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

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable the First Minister.

MR. ROBLIN introduced Bill No. 24, and Act to amend The Manitoba Power Commission Act, for first reading.

MR. ROBLIN introduced Bill No. 25, an Act to amend The Manitoba Telephone Act, for first reading.

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli) introduced Bill No. 132, an Act to amend The Child Welfare Act, for first reading.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. R. G. SMELLIE (Birtle-Russell): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to bring to the attention of this House that on Saturday evening, there was held in this City, an international track and field competition in the Arena, and that at that track and field meet, there were nine new Canadian or Manitoba records established. This track and field meet is the second one which has been held to date in 1960, and so far this year there have been 29 records -- Canadian and Manitoba records -- established at these track meets. The Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario command of the Canadian Legion have sponsored these track meets; they have gone to no end of trouble and expense to bring them to this City, and I think the matter should be brought to the attention of the people of Manitoba that this is a very worthwhile venture and worthy of their support. The Canadian Legion have done a wonderful job in promoting the physical training and the development of the youth of this province.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to direct a question to the Honourable Minister of Labour. In view of the press reports of this morning, referring to further violence or alleged acts of violence in connection with the strike at the Brandon Packers, I would like to ask the honourable the Minister if the department has started investigations into the strike itself, or has started any negotiations which may lead to resolving the difficulties which are apparent at Brandon in connection with the strike.

HON. J. H. CARROLL (Minister of Labour) (The Pas): Mr. Speaker, we have been keeping fairly closely in touch with the situation I believe, at Brandon. During last week we met with the United Packinghouse Workers, their international representative, their provincial representatives and three members of the Brandon local to ascertain their views on the strike situation, and to try to find out what their feelings were with respect to a possible settlement. This meeting took place, I believe, it was Wednesday of last week. On Saturday I met with the general manager I believe they call him, of the Brandon Packers, Mr. Waddell, and discussed the Brandon strike with him for three-quarters of an hour on Saturday morning. I don't know that we're prepared at the present time to carry any further investigations by way of an industrial inquiry commission. However, this is still a possibility, and we are keeping very closely in touch with the situation at Brandon.

MR. ELMAN GUTTORMSON (St. George): Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct a question to the First Minister. Can he indicate at this time when I'll be able to get the correspondence between the provincial government and the federal government pertaining to his announcement of the \$85 million flood control program?

MR. ROBLIN: I've been in touch with the federal government about that a couple of times over the past few days, Mr. Speaker, and I told them that we very earnestly desire to table that information in this Legislature this week, and my understanding is that we will be able to do that -- probably -- it might even be tomorrow though I can't guarantee it.

MR. E. R. SCHREYER (Brokenhead): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to direct a question to the Minister of Agriculture. There have been rather persistent rumours of late that the Minister and the rest of the cabinet have been contemplating making some payment, federal-provincial emergency aid payment to recipients of PFAA, and I would ask the Minister if such rumours have any foundation in fact?

MR. HUTTON: We are always considering ways and means if we can improve a policy and that's the only answer I can give you at the present time.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, did the Minister intimate to any farm organization leaders that the Cabinet was in fact seriously considering making these payments to those farmers who had received PFAA as well?

MR. HUTTON: No more than I've intimated to you today.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I would like to table a reply to a question asked by the Leader of the Opposition and also at this time say that I imagine it would meet his convenience if we proceeded at once to the debate on the budget and if so, would suggest to him that we proceed and we will do the other matters when he's finished.

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable the First Minister that the House resolve itself into a committee to consider of the ways and means for raising of the supply to be granted to Her Majesty. The Honourable the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. D. L. CAMPBELL (Leader of the Opposition) (Lakeside): Mr. Speaker, through a fairly long period of acquaintance with my honourable friend the First Minister, I have come to realize that when in this House he proceeds to mount a very definite attack on somebody, that he is very badly on the defensive, and when he goes out of his way to justify the position that he is taking, it's the best evidence that we can get that the honourable gentleman is worried and uncomfortable. And when in, of all things, a budget speech, which should be a business-like document giving information to, first and foremost, the people of the province on the standing of their own accounts, and how their business is being operated, and then of importance as well, in the financial world which is pretty important to the government at the present moment -- when under those circumstances he uses throughout phrases-- and repeats phrases like "heritage of past indifference and parsimony," "facing an abundance of need", "formidable accumulation of unfilled capital needs inherited from a period of government inactivity and stringency" -- it's plain to those of us who know him, that he's trying to draw our attention away from the weakness of his own position. And Mr. Speaker, I'm sure that there are some very definite things said and unsaid, disclosed and undisclosed, in the budget speech that the honourable gentleman delivered, from which he would dearly love to direct our attention -- away from which he would like to direct our attention. Now I do not intend, Mr. Speaker, to follow down the inviting paths that he has pointed to. I may have a few brief comments on the past, here and there, but actually Mr. Speaker, it's the honourable gentleman's administration, and his program that we're supposed to be dealing with now, and it is not a justification to try and pretend that what he's doing now is the fault of somebody or some people who preceded him. And it's his program that he has presented to us, and what he has not presented to us, that I would like to take a short time to examine. I don't intend to follow the text of my honourable friend's budget speech in any detail, but there are a few highlights that I would like to mention.

The first I would deal with, is on page 6 and earlier and subsequent pages, dealing with agriculture. My honourable friend didn't have a very good story to tell about agriculture, but there again he tried to justify the position that he finds himself in. He said that the government had acted quickly to meet the need, but the question just asked by the Honourable the Member for Brokenhead points up one of the areas where the government didn't act either very quickly or very effectively. I repeat what I said earlier, Mr. Speaker, that it's a grave defect in that program, that the government has not seen fit to pay its emergency assistance, which isn't too great under any circumstances, to those who are in receipt of PFAA, because PFAA, Mr. Speaker, is the farmers' own money, so far as the Manitoba farmers are concerned; they have more than the amount of money that they have ever been able to get up to date out of that fund. It's their own money and it should not count against them in receiving this assistance. And in the question of crop insurance, I do not intend to debate that subject over again. Our views are well known. The government led the farmers of this province to believe that they were going to get crop insurance; they've not got it except in a very small form and one that may or may not be acceptable to them.

Then on the question of farm credit, I shall spend no time either, Mr. Speaker, but I think I should, once again, because the Honourable the First Minister has not seen fit to reply to the challenge that I have issued to him on an earlier occasion, to explain what he meant when he was writing editorials for one of the Winnipeg newspapers about farm credit, and for the sake of the record I want to, once again, read it to this House, Mr. Speaker. Farm credit was one of the important planks in my honourable friend's platform. He led -- I say this deliberately -- he led deliberately, the farmers of this province to believe that they were going to get farm credit on a much more generous basis than they had been receiving it before, and I read from the editorial, the second of a series, that appeared in the Winnipeg Tribune on April 16th, 1958, just a comparatively short time before the election, Mr. Speaker. I'm not reading all of the article, but this is not out of context -- if anybody wants to read the article in full they will be welcome to have it. Now here's the quote from the Honourable the First Minister: "Why is it necessary for governments to move into the general field of long

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd)... "term farm credit? Briefly, because the need is critical and is not being met. Banks of course are not allowed to extend long term credit on farm property. Mortgage companies do not do so to any substantial extent, because they are able to locate more attractive investment areas. Private people hold mortgages and agreements for sale, but this is frequently done reluctantly simply to facilitate a sale of a farm, and the Canadian Farm Loans Board is not meeting the needs of the farming industry. Primarily interested in safe loans, it extends credit where by definition it is least critically needed. Modern lending agencies extend credit on the security of the borrower's character and record to a substantial degree. The Farm Loans Board wants saleable assets." I ask the honourable the members of this House, Mr. Speaker, to compare that statement, when my honourable friend was putting his farm program, his farm credit program before the people of this province, with the statement that is now made with regard to how farm loans are being administered by the government. Mr. Speaker, there is no question that the Honourable the First Minister held out to the farmers of this province that this was going to be a system under which they were going to get loans on the basis of the borrower's character and record with a substantial degree, not just on the basis of his saleable assets. And yet we heard, not only from the Minister, but from some of his supporters since this House met that the only way to conduct a business of this kind is to run it on the basis of safe loans. Mr. Speaker, that to me is a broken promise, broken in that it -- the government is not doing what it led the people of the province to believe it would do. Not that I think its suggestions were sound. I do not. But on the other hand, that's what my honourable friend led the people of the province to believe it would do.

And I won't dwell, Mr. Speaker, on the power or telephone subjects that are discussed in the Speech from the Throne. A very favourable report, I would think, in regard to them. All that I would say is that the foundations of these utilities were well laid by the previous administration and they were supported financially when the very gentleman who now says we neglected things so badly, was reminding us that telephones might come out some day in this province if things changed. Here's the honourable gentleman who now says there is an accumulated need in this province. Has he forgotten, Mr. Speaker, that back a little time before he was the Leader of the Conservative Party in this province, that he was warning us that we were going too fast, on these expenditures. Has he forgotten that he told us that we should scrutinize very carefully the expenditures for telephones and hydro; that telephones might come out as they had done in the Province of Manitoba before, if things had got difficult. And he was telling us in those days, Mr. Speaker, this same man who now says that we didn't keep up with the economic needs of the province, he was telling us in those days that when the officials of these companies were asking for the big sums of money that he was discussing at that time, that we should ask them to come before the House and answer as to their economic justifications. I think that's the only comment that I need to make in that regard.

Similarly with regard to roads, Mr. Speaker. This statement appears on page 13 of the Budget Speech, "Had bad weather not hampered our operations, we would have surpassed by a much greater margin the total construction of the two earlier years. Greatly improved standards of construction have been adopted without a more than proportionate increase in current costs." Mr. Speaker, there again is an attempt to justify a program that has not lived up to the promises. In fact it's so far from lived up to the promises that, once again, I can say with assurance, having talked this matter over quite fully with my honourable friend the Minister of Highways, when his estimates were before the committee, that my earlier remarks were justified that the road program was a bungle, and that the taxpayer of Manitoba did not get value for the money spent because too big a program was entered into in too many areas; they couldn't possibly finish it up in the construction season, and they left it in a shape that's going to be very very costly to put back in shape for the continuing construction. And in this area too, Mr. Speaker, maybe we should remind the Honourable the First Minister that just a year -- that just a year before he became Leader of his Party that he was urging our government of that day to take a million dollars off of the road program and now he tries to argue that a few years later -- when he had been urging that we should not spend as much money as we were doing on the roads -- he tries to argue later that the road program was not kept up to what he thought it should have been. The fact is he thought it should have been less,

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd) at least on the one occasion on which he's on record. And he is on record, Mr. Speaker; I can quote the honourable gentleman's speech in that regard. Mr. Speaker, our road program was a good one. I don't have to defend - it defends itself. And the best defence, the best proof I guess that we've got was the action of our honourable friends that immediately after they went into office they declared the major part of that system to be ready for much heavier weight limits -- much greater weight limits than had previously been allotted to them. A complete justification of our program and a complete denial of the position that they had taken before the public of Manitoba. Mr. Speaker, I can't refrain from reading one paragraph on page 14. "Conservation and Development of Human Resources. Upon taking office we were faced by the almost overwhelming array of things that needed to be done and had not been done." Some more of my honourable friend's diversionary tactics. "The lack of a program for economic development was matched by the shortcomings in social policy. Many of the essential needs of our people had been overlooked and often with regrettable though predictable results. All progress must be geared to the human needs it serves. Highways, power and resource development are designed to meet the economic needs of the people. Programs in education, health and welfare meet the immediate social and human requirements."

Now here's another attempt to justify the gloomy financial picture that the Honourable the First Minister is compelled to put before this province. A diversionary tactic to try and keep us from examining too closely the financial record of his government. Mr. Speaker, what really faced my honourable friends when they took office -- what really faced them with difficulties were the extravagant promises that they had made. And justifiably, they started in to try and implement them with the result that you know what they've done with regard to education and health and some other of the departments as well. That's what got them into the position that they're in, Mr. Speaker. Not that we had left them with accumulated needs but because they had promised things that they thought were popular, before the people of this province, and though they haven't been able to deliver in anything like full measure yet they have certainly managed to get themselves into financial difficulties. And this, Mr. Speaker, from the very same gentleman who in 1952 and 1953 was warning his predecessor government to go slow.

And I must refer only briefly to Federal-Provincial relations. The First Minister tells us a very bold story when he stands here in the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, that honourable members will remember the brief that he gave us containing his remarks at the Federal-Provincial Conference. It wasn't the same kind of a forthright statement that we had here the other day. He stands up to the Federal Government very, very well when he's speaking from this arena. When he was down there with them, it was a pretty mild kind of a statement. Now I'm not blaming my honourable friend; that's perhaps the best way to argue Manitoba's case down there. I don't think he needs to belabour them so greatly, but if he won't do it there to their faces, let's not have him telling us behind their backs how badly he finds them wanting. Yes, it's true, as he says in this sentence, "Our claim for increased revenues from this source received short shrift at the hands of the Minister of Finance." It's true, Mr. Speaker, that the Federal Government didn't give my honourable friend very much. The Federal Government has found it necessary to go back on its promises, too, because it isn't able to point to very much that it has done for the starved provinces that it was talking-- that its Ministers were talking about before the Federal election -- the starved provinces and the forgotten municipalities. It hasn't been able to do very much for them but at least -- at least you've got to say this for the Federal Government, that they're willing to admit that they have found things different when they got into office from what it was looking at it from the position of Opposition. They're finding out that they've got to be responsible in their jobs. And my honourable friend while he was just repeating down there the same things that we had told the Federal Government before and we didn't get all we wanted either -- my honourable friend doesn't need to blame only the Finance Minister. The government as a whole there is faced with a difficult position and they are admitting it and trying to stand up to the financial situation that they meet, quite different to what the government here is trying to do up to date.

And on page 25 in the Financial Revue we find this sentence, "We have consistently maintained that inadequate capital investment in recent years has handicapped the growth of

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd)....the province." Yes, recently that's what the honourable gentleman and his friends have maintained, but they also maintained just a few years earlier that we were spending too much. My honourable friend has maintained so many different things at different times that he can prove almost anything from what he has maintained at one time or another. Recently, he's been maintaining this, that's true, but the fact is that just a few years back he was maintaining something completely different. Those were in the days when he was seeking the leadership of the Conservative Party and those were the days when there were still some Conservatives around. But now that my honourable friend has achieved that distinction and in order to achieve his present position he departed very very greatly from the tenets of the Conservative Party and he decided that the thing to do was out-promise my honourable friends in this Party, and those are the difficulties that face him, not the program that had been in effect by the previous government. On page 27 my honourable friend says that, "Net interest and amortization of discount costs for the next fiscal year will only take about 2% of the revenue compared with a figure of about 24% twenty years ago." Who was it that cut the credit down from the 24%? Mr. Speaker, it was the previous administration that effected the cut from 24% down to less than the 2% that he's talking about, and my honourable friend is certainly in the process of reversing this trend now, with results that will be seen in the financial statement.

Then on page 32 we have the statement, again my honourable friend trying to divert the attention of the public from his own administration's conduct of the affairs to try and blame it on his predecessors." Unfortunately Manitoba failed to take reasonable advantage of these conditions when they existed." That was the availability of money. Does my honourable friend really think -- does he really think that you stockpile money in times like that or that you perform work of all sorts in anticipation of something that's going to come along later, and how does a person know even at that time, that the interest rates are going to be higher later on? How does my honourable friend know now what they're going to be in the next little while? Are they going to be higher or are they going to be lower? If they're going to be higher, I presume that my honourable friend is going to stockpile some money now at these interest rates so that if they still go higher that he'll have that money ready to perform these works. Or if they're going to go lower perhaps he'll decide that he's going to postpone some of these works, until they go lower. My honourable friend doesn't know which way they're going to go. In spite of the fact that they're high now, he still doesn't know which way they're going to go. We didn't pretend that we knew at that time, but we do know that at that very time that he was warning us to slow down. Mr. Speaker, we didn't take his advice; we didn't take his advice back in those days because in the five years between the very time that the honourable gentleman was warning us to be careful, until we left office, we took the authority from this House to borrow the following amounts: in 1954, \$41 million; '55, \$20 million plus; '56, \$30 million plus; '57, \$59 million; '58, \$42 million odd; for an average, Mr. Speaker, through those five years, immediately preceding him taking over the affairs of this province, and the ones immediately following the time when he was warning us to slow up, an average of \$ 38 1/2 million plus every year, in order to keep up with the economic progress and to add to it of this province. And we took that, in addition to current expenditures that rose from the \$54 million that my honourable friend was warning us was very high in 1953 -- rose from \$54 million current to more than \$80 million in our last year. Yet the honourable gentleman, after a record like that, tries to tell us that his difficulties of today are the ones that he inherited from us. He inherited them from his own and his colleagues' exaggerated optimism at the time that they were in opposition, Mr. Speaker, and they're finding it very difficult to implement them now that they're in office. And on this borrowing policy, my honourable friend glosses over quite quickly the difficulties of different preferred tax positions. He suggests that the Dominion Government take some active remedial action, either by the creation of preferred tax position for municipal securities or the re-activation of the Municipal Improvement Assistance Act, or some other method. Now this question of preferred tax position -- and I must admit that we mentioned that at one time, too, to Ottawa, but we put it behind the Municipal Improvement Assistance Act, we put it behind them and behind two or three other suggested measures, because we were very doubtful of it. My honourable friend should be doubtful of it too, because I think it's only as a last resort that you should advocate a program

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd)....of that kind, because what it does in effect, it bonuses the coupon clipper at the expense of the federal treasury, and that's what that kind of thing does in general. It shifts the burden from the investor to the wage tax earner and the general taxpayer. And I'd suggest that my honourable friend might think of some better method than that, although if things with the municipalities get difficult enough, or if they get difficult enough for this province, as they well might under the present trend, some drastic measures may have to be taken.

Then I should comment briefly on the statement on page 35 about the new method that the government has adopted for borrowing its money, and he says that they have now decided to appoint a group of dealers who have shown continuing activity in Manitoba securities as a management committee for the marketing of public obligations of the Province of Manitoba without having the public tender that we have used consistently in the past. Now I'm prepared to admit, Mr. Speaker, that there were a couple of occasions on which we didn't use the public tender system either -- once at least, that I know of in the United States, and once at least that I know of in Canada -- but we used it in general and we used it against the advice of these same people who have given my honourable friend the advice on this occasion. We examined it very, very carefully as I have no doubt the present government did, and I'm sure that my honourable friends, in abandoning the tried and true tender system in favour of placing this government at the mercy of the concerted investment industry, is taking a great calculated risk. Time and time again, we were told by the representatives of the investment industry, that we couldn't possibly get money at such and such a figure by tendering, that it was better to have a management arrangement. Time and time again, we considered it very, very carefully, decided that because of the good financial position that Manitoba was in, that we should continue to employ the open tender method, which we did, and without a single exception, Mr. Speaker, we got a better deal on the open market than the investment industry had told us we could get by the other method. My honourable friend says that the final decision of course, is up to the province, but in the absence of competition, Mr. Speaker, how are they going to be able to test this advice? And I'd like to ask, Mr. Speaker, ask my honourable friend to tell us -- does this committee, does this syndicate guarantee to take the money, to supply the money at a certain cost? Do they guarantee that it will not go below a certain amount? We got that under the tender system. I very greatly doubt that they do under this system.

My honourable friend says, on page 36, that we believe that this system is best under present circumstances and the view is supported by the outstanding success of our first issue under it. On March 3rd, a public issue of \$15 million in Manitoba securities was announced. Despite what had been a very slow market, the issue was an immediate success. Yes, Mr. Speaker, the issue was an immediate success because the Province of Manitoba bonds on the market have ranked very high for a great number of years, because of good financial management here, and it was an immediate success because of the unusually high rate that this government paid for it under this arrangement. Of course it was a success. I asked the Honourable the First Minister to tell me a couple of weeks ago, what was the interest cost to the province. He told me it would have to be figured out; it would take a few days. I don't know whether that is the answer that he has supplied to me today, because I didn't have time to see what it was, but I'll be interested in knowing what the cost to the province was of that loan. I saw by the papers what the yield to the investor was -- and by the way, I notice that my honourable friend uses that in a couple of cases -- the yield to the investor, but the cost to the province will be more than that I am sure, and my guess is that the cost to the province on this loan was something in the neighborhood of 6.4%, or something of that order. And Mr. Speaker, that's a mighty high interest rate for the Province of Manitoba. That's why it would be a success. But I want to ask, when it comes to committee time, what's the charge for the services of this commission, and do they guarantee payment of the whole issue at a set price? I'm quite sure they don't, as they did in our system.

Then, Mr. Speaker, there's a remarkable paragraph on page 37. It starts out with the statement, "The Leader of the Opposition has been critical of this operation" -- that's referring to the borrowing in the United States -- "The Leader of the Opposition has been critical of this operation, although it apparently was quite in order for the government of which he was a member to take similar steps in 1951." That's more of a political speech, Mr. Speaker,

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd).....than it is a budget speech, but I'm quite willing to discuss the comparative issues. He says that "although apparently it was quite in order for the government of which he was a member to take similar steps in 1951, the last occasion on which Manitoba had borrowed in the United States."

Mr. Speaker, I want to ask, were they similar? Was it similar conditions in 1951 and this occasion? I want to put on the record some facts regarding them and the Honourable the First Minister, if he doesn't agree with these can check them later on. I asked you if they were similar. Our United States loan, back in June and September, there were three of them totalling \$20 million for 1951 — and note this, ours were payable in United States funds, so are the present ones. Both were \$20 million issues. The Honourable the First Minister, in the statement that he issued about his loan in the United States makes quite a point of the fact that they are callable on or after November 15th, 1974 -- that is 15 years, callable after 15 years, and he says that this was a very favourable arrangement because they could take advantage of fluctuations in the market which were to the advantage of this province.

Well Mr. Speaker, ours were callable on 30 days' notice at the option of the province, and if 15 years was an advantage, surely the 30-day clause is an advantage. The interest rate on my honourable friend's borrowing was 5 1/4%, the interest rate on ours was 3 1/2%. When my honourable friend borrowed his money there, he got approximately a million dollars less for it when he brought it back into Canada. When we borrowed there, we got approximately a million dollars more for it when we brought it back into Canada. There wasn't much difference in the rate that they sold for in the United States but we got a million extra bringing it back here. My honourable friend got a million less in round figures. His is a 25-year maturity, interest 5 1/4%; the government announcement on this one gave the yield to the investor, it didn't give the cost to the province. I'm suggesting that the cost to the province was something in the neighbourhood of 5.8. Now the honourable gentleman says that I've been critical. All I was critical about was that during the time of the by-elections I was pointing to the difference between the arrangement that my honourable friends were able to make in the United States re this borrowing and what we had been able to make back in 1951. I wasn't extremely critical, but I want to read you the opinion of somebody that was critical -- really critical, at the time that we borrowed and I have the remarks of the honourable gentleman himself in a speech that he made in this House, March of 1952. What does my honourable friend say about borrowing in the United States? This was when he was in opposition, of course, and this was when we had done the borrowing:

"Now Sir", and this is quoting from the honourable gentleman's speech of that date, "Now Sir, I want to leave the general picture for a minute or two and talk to you about capital financing. And the first aspect of that matter that I would like to consider is borrowing in the United States. Last year we borrowed money payable in United States funds as to principal and interest for the first time in many years. That, Sir, represents a reversal of policy because we had spent years getting out of the United States' debt and I think it is appropriate that we should consider whether this change is a good one or whether it is a bad one. Now we heard the other night and it is true, that this policy offers to the government some immediate savings, a saving of \$1,200,000, a substantial sum. But that immediate saving carries with it a long term risk and the risk is simply this, what will the price of the Canadian dollar be when we have to pay off? Now, Mr. Speaker, let us be clear that the value of the Canadian dollar whether set by governments or whether in the open market is related to the International Trade and International Investment. One of the features of the economy of our nation has been that we have bought consistently, except for a few minor exceptions, we have bought more from the United States than we sell to that country. In 1950, our trade deficit with the United States was \$316 million; in '51, it is estimated to be over \$700 million. Now in the face of this by itself, would lead one to expect a weak Canadian dollar selling much below the price of an American dollar. This has not been the case. The Canadian dollar has been gratifyingly strong. There's a reason. What is the reason?" And the honourable gentleman goes on to tell about the investment in Canada.

I'm perfectly willing to read all the rest of this but in the interests of brevity I'll skip that part which is a half a page, and get down to where my honourable friend comes back to

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd) the question, " Now the question is, will this delicate state of balance prevail when we have to pay off our American debt? Now, of course, nobody knows. It is an unknown fact, but Winston Churchill made one of his profound remarks, I think, when he said that the past is the only guide we have for the future. So it might pay for a minute to consider what the past can show with respect to American and Canadian dollar prices."

And then there's three quarters of a page where my honourable friend goes into the past and I'm quite willing to read it also but he finished with this statement, " I conclude, Sir, that in spite of the redemption options which are valuable and which are being placed in our contract on these United States loans, I conclude, Sir, that we are faced here with a principle, a principle that to a certain extent, Sir, is a gamble. The defence of the government is that it is a good gamble. Maybe that is so. There should be no gamble at all. The government, of course, is gambling that exchange rates against the Canadian dollar will not worsen but in government borrowings there should be no element of gambling. When it borrows, a government should know exactly how much it will have to pay back; it should no more place its trust in exchange rates than in the stock market. For these reasons, Sir, we in this portion of the House think that this policy is an unwise one." That was the opinion of my honourable friend, and I ask anybody to compare the merits of the two loans one with the other and then I ask anybody to compare as well, the economic situation that my honourable friend went into at considerable length as well, and then I say to them, is it any wonder that my honourable friend took the time that he did to try and justify this loan? So it's not I, Mr. Speaker, who has been the main critic of this kind of an operation; it's my honourable friend. I never said anything about it that was as detrimental as that. The honourable gentleman later on, on that page, suggests that this loan yielded to the investor in the United States, 5 3/8% and at a cost to the province of 5.41%. Mr. Speaker, to me those two rates are too close together. I suggest that there's a mistake in one of them and ask the Honourable the Minister when he replies, to clear up the -- what appears to me to be a discrepancy there.

Then, Mr. Speaker, on page 40, we come to the question of expenditure, and one of the things that my honourable friend hurries over very quickly and without much attention given to it, is the changing situation with regard to debt. He mentions that after listing the principal increases, Education - more than 6 1/2 million; Health and Public Welfare - more than 2 1/2 million; Public Debt - \$2,683,000, following on the increased investment in capital assets, and the higher rates of interest prevailing, of this total, \$1,120,215 represents the higher cost of interest and \$1,563 odd is directly attributable to Sinking Fund and Debt Redemption, etcetera. Now, this is where some of my honourable friend's chickens come home to roost, to his very great embarrassment, because you remember in the estimates the honourable gentleman presented to us, back in his first appearance before this House as Provincial Treasurer, he was very proud of the fact here and very proud of it in the country, that the interest cost, the direct interest cost to the government, was down to less than \$8,000 -- \$7,827. And, Mr. Speaker, nobody knows better than you -- and I'm sure you didn't approve of it, but nobody knows better than you -- that that result was achieved by tricky bookkeeping, nothing else. It was just a change in the bookkeeping arrangement that made it look that way, but it seemed to be a good thing for public consumption, to show it in that way at that time. We protested about it then and we protested about it frequently, but it's one of those difficult matters to get before the public. I don't think my honourable friend got much public criticism about it. But how does he like to justify the increase in that item now? Mr. Speaker, it's 144 times as much this year as it was in those estimates -- 144 times, according to my figures. I'm always afraid to convert times into percentage, but if my percentage is right, it's 13,400 odd percent increase from what it was before. So if my honourable friend wanted to fix the books for public consumption a year ago, I'd like to hear him fix them with regard to this particular statement.

And speaking of tricky bookkeeping once again, and this one too has been discussed on many occasions before, once again, the surplus that is in prospect for my honourable friend is a fictitious surplus, just as his former surplus was. It's true that he has taken legislative authority to do it this way and when he has legislative authority to do it this way, there's nothing can be done about it. And Mr. Speaker, it will not pay off in the long run; it won't pay off to the government and it won't pay off so far as the interests of the Province of Manitoba

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd)...are concerned. The so-called surplus of the present year is achieved by carrying into revenue the previous year's surplus of 3 million 6, and by additional taxes which he promised not to impose. And for next year, actually there's a current deficit of approximately \$2 million if the bookkeeping were kept on sound business-like lines.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I purposely do not argue these matters at great length because we've been over them time and time before but I'm simply reiterating them because I want to hear my honourable friend's explanation of them. And then I go to the very interesting chart on one of the pages in the Appendix, the one on 1960-61 - Estimated Expenditure, where the expenditure pie is cut up into eight pieces and the big piece of all, as we could have told my honourable friend a year and a half ago, the big piece of all, goes to Education. Of course, the second big one goes to my honourable friend, the Minister of Health and Public Welfare. He's not quite keeping up with his colleague, the Minister of Education. As a matter of fact, he's down by .1%. The only two out of the eight that are up, Mr. Speaker, as you will have noticed, are Education, up 3.5% and Public Debt, up 2.4%. All the rest are down. And that goes to show the kind of a program that my honourable friends have embarked upon so far as Education, Health and Welfare are concerned. I predict that Education especially and to a considerable extent, the other one as well, will continue to gain at the expense of the other departments. They've already shoved Agriculture down .3%; they've already reduced Mines and Natural Resources down .2%; Highways are down 1.6%; other Public Works down .8%; all other departments combined, down 3.5%. Only Education and Public Debt are up.

I wonder, Mr. Chairman -- Mr. Speaker, if the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer and his colleagues, have projected the Education and the Health and Public Welfare estimates a few years ahead. In the present year, the one that we're just finishing now, the Education greatly over-ran the estimates. I predict that it will do so again.

Mr. Speaker, on the last page are some very interesting figures. I would like to suggest to the Provincial Treasurer that when he gives the coupon rate as he does in that one column, some of them -- a good many of them -- showing at 2%, that he should also furnish the members of the House with the cost of that money to the Province of Manitoba. Because 2% doesn't look very realistic and I'm sure that it's not an actual cost to the province. We should have the information as to the discount at which these particular securities were sold. Well, the Honourable the First Minister, after a long long time, furnished me with some figures regarding the borrowings and according to the figures that he furnished me, Mr. Speaker, the debentures sold in the period July 1st, 1958 to January 31st, 1960, totalled \$93,385,000. And I asked for the actual amount of money received by the province because I wanted to get some information as to these discounts and the amount received by the province was \$88,400,500. In other words, the province received \$4,984,500 less than the debentures that were sold. Now, that's quite a discount, Mr. Speaker, and I would like to have some further figures with regard to them. I can see, in Public Accounts, approximately \$1 million of the discounts listed. I assume that approximately a million dollars was the discount on the United States borrowing. I would like to know where the discount of approximately \$3 million arose -- the balance of that amount? I would like to know, Mr. Speaker, when we get to the Committee stage or when the Honourable the First Minister closes the debate, I would like to know from whom these loans were made, and I would like, at that time, if the Minister would give us as well, the details of the \$15 million recently borrowed and the cost to the province. And I would appreciate it too, if the House could have the information as to what commission is paid to the Investment Committee under the new financial arrangements.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the honourable members will be pleased to hear, I think, that I have only one more major matter to deal with. And they will not be astonished, I'm sure, to hear that I want to devote a few remarks to the question of the debt of the province. I have here, Mr. Speaker, a copy of a publication to which reference has been made in this House before. It's the Saskatchewan News of Tuesday, March 8th, and it carries a quite readable account of some interesting facts regarding what Provincial Treasurer Fines said in introducing his budget in the Province of Saskatchewan -- good by comparison with Manitoba's. And here's the first quote -- well, the headings are good too, Mr. Speaker -- "Red Ink Erased -- Saskatchewan Dead Weight Debt Dwindles Fast. Burdensome debts, the woe of governments as well as individuals are a steadily dwindling problem for the Treasury Department of the

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd)...Government of Saskatchewan. Since 1945, the province's net dead weight debt has been reduced from somewhat in excess of \$150 million to less than \$20 million, reports Provincial Treasurer C. M. Fines." Mr. Speaker, I interpolate at this point that when this government took over from its predecessor, Manitoba's dead weight debt was non-existent. The figures that are shown in one of the charts in this budget bear that out, the two markings on the pole there, being at approximately the same height. It's true we still had some dead weight debt, but it was fully covered by reserves of one kind and another. We were ahead of Saskatchewan in that regard. But I continue to read from what Mr. Fines said: "He described dead weight debt as that which is not self-supporting and for which the servicing cost is a direct charge on the taxpayers of the province. It relates most commonly to expenditures for public buildings, roads, government aid and services and similar items. Most of Saskatchewan's debt in this category was incurred 30, 40 or even 50 years ago. Within a few years Saskatchewan will be free of this old debt load." Then a little further over, "Unprecedented revenues during recent years and a determined effort to rid the province of a stifling debt load have been responsible for the large cut-back in dead weight debt. Safeguards have been instituted to assure that Saskatchewan's funded debt may not again soar to unmanageable proportions, states Provincial Treasurer Fines. He observes that all debts, whether government or private must be paid eventually - each postponement adds to the amount ultimately paid." And a little later on, "Credit financing for government capital work projects has been virtually eliminated over the past decade and a half. All the new highways and public buildings constructed throughout the province in recent years were paid for as they were built." And the concluding paragraph on this page: "Saskatchewan's debt management program is unique among Canadian provinces, Mr. Fines comments. Along with the province's expanding economy it has helped raise Saskatchewan to the status of a favoured investment region, recognized throughout North America."

Mr. Speaker, I'm sure it will make interesting reading to those who will peruse that page, or the Saskatchewan Budget, or other reports regarding it, and then turn to Page 26 of the Budget presented by the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer of this province. Turn to Page 26 and see that in the short period in which my honourable friends have been in office, that they have already raised, although it doesn't show there completely, but on the additional figures that the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer has supplied to me, added to what show on Page 26, we're in a position to report that they have already raised the net debt of the province from \$29 million odd to more than \$94 million. The net debt, Mr. Speaker -- more than three times what it was when this government took over office, and as far as the gross debt is concerned it has gone from \$217 million plus -- practically \$218 million -- \$218 million when our government left office until, adding the figures that are given in the information that my honourable friend has supplied to me, plus the information of the \$15 million borrowings that are outlined in the budget speech, means that our gross debt as at April 1st will be \$333,655,702, just around third of a billion dollars, Mr. Speaker. And then, if we add to that, the capital borrowings for which provision has been made in the capital supply that has already passed this House and taking only the part that is intended to be spent this year on the Power Development, we will find that as of March 31st '61, we face the dismal prospect of a gross debt of more than \$420 million. And isn't it interesting, Mr. Speaker, to reflect upon the fact that here is a so-called Socialist government in the Province of Saskatchewan, delights to present a statement such as this, to tell us that they're getting out of debt, and that they don't intend to ever go into debt again. The socialists, and yet we have a so-called Conservative government in this province presenting a statement and trying hard-- no wonder the Honourable the First Minister was uncomfortable; no wonder he's still uncomfortable; no wonder he tried the diversionary tactics of trying to get us to think about what the other fellows did -- because he had to try and justify the fact that in the few short months that they have been here, that they have increased the net debt by something like 220% and that with the capital supply that we have already voted here, that we face the prospect of a gross debt of more than \$420 million by next March 31st. And this is a Conservative government and that's a Socialist government. Well, Mr. Chairman, it's quite an interesting prospect! But perhaps Mr. Fines, eminent gentleman though he is, perhaps Mr. Fines because of the fact that he is a Socialist, self-confessed, although he has a record like that, perhaps

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd) . . . he wouldn't be taken as a good authority on debts by honourable friends and so I want to quote from a better one. I want to quote from the Honourable the present First Minister, when he was in opposition and he used to lecture the people on that side of the House on the subject of debt and I'm now quoting from the same speech that I quoted from a little while ago with regard to borrowing in the United States, and this is a direct quote -- I'm afraid I'll simply have to have some water before I tackle this one. This isn't Mr. Fines speaking; this is Mr. Roblin speaking back in 1952. In fact it was the time he was telling us to go slow, be careful, don't go so fast. " But, Mr. Speaker, there is something more important than exchange rates, because --" this follows directly after the quotation that I read about borrowing in the United States -- " But, Mr. Speaker, there is something more important than exchange rates when you come to talk about the provincial debt. There is another consideration which we should not overlook and surely that is the size of the provincial debt. We were told the other night, that last year it was \$135 million; this year it will be \$158 million and next year it will be \$175 million, which will be the peak that we have ever aspired to in this particular connection. And we hear a lot of definitions; we hear about gross debt; we hear about self-sustaining debt; we hear about gross dead-weight debt and net gross dead-weight debt. Let us be careful lest we deceive ourselves with words. What is this phrase, self-sustaining debt? Well, let's take an example here. The highways right now when they are covered by capital borrowings are considered to be dead-weight debts but, Mr. Speaker, if you had a highway commission as they have in some parts of the world, with the right to levy the gasoline tax and that sort of thing, in other words to sell the highways they could come to this government and borrow funds. We would lend them the funds and they could sell the highways to the public and pay us back the interest on our money. And we would call that self-sustaining debt. That is precisely the procedure that takes place when you authorize the telephone system to have a monopoly on phones in this province or the power commission to have a monopoly on power in this province. You could call anything self-sustaining debt, provided you balance and define your terms nicely. We know what happened in hard times. Whether you call them self-sustaining or dead-weight or whatever you call it, the people do not use the roads, the people who don't use them take out their telephones as we have seen them do. They economize on electric light. Some of these self-sustaining debts may require a prop or two before they are through. There's a funny thing about debt, Mr. Speaker; no matter what you call it, you still have to pay it back. And I say that when -- that we should regard this steady increase in the gross total of the debt of this province with some concern." (Interjection) You can't believe who said it! Nobody could believe who said it! In view of what was presented to us the other day, and with statements like that on the record when the honourable gentleman was aspiring to the leadership of the Conservative Party, that's the advice that he gave to the government sitting over there. Can you believe that that's the same man who now says that the accumulation of need was because the government of that day wasn't willing to live up to their responsibilities. Thank goodness we didn't take his advice. Thank goodness we went on. We went on and we had the courage to go on and do the things that he recommended, that we didn't do in order to keep up with the economy of this province. And there's what my honourable friend says about debt and page 26 says what he's done about debt. And there is the dismal story. Mr. Speaker, the net debt as of now, is more than three times what it was when this government took office. The gross debt as of April 1st of this year -- a third of a billion dollars; the gross debt already authorized by this House for expenditure in the coming year that will raise it to more than \$421 million. And this from the gentleman who warned us about debt a few years back.

Mr. Speaker, I've mentioned some of the promises that are unfulfilled. This government led the agricultural community of this province astray. They pretended that they were going to do things that they have not done. I won't say that they had no intention of doing. I think that they believed that some of those things, if not all of them, were possible. They have found that they can't do them. They led the school boards and municipalities of this province astray by pretending that the ambitious school program that they took part in, was one that would not cost the local taxpayer any more money. They have been wrong. And the growth of the Department of Education will go on, I predict, Mr. Speaker, it will go on and they will continue to underestimate because of the way these things keep growing. And my honourable

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.)... friends face the prospect now that even with unfulfilled promises, in major areas of governmental responsibility where they've promised to make a great contribution; even with those we still have this financial situation and what do we face in the future if those expenditures are projected just a few years ahead?

Mr. Speaker, this government does not deserve on its record the confidence of this House in my opinion. And I therefore move, seconded by the Honourable the Member for Carillon that the motion be amended by deleting all the words after the word "that" in the first line thereof and substituting the following, "this House regrets that the government while failing to keep many of its most important promises including that of no tax increase has through extravagance and imprudence raised the provincial net debt by more than 200%."

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. D. ORLIKOW(St. John's): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Seven Oaks that the debate be adjourned.

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

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, are you going to vote for it?

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the intention of the Leader of the House to proceed from hereon or go back to the first of the Orders?

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that we return to the third reading of Bill No. 62 for which the Honourable Member for Ste. Rose has the adjournment and then carry on through the Order paper from then on in the usual way.

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of Bill No. 62.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Speaker, I thought the Honourable Member for Ste. Rose was given the adjournment.

MR. SPEAKER: No,.....recordfor third reading.

MR. CAMPBELL: Oh, I see.

MR. ROBLIN: It's up to me then, Mr. Chairman, to move third reading, is it not?

Mr. Roblin presented Bill No. 62, an Act to establish the Corporation of Metropolitan Winnipeg and to provide for the exercise by the Corporation of certain powers in authority for third reading.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Speaker, I have some very brief remarks to make on this bill. I must confess that I didn't get the time to get them ready because I was otherwise engaged. Even if I had the time to get them ready, I would think that the House would prefer to not listen to me at this stage. I would be prepared to go on this evening and so I would move that the debate be adjourned.

MR. ROBLIN: I have no objections--oh, I'm speaking to the point of order, Sir.

There's no objection to that.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed motion - the Honourable Member for Ste. Rose. The Honourable Minister of Agriculture.

MR. G. HUTTON(Minister of Agriculture)(Rockwood-Iberville): Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to accept the Order for the Return subject to the usual reservations.

MR. SPEAKER: I didn't hear just what you said.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Speaker, I am ready to--prepared to accept the Order for the Return subject to the usual reservations--the Order for the Return that was asked.

MR. G. MOLGAT (Ste. Rose): Mr. Speaker, before the question is put I wonder if I could ask a question? I noticed that the Minister of Agriculture has taken this particular order. I would hope that he would also check on any correspondence from the Department of Public Works on the same matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

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

HON. GEORGE JOHNSON presented Bill No. 76, an Act to amend the Hospitals Act for second reading.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): Mr. Speaker, the principle in this bill is in three—the first part is an administrative detail which bears no real policy change. There are two points or three points other than administrative changes. One is, if a patient no longer requires care in a hospital and the commissioner terminates services, it clarifies that the commissioner has cut off services. This was the intent of the original legislation but there has been considerable confusion between the municipalities and the commissioner in this regard and this clarifies the intent of the legislation. Also at the present time the accounts of transients, tourists and so on are payable—that are now payable by the province in the first three months that these people are in this province is now changed and the province's responsibility for the care of these transients or visitors is extended to three months' time. The reason for this is that by the present arrangement we are losing federal sharing on bills that are not paid to the hospitals by these people who come into the province from outside and leave again. As we know, we have reciprocity with the other plans across Canada and usually cover one another for the first three months out of the province but people from the United States and other areas who may incur debts in these hospitals, if they're listed as bad debts by the hospitals to the plan, we get federal sharing and other provinces apparently are doing this and the Commissioner would like this amended. And thirdly, under the present act of the Hospitals Act provision is made for \$75 payment of a funeral expense for indigents who may die in a hospital when they are a provincial responsibility and this amendment will allow us to bring this amount into line with the amounts as spelled out in the Social Allowances Act regulations. These are really the three principles involved in this particular bill.

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

MR. ROBLIN presented Bill No. 22, an Act to amend the Loans Act, for Second Reading, and referred to Committee of the Whole.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, these are the ones we have already dealt with pretty extensively in committee. I'm just suggesting however, that they be referred to Committee of the Whole, as they're finance bills rather than to Law Amendments.

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

MR. ROBLIN presented Bill No. 23, an Act to amend the Manitoba Hydro-Electric Development Act, for second reading.

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

MR. HUTTON presented Bill No. 69, an Act to amend the Agricultural Credit Act, for second reading.

Mr. Speaker put the question.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Speaker, there are a number of amendments involved in this. I think to almost 100% the extent the amendments are being asked for, they are to clarify the present act, and I can deal with them very briefly I think. The overall objective of the Agricultural Credit Corporation and the making of loans is set forth more explicitly, and in doing this there were further amendments required to Section 2. It clarifies the definition of an economic farm unit; it re-defines those people who may qualify for a loan in this respect. I think it is less restrictive than it has been. It permits the directors of the agency to determine whether a farmer or applicant will be a full-time farmer when he has qualified for a loan; it clarifies the reference to the land in respect of which a loan is made; it removes the necessity — I shouldn't say that to be completely accurate — in one section of the Act as it stands, it makes the taking of a chattel mortgage upon cattle, for the purchase of cattle and so forth, it makes it mandatory, and in another section it gives the manager of the Credit Corporation the right to make exceptions. Now this is consolidated into one section and simplified. It deals with the question of applicants applying for a loan jointly to be registered as joint owners in the land in respect to which a loan is made. It further deals with the question of age—clarifies this part of the Act. At the present time it has been left entirely to the discretion of the Board unless they were going to hold by the letter of the law and make the loans to farmers on the basis of the time that the loan is made, rather than at the time the application is made and in both the case of the young farmer and the older farmer, the age that is effective is effective upon the date on which the loan is made except in the case of a person who

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd.):...has not received any payment on their loan within one year from the time that the application was filed with the corporation. It deals with the question of fire insurance and insurance for other hazards. It permits the manager of the Credit Corporation to exercise discretion and judgment with regard to setting the amount of insurance that will be mandatory in respect of a given applicant; in respect of a given mortgage; it permits the manager to exclude certain buildings from insurance and it permits him to exclude certain buildings or any buildings from insurance which in his wisdom he feels is not to the benefit of the corporation or to the farmer involved. I think that covers pretty well all of the amendments.

Oh yes, Mr. Speaker, another couple of items. It deals with residency and with the experience - and with those clauses dealing with farm experience and qualifications.

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

MR. LYON presented Bill No. 116, an Act to amend the Liquor Control Act, for second reading.

Mr. Speaker put the question.

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, this bill doesn't contain too many controversial subject matters. I think about the only one which contains any great change in principle that I would like to say a word about is the section wherein the question of the drinking of liquor by Indians in Manitoba is dealt with. Members of the House will recall, Mr. Speaker, that the plan under the initial Liquor Act as it was passed in 1956 was on a trial basis. Indians would be allowed certain privileges with respect to drinking on licensed premises. The second extension of those privileges expires, I think in July of this year and it is therefore necessary to bring forward legislation to carry that forward. Members of the House will see that we have proposed to abandon the experimental portion of it entirely and in addition we are wiping out the other prohibitions against the consumption of liquor by Indians as recommended by the Legasse report on Indian and Metis affairs and I may say as concurred in in this particular instance by the Manitoba Temperance Alliance. There are other amendments of a more or less routine nature which we can discuss in committee.

MR. M. N. HRYHORCZUK, Q.C. (Ethelbert Plains): Mr. Speaker, I believe that in widening out the privileges or the rights of the Indians that it was necessary to obtain some authority from Ottawa, was it not? Or was that only referred to drinking on reserves?

MR. MORRIS A. GRAY (Inkster): Mr. Speaker, is there anything in the Bill to reduce the revenue to the province of the Liquor Commission?

MR. LYON: Anything which which?

MR. GRAY: Is there anything in this Bill which would reduce the revenue to the government from the Liquor Commission?

MR. LYON: I hope not.

MR. GRAY: You hope not?

MR. J. M. HAWRYLUK (Burrows): Mr. Speaker, a couple of questions here. In the first part I'm not quite clear. It says here that the amendment makes it clear that the commission can construct buildings toward needs. Or buy buildings? Now I hope that the Liquor Commission will not make the same mistake in buying a building which happened just recently in where we bought a beautiful building without adequate parking facilities. I think it was one of the biggest mistakes the Liquor Commission made. One of the finest and most beautiful stores we have in Winnipeg and yet the parking facilities are atrocious. I just wonder if the government in future will consider the aspect of facilities for anyone wishing to buy their liquor at least they don't have to walk 2 or 3 or 5 blocks in order to purchase their liquor.

Second, item on 8 and 9 here. I'm rather vague here--it says that anyone can now order his liquor in the restaurant on credit. What was the reason for that being introduced, Sir, on credit here? And to be delivered to his room and everything else? I just wondered if, that's 8 and 9 -- is that -- please explain it Sir.

MR. LYON: With respect to the first question by the Honourable Member from Ethelbert Plains, Mr. Speaker, what we are doing, as he will see when he reads the sections closely, is to wipe out the voting provisions in this Act which heretofore had been present. But that is being done not because we don't want to have votes but because since the sections were placed in our Provincial Liquor Act, Ottawa in the Indian Act has placed pretty well comparable provisions. And now the vote will be taken pursuant to the regulation set down in the

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.)...Indian Act Canada so the provision for a vote still applies. What the honourable member mentions, Mr. Speaker, is quite right. There has to be an Order-in-Council from the province, a proclamation by Ottawa after the vote is taken. This is in the nature, though, of permissive legislation. Once the pre-conditions are satisfied here then they move into the Federal field; once they satisfy those conditions then it's still a matter of discretion with the Federal Department of Indian Affairs as to whether or not they feel that the bands are in a position to have this right. But as I say, our amendments are predicated almost entirely upon the report of the Legasse Commission.

Now with respect to the purchase of buildings and so on, the amendment here is merely one for clarification. I think it's always been deemed that this power was in the Act but to make something more certain than it was this was put in. The Ellice and Donald store there was an Order for Return filed on that store I think which answers satisfactorily the question raised by the Honourable Member from Burrows. Sections eight and nine re credit privileges, all this does—at the present time under the existing legislation you can buy liquor on credit in a hotel if you are a bona fide guest, but you can buy it only in a licensed dining room or a licensed restaurant. If you went into the cocktail room you couldn't buy it there. And the only purpose of this amendment is to provide that a bona fide guest at a hotel can buy liquor on his travel credit card in all of the licensed premises with the exception of the beer parlour, in the hotel at which he is a guest.

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

.....continued on next page.

MR. CARROLL presented Bill No. 118, an Act to amend the Securities Act for second reading.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Speaker, this amendment merely implements one of the recommendations of the Norton Mineral Transaction Inquiry Commission and provides that a person who buys or who deals in mineral rights, must be licensed under the Securities Act, to deal in oil and gas leases and things of that kind. He must apply for a licence and be bonded in the way that security brokers are.

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

MR. HUTTON presented Bill No. 112, an Act to amend the Predator Control Act for second reading.

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of Bill No. 89 and the motion and amendment thereto by the Honourable the Member for Selkirk. I might say that I took this motion under advisement and I haven't finalized my thinking on the matter yet. It appears to be a more complicated resolution than I anticipated and I will bring a ruling in tomorrow, if we reach it on the Order Paper, or on Wednesday.

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, I wasn't present when this was moved and I don't know that anything I could say would be of too much assistance to you, Sir, in your deliberations on the point but I would only like to make the point for your consideration that the amendment as I read it and am speaking now technically only and not as to the merits or demerits of it but the amendment as I read it is clearly in order--clearly in order from all of the precedents that I have seen in Beauséne. I can't imagine on what ground it could be considered to be out of order as a matter of fact, Sir. And I merely want to add my opinion to those of others who may have spoken and given you the benefit of their thoughts on the question.

MR. SPEAKER: Do we have a debate on it now? Is it your wish that we participate a debate on ?

MR. LYON: Merely speaking to the point, Sir, that you raised when you said that you had not arrived at an answer on the problem.

MR. FRED GROVES (St. Vital): Mr. Speaker, just one small contribution to this matter. I don't pretend to be an expert on the rules, but I would like to disagree with the Honourable the Attorney-General if I'm in order. I'm sorry that I haven't got my copy of Beauséne with me but when this motion was made I looked thoroughly through our own rule book and could find nothing that would indicate whether the motion was in order or not, but it says quite clearly in Beauséne, the copy that I got from the library, that a motion on second reading of a bill cannot be amended by adding further words to the motion but it can be--at that time you can only move a motion that it gets the six-month's hoist or that it not be read a second time.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Mr. Speaker, speaking to the point raised by the Honourable the Attorney-General I would refer you to Beauséne, fourth edition, on page 277, paragraph 382, which reads as follows: "It is also competent to a member who desires to place on record any special reasons for not agreeing to the second reading of a Bill, to move as an amendment to the question, a resolution declaratory of some principle adverse to or differing from the principles, policy, or provisions of the bill--or expressing opinions as to any circumstances connected with its introduction or prosecution; or otherwise opposed to its progress; or seeking further information in relation to the Bill by Committees, Commissioners, the production of papers or other evidence or the opinion of Judges". Now all my amendment does is ask that this bill be referred to the University of Manitoba, for the purpose of having the University of Manitoba fix the educational and other requirements of people who wish to practise directly with the public.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, I haven't studied this insofar as Beauséne is concerned and I appreciate the fact that you're looking further into this matter, and I think that is the purpose of the discussion at the present time. I think you should take in to your consideration the part of the amendment which reads, "The University of Manitoba be requested to establish standards of training in technical and academic qualifications", etcetera. Now if I recall correctly within the Bill, there are certain standards to be established by an act of the Legislature. The point that I am raising at this time for your consideration is this: Is it competent for us

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd.) . . on the second reading of the bill to refer the request directly on the postponement of the second reading to the University of Manitoba when it is dealing with legislation which is actually before the House and has within the legislation certain references to standards of qualifications, etcetera. I just raise that, Mr. Speaker, for your consideration, seeing as you are not in the position at the present time to definitely rule on the admissibility of the amendment and that you are going to take it under further consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: I might say that I have studied the sections of Beauchesne that have been quoted in the debate. There is also another further quotation which is a bit doubtful as far as I am concerned and that is the quotation that prevents a resolution from coming before the House that makes or establishes principles that can be handled in the Committee of the Whole House by amendments of the Bill. Now I haven't made my mind up on any of these points and tomorrow or the next day I will bring in the motion.

Proposed resolution of the Honourable the First Minister.

HON. GURNEY EVANS (Minister of Industry & Commerce)(Fort Rouge): Mr. Speaker, this is the resolution dealing with the education matter and in the absence of the First Minister I would request this item stand.

MR. SPEAKER: I might say to the Honourable the Minister of Industry and Commerce that there is one that is covered up by my fly sheet here that I may move at the present time.

MR. MOLGAT: I ask that this matter stand, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand.

MR. MOLGAT: He unfortunately couldn't come this afternoon. He was tied up with other matters but will be here tonight.

MR. SPEAKER: Now what was your proposition?

MR. EVANS: We are now at the resolution in the name of the Honourable the First Minister. I would ask the indulgence of the House to allow this item to stand in the absence of the First Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Stand. Adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Osborne. The Honourable Member for St. Boniface, Bill No. 98.

MR. L. DESJARDINS (St. Boniface): Mr. Speaker, Sunday sports would pave the way to hell or so we would be led to believe after listening to those who oppose the principle of this Bill. The Honourable Member from St. Matthews, undoubtedly one of the most respected members of this House is against Sunday sports. I am sure that he believes every word that he has told us, but it seems that he has but little faith in humanity and I doubt that he really understands children and teenagers. Mr. Speaker, when a man such as he, a man so capable and a man who truly represents the group of people who is most interested in defeating this Bill has to allot three-quarters of his speech to accusing and dealing with one individual, or attacking sports and those who are interested in sports, well, Sir, I think that we must draw the conclusion that those who are against Sunday sports have a very weak case. Mr. Perrin was expressing his personal views. We might agree with some; we might refute others; but surely, Sir, this is not the Jack Perrin Bill, the Winnipeg Warrior Bill but rather an Act to provide for certain exceptions to the Lord's Day Act. I agree with the Reverend Member from St. Matthews. I feel that it is hypocrisy to talk about non-profit organizations and I am sure that no one would object if the word "non-profit" was deleted from the Bill. I certainly do not agree with him, however, when he attacks sports and the people connected with it. I know sports very well. I have played many sports; I have coached and managed several teams; and I have never made any money from sports; quite to the contrary, I've spent time and money. This lighter, given to me by the players of one of the football teams I coach, is one of the few things I did receive. But I do not regret one second of it, Mr. Speaker, and I would do it all over again. I think that sports, more than anything else, will help us combat juvenile delinquency and excessive use of alcohol. A boy who is physically exhausted after a hard game is less liable to get in trouble. He hasn't the time and his energy has been spent.

Now the Bill proper--the facts. Yes, Sunday is and should remain a day different from other days. Sunday, the day commemorating our Lord's resurrection has been traditionally set aside in our society for the developing and strengthening of man's spiritual life. Sunday should be a day of prayer, a day of rest and relaxation. It is generally regarded as a day for the family. Mr. Speaker, does that mean that the children should be kept in church all day? Does that mean that we should spend the day in bed? No, our Lord does not demand or expect

(Mr. Desjardins, cont'd.) .. this from us or our children. What should be recommended then for such a day? What is right? What is wrong? Now, Sir, this is the question before us in this Bill, but so far no one in this House has tried to clarify this point. May I suggest, Sir, that we do this now before making up our minds in the way that we will vote. What is meant by a day of rest? Would one stay in bed all day? Not necessarily, Sir. Rest could be defined as doing something different, something that we like, something that will relax us and take our mind away from our usual occupation; rest from our usual daily work. One might rest by sleeping, lounging around the house, reading a book or fishing, by going for a walk or a drive, by skating, swimming or skiing; others might prefer golf, tennis, bowling or curling. And the third group would like team sports such as hockey, football, baseball, basketball, etcetera. Most of these pastimes are classified as sports and these people enjoy participating sports. To them, they are restful and relaxing.

This takes us to one of the major complaints--spectator sports. Some people might work hard physically all week. They might prefer to relax while watching others play. Some might be too old; some might be too young; others, because of poor health, might be unable to participate actively in sports. The parents find it relaxing to watch their children play. Now, Sir, aren't these people entitled to rest and relaxation? Shouldn't this form of rest be provided for them if this is what they prefer, if this is the only thing they can do? Or are they second class citizens? Don't they count in the eyes of Christ, or don't they count in the eyes of society? Is there anything immoral about this form of rest, relaxation and amusement? Does it necessarily follow that the people who find the previously mentioned activities relaxing do not recognize the sovereignty of moral principles? No, Sir, this is pure nonsense. At the present, a man can get up early in the morning and spend all day on the golf course, at the curling rink or the bowling alley. Ground attendants, ice scrapers, pin boys, concession attendants are ready to serve the public. It is OK to have public skating, to have participating sports, to pass the plate around; but here again attendants are needed. Mr. Chairman, isn't it a bit of hypocrisy? Aren't we discriminating?

Now the important part of this Bill. If someone is needed to provide for and assist others to rest, to relax, then I say, let them. I say that this should be permissible. If they are professional, if they make a livelihood or earn a few extra dollars, this is secondary. Contrary to what we would be led to believe, it is not the most important part of this Bill. Someone must provide for sports and I consider them indispensable. They can't all do it for the love of sports. They also must make a living; they also must be able to afford to pay for their recreation and amusement for themselves and their families. Do we say that doctors stand to profit by answering sick calls on Sunday? This clergyman should not preach on Sunday because he gets paid? The restaurants should be closed on Sundays because they are making profit? The Transit Commission, taxi companies, park attendants, police, fireman, all these people should not work on Sunday because they stand to make some money? No, Mr. Speaker, this is not the correct approach. We know that it is important that the clergymen should work on Sunday. They are working for God and their fellowmen, and until God in His wisdom decides that sickness also will take a holiday on Sunday, the doctors must answer the calls. These services and many others, including sports, are needed.

It is not reasonable to say that because the people engaged in providing essential services for their fellowmen, because these people are permitted and even encouraged to work on Sundays, that all other businesses should be allowed to operate. Under ordinary circumstances, we would not be discriminating against them, against the shops, the department stores, grocery stores, etcetera, by insisting that they stay closed. And if, at any time, through circumstances such as wars, floods or any other act of God, it is to the interests of all that certain businesses, certain people should be active on Sunday, well then it will be only proper to permit it also. No, Mr. Speaker, it doesn't necessarily follow that we should have wide-open Sundays. I, for one, do not want to see this day abused. I believe that there should be certain restrictions. Such activities that would encourage gambling and purely mundane pleasures such as horseracing, bingo games and dancing, should not be allowed. It would be advisable to tighten the liquor laws on this day. I believe in restricting the hours in which sporting events could be held in order that people can be encouraged and assisted to attend church services. I would also support local option.

(Mr. Desjardins, cont'd.) . . . I debated with the thought of offering a compromise, that is to say, restrict the privileges extended in this Bill to amateur organizations. This Bill would have a better chance of going through but, Sir, I don't feel that it would answer the needs of society. I am against restricting these privileges to non-profit organizations; but on the other hand I think we should extend a helping hand to the minor amateur sports. I would be in favour of adding another clause which would read something like this: "Games or contests will be permitted on Sundays from 5:30 to 10:30 PM when the participants are less than 19 years of age and receive no compensation in any way, directly or indirectly, for participating in such games or contests". Sir, I have had extensive experience in the organizing of minor sports. No one makes money on this. The cost is high to provide the necessary ice time and equipment that the kids need to play hockey. That is why money is essential.

I might say here that it is unfair to accuse professional sports of being interested in money only. I spent some ten years as president and general manager of the St. Boniface Canadiens Hockey Club and each year it cost the parent, Montreal Canadiens, at least \$10,000; other clubs have helped also. The Winnipeg Warriors sponsor two junior clubs; they are not making money. Ah, you will say, but they are getting players for their professional teams. Yes, this is true. The kids have a chance of becoming professional athletes. Is this wrong? Since when should we be ashamed of providing jobs, jobs in which a boy will be well paid while doing something he loves, or performing a service to society while receiving an education by his travels? Montreal, for example, has spent more than \$100,000 to help the kids play hockey in Manitoba. What have they received in return? One boy, Abby McDonald, plays for the big team and he is well paid for doing so. What I have said about Montreal is true about all professional sports. Mr. Jack Perrin is not as bad as we might be led to believe. It is a fact that he is presently paying for the education of a few players. I, representing Montreal, have done the same thing. I have also travelled with my teams and on Sundays. I have encouraged the boys to attend church. I have accompanied them, and this is certainly not true only in my case.

I have talked mostly of hockey but the same applies to all other team sports. One learns a lot about the game of life on a football field; team play, co-operation; leadership, discipline. These qualities are vital to any team. These qualities every boy and girl should have, to face the difficult path of life. Am I to believe that the years I've spent in assisting our youth were wasted years? No, Sir. I say to the Honourable Member for St. Matthews, I too am a Christian, a believer. I have four daughters whom I love and I do not want them to stray away from God and the principles of Christianity. Sir, our family is but an ordinary average family. We attend church every Sunday and sometimes even during the week. The girls then study for a while and help their mother straighten up the house, but I feel that we are doing nothing wrong if we take a few hours to relax, going for a drive, tobogganing, or if we all go and watch a good hockey game or a good football game. Yes, Sir, Sunday should be a day of prayer. This doesn't mean that one should be on his knees all day. Praying is addressing one's self to God, yes, but it is also offering our daily actions to God. It would be asking too much, especially from children, to expect them to stay in church all day; but rather it would be advisable to make Sunday a day of prayer and relaxation, a day of church services and good wholesome sports.

MR. G. W. JOHNSON (Assiniboia): Mr. Speaker, this is another one of those Bills where we are called upon to legislate or to so cast our opinion as to what other people should do with their leisure hours. I, like the previous speaker, have had quite some experience in the past, dealing primarily with hockey in all its phases from the bantam boy of eight and nine up until junior age, and I want to say in support of this Bill that during my years of participation in that sport, to my sorrow of course, there were financial losses. And I feel today that anyone connected with amateur sports do it certainly from their heart and in no way for financial gain, because there just simply isn't any. And I can tell you from experience that icing any of these teams, equipping a boy and putting him on the ice surface to play, takes an awful lot of money. While I can remember, as president of the St. James Canadiens, and I'm very proud of that, that we even had to organize our wives to take home the boys' sweaters and socks to darn them and fix them up so we could ice our boys on a given night.

Now you might ask, as anyone would ask, well why did you want to spend the hours, and I'm speaking of many hours on Sunday, and I felt, myself, that when I was giving of my time

(Mr. Desjardins, cont'd.) . . . during the evenings, sometimes on Saturdays, Sunday mornings when the boys would be there to practice because there's just no other time, that I certainly in no way was committing a sin; because I do know that the mothers and fathers of all these boys were very anxious to see those kids just go as far as they could in the sport that they had chosen. Now what about the men who give of their time, and all of it free, such as the president and the executive who are called upon many, many times to dig down in their pockets and provide the wherewithall to pay the bills. Now I do know this, that when I would go from my home on Sunday morning down to the old Amphitheatre rink over here to take of our hour's practice with these boys, and every one of these kids just as keen as could be to do the best job they could with all of them, no doubt having an eye on the big leagues, and what about the young fellows that had to look after the equipment? The coaches who very seldom got paid? I might say right today that one of the best coaches we had is at present, I think, personnel and circulation manager of the Free Press, Mr. Cameron.

We talked about what we should do when we take upon ourselves the obligation of saying whether we should so rule that any one of our brothers or sisters are denied the right of going to see a game on Sunday from 1:30 to 5:30. The Bill's on the local option. Each area, each municipality can vote for themselves whichever way they like, and as far as I'm concerned, I want them to have that obligation; not me to tell them what to do. Now I want to say a word or two about the two honourable members from St. Matthews and Wellington. I greatly respect their opinion on this. They're entitled to it; and if they so feel that we should deny or say to our brothers that you can't do this or you can't do that during the Sabbath, well I'm not going to criticize them. I don't agree with them; I cannot bring myself to agree with those people who have that opinion.

I want to say a word or two about the men connected with sport. I do not know Mr. Perin; I do not know so many connected with it now, but a few years ago I did; and while perhaps in sport, like any other walk of life, there are one or two perhaps that do not measure up to what I may think is the standards of sport, but you'll find that in all walks of life. But I do want to say this, and to make it very clear, that the men who I know in the days of my hockey experience were all men of very high calibre and I believe they were God-fearing, good-living men. I also know that, generally speaking, men who are connected with sport, when called upon at any time to assist in any way possible some other line of sport or some other activity that needs help, they're just about the first to jump in there and offer their assistance. You might mention Schmockey Night, although it doesn't take place on a Sunday.

Now the Honourable Member for St. Boniface mentioned many things that I had intended to, so I will not repeat them. But I will take you back a few years to the time of the great agitation on Sunday trains to the beaches, when only those who were fortunate enough to have an automobile could take their wife and kiddies and pack a lunch and wend their way down to the beach and sit there and enjoy themselves, and perhaps have a dip. The neighbour who was not able to have that could, of course, go to city park, but that's the only thing he could do, or sit in his back yard. So I'm really wondering. I'm really wondering if the family that at that time went to the beach, were they to be condemned for that? And yet mind you, they, like me or anyone else on a Sunday, when they would go out for a drive, I expect to be able to buy gasoline, and I know the fellow that is selling it to me is not in business for fun. I expect to get all the privileges on that day, on Sunday, that I would expect any other day of the week that I'm on the highways, and everyone of those people that I'm dealing with are not in business for fun. True enough, they're rendering a service to the public, but I wonder from the Christian side of life if we, by dictating against our fellow man, if we do a real Christian act. I don't think that a family today who go to the beach or playgolf, all these things cost money, and we should not confuse amateur sport with professional sport. What about the men who play on professional teams of any sport? They play on Sunday, and I don't think those players that play on Sunday, not here or elsewhere, are any worse for it. I recall maybe just one man, and I think that everyone would say he played hockey on Sunday, and that was Syl Apps, a pretty fine man, but there's many like him--many, many men like him.

Reverting back to the Sunday trains, at that time we were told that again this was going to be the thin edge of the wedge, that if we ever allowed Sunday trains to operate to the beach it wouldn't be long until every sporting institution was open for Sunday activity. Well it didn't

(Mr. Johnson (Assinibola), cont'd.) .. happen, and I don't think it will happen this time. The reason why I don't is because there's not that many people going to it. These sports--after all is said and done, what percentage of people of the total do attend sports? It's quite small; and I cannot conceive theatres opening or stores opening, and they'll not open unless there's a demand for it, and I don't think that demand will be sufficient to justify the expense of opening on Sunday. But I do feel this, that when it comes on a Sunday in the summertime and I leave my home to attend the church of my calling, and I miss very few Sundays, that I see my next door neighbour perhaps cutting his lawn or some young fellow that has just put a down-payment on a house and building his garage, I wonder if perhaps he may be even better than I am. Certainly I'll not take the responsibility of saying he is or he is not committing a sin by so doing. I would like to see this Bill passed, so we give the municipalities the right, the people in the municipalities the right to say whether they should be able to attend any game of sport on Sunday. It's their freedom, and I think in religion we say is one of our freedoms. It isn't one that we've got to condemn or retard. Let's give these people the opportunity of saying whether they would like to have sport in their community on Sunday or not, and it is from that angle and from the angle that I have mentioned--as I said before the Honourable Member for St. Boniface mentioned many things that I quite agree with--but I am hoping that this House sees fit to support this Bill.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Mr. Speaker, I respect the religious beliefs and convictions of all members of this House, but notwithstanding that respect, I cannot accept the proposition that the Lord's Day Act makes religious, people who are irreligious; nor makes churchgoers out of people who are not churchgoers. Religion to me is a matter of conscience. It's one of these abstractions in respect to which we cannot legislate. The Lord's Day Act, as originally passed, may have served a useful purpose in being part labour legislation and part religious legislation; but since then very few provinces in Canada, in fact all provinces in Canada including the Federal Parliament, have their labour codes, in which provision is made to protect the workman on a Sabbath; so therefore what is left of the Lord's Day Act is purely religious and insofar as it is religious legislation, I submit, Mr. Speaker, that it has no place in the Statute Books of Canada. Now we pride ourselves in Canada in having religious freedom. In a sense we have religious freedom. We don't place any restrictions or any prohibitions on how you shall worship or where you should worship, but as long as the Lord's Day Act defines the Sabbath and confines such definition to a day which is only observed as Sabbath by a majority and not by a minority of people in our communities, I say that legislation is discriminatory. The Jew does not observe the same Sabbath as we do, nor does the Seventh Day Adventist. The Catholic people in our midst, they do not consider it to be sinful, after they have paid their respects to God, to indulge in sport. But we are, by a Dominion statute, imposing on a minority of our people a day to be observed as holy, which is not accepted by them as such within their conscience.

Now we have recently in this House enacted Fair Accommodation legislation. A few sessions ago we enacted a Fair Employment Practices Act. Now both these Acts were to do away with the discrimination against people on account of colour, race, religion or creed. Now we are, we still have discriminatory legislation on our statute books insofar as the Lord's Day Act is concerned, insofar as that Act discriminates against minorities in our midst. That is the only reason why I would support this legislation for second reading. I don't care whether we have Sunday sport or whether we don't have Sunday sport; I couldn't support the Bill in its present form, because I think it goes too far, but I do believe that that Bill could be changed in committee to meet the wishes of the majority of the people in this House. But as I say, as far as I'm concerned personally, Sunday sport has no interest for me whatsoever but at the same time, it does discriminate against people who do not observe the same day as Sabbath as we do and for that reason I am going to support the second reading of this Bill.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words with respect to Bill 98. I think, Sir, that those who heard me speak, if anyone was listening, at the session in regard to the influences that sometimes our young people are subjected to, would take it for granted that I would oppose the Bill on Sunday sport. I believe that the government has a moral responsibility, to give moral support to the Christian church in our country, and I believe that it fails miserably, whenever it fails to do so. At the same time, I recognize also that the government can do the church some harm, if it does so in such a way as to crystalize resistance

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd.) . . . to that church's great work. Now we know that down through the history of mankind and the history of the Christian church that men have from time to time changed their attitudes, and I think we can thank our Heavenly Father that they have. Because there was a time when in the name of God, they thought nothing to skewer a man, or behead him, and because I don't have the ability to express my thought that I wish to get across, I am going to quote from Lord Byron, the Prisoner of Shalot to show that--I think in a way clearer than I can ever express--that sometimes and quite often man can be chained by tradition, and that we cannot be too dogmatic in religious matters as respects what is good for our fellow men. I just want to quote the last stanza: "It might be months or years or days, I kept no count, I took no note, I had no hope my eyes to raise and clear them of their dreary mote. At last men came to set me free, I asked not why and recked not where, It was at length the same to me, fettered or fetterless to be. I learned to love despair and thus when they appeared at last, and all my bonds aside were cast, these heavy walls to me had grown a hermitage, and all my own, and half I felt as they were come to tear me from a second home, with spiders I had friendship made and watched them in their solemn trade; had seen the mice by moonlight play, and why should I feel less than they? We were all the mates of one place and I the monarch of each race, had power to kill yet strange to tell, in quiet we had learned to dwell, my very chains and I grew friends, so much a long communion tends to make us what we are. even I regained my freedom with a sigh."

I'm not saying, Mr. Speaker, that if the opportunity presented itself for me to vote on Sunday sports in my own community that I would support them. But I think the principle involved is broad enough, and possibly unsure enough that I think there is a danger in denying my fellow-men from coming to a decision of their own in this regard. And a long time ago, John Milton was writing in respect of the freedom of the Press and he had this to say, which I think is pertinent to what is involved here because I don't believe that, in a sense, the most important thing in this Bill is the fact that you and I are being asked to decide on Sunday sport, we are being asked to decide in effect whether the people of Manitoba, the adult citizens, shall have the right to make the decision in this regard in their community. And I think that this quotation comes to grips with the situation: "I can see therefore, that when God did enlarge the universal diet of man's body, saving ever the rules of temperance, he then also as before left arbitrary the dieting and repasting of our minds, as wherein every mature man might have to exercise his own leading capacity, how great a virtue is temperance, how much of moment through the whole life of man, yet God commits the managing so great a trust, without particular law or prescription, only to the demeanour of every grown man". And farther down, he says: "There were but little work left for preaching, if law and compulsion should grow so fast upon those things which heretofore were governed only by exhortation". And I think, as some other speakers have mentioned this afternoon, that the great strength of the church is its power to teach --with the help of God, and that no government can hope to replace that power. And so I am prepared, Mr. Speaker, to support this Bill with one proviso. In the Bill it calls for a simple majority to establish Sunday sports in a community. And I believe that we have precedent in the past when every fundamental principle of the community is involved, that in order to safeguard a minority group gaining a victory for a day, through the heat and excitement of a campaign, that we have asked for a 60% majority or 51% of the eligible voters to be in favour of a by-law before it becomes law. And I think because of that fact that we have been used to relatively quiet Sundays here in Canada, and particularly here in Manitoba, that we would safeguard our community in making sure that the people of a community are satisfied to make this change, a change in tradition, a change that has been accepted as a matter of principle in this country for a long time. Mr. Speaker, I don't think anyone here would debate the fact that once commercial sports are established that they will never disappear, and I think that as I said, that there is plenty of precedent and that it is only right when we are making a change that is as important to the majority of the people in the province as this is, that we make sure that a majority are in favour of it. And so I would be prepared to support the Bill, if an amendment is made to the clause regarding the majority required in order to become law in a municipality.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, I have only a few words to add to what has already been said before today and as a matter of fact, much, if not all, of what was said by the Honourable Member for Selkirk and a good deal of what was said by the Minister of Agriculture and by the Member from St. Boniface, I would concur in entirely and had intended to expound at some length upon in my earlier remarks. But I find now that I can merely make reference to some of these points and to underline some of them which I think have perhaps escaped the attention of the House before.

I must say that the calibre of the speeches on this topic today have been excellent; I think they have been fine on all sides of the House because this is not the type of subject that must be looked at from the standpoint of emotion alone. And I admit that anyone can stand before the House, or before a public group and exhort people about the goodness of Sunday and the badness of doing anything on Sunday quite easily, and I admit that in a situation such as placed before this Legislature at this time, anyone of us could stand up and say, I'm for Sunday and against Sin and probably if we had enough power--command of the English language and power of exhortation, we could bring a good number of people with us. But we are not dealing with Sunday and with Sin in those terms in this particular Bill. I think it behooves us to take a look at the Bill a little more closely and see just what we are doing to underline those things which this Bill will or will not permit should this Legislature in its wisdom see fit to pass. In looking at this matter and it's a matter, of course, which is of some concern to any person who holds the office that I presently do. I have had occasion to go back to the beginnings of the Lord's Day Act to take a look at the debates surrounding it and to find out why we have this legislation on our books and, in particular, why this section. I think it might not be amiss if I were to read in to the records, Sir, the actual section around which this controversy swims. It is section six of the Lord's Day Act and it reads as follows--the Lord's Day, as everyone knows, being a federal statute passed approximately in 1906. Section six says, "Games and performances where admission fee is charged", subsection one, "It is not lawful for any person on the Lord's Day except as provided in any provincial act or law now or hereafter enforced, to engage in any public game or contest for gain". I would stress those words "for gain". "Or for any prize or reward or to be present thereat or to provide, engage in or to be present at any performance or public meeting elsewhere than in a church at which any fee is charged directly or indirectly either for admission to such performance or meeting or to any place within which the same is provided or for any service or privilege thereat". I would ask the honourable members, Sir, to pay particular attention to the wording of that section and the stress that is placed on the word "gain"--for gain, for fees, for reward, for prize and so on. And you can see that the intention immediately was directed against the pecuniary side of the activity rather, I would suggest, than against the activity itself. Then it goes on to say that "when any performance at which an admission fee or any other fee is so charged is provided in any building or place to which persons are conveyed for hire by the proprietors or managers for such performance, or by any one acting as their agent or under their control, the charge for such conveyance shall be deemed an indirect payment of such fee within the meaning of this section".

And that, Sir, is the cause of the trouble, or the cause of the situation which faces this Legislature today. That very one--that one very simple section in the Lord's Day Act. Now I looked further and went back into the debates of the House of Commons surrounding the bringing in of this Act, and if anyone has leisure time I would commend to their reading the debate which surrounded the introduction of this Bill into the House of Commons because you have such outstanding Canadians and orators as well as Sir Wilfred Laurier, Henri Bourassa and many other distinguished Canadians from our past who participated in this debate. I don't know, perhaps the Leader of the Opposition could tell me, I don't know if they edited Hansard in those days in Ottawa or not, but edited or unedited it makes extremely fine reading as prose. And the Honourable Member from Selkirk has already touched on this point this afternoon and I think I should read from the words of the then Prime Minister, Sir Wilfred Laurier, merely to corroborate what he has said, namely that "this Act was founded upon two great cornerstones. One--religion and two--protection of the working man". And Sir Wilfred Laurier when he was speaking on this subject said after having been interrupted by Henri Bourassa and being asked whether or not it was sinful to attend a public park in Ottawa which all of them knew. The Prime Minister replied, "Here in Ottawa we have two parks, Britannia and Rockwood open every day in

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) . . the year". And I'm reading now from page 5, 642 of Hansard of June 20th, 1906, "Both parks are frequented every Sunday by thousands of people. Nothing wrong is carried on. They are conducive both to health and to morality but if under this section you were to charge an entrance fee of ten or twenty-five cents to those parks, you would debar great numbers of people from the privilege of entering, and you would accomplish no good results. Therefore I say that that clause", and he was discussing a clause that was subsequently changed, "I say that that clause ought to be modified. But there is another class of amusement, as to which I take exception. Our honourable friend says that we should not prevent amusements. Well, Sir, no amusements are prevented except when a money fee is paid. That is to say, a man can play baseball; he can have a game of cricket or engage freely in any other kind of amusement but if these amusements are provided by professionals who earn their living thereby, we think that these professionals should become subject to the law like everybody else". Now the secondary principle of this Bill, and this is where he was getting on--following right along where he was getting on to the protection of the workingman. "The secondary principle of this Bill in my estimation is perhaps as important as any other part of it and it is this: to provide that every labouring man shall have a day of rest. That is the corollary for the first principle of the Bill and that is the reason why we have introduced this legislation". I think it's only proper, Sir, that the members of the House should have that quotation before them when they are considering what we have today before us in 1960, because I think we must look back to the time--we must look back to 1906 to see what the Bill was attempting to establish in 1906, before we can properly bring our minds to bear upon what this Bill is attempting to do in Manitoba in 1960 more than a half century later. The time that this legislation was passed--there are probably some in this House who will remember, although certainly I can't. This was nine years before the prohibition movement had culminated and had reached fruition in Manitoba. And I would suggest that at the time this Bill was passed, it probably suited the mood of the country. It suited the times because, we were just then coming out of the Victorian era and there were many other sociological forces of play in the country all of which augured toward more tightening up of leisure time and more legislation in the field of what might be considered individual morality and so on and so forth. And so I have no condemnation to make of the Act as it stood in 1906, but I do make this statement, Sir. I don't intend it to be taken as a broad attack upon the Lord's Day Act, because I don't think that that is what I intend but I do say this, that for one reason or another that Act has remained behind the times, and has not been brought up-to-date--has not been brought up-to-date, as I am sure good numbers of the public today would like to see it brought up-to-date. I read through this Act occasionally, and of course in section 11 of the Act you see that there are certain exceptions made to it. Works of necessity and mercy are excepted from the prohibitions. If we may digress just for a moment, we can see that "no sales are made"--under section four, --"no sales can be made, that is not lawful for any person on the Lord's Day except as provided herein or in any provincial act or law now or hereafter enforced, to sell or offer for sale or purchase any goods, chattels or other personal property or real estate, carry on or transact any business in his ordinary calling and so on and so forth on the Lord's Day." One of the exceptions that is made to this, and I think honourable members will find this interesting if not the members of the fourth estate who look down upon it, that newspapers are excepted from this but it says that any unavoidable work after six o'clock in the afternoon of the Lord's Day in the preparation of the regular Monday morning edition of a daily newspaper may be carried on. I once worked for a newspaper, a good newspaper, I might add, even though I don't agree with it politically all of the time and I know this and this would apply to any newspaper across Canada, and I think the people would want it that way that if a plane crash occurs or if some other item which is going to engage the attention of the public occurs, whether it be at one o'clock on Sunday morning, nine o'clock Sunday morning or 12 o'clock on Sunday morning the newspaper, the radio, the other news media who covered these events are going to cover them, with or without the Lord's Day Act, because not only would they be living up to the highest precepts of their profession but people expect them to do it. And I merely particularize and digress in this one point to point out to you certain examples of how this Act, if I may suggest, respectfully has fallen behind the times because all of us know with respect to incidents in newspapers that we expect newspapers, radio stations, TV and so on to bring us the news as it happens and not on the Lord's Day only until six o'clock at night do they start

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) . . reporting and so on.

Now the Honourable Member from Selkirk has already mentioned and I don't wish to expand upon the idea too much, that in the year 1906 when this legislation was passed we did not have the tremendous growth of labour or trade unions that we have in Canada today. We did not have the protection of the workingman's rights and privileges, that we have today through these unions or through unilateral action of government itself. And so in that regard, with respect to the working force idea of the Bill I would suggest that the second main cornerstone upon which this Bill was founded, has been pretty well eroded away through transition of time through the sociological change that has taken place, through the advent and growth of our labour union movement in Canada and through the work of government protecting the rights of workmen in many other fields. Since that time, of course, when we had as well Sunday observance legislation in such countries as Britain and France and the United States, we have seen that gradually it has been, if not eradicated, it has been worked down to the point where it more conforms with what the people actually wish to do on Sundays. And, of course, I'm not for a moment advocating that we should have an American Sunday in Manitoba because I don't believe in a wide-open Sunday. I don't believe in that as an individual, at all, but I do suggest that we must as members of this House ask ourselves this very pertinent question: Are the people of America or the people of Britain or the people of France any less Christian than the people of Manitoba because they do these things? Are the people of these countries any less anxious to go to their churches during regular church hours because they have more time in the afternoon and so on. And I think the answer is "no," they are certainly not.

Now the Act that we have before us I would suggest, Sir, if one compares it with the Ontario legislation is in much the same terms as that which has been in force and effect in Ontario since 1950. In Ontario they have a general permissive act the same as this which permits a resident of a municipality to vote on a plebiscite. I think in Ontario the required number to initiate the referendum is only ten percent. You will see that this act, as I recall, provides for a 20% --a 20% group to initiate the referendum. And I ask again rhetorically if it need be, are the people in Ontario any less Christian than the people in Manitoba because they have had this Legislation on their books for ten years, and the answer again is, no, they aren't. And so again I suggest we have to look at what we are dealing with here. We have to look at the facts of the situation and divorce ourselves somewhat from the emotional aura which surrounds a matter such as this. I'm told that in Toronto, on Sundays you don't have National Hockey League games playing and they haven't a word in their act from my reading of it about professional or non-professional or profit or non-profit at all. Now why this happens I don't know. There is no professional football on Sunday in Toronto where they have this same legislation. I understand that there may be baseball but I understand from other members of the House that that is even not the case. That the International League does not play in Toronto on Sundays. Vancouver has a bylaw of this sort for the Vancouver area. A bylaw whereby by referendum certain sports can be played on Sunday.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have a short way to go yet and I could stop at this point unless the House wishes to give me time to finish.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, it's my intention to adjourn the House at some time in the proceedings so that we will begin a new session tonight. I don't know whether there are any other speakers on this topic, but I would suggest that we ask the Attorney-General to continue if he promises not to be too long, and then we can either have someone adjourn it or take the vote as the case may be.

MR. LYON: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In Ontario--I received a copy of the Bill on my desk not too long ago--there is now a Bill before their House which provides that Sunday concerts or other forms of cultural or artistic entertainment can be carried on on Sunday without the necessity of a referendum whatsoever. Now I think the facts should be stressed, Sir, and nobody to my recollection or within my hearing has mentioned it yet, this Bill is double-barrelled in this sense, that it provides for sporting activities on Sundays; but on the other hand, and as well complementary to it, it provides for activities of an artistic or cultural nature on Sunday which, to my interpretation, means such things as symphony, ballet and any other artistic groups which might wish to carry on their activities. I know for a fact that the symphony orchestra is extremely desirous of having Sunday afternoon concerts, pop concerts of the type that

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) . . . are carried on in the City of Toronto, and I ask, maybe again rhetorically, Mr. Speaker, but I ask the question again, am I, or is any member of this House or indeed any member of the community of Manitoba, any less a Christian because he goes to a symphony concert on a Sunday afternoon? And again I suggest, divorcing the emotional aura from it, that the answer is "no, of course not". I think we must remember that this Bill deals with sports and with cultural activities which many of us, I know I for one, would like to see carried on on a Sunday afternoon, because I can see nothing wrong in them whatsoever. But these are all left for the people to decide.

Now, Sir, I think anyone who has held my office in this government for any length of time, and I'm sure the Honourable Member from Ethelbert Plains would concur with me when I say that the law of any country, the law of any province is no stronger than the public opinion which supports it. We went through a period, all of us here remember the period when we had an old and a tired and a rather shop-worn liquor act in this province, and I'm not trying to cast aspersions upon the character of any member of this House, Sir, but I do make the suggestion that there are probably few of us sitting around here today who didn't at one time or another commit a breach knowingly of the old liquor act, because it just did not conform with what the people wanted to do. I make that statement, subject to individual denial by each member, but I am quite free to confess that I have seen breaches committed of that former act as it used to be and nobody paid too much attention to it at all because they knew that this was what the people wanted to do; and subsequently when the new legislation, and it was good legislation, was brought in, it brought the habits, the drinking habits of the people up to date. And now the law is much more respected. The law is much more respected and the law is much more capable of enforcement than was its preceding statute.

Other speakers have mentioned, and I'm not going to carry on any long discussion on this point, that this Bill is enabling legislation only. I don't think I have to go into any long dissertation on that point. This Bill, if passed, does not provide for Sunday sports to become rampant in the province immediately. Nothing of the kind. All it does do is give the right of your neighbours, your fellow citizens in this province, to express their will through free vote as to whether they think, as a matter of individual morality and a matter of individual conscience, whether they think these activities should be permitted on Sunday--sporting and cultural activities. That is the issue, clearly stated by the Honourable Member for Selkirk; clearly stated by the Minister of Agriculture. That is the question again that you must ask yourselves in this debate. Are you ready to permit your fellow citizens to express their will upon this type of legislation through their own free vote? Because to vote against it, to vote against a Bill of this kind is to say, "no, you're not ready to have your fellow citizens express their free will and free vote on this subject matter". I point out again that these facts are sometimes glossed over by those who oppose legislation of this type, the bill only acts between 1:30 and 5:30 on a Sunday afternoon; it excludes horse racing, boxing, wrestling; it excludes film shows; it permits the people who petition for the bill, those people to say in the by-law what type of sporting activity they want on Sunday, whether they want football, hockey, whatever the care may be; and that is how it is determined, by the wording in the by-law. And when you vote on the by-law you vote on the activities outlined in the by-law.

I'm speaking today, Sir, as an individual member of this House. I'm speaking as one who admittedly would very seldom utilize these provisions of the Bill, if it were enacted, with respect to Sunday sports in particular. I've already admitted that Sunday symphony concerts I would love to attend; Sunday sporting activities, I doubt if I would particularly as an individual go to too many of them. But, Sir, I will not be a party to preventing my neighbour from going to these activities if he wishes to do so; and I will not be a party to saying to him that because I don't believe in it, he shouldn't believe in it and he shouldn't go to these things; because again I stress, as other speakers have said, this is a matter of individual morality, a matter of individual conscience, and it is only when one looks at it in that light that the Bill, I think, can be brought into proper focus in one's mind.

I think I should close, Sir, with a brief reference to the question of enforcement, because in the position that I am, certainly I think I am entitled to say a few words to the House about the question of enforcement of the Lord's Day Act in Manitoba today. It's a most difficult, if not an impossible statute to enforce, as I'm sure the Honourable Member from Ethelbert Plains

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) . . . will corroborate--most difficult. What is the situation today in the City of Winnipeg? Well last session we passed an amendment to the City Charter permitting paid attendance at zoos. There was no storm or fuss about that amendment particularly at all. Two or three sessions ago there was an amendment which was passed permitting skating on Sundays. No particular fuss about that, as I recall at the time. Subsequently, that was interpreted by judicial decision to mean the playing of hockey, and so now in Manitoba you have the odd situation where you can play hockey on Sunday but you can't play baseball or football; and if nothing else is done at this session, I suggest, Sir, that that situation will have to be changed. That situation will have to be changed because it just will not stand up to logic or stand up to examination of any sort at all. I make that statement quite freely and gratuitously before this House and I make it as Attorney-General, because it is not proper that the law should exist in that anomalous form; because it is not fair either to those who have to enforce the law, nor is it fair to the public of Manitoba to have laws like that before them. Again I say you must ask yourselves, having passed the amendment which permits people to go to zoos, ask yourselves this question: Is there anything more immoral or anything more sinful in taking a family to the zoo for entertainment, taking your children there, paying to go in and looking at the animals? Is that immoral or sinful? Of course it isn't. And of course it doesn't hurt anyone at all. It doesn't hurt his morality. Is there anything wrong with taking your same family to a ball game on a Sunday afternoon? Again I think you would come up with the same answer. Or to a symphony concert? And on down the list you can go.

And so I say that we have already acknowledged this principle in some amendments that we have given to the City of Winnipeg. I think that what this Bill asks for is to acknowledge those same principles on a basis where the other people of Manitoba, who live outside of the City of Winnipeg, can have the opportunity to take advantage of them in the same way if they of their own free vote wish to do so. The City Charter amendment which this House has before it is one which would permit Sunday sport in the City of Winnipeg without a referendum. Again I make the gratuitous comment to the House, Sir, that of the two, this Bill is much more preferable (a) because as the mover has said, it deals with the whole province; and (b) because it acknowledges the principle that the person should have the right to vote. It has within its contents the question of the referendum. I think we must also remember, Sir, that northern towns which we have in Manitoba, where they have shift work for their day of rest, is protected through their working agreements and so on, some of them have fairly extensive Sunday afternoon activities. Some of them do, and when you live in those towns you want to have your relaxation time free to attend those activities which you want to attend.

I think the final point should be made, Sir, that this Bill would not impose legislation on anyone. Those who don't want Sunday sports in their community will have the right to vote against Sunday sports in their community. There will not be any mandatory imposition of this right placed upon the people. They talk to us, of course, about some mention has been made about the working force that is required to service Sunday sports. As a matter of enquiry I found out myself that to conduct a hockey game at the Winnipeg Arena on a Sunday involves the employment of 80 people. That is directly at the Arena, and certainly there would be a few bus drivers and perhaps a few extra on the police force. But there is what you're dealing with in the terms of the labour force that has to be dealt with on Sunday; and this is the prime argument of those who would have you oppose this Bill. I really want you to have some idea of the numbers with which you are dealing before you make up your mind one way or the other on this Bill. The question of a non-profit organization, the question of amateur as opposed to professional sport, these are all I think, very moot points; and these are subjects that can be much better discussed in committee. I think all of us might have something to say about what type of activity we want to have on Sunday--that is whether it be for pecuniary gain or not, or whether it should be amateur only and so on, but that is the proper place to discuss it. And so I say, Sir, in closing, that I for one support this Bill. I support its passage, and I think that those things which bother some of us in the Bill can perhaps best be cured in committee. I would beseech the members of this House, Sir, to support this Bill on second reading, support it because it is in the best interests of the people of Manitoba in 1960.

HON. STEWART E. McLEAN (Minister of Education)(Dauphin): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Health and Welfare, that the debate be adjourned.

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

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

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, if I may, before you put the motion, is it the First Minister's intention to go into the adjourned debate on the motion to go into ways and means?

MR. ROBLIN: If the honourable gentleman's agreeable we would like to put him first thing on the Order Paper.

MR. PAULLEY: I'm not on it. It's my honourable colleague.

MR. ROBLIN: I realize that.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

Mr. Speaker put the question and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House adjourned until 8:00 o'clock Monday evening.