

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

2:30 o'clock, Tuesday, March 1, 1966

Opening Prayer by Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions.

MR. D. M. STANES (St. James): Madam Speaker, I beg to present the petition of The Trafalgar Savings Corporation praying for the passing of an Act to amend an Act to incorporate Trafalgar Savings Corporation. And Madam Speaker, while I'm on my feet, I also present the petition of Helen Radclyffe and Edward Frank Radclyffe praying for the passing of an Act for the relief of Helen Radclyffe and Edward Frank Radclyffe.

MADAM SPEAKER: Reading and Receiving Petitions.

MR. CLERK: The petition of Grace Hospital praying for the passing of an Act to amend an Act to incorporate Grace Hospital.

MADAM SPEAKER: Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees.

HON. STEWART E. McLEAN, Q. C. (Attorney-General) (Dauphin): Madam Speaker, I wish to present the First Report of the Standing Committee on Statutory Regulations and Orders.

MR. CLERK: The Standing Committee on Statutory Regulations and Orders begs leave to present the following as their first report. Your Committee met for organization and appointed Honourable Mr. McLean as Chairman. Your committee recommends that for the remainder of the Session the quorum of the Committee shall consist of seven members.

Sir Guy Powles, K. B. E., C. M. G., E. D., LL. B., Ombudsman for New Zealand, addressed the Committee and outlined the jurisdiction and the duties of his office in New Zealand. A question period followed in which all members of the Legislative Assembly were invited to participate. All of which is respectfully submitted.

HON. STERLING R. LYON, Q. C. (Minister of Mines & Natural Resources) (Fort Garry): Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Education, that the report of the Committee be received.

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

MADAM SPEAKER: Notices of Motion.

Introduction of Bills.

Before the Orders of the Day, I would like to draw your attention to Votes and Proceedings of Monday the 28th day of February, where it states that the petition of Grace Hospital praying for the passing of an Act to amend an Act to incorporate Grace Hospital is Mr. Johnston for Mr. Cowan. It should read Mr. Johnston for Mr. Patrick. The correction will be affected in the journal.

And before the Orders of the Day I would like to attract your attention to the gallery, where there are some 16 Junior High and graded students from Earl Grey School under the direction of their teacher, Mr. Friesen. This school is situated in the constituency of the Honourable the Minister of Industry and Commerce. On behalf of all members of this legislature, I welcome you.

Orders of the Day.

MR. LYON: Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are proceeded with, I am happy to be able to report to the Legislature that Manitoba today received a citation from the National Rifle Association of America which was presented to the Province of Manitoba. The citation reads: "This award of merit for outstanding achievement in the field of Hunter Safety during the year 1965 as determined by a special committee of the International Association of Game and Fish Conservation Commissioner." I can report to the House, Madam Speaker, that the Province of Manitoba was one of nine recipients of this award on the North American continent, and we are proud and happy indeed within the Department of Mines & Resources, particularly within the Hunter Safety Training Branch to have this honour accorded to the program, and I should like to pay particular tribute on this occasion to Mr. Paul Hale who is the director of the Hunter Safety Training Branch of Manitoba, for the splendid work that he has been carrying out since this program was established in 1964. I can mention to the members of the House, Madam Speaker, that to date some 570 have qualified as instructors under the Hunter Safety Training program, and more than 1700 have been trained in the safe handling of firearms. Most of these have been juveniles, but some of course have also been adults. Twenty-one members of a Ranger group from HMCS Churchill, all teen-aged Eskimo girls,

(MR. LYON cont'd)... are among a group who have recently taken classes in firearms safety. Another group of interest to members of the House would be an all-Indian group of boys undergoing instruction at The Pas. This is typical of the type of work which is carried out by Mr. Hale and his field officers, and particularly with the support and close cooperation of the Junior Rifle Clubs of the Manitoba Federation of Game and Fish Associations, and so I would like to bring to the attention of the House the fact that the work of this Branch, the work that is going on day to day by the Manitoba Federation of Game & Fish Associations has been acknowledged in this tangible way by the National Rifle Association of America.

HON. OBIE BAIZLEY (Minister of Labour) (Osborne): Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I would like to lay on the table of the House the annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable the Minister of Education.

HON. GEORGE JOHNSON (Minister of Education) (Gimli): Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to table the study called "A study of the Education of the Handicapped Children in Manitoba." As members of the House will recall, this study resulted from a resolution which appeared in the House some two years ago. I would like to table this at this time. During tabling, I would like to make a statement on this for the guidance of the honourable members. I hope it will help.

The Manitoba Study of Handicapped Children will surely be of interest to those interested in special education. The Department of Education has found this study most useful on three counts: for its factual information on the numbers and distribution of handicapped children in the province; for its delineation of some of the problems facing us in the field of special education which are peculiar to Manitoba and which relate to geographic and demographic conditions; and for its recommendations for the extension and improvement of school services for the handicapped.

I might say, Madam Speaker, that I meant to also say that this statement I am making at the present time on this report is the joint submission by the Departments of Education and Health.

Past provisions for the education of the deaf and blind have been of the highest calibre. They continue at this level, as evidenced by the opening this year of the new Manitoba School for the Deaf at Tuxedo. The blind will continue to attend the Ontario School for the Blind at Brantford, which has a most excellent reputation. It is gratifying to know that there are presently only 19 Manitoba children who need to attend this school, a fact that explains the impracticability of establishing a residential School for the Blind in Manitoba. As a matter of fact, this Ontario school serves children not only from Manitoba but Saskatchewan and Alberta also.

Since 1958, the province has provided special grants, as members know, for school districts and divisions which want to establish classes for the mentally retarded, the physically handicapped, the visually handicapped and the emotionally disturbed. During this period, classes for the "educable" retarded have more than tripled (48 classes in 1957 compared to 155 today). At the same time, classes for the "trainable" operated by the Association for Retarded Children but subsidized by the Department of Health have more than quadrupled.

The Ellen Douglas School in Winnipeg, established in 1960, educates some 65 orthopaedically handicapped children and the division here has three classes for the hard of hearing, two for the visually handicapped, and one for the emotionally disturbed. I would like to point out that children with tuberculosis are educated at the Sanatorium at Ninette, juvenile offenders at either the Manitoba Home for Girls or the Manitoba Home for Boys, and hospital cases at the Shriners', Children's and Rehabilitation Hospitals in Winnipeg.

In addition, special education is provided for the maladjusted or emotionally disturbed in such agency facilities as the Marymount School, Knowles School for Boys, St. Agnes School for Girls, the Sir Hugh John Macdonald Hostel, the Children's Home of Winnipeg, and the Roslyn House Association. Not all of the education in these facilities is the responsibility of school authorities. For example, the teachers in St. Agnes and Knowles are paid by the Department of Welfare, and most of them (the institutions) come under the direction of the Attorney-General's Department. Finally, there are a few divisions which provide teachers for home-bound children.

Obviously, this is no insignificant record, and to it we are adding our new proposals in connection with this study, many of which will be before honourable members during estimates and in discussion of legislation. They are extensive and will overcome many of those

(MR. JOHNSON cont'd). . . . deficiencies reported in the study that will be distributed this afternoon.

For the mentally retarded we have proposed that:

(1) All mentally retarded children who can learn through public school instruction be provided with special education on a school divisional basis and with special grants from the province. In particular, this will mean that the school-aged mentally retarded child will become the responsibility, as far as education is concerned, of the public school authorities.

(2) Class enrolment requirements for grant purposes will be reduced from 10 to 8.

(3) The upper age limit in special classes for eligibility for special grants be raised from 16 to 18 years.

(4) The Department of Education, in cooperation with teacher training institutions, develop appropriate training courses in special education.

(5) The Department of Education develop curricula suited to the needs of the handicapped children. We will report later on this in further detail.

(6) All educational school-aged services for the retarded in government institutions and public hospitals be organized and supported by the Department of Education.

(7) Diagnostic, assessment, counselling and guidance services required to support the foregoing extension of special education be provided by the Department of Health through the establishment of child development services which will work in cooperation with the Special Services Branch, which is being expanded, and the Guidance Branch, which has recently been initiated, of the Department of Education.

(8) As divisions assume responsibility for the education of the mentally retarded, special transportation arrangements will have to be evolved, as this comes before us.

In addition, the government has instructed that an initial study of the report's recommendation that the public school system be reorganized on a non-graded basis be made by the Curriculum Branch of the Department of Education and its associates. This, incidentally, has been approved.

Since mental retardation is the most common of handicapping conditions in children, the adoption of these proposals will constitute a major advance in this province in the field of special education.

Some problems, of course, will remain. The matter of pre-school classes for the handicapped, who should operate them, where they should be located and at how young an age children should be admitted, has not been sufficiently studied, nor has enough data been compiled for the formulation of government policy. It will be possible for districts and divisions to offer services to mentally retarded from the age of 5 years on.

The Association for Retarded Children, on the other hand, through local groups has been providing a service for pre-school children. We will have to avail ourselves of their experience in this matter and give consideration to those services which may well remain a function of the ARC in cooperation with the Department of Health.

The establishment of child development services previously mentioned should reduce the lack of adequate pre-school diagnostic services in rural Manitoba emphasized in the report. New vocational training and vocational rehabilitation programs which have been recently initiated or planned through the Departments of Education and Health, respectively, should provide adequate follow-up training to the special public school education proposed. The two rather perplexing problems in this field that still require attention are expanded school services for the emotionally disturbed, and provision of suitable educational opportunity for those children with relatively rare handicaps who are too geographically dispersed to attend local community based classes. Included in this latter category would be the more severely multiply-handicapped.

With regard to the emotionally disturbed, we face a somewhat complex situation. Professionals in the mental health field tell us that there is evidence that the incidence of emotional disturbance in children is increasing. However, our professional advisors tend to think that the great majority of emotionally disturbed children should not be segregated into special classes, and that with psychiatric treatment as required and educational consultant services provided to both teachers and children involved, the majority can remain in regular grades. The Winnipeg School Division is now assessing this kind of approach in comparison with its former highly specialized class for the emotionally disturbed, and we await results with interest. However, we will continue to have the problem of education for the mentally disturbed child while his illness confines him for perhaps a lengthy period in a hospital.

(MR. JOHNSON cont'd)....

The more severely emotionally disturbed require treatment and education that cannot be adequately provided in a public school setting. These children are to be found either in the agency institutions already mentioned, or in our government mental hospitals at Selkirk or Brandon. We have already consulted with mental hospital administrators in Selkirk about establishing regular educational services in their institution, and we anticipate positive results soon.

The agency hostels and schools present other problems. It is evident that there is a need to define the roles of these institutions, to effect co-ordination, to evaluate their different programs and to facilitate ways of processing and admitting referrals. Matters of staff requirements, staff training and sources of operational financing need consideration. These matters cut across different government departments and many agencies in the child health and welfare fields. Since these agencies are represented in the Community Welfare Planning Council, government is most interested in suggestions and recommendations coming from that source. We must not move too hastily in this area. It is significant that the figures and information on emotionally disturbed children in Manitoba upon which any long term plans must be based, could not be obtained.

Similarly, with those handicapped children who are geographically disbursed, we need more information and we would like to see the extent to which they can obtain educational services as a result of our new proposals, before making long-term commitments. Moreover, in the case of the more severely multiple-handicapped child, it is still an open question whether their requirements for training fall within the jurisdiction of the Department of Education.

In reviewing our current proposals and in briefly describing some aspects of special education which are now being considered by the Department of Education, I do so with the full confidence that the steps to be taken in special education will receive widespread approval, and, when matched against the conclusions and recommendations of the Report, will show that little, if any of it, has been neglected.

Madam Speaker, I have a few extra copies of this statement which I would be happy to have two copies each given to each of the leaders of the parties; and while I'm on my feet, I should say that this report will be distributed this afternoon to each member. I would also like to say that in anticipation of coming to the educational estimates in the very near future, I have asked my department to try and get as many, say half a dozen copies, of the different brochures, outlines of courses programs that are in our institutes of learning, and so on, placed in each caucus room, and I would ask the honourable members, if they want more copies of any particular brochure or technological course and so on they would like more information on, or special copies of, or any number of copies, I would be pleased to try and oblige. The thought was that if I just distribute copies of everything around the House here it would be pretty voluminous and many members may not be too interested in certain things. If that meets with the members' wishes I am intending to proceed. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

MR. GILGAS MOLGAT (Leader of the Opposition) (Ste. Rose): Madam Speaker, I wonder if I could ask the Minister a question with regard to his statement. Is this the final report of the committee, and when was the report received by the Government?

MR. JOHNSON: This report was received last July.

MR. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Leader of the New Democratic Party) (Radisson): Madam Speaker, I would just like to ask the Minister -- he mentioned that this question will be considered during his estimates. Am I to presume by this that the Minister of Education will be answering for those aspects insofar as treatment of retardates and the education of these unfortunate which normally would be under the Department of Health, during his estimates or are we having to consider these, make a line of division between the two groups of individuals?

MR. JOHNSON: Madam Speaker, in response to that question, in general terms I should explain to the honourable member that in the study of this report, that portion which is educational, five to eighteen, where children can really benefit from the public school system, legislation will be brought before you which will give us ample time to discuss the legislation governing this, and in my estimates will be the teacher training aspects of this, the divisional grants and so on. The Minister of Health will have the Child Development Branch which he will deal with, the assessment diagnostic portion of it, and this split, I think, will become -- I hope will commend itself to you, as we examine the problem and the report.

MR. T. P. HILLHOUSE, Q. C. (Selkirk): Madam Speaker, on a question of clarification, do I understand the Minister correctly when he says in effect that the Department of

(MR. HILLHOUSE cont'd)... Education would be responsible for the education of these mental retarded, who perhaps have an IQ of over 50? That is the present arrangement, is it not? And are the associations going to still be responsible for educating those who have an IQ below 50?

MR. JOHNSON: I think the idea is, in general terms -- and I think after you read the Christianson Report, . . . the Study of the Handicapped, and you read the legislation, there will be some difference as to what was recommended and what will be proposed to you re the divisions and districts. We think the divisions should take over this responsibility on an area basis. In effect, we are recommending the Department of Education provide most services for the trainable in classes, as well as the educable retarded, but that the Association for Retarded Children in this pre-school area and post-school area will continue to work with the Department of Health in these areas.

MR. HILLHOUSE: I know that the Minister doesn't have to disclose policy, but is it the intention of the government to bring down the necessary legislation this Session to implement those portions of the report that you are going to accept?

MR. JOHNSON: Yes Madam Speaker, I hope it will be before us very soon.

MR. HILLHOUSE: A supplementary question. Well, are you going to send to the various associations in Manitoba dealing with the subject matter of this report, copies of this report, so they'll have an opportunity of studying it and making representations when the legislation comes up before Law Amendments?

MR. JOHNSON: Madam Speaker, I did take the liberty of advising the executive, a small executive group of the Association that certain legislation would be coming down; that as soon as the report was tabled it would be made available to them, and that I hoped -- and we're going to rely on them heavily for guidance in certain areas as the honourable member . . .

MR. STEVE PATRICK (Assiniboia): Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I'd like to direct a question to the Honourable Minister of Municipal Affairs. I wonder if he can advise the House if he proposes to bring any amendments to the Metro Corporation Act in respect to zoning?

HON. ROBERT G. SMELLIE, Q. C. (Minister of Municipal Affairs) (Birtle-Russell): Madam Speaker, there will be a bill respecting amendments to several parts of the Metropolitan Winnipeg Act.

MR. PATRICK: Will it cover zoning problems as they exist at the present time, or will it not cover some?

MR. SMELLIE: The bill will cover some of the aspects of planning.

MR. ARTHUR E. WRIGHT (Seven Oaks): Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I should like to direct a question to the Minister of Health. As a result of the recent negotiations with Ottawa in regard to Medicare has he a statement to make to the House, and if not, may we expect it shortly?

HON. CHARLES H. WITNEY (Minister of Health) (Flin Flon): Madam Speaker, I haven't a statement to make to the House at this moment, but you can expect it shortly.

MR. MOLGAT: Madam Speaker, I would like to direct a question to the Minister of Education. Due to the fact that the government received this report in July of 1965, was there any reason why the members of the House were not given a copy of the report prior to now?

MR. JOHNSON: Madam Speaker, we took this report and distributed, kept it within our departments both in Health and Education and other departments in the government for a most thorough analysis of it, and I did not want to release it until the House had sat. Since sitting I had hoped that legislation would be coming forward on this. It has been a very tremendous field, as the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition knows, and development of policy did take some months following receipt of this report, and as it came close to the Session it was felt advisable to save it till then.

MR. MOLGAT: Madam Speaker, I am quite aware that this is a tremendous field and that's the very reason -- if it was announced here in the House, that the report would be -- that the Commission would be instituted, that's the very reason that I think the members of the House should have received the report well in advance for study.

HON. MAITLAND B. STEINKOPF, Q. C. (Provincial Secretary & Min. of Public Utilities) (River Heights): Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I would like to correct a statement that I made on Friday. In connection with the bill that amends The Manitoba Telephone Act, I was asked by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition what the amount presently authorized was and what was it intended to increase that amount, and I stated that the amount

(MR. STEINKOPF cont'd)... presently was two million, it was intended to increase it to five million. It should be one million, instead of two million, but still be increased to five million.

MR. SAUL CHERNIACK Q. C. (St. John's): Madam Speaker, may I address a question to the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce in relation to this attractive-looking brochure entitled "The Story of Manitoba's Legislative Building" which appears over his signature, and it is quite a recent one. It has been drawn to my attention that the following sentence appears in this book describing this Chamber. "Five great codes of law, promulgated by Justinian, Leviticus, Napoleon, Gregory and Julius Caesar are expressed in the apex of the gallery arches." Now I know something of these gentlemen: Justinian, Napoleon, Gregory and Julius Caesar, and I'm wondering whether the Honourable Minister, who may be well founded in the Old Testament, might indicate just who is this gentleman Leviticus?

MADAM SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole House.

MR. ROBLIN: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce, that Madam Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill No. 18, Manitoba School Financing Authority Act.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole with the Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre in the Chair.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

MR. CHAIRMAN: (Bill Number 18 was read section by section and passed.)

Committee rise. Call in the Speaker. Madam Speaker, I wish to report the Committee has adopted Bill No. 18 without amendment and asks leave to sit again.

IN SESSION

MR. JAMES COWAN, Q. C. (St. John's): Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Turtle Mountain, that the report of the Committee be received.

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

BILL NO. 18 was read a third time and passed.

MADAM SPEAKER: The proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable the Member for La Verendrye.

MR. ALBERT VIELFAURE (La Verendrye): Madam Speaker, it is rather unusual that I have to rise twice to make a speech. Usually my speeches are very short and it is unusual that they carry over the weekend. I would just like to make a few comments on what I said Friday, before the clock stopped me, when asking for a committee of the House to inquire into the high price of farm machinery. I understand that this is not a point, that you just have to appoint a committee and immediately you can reduce the price of farm machinery by 20% or so. However, I think there is a logical reason for asking for such a committee to investigate the prices of machinery which have been continually going up compared to a rather slow increase in the prices of the returns to the farmers, especially the grain farmers who are the ones who use the most machinery. They haven't seen too much increase in their revenue, and they certainly have no control over the rising cost of farm machinery. I think that a committee of this kind is a rather inexpensive way of inquiring into the whole affair, and would, as I said on Friday, provide us with all kinds of very good information which would be valuable, not only to the farmers, but to the population of this province.

If the price increases are justified, the people concerned can make their presentation to the committee, and give us their reasons for such an increase. At the same time I think it would give us an opportunity to inquire into some of the actions of the major companies lately who have been cancelling some of their agents in the country. I imagine they would have reasons for these moves, but certainly it is being resented by many of the farmers in my constituency where I have seen some of our very reputable, and I would say efficient and fair implement dealers doing a fair amount of business, who have been cancelled because of their location. This maybe some reason as far as the companies are concerned, but it is definitely of concern to the farmers who are now farther from their point of supply, from their repairs, and also in many cases it reduces the competition between agents of the same company.

I also notice that the Farm Union of Canada, through their publication here, The Voice of the Farmer, were asking for practically the same thing in their issue of last week, and I

(MR. VIELFAURE cont'd)... quote here from The Voice of the Farmer: "This National Farmers Union has recommended to Federal Agricultural Minister Greene that a Royal Commission be appointed to investigate farm machinery costs. The aim would be to find ways and means of reducing the farmers' implement costs."

Now I realize that the Provincial Government here has not too much authority on pricing of farm machinery. However, the report, I am sure, could be used to convince Ottawa, if need is shown, that we should have an inquiry into the high price of farm machinery. So Madam Speaker, for the different reasons that I have enumerated, I think this Resolution is worthy and I would ask the Members of this House to give it their support.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable the Member for Arthur.

MR. J. D. WATT (Arthur): Madam Speaker, if no one else wishes to speak on this resolution -- and I don't blame them. In fact, I congratulate the Honourable Member for La Verendrye for bringing this before the House because it is probably one of the knottiest problems that we have encountered in all our discussions on the so-called cost price squeeze. I think, Madam Speaker, that probably the price of farm machinery, which the resolution really embodies here in the working part of the resolution, refers to the price of farm machinery, and there is no question about it, Madam Speaker, that the price of farm machinery probably is one of the largest factors in our costs as related to returns from farm production.

However, as the honourable member has pointed out, as far as the jurisdiction of the Province of Manitoba is concerned, or as far as our is concerned that probably in the area of machinery prices, that we could do very little about it. In fact, listening to the discussions and the speeches yesterday on agricultural estimates, I was interested in the remarks by the Honourable the Member from Lakeside, in referring to the cost price squeeze, on Page 553 he says, and I quote: "So I must again say that I think they," - 'they' referring to the government - "should have realized at the start that the problem was bigger than any provincial government could cope with." And I think that he is right, Madam Speaker, but there are areas, as far as the distribution of farm machinery sales and use are concerned, that the province has got some jurisdiction over as far as legislation is concerned, and regulations. What we can do in this area as far as relief from the so-called cost price squeeze, no one has ever come up with an answer. However, the resolution before the Legislature requesting that a complete inquiry be conducted into the subject of farm machinery prices raised a matter, as I have said, that has been discussed a great deal in the country in recent years, and not only just in recent years, Madam Speaker, but back through the farming years as far as I can recall; back to 1937, when the price of a tractor was -- I remember purchasing a tractor at that time for \$1,650. Now I haven't got the figures, Madam Speaker, on the average price over the years that I had to pay off that tractor which I had bought at the time on the instalment plan of course, but I recall selling wheat within that area of time as low as 42¢ a bushel, and I think that members will recognize that there was a little squeeze on about that time too. However, with the increase in the price of farm machinery we realize that there is a problem before us today as far as the price of farm machinery is concerned, and I would like to just run briefly through what has gone before in recent years.

The Federal Government, through the Agriculture and Colonization Committee of the House of Commons conducted lengthy hearings and considerations of the subject in the years of 1960 and '61, and the Committee finally tabled a resolution, or a report rather, before the Federal House of Commons, and to the best of my knowledge nothing has ever come of this report. They suggested, of course, that extensive studies should be made into the prices of farm machinery, and the Ontario Government established in 1962 a Farm Machinery Investigation Committee, which reported in 1963 and to the best of my knowledge there is nothing in that report that went so far as to go into the prices of farm machinery. And, as has been mentioned, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture at their last annual meeting requested by resolution that the Federal Government appoint a Royal Commission to conduct an inquiry into the cost of farm machinery and parts. Now as I have said before, it is fruitless to suggest that the Province of Manitoba should go to the extent, or to the expense, of establishing a Royal Commission, or an inquiry into farm prices. However, the Province have legislation - I think it's under the Farm Implement Act, yes - which regulates, or attempts to regulate, as far as farm use of agricultural machinery, sales and warranties, and what have you. It must be recognized, however, that there is a sort of a partnership between the implement people, the implement dealers, the producers, and the farmers, in the production of agricultural commodities, and whatever should or could be done by the Province should be to the mutual benefit

(MR. WATT cont'd)... of both the farmer and those people who service farm equipment.

I think, Madam Speaker, that one of the important aspects of farm machinery relates to duty and excise tax -- the traditional system of occasionally reviewing machinery and equipment which should be exempt is not satisfactory in this day of a very rapid change. There is a continual flow of new kinds of machinery coming into our Province, which cannot be technically designated as industrial or agricultural machinery. Many of these new types of equipment are subject to duty and sales tax because they are specified exempt. On several occasions the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture has written to the Federal Minister and requested consideration of new types of equipment, and the procedure that follows is that the federal Minister of Agriculture then discusses the matter with the national revenue people, who in turn must turn it over to the Minister of Finance. The usual procedure apparently. It takes considerable time and is a cumbersome and shall I say probably costly process in respect of international tariffs.

I think it would be wise for the Legislature to appoint a special committee to investigate, between the Sessions of the Legislature, the adequacy of our present legislation, that is pertaining to sales, to use of machinery, to warranty, and what have you, and that this committee would stand between Sessions of the House and report.

The whole matter should be investigated, I agree with the Honourable Member for Laverendrye. But the matter of prices should be investigated by the Federal Government. The other matters relating to federal designation of agricultural equipment and to the sale and to the use of farm machinery and repairs in the province should be investigated by a committee of this Legislature.

Therefore, Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Rupertsland, that the motion be amended by deleting the words "to produce cheaply enough" in the second line of the third Whereas, and deleting everything after the word "announced" in the first line of the tenth Whereas, and substituting the following: "and Whereas it is not possible for the province to control prices of farm machinery and repairs; and Whereas the Agricultural and Colonization Committee of the House of Commons studied the matter of farm machinery prices and recommended in 1961 that a further study be carried out; and Whereas the cost of farm mechanization increases, the dependability of the machinery and the services provided to maintain it become more critical; and Whereas the intent of The Farm Implement Act is to ensure dependability of farm equipment being offered for sale and to ensure adequate maintenance of this farm equipment for a reasonable period of time; and Whereas the farmers and farm organizations have from time to time questioned the efficacy of existing legislation especially as it relates to the very high cost of modern farm equipment and the importance of timeliness in present day farm operations, and Whereas the method by which new types of machinery can be designated for agricultural use and be exempted from excise tax and duty under federal legislation is cumbersome and does not readily accommodate the needs of a rapidly changing agricultural industry; Therefore Be It Resolved that this Legislature urgently request the federal government to conduct a further investigation of farm machinery prices; and Be It Further Resolved that a committee of the Legislature be appointed to investigate and report on all aspects of sale and use of farm machinery and repairs in Manitoba with particular reference to adequacy of provincial legislation; and Be It Further Resolved that this committee examine this method by which machinery is designated for agricultural use and exempt it from excise tax and duty under federal legislation with a view to making recommendations in this respect to the appropriate authorities of the Government of Canada.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MADAM SPEAKER: This is a fairly lengthy recommendation. I'd like to take it under advisement.

The proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable the Leader of the New Democratic Party.

MR. PAULLEY: May I have this stand, Madam Speaker?

MADAM SPEAKER: The proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable the Member for Selkirk.

MR. ELMAN GUTTORMSON (St. George): Madam Speaker, may we have this matter stand please?

MADAM SPEAKER: The proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable the Member for Selkirk.

MR. GUTTORMSON: May we have this one stand as well?

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Member for Portage la Prairie and the proposed amendment thereto by the Honourable the Minister of Industry and Commerce, and the proposed amendment to the amendment by the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition. The Honourable the Member for Rhineland.

MR. J. M. FROESE (Rhineland): I request the indulgence of this House to have the matter stand.

MR. PAULLEY: Madam Speaker, I wonder if the members would mind if I said a few words in connection with this resolution.

MR. FROESE: Certainly not.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable the Leader of the New Democratic Party.

MR. PAULLEY: Madam Speaker, this is a very intriguing resolution, and may I first of all say it's rather hard for one in taking part in the debate on a resolution such as we have before us, to isolate the amendment to the amendment entirely from both the main motion and the original amendment to the main motion, because one correlates to the other insofar as the proposition that we have before us is concerned.

I trust, Madam Speaker, that if it appears that I do stray slightly from time to time from the strict letter of the law insofar as the amendment to the amendment is concerned, that I may have your understanding. Because, Madam Speaker, it appears to me, in all aspects of this resolution and the amendments to it, that it is a confession of failure by both the Liberals and the Conservatives in the Province of Manitoba, because the resolution and the amendments to the resolution deal with the predicament in which we now find ourselves in the Province of Manitoba. That predicament is that we are falling behind the rest of Canada in the area of development. And I say, Madam Speaker, that it is a confession of failure on the part of both Liberals and Conservatives because in the resolution and the amendments that we have before us there is no endeavour at all to pinpoint the failure where the failure truly belongs, and that is in the government of the Province of Manitoba. Both the original motion, the amendment to it, and the subamendment calls upon an outside authority, namely the federal authority, to come to the rescue of Manitoba.

The amendment to the amendment states, "that WHEREAS the Federal Government has contributed substantial sums of money through ARDA and other programs to the Government of Manitoba to assist in studies and research looking toward the development of industries based on the resources of various areas; and WHEREAS such studies and research have now been in progress for three or more years; THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that it is high time that some concrete action be taken by the Provincial Government, based on the studies and research already made, and the large expenditure involved, to proceed with the promised industrial development."

I feel, Madam Speaker, that if the governments, past and present, of the Province of Manitoba, had been acting in the best interests of our province, such a resolution as this would not have been necessary.

I don't like, as a Manitoban, standing before this Assembly and making such statements, but it is true, Madam Speaker, according to all of the information that I have been able to obtain, that we here in Manitoba are lagging behind the rest of Canada. But rather, Madam Speaker, than simply pinpoint the failure and say that the way out is by greater contributions from our federal authority, I say the responsibility rests here in the first instance with the Assembly here in Manitoba. We have failed, as far as Manitoba is concerned and its successive governments, to lay a firm foundation for the future well-being of our province.

What are the latest statistics that we have to go by to indicate this? I refer, Madam Speaker, to the February 19th edition of The Financial Post. On the question of average weekly wages and salaries in the various areas across Canada, the Canadian average is \$93.58 per week. Winnipeg, the Capital of the province, \$80.53 - Madam Speaker, \$13.05 less of an average weekly wage here in Manitoba, or in this Capital of Manitoba, the City of Winnipeg, than the average across Canada.

I say to you, Madam Speaker, is it any wonder that we find ourselves in the predicament that we are now faced with lack of initiative, lack of incentive, among our peoples in this province of ours? I say, Madam Speaker, is it any wonder why many of our students and graduates of our university and our technical colleges and training schools are not staying home here and making their contribution to Manitoba, but are leaving. I say, Madam Speaker, that this is an indicator - the figures that I have just shown insofar as the average weekly wage is concerned - an indicator of why we here in Manitoba are lagging behind.

(MR. PAULLEY cont'd)

What is the situation regarding consumer price index changes? The average across Canada was plus 2.7. Winnipeg 2.5. The highest increase in consumer prices, Madam Speaker, for -- the figures for comparable months of October, Winnipeg the highest increase, October this year, over October last year. Despite the fact, Madam Speaker, that as I indicated a moment ago, the average weekly earnings in the City of Winnipeg, our capital, were the least of all of the Prairie Capitals for major cities in Western Canada. The value of building permits: The over-all change for Canada, Madam Speaker, was plus 9.4 for the month of October, 1965 over October, 1964. What was it for our capital City of Manitoba? Minus 7.7. Urban housing starts: For the start January to October changes, 1964 over 1965, the average across Canada, 6.1% increase. In Winnipeg minus 2.5, Madam Speaker.

Also contained in the Financial Post of the same date, February 19th, 1966, showing the population count according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates of urban area population, the population growth since 1961, the average, or Canada, population has risen by 7.3% since 1961; but in most of the cities listed, where more than 40% of all Canadians live, the gains have been considerably greater. So we have the Canadian average of 7.3%. What do we find in so far as Winnipeg is concerned Madam Speaker? Winnipeg 2.9%. The lowest of any of the cities listed. And I will indicate some of them to you, Madam Speaker. Calgary's population growth since 1961 was 15.7%; Edmonton 14.1; Regina 12.4; Saskatoon 11%; Vancouver 7.6. These Madam Speaker, in many cases, indicate the population growth of areas that used to drag behind Winnipeg and Manitoba. Do you remember Madam Speaker, it wasn't too long ago, when we used to pride ourselves here in Winnipeg and the Greater Winnipeg area being one of the larger metropolises in the Dominion of Canada. We're going backwards, Madam Speaker. We're going backwards. And as I said a little earlier, I hate as a Manitoban to say this; but one must recognize the figures - the facts as they are.

I know my honourable friend the Minister of Industry and Commerce, will be able to point to statistics and say "Yes, my friend, but isn't it a fact, isn't it a fact that so far as employment is concerned in the Greater Winnipeg area, that we have a very favourable rate?" And I say to him, yes; but I also say to him that if the population growth in Winnipeg and Manitoba had been on the same percentage increase as in other areas in Canada, as other areas of Western Canada, the situation would have been far, far different. So I say Madam Speaker, the responsibility rests with this Assembly of Manitoba to a large degree. Both the past and the present governments of Manitoba have let its citizens down.

And what is the objective behind the resolution -- and I must say, Madam Speaker, that I'm going to be placed in a position, as are members of my group, of having to support the amendment to the amendment and the motion, because it might achieve something. I really should vote against it on the basis of the principle that I am trying to enunciate at this time, that the Province has failed. But if it will help by getting outside monies, Federal monies, paid by the Federal taxpayer, to assist the location of industries here into Manitoba, to aid us out, then I of necessity, must support it. But what is the suggestion in the resolution? The suggestion is, Madam Chairman, that we should use Canadian tax dollars to come into our Province, to assist private entrepreneurs to build factories and industries in order to provide employment for the citizens of Manitoba.

I, as a Socialist, would have no hesitation at all in saying Madam Speaker, that if need be in this area that we have to supply the factories and the machinery in order to gainfully employ the citizens of this Province, we should do it at public Treasury expense. I have no hesitation in saying that. I have said it before. And as I say it Madam Speaker, I look straight in the eye of my honourable friend the Member for Wellington who disagrees with my basic philosophy. But I say to my honourable friend though, the Member for Wellington, that it appears to me by the resolution or the amendment suggested by his Minister of Industry and Commerce, that it's okay to do it with the public Treasury on behalf of private enterprise, to build the factories we need in Manitoba, so that the private entrepreneur can gain the benefit along with those who toil, as against my thought, that if the taxpayer of Canada or the taxpayer of Manitoba, is placed into a position of giving encouragement to the institution of industry, it should be done with the public being the gainer, if gain there be, insofar as the enterprise is concerned.

I also say Madam Speaker, that Manitoba has failed, because they haven't the government, past and present, haven't grasped the significance, haven't grasped the desirability, indeed, the necessity, of having public funds utilized within our Province for the expansion

(MR. PAULLEY cont'd)... of our resources. I have stated in this House on a number of occasions Madam Speaker, that we here in this Province should stand up and say to the exploiters of our natural resources, Fine. Go ahead. But as a condition of the exploitation of our natural resources you should provide from your profits, necessary secondary industries, in order to utilize the brains of our young men and women, our scientists and our graduates of our technical schools, our university. But no, Madam Speaker, suggestions of this nature have been case aside, have been turned thumbs down by successive administrations. And why? Because they would interfere with the privilege rights -- sometimes I wonder whether they're not considered as being God-given rights -- to the private enterpriser to get his pound of flesh. Instead of utilizing all of our assets for the benefit of our people.

We have here in the Province of Manitoba, Madam Speaker the natural resources that could, quite easily, make this Province of ours a "nugget of gold" in this Dominion of ours. We have vast chromite deposits, as yet untouched. Between Ontario and Manitoba we produce about 80% of the world's nickel, and 98% of it is exported out of Canada; where if we were to utilize these two minerals in the production of steel, Manitoba, could come conceivably, so I am informed by experts in this field, a second Pittsburg. This, Madam Speaker, is why I say we have missed the boat. And while I said that it is going to be necessary for me, it's going to be necessary for all of us, I think, in this House, to give our support to the intent of the Resolution. I say to all honourable members of this Assembly, when you vote for this Resolution, let it be as I said at the offset, a confession of failure of the government of the Province of Manitoba to utilize its God-given resources for the benefit of the people of Manitoba. And if past and present governments had of done this we would not be faced with exodus of the brains that we are faced with at the present time. We would not be in the sorrowful plight of having one of the lowest minimum wages in the whole of the Dominion of Canada. We would not be faced with the picture as I give it to you from the latest statistics, of having in Winnipeg, the lowest average weekly wage in the whole of the western part of our Dominion. We would not be faced, Madam Speaker, as I said earlier, with having the less growth, according to statistics available, than any other province. I say to Liberals, I say to Conservatives alike, you have failed this province. I'm sorry that I have to be placed into a position where I have to support a resolution asking for the Federal authority to bail us out.

MADAM SPEAKER: Agreed . . . the standing . . . of the Honourable the Member for Rhineland? The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Member for Ethelbert Plains. The Honourable the Member for Lac du Bonnet.

MR. OSCAR F. BJORNSON (Lac du Bonnet): I would like the indulgence of the House to have this matter stand.

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Member for La Verendrye. The Honourable the Member for Souris-Lansdowne.

MR. M. D. MCKELLAR (Souris-Lansdowne): Madam Speaker, it seems to be the custom this afternoon to have everybody stand, but I would just be a little opposite today and say a few words on this very important subject, coloured gas. Coloured gas reminds me of the many arguments we used to have on coloured margarine in this House, and where you had the country people split from the city people, or urban people, and I would imagine there's a lot of thoughts on this very same subject matter here, because here you got a point here where you're trying to take tax money contributed by the people of the Province of Manitoba and hand it over to the farmers of Manitoba as a \$3 million gift. As a farmer, I like this very much; as a taxpayer, I don't appreciate it very much. That's the way I'm divided on this very important subject.

I was thinking sitting at my desk this afternoon that two years ago this afternoon I had the privilege of handing out cigars, and this afternoon while I'm sitting in Manitoba my young son is over there in Honolulu enjoying the hot sunshine, and I was just thinking how pleasant it will be for him while the rest of us suffer in the Manitoba weather.

Madam Speaker, we heard a number of speeches so far, and I must say that I was sorry I didn't speak the other day, but I was waiting on some very important information. One was the budget coming out of Saskatchewan; another one was the wheat payment coming out of Ottawa, and I thought those were two very important subjects to the farmers of Manitoba, because in the one case we could compare our rebate to their rebate, and in the other case we could compare the price of the wheat compared to what we got last year for the price of wheat. In one case I guess we got the better of the deal and in the other case we got the worse of the deal. So I will just go on to explain it.

(MR. McKELLAR cont'd)

I think most of us as farmers we don't look at our expenses so much as we look at the amount of money that we take in in a year, and this is the one subject matter where I think that I could give you some simple arithmetic right now, that this basis of about 12 cents a bushel lower than last year's price, I just lost \$800.00 the other day when that announcement was made. Now the basis of the rebate system compared with Saskatchewan's rebate system was announced the other day. They're going to follow Manitoba's line of thought and go into the rebate system. As most of you know, we tried to copy the Social Credit system in B. C. up to a point. Saskatchewan, they decided that they'd go on a little different system and the most you can get up there is \$50.00 providing you own your own home, have lived in your own home for six months, and also have your taxes paid up. Now, I don't know how many people this will eliminate in Saskatchewan, but I suppose it would eliminate at least ten, fifteen percent of the people not having their taxes paid up. Another 28 percent of the people who have not lived in their own homes -- or 10 percent at least have not lived in their own homes for six months, so on the basis

MADAM SPEAKER: Order please. I just do not see what this portion has to do with purple gas being used in farm trucks.

MR. McKELLAR: Well, pardon me, Madam Speaker, if I got out of line, but I was trying to illustrate how the farmers here have had a little better deal than the farmers in Saskatchewan. Getting back to purple gas, this is one important subject that has been into effect in Alberta for a number of years, as the Honourable Member for La Verendrye mentioned, and then last year in Saskatchewan they adopted this policy of coloured gas for all farm trucks. What the Honourable Member for La Verendrye forgot to tell the people here was that there is a four percent sales tax on all farm trucks in Saskatchewan, and if you figure it up . . . the basis, the truck, an average truck lasts 12 years; well 80,000 trucks, it works out annually to the Treasury of Saskatchewan, \$1,120,000 annually. So this isn't -- the farmers do not save entirely the amount of \$5 million as the honourable member for Gladstone was trying to tell us the other day.

They also take in a goodly amount of money through convictions on use of coloured gas, not only in cars but in other vehicles, and this brings in a goodly sum too. Well, the same could be applied as true in Manitoba. I would imagine that some monies have been collected on convictions here in our own province. I myself feel that the farmers do need some assistance, principally on the gasoline used on their own farms. I do not think they do need assistance on gasoline that's used on going to town, highways, or hauling their livestock to the markets such as Winnipeg and Brandon. We all must realize the PSV trucks in our province pay very high licenses. They also pay the gas tax the same as the rest of us and they have to make a living, and if we disturbed the PSV trucks their business, the hauling of livestock in our province, we will find that many of our communities will be without a PSV transfer, and I think this would greatly hurt our economy of the small communities, due to the fact that the railroads, so many of them, they're not providing the service that we ask for in this day and age.

On my own farm, I would like to say that I try to use a little arithmetic. The Honourable Member for Gladstone, he's a great mathematician. I often wondered if he was a school teacher because he really comes up with some good figures; but I can't class mine as an ordinary farm because I live at least 200 yards from the Pool Elevator and I operate a section of land. I think from the last year figures - I buy most of my gas at the local garage, don't have a tank on the farm - I used about 250 gallons for all the gas used in my truck, and this amounted to a tax of \$43.00. Now this is not a large enough amount in my opinion, especially when you can add this as an expense on your farm operation, which naturally brings this down by about 20 percent - brings it down a little over \$30.00. Now, I know there's many farmers in Manitoba that haul their grain 10 - 15 - 20 miles, and their expenses are considerably larger, and to come up with a policy that would suit everybody, I think this would take a little thought.

Naturally, we could do the same as our friends across the way say they will make it -- oh, gas used in farm trucks free of tax, but let us be honest, the farmers of Manitoba are less than 20 percent of the population of Manitoba and everyone in Manitoba is a taxpayer and would have to contribute to this over-all expense. I think that a study should be made, and after the results are known, this assistance should be forthwith, and I think that most of the farmers in my part of the province and in all parts of the province will be very happy indeed.

As I said at the start of my speech, I don't think most farmers are concerned entirely

(MR. McKELLAR cont'd) . . . with the expense of their operations. They are concerned more with the amount of money that they take in at the end of the year. If the Liberal Party in Ottawa has went away on a trip to Honolulu last January or last February, when they decided to drop the export price by the amount of 13 or 14 cents a bushel, it would have meant at least 50 to \$60 million in western Canada, and in my opinion this was the most serious mistake that any government could have ever made. Let us not forget the mistakes that they made back in 1952 when they did not sign the international wheat agreement, and this has reduced the price of our wheat too. All these have to be taken into consideration when we're dealing with this matter of giving coloured gas for farm trucks, and I would like to see this particular study made and then when the results are found, make this consideration forthwith to the farmers of Manitoba.

Madam Speaker, I would like to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Hamiota, that the resolution be amended by deleting the word "vitally" in the first line of the first Whereas; and deleting everything after the second Whereas and substituting the following:

"WHEREAS the farm truck is used both as a highway vehicle and as an agricultural implement, and

WHEREAS substantial amounts of gas used in farm trucks are consumed during use as an agricultural implement on the farm, and

WHEREAS the farmers of Manitoba have requested the government, through their farm organizations, to exempt from taxation that portion of the gas used in the farm truck while it is being used as an agricultural implement on the farm, and

WHEREAS the farmers of Manitoba would not wish that such a change was made unless it was shown that any such exemptions were based on reasons which are both economic and socially sound, supported by adequate evidence, assuring all citizens of Manitoba that such exemptions were not a special consideration but were in the best interests of the province generally, and

WHEREAS Dr. J. C. Gilson, of the University of Manitoba, has been retained to conduct an independent study of this matter under the following terms of reference:

(1) to determine the total amount of gasoline consumed by farm trucks and to ascertain the proportion used for agricultural purposes on the farm;

(2) to determine the quantity of gasoline consumed on the farm for farm trucks of various sizes, and for different types of farms;

(3) to determine the significance of the tax paid on gasoline used in farm trucks for operations on the farm as a factor in farm production costs; and

(4) to examine alternative methods of handling a gasoline tax rebate to farmers for trucks used for operations on the farm keeping in mind such considerations as equitability and administrative efficiency,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT action be taken on this matter when the results of the study are known.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. S. PETERS (Elmwood): Madam Speaker, on a point of order, I wonder if that's an amendment or a speech.

MADAM SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. NELSON SHOEMAKER (Gladstone): I wonder if I might ask my honourable friend a question at this time without it being considered a speech.

MADAM SPEAKER: I've already put the question. Are you ready for the question?

MR. JOHN P. TANCHAK (Emerson): Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for St. George, that the debate be adjourned.

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

MADAM SPEAKER: The proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable the Member for Elmwood.

MR. PETERS: Could I have this matter stand, please?

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Member for Carillon. The Honourable Member for Brandon.

MR. HARRY P. SHEWMAN (Morris): Madam Speaker, in the absence of the Honourable Member for Brandon, could this resolution stand?

MADAM SPEAKER: The proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable the Member for Seven Oaks.

MR. WRIGHT: Could we have this matter stand?

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Member for Logan The Honourable the Member for Springfield.

MR. FRED T. KLYM (Springfield): Madam Speaker, I do not think that I should stand this one because I feel like saying a few words about automation and cybernation. Those are the two terms that seem to chill the hearts of many people today, especially automation. That particular word has been chilling the hearts of people for the last 20 years. Delmar S. Harder, a retired Ford president coined the word "automation" in 1946. He labelled an age, and no doubt he didn't even know he was doing it. Today, men in some areas expect to become obsolete, probably due to their own thinking and panic. of colour has nothing to do with it; machines replace men. A lawyer said a law degree wouldn't be much use if computers take over from judges. Well, not so long ago I believe I heard the Honourable Member for Virden tell us how he would get rid of the doctors and the lawyers. However, no doubt automation would take its toll that way.

To some people automation means just a horn of plenty, it would eliminate Adam's curse, the need to work, from man's shoulders and return him to the Garden of Eden. I believe that Eve would like that, wouldn't she? Many people, again, believe that the bosses would like that because they wouldn't have to share any profits with anybody. We all know that automation destroys jobs, but it also helps to create other jobs - and many of them.

Let me cite an example, just in farming. It was about twenty years ago or so when there were so many threshing machines here and there, we had men working in the fields, prior to that we had them come out from many parts of Eastern Canada, even from across the ocean from England, to do the harvesting, help with the harvesting right here in the prairies. What happened? Since then we have had a great change. The combines arrived. And what did we find in each field? One man, one combine doing a section of work without any too much help. And no noise was raised somehow, because, of course at that time, Delmar Harder hadn't mentioned the word automation -- it didn't go a long ways until recently. And why is it probably more apparent today? is because changes are coming out more rapidly.

Several centuries ago probably that was called the industrial revolution when people were pressed hard to leave their homes and get away and look to different jobs. However, who should be afraid of the big bad wolf? I believe all of us should at times. But it is our duty along with automation to help us move on, to have stout hearts, use our heads along with the governments and different employers and employees. We all know that automation causes some unemployment; but it isn't the only cause, even the most significant one. And if automation were slowed down, would it help anybody? I don't think so. No employment would be stabilized. Companies that increase efficiencies are of course going to increase their profits. Those who do not will probably at best remain static. Those who fall behind of course will have to go out of business.

What the critics sometimes forget is the fact that machines sure put men out of work, but those same men apply themselves to other jobs. Men have to be able to apply themselves. They have to look ahead. It is no use getting into one particular rut and staying there, not trying to learn more; because I already know something, why should I learn to do anything more? This applies to a teller in the bank. If he or she wants to advance, she looks around a bit, advances herself. Probably attending night school, probably attending the MIT here in the city. There is a chance to advance one's self while working in the day time.

The trouble is that too much uneducated publicity has been given to the unemployment aspect of automation. Of those men who are replaced by machines many no doubt do find employment. Others are absorbed by what automation has made possible. Companies, factories, have to improve their technology if they want to measure up with the times. As I mentioned the other day, the Honourable Member for Logan stating while working some particular men whom they call engineers come up with stop watches and watch men work and ask them to do things in certain different ways which would expedite the work a little better. I think this is a good thing. If sometimes we do forget how to speed up things or work in an easier way, we'll have troubles. People were always progressive when they try - at least those who tried to make things easier for themselves. The person who invented the wheel used his head -- I mean not to make the wheel (Interjection) -- it could have been that

Many of our larger corporations report to us that around 25 - between 25 and 50 percent of the products that they are selling today were not even in their laboratories prior to World War II. So you see the difference the discoveries and inventions have brought about.

It's always a government responsibility, along with the employers and employees and different organizations, to help out a situation somehow in order to keep people going - to keep training, and in our economy find means and ways of making the challenge of constantly changing economy.

(MR. KLYM cont'd.)

Now this task suggests a number of points to emphasize in our institutions. I would like to have the following points mentioned: The significant and substantial barrier which exists between school and work must be breached; and the only way to do that of course would be to bring the school to the factory - and this is exactly what is going on at present. I visited several factories where people are being trained on the jobs - and this has been going on for a few years. And it is going to exist -- it is going to work out until people all have jobs and have a chance. You know, the whole job of preparing individuals for their working careers cannot be undertaken in educational and training institutions while they're young. Education and training must have a continuing impact during the whole of their working careers. We cannot direct almost all our attention to educating the young, because there are people who received their education some 15, 20 or more years ago and are employed in different factories, different jobs. Now the jobs may be becoming obsolete. Now those people are in the heyday of their life; they're comparatively young, not old enough to retire, and with their experience, they could contribute a great deal to the world's good, to the country's good; and therefore they should be given a chance to be educated and upgraded to further themselves in every possible way to be useful in the future.

The government should place much more emphasis on further training of both employees and unemployed workers. Furthermore, now, Madam Speaker, I am not going to say that I am going to read it all -- this is going to be an excerpt from the Labour Gazette, Department of Labour -- and I'm not going to say that I'm going to be brief, but I'll read only as much as is necessary -- (Interjection) -- I'm glad I have the permission. "Sometimes the problems the technological innovations bring with it appears so large or painted as such that they overshadow the benefits realized by the economy. The workers in the society as a whole," said Dr. George Haythorne Deputy Minister of Labour in the course of a recent address at Queen's University. He went on to say, "That although we must try to see these problems in their proper perspective, we must also do our best to solve or minimize them so that the benefits may be greater for everyone. On the one hand the widespread application of technological change has been an important factor in Canada's economic growth and development over the past two decades, and this in turn has led to steadily improving living standards and increased leisure time. On the other hand, innovation has left in its wake human hardships and casualties, especially when economic growth has been slow or when the consequent adjustments have had a widely uneven effect on workers and plants. Our ability to produce more and more with less and less manual efforts though it may prove highly disturbing to people and institutions, enables us to realize desirable economic and social goals. In striving for greater productivity and improved competitiveness, we should not lose sight however of two considerations. First, that the benefits of economic progress are not always equitably distributed among all the members of society who have contributed to this progress; secondly, that the achievement should be even greater if we invested more in human resources so as to enable the maximum number of our citizens to realize their full potential during the whole of their working life."

Mr. Haythorne pointed to four departments of public policy in which an accommodation to a technological change is taking place. These covered policies directed toward keeping employment as high as possible an aim that was affected by technological change, developing in workers the skill required by new technology, the effective balancing of men and jobs and helping employers, workers and unions to make the necessary adjustments.

Regarding policy directed at maintaining high employment the speaker said "this challenge is an extremely important one for many reasons, not the least of which is the fact that the many employment adjustments which will be necessary can only be carried out successfully if over-all growth rates are sufficient to provide alternate job opportunities. Fortunately technological changes in itself is an important determinant of economic growth, giving rise to new demands, new industries, new jobs and improvement in the international competitive position. It thus forms an essential element in the achievement of a healthy rate of economy growth."

Now there is another little excerpt - a wee little short one. This states that we should keep automation in its proper perspective. And this is also a quotation, "The frightening notion that automation is about to throw millions of workers on the labour scrap heap has long been recognized as a phoney, it's nonsense a Canadian born economist of the University of Chicago declared recently. There has been a great deal of panicky talk about the dangers of automation, most of it by people who are not economists. Automation is today's fashionable scapegoat. There is almost no chronic unemployment in the United States and Canada. During

(MR. KLYM cont'd.) the past several years the blue collar manufacturing jobs which automation supposedly devours have been growing particularly fast.

The Economic Council of Canada reported in March that there has been no increase in so called hard-core unemployment since the end of World War II. For those who have been inhibited by what one debunker called the wild speculations of the automation monger this must be cheerful news. Technological development is not going to be stopped, even to attempt to slow it up would put us in hopeless competitive position with other industrialized nations. The experts emphasize though, that while automation will not increase the total number of jobs, it will cause social and regional dislocations. Some manual workers will be temporarily unemployed; some will have to change jobs, move to a new community, be retrained for unfamiliar work. Those who cannot adjust the change will create problems; but North Americans are a resilient and mobile people. One family in five moves every year; one worker in seven changes jobs annually. The significant thing, he says, is the recognition that the popular diagnosis has been wrong or at least exaggerated. If we understand the social difficulties surely with the help of management, labour, government and community institutions who have common sense we can find solutions.

Now, Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Dufferin that the resolution of the Honourable Member for Logan be amended by striking out the word "the" in line one and the words "of every Manitoban" in line two of the first paragraph; and by adding after the word "problems" in line three of paragraph three the word "and"; and by inserting a paragraph immediately following paragraph three as follows: "WHEREAS the Speech from the Throne indicated that a new youth and manpower agency will be established, the duties of which will include co-ordination and development of governmental studies and programs relating to technological change, and by striking out the part of the resolution that follows the word "that" in line one of paragraph four thereof and substituting the following: "This Government continue to study and co-ordinate along with labour and management representatives measures that will ease the social and economic effects of technological change.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MADAM SPEAKER: I think I will take this resolution under consideration and I'll give my decision later. The proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable the Leader of the New Democratic Party.

MR. PAULLEY: I wonder, Madam Speaker, may I have this stand.

I'm waiting on action across from the other side of the House.

MADAM SPEAKER: The proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable the Member for St. John's.

MR. CHERNIACK: I ask permission, Madam Speaker, to let this matter stand.

MADAM SPEAKER: The proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Elmwood.

MR. S. PETERS (Elmwood): May I have this matter stand, Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: The proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable the Member for Logan.

MR. LEMUEL HARRIS (Logan): I ask permission to have this matter stand, Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: The proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable the Member for St. Boniface.

MR. LAURENT DESJARDINS (St. Boniface): Madam Speaker, I would like to move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Gladstone that "WHEREAS according to reports from the RCMP crime syndicates are growing in Canada and; WHEREAS crime syndicates in Canada are in many cases controlled by syndicates in the United States and; WHEREAS gangsterism is a real menace and; WHEREAS a warning that the so-called "Mafia" operates in Winnipeg has been issued by the former Police Chief of Winnipeg and; WHEREAS it is imperative that this crime syndicate be not allowed to flourish or even exist in Manitoba; THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT a non-partisan committee of the members of this House be named to investigate crime and crime syndicates in our province and that this committee: (a) be empowered to summon any person or persons that might be in possession of any information that could assist this committee; (b) that this committee be instructed to bring in a report to the Legislature.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. DESJARDINS: Madam Speaker, I think that from the start I must - think we should have something settled, that is the question of the word "Mafia". I think that we all agree with the Attorney-General who during his estimates explained that this Mafia as such might not exist or that Mafia could represent any brotherhood, certain people that might be engaged into something else.

The interpretation that I place on this word "so-called Mafia," as used by other people, is the same description, the same meaning that the Attorney-General placed on this word earlier when he called it syndicated crime. I think that this should be settled once and for all.

Madam Speaker, I wish to say that contrary to most of the amendments, or the amendments anyway, not motion, that were presented here this afternoon this is not going to be, and it is not meant to be a political motion. The main reason why I decided on this, Madam Speaker, is because that we have been warned that crime syndicates had been growing in Canada. Now, the RCMP in the meeting that they have had with the federal-provincial conference on organized crime certainly through the commissioner, Mr. George McLennan, voiced the opinion that crime was growing and growing rapidly here in Canada. And I think that there is something that struck me as very important in the report from Commissioner McLellan, and it was the statement that he said that American law enforcement officials agreed that a few million dollars spent on better prevention a number of years ago might have saved them the multi-billion dollar crime bill they pay today. I think that this is accepted by most of the criminologists in the United States as well as those living in Canada.

The Commissioner said at the time that he felt that these people, the delegates, were present at this conference because they felt that crime had achieved some headway in the country, or was about to do so; and I think that this is the important thing. A few years ago when somebody was mixed up in crime they - well maybe more than a few years ago - you probably could point him out very easily, they either wore a black shirt and a black tie or something like this, but now I think that it is an accepted fact that the syndicated crime are usually camouflaged behind a front, respectable business men, and this is why it makes it that much more difficult to detect. As I say this is the reason -- I want to say also from the start, Madam Speaker, that I'm not suggesting for one minute that crime has a field day or even organized or syndicated crime has a field day in Manitoba. It might well be also that it doesn't exist at all, but as far as I'm concerned the Attorney-General has been too vague in this. I think he has recognized that he's not too sure.

On Friday the 18th the Attorney-General said -- this all through the Attorney-General's estimates - that there are no indications at the present time that syndicated crime is active in the Province of Manitoba. Now on February 2nd I mentioned that last Friday, I was talking about the previous Friday, the Attorney-General had said that there was no such thing, that it did not exist here. Well the Attorney-General corrected me and he said "so that the record at least will have my comment that I made no such comment." Well I was very surprised to hear that, but then, it come out a few days after, when the Attorney-General said "that I am reasonably confident as far as I am able to tell that no syndicate or organized crime is operating in Manitoba at the present time. We are satisfied at the present time that the crime syndicates or the organized crime are not in active operation. Well, it seems to be confusing to me, the Attorney-General seemed to say, "no, it doesn't exist," but if he's challenged on this, he will say "I didn't say that." He says "as far as I'm concerned, I don't think there is." Madam Speaker, I don't think that in something as serious as this that this is good enough.

We might well find that there isn't such a thing as organized crime here in Manitoba, and this is what I hope that this proposed committee would find; but this committee might be able to bring in certain recommendations, might be able to get the people of Manitoba at ease by questioning and finding a little more about this. Because it is a fact, Madam Speaker, that the former police chief of the City of Winnipeg, in his annual report, said that "Let no one be deluded that organized or syndicated crime has not got its tentacles in this city." He did mention that and at the time the former chief was quite disturbed because the Attorney-General had said that there was no such a thing, or that it did not exist here, according to the report, and that he felt that the Attorney-General should have discussed this with him.

I think that one of the things that was recognized at this Conference on Crime, or whatever you call it, was the fact that there wasn't a good enough liaison. This was recognized - in fact everything stopped at a certain time because certain provinces wanted the RCMP to take over and other provinces felt well this would not do because the Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec had their own provincial police. I think it was brought out at this time, that

(MR. DESJARDINS cont'd.) there wasn't a good liaison between the two and that there wasn't an exchange of ideas between the RCMP provincial police and municipal police. I might be wrong in this but I always felt that here in Manitoba, that the RCMP did not have that much to do in the Greater Winnipeg area, that the municipal police did the work. And when the chief of police says that "there is something and don't let anybody think that there isn't," and he advised the people to be careful, I think that we should take this seriously. I hope he's wrong. I hope the Attorney-General is right; but we can't take this chance. This is too important, Madam Speaker. Later on - the last thing that was said by the Attorney-General on this, and this was in the Tribune of February 25th, he said that "On the basis of the information that we have at the present time, I know of no crime syndicate operating in Manitoba." Well, Madam Speaker, this is exactly the case. On the basis of the information that we have. But where does that information come from? How much has been discussed, and what co-operation has there been right here in Manitoba, for instance, between the municipal police, the police of the - starting with the City of Winnipeg and the other cities in the Greater Winnipeg area, for instance and the RCMP or the Attorney-General's Department.

Now, as I said, the report from Ottawa at the time was that the crime unit proposal was sidetracked because then the different provinces started to have their own ideas and it couldn't go any further. Since then it has been proposed by a Federal M. P., or more than one, that we do have an investigation here - crime investigation here in Canada. Now because we have no murders and we don't find anybody in lime, no corpse in lime and so on, it seems to us that this is far away from our door. But, Madam Speaker, I think that this is a case where an ounce of prevention would be a good idea. I think that we should start organizing here in Manitoba. We should have all the information. The Attorney-General should be able to get up and make, well state, but not stick handle, or say well I'm not sure, or as far as I'm concerned, there's not enough. If there's any doubt at all, Madam Speaker, I suggest that we should make a survey and we should find out because this is so important and as so many people said and I think as all of us here in this House recognize, if organized crime gets a toe hold here in this province, well then, it will be very difficult to get rid of it.

I'm going to read some inserts from the RCMP report. The RCMP report says "Canadian crime syndicates linked with the American Mafia are growing steadily with the help of political corruption, fear and inefficient law enforcement." It is only natural -- and I do not agree with the Attorney-General on this -- I say it is only natural that if crime exists in other cities of Canada, it's going to eventually come to Winnipeg unless we are very careful. Now the statement when I said that I did not agree with the Attorney-General on this, he seemed to give the impression that well the crime element, the organized crime, would not find the Greater Winnipeg area, or Manitoba lucrative enough for their crime when they had such large cities. Well I don't think that this is right. I think that we know for a fact that organized crime has been detected here, when it certainly was less lucrative than it is now. I think we know for a fact that -- I think it was about ten years ago and even thirty years ago -- the crime syndicate did exist here.

And too, just before closing this, finishing these few remarks, I would like to read something that appeared in the February 24th issue of the Tribune by Mr. Val Werier that might make us think a little bit. I quote from Mr. Werier's article, "an organized criminal group did operate here in 1956 for a period of four weeks. At that time under the guise O. K. Sales Limited, Lee Schaefer of Chicago and a group of associates, directed a continent-wide betting business from the McIntyre Block. The turnover was reported to be more than a million dollars. Police broke up the ring and fines of \$50,000 were imposed and collected from the group. A trial last year in Toronto revealed that gambling operators from that city came to Winnipeg to lean on a former agent. He was supposed to have welched on debts of \$42,000.00. In 1962 an official of the crime syndicate and a muscle man came here to collect the debt, raised with interest to \$70,000.00. A Winnipeg man told of receiving a package of plaster, bandages and sticks, indicating there would be violence if he didn't pay up. He told of his family being threatened by the emissary from the syndicate in the east -- and this happened in Winnipeg.

The officials are most concerned about another field in which there is a potential for organized criminal activity. This is the establishment or purchase of existing businesses here by criminal elements from other areas. One official has told me that a group of five or six businesses here is owned in varying degrees by a man in Vancouver who is linked with the underworld. The group is made up of an insurance concern, an investment firm as well as a

(MR. DESJARDINS cont'd.) . . . direct consumer credit firm. The local people managing the enterprise may not be aware of this link. The local firms may be legitimate businesses, but because of the association with a man linked with organized crime, there is the fear that it may be used for illicit purposes. The borderline between what is fraudulent and ethical has been pretty thin in some cases here in the past. Where organized crime is interested in finance companies and direct credit consumer sales, officials fear the door is open for conspiracy to bilk the public, even though the victim may have been duped, he must pay the finance company.

Madam Speaker, one of the councillors of Metro also claims that he had heard from Mr. Councillor Huband that he has heard from the police chief of Toronto that there was crime being linked to Winnipeg and that this gentleman would be ready to name names, or could name names. What is organized crime? Do we mean by that that it just has to be controlled by the United States? I think there is more. I think that the people of Canada and in Manitoba now know how to organize this - we had the Rivard affair and so on. I don't think they need the people of the States so much and it might well be that the leadership comes from the people living right here in Canada. But that doesn't make it less dangerous, Madam Speaker. We have something that could be investigated in this thing.

I have a case that was brought to my attention of people answering an ad in the paper that for so much money that they could have stock and they would be the self-representative of a large company. Well, Madam Speaker, to make a long story short, they lost. They gave \$11,500 and they've got 800 cases of shaving cream in the basement, and 50 cases of after shaving lotion. Now these people have had an awful difficult time -- this has been going on for a number of years -- and they've had an awful difficult time to get to the bottom of this. It is now mixed up in three different provinces. There's people that have been bilked the same way in Saskatchewan as well as in Alberta, and it is very difficult to find out what can be done about these people. Some of these people that were supposed to be in the - not the receiving end, but the giving end, I might say, or the people that were pulling these fast ones, were -- thank God they weren't successful, but were candidates in the election in Edmonton, in the City of Edmonton and so on. Now this to me would seem that there is organized crime, that this is organized, it's something that is going on with different people in different provinces having something to say on it. People that have been cheated out of their money in Regina, in the Province of Alberta and here in Winnipeg. These people do not want to say much right now because they feel that they shouldn't say too much until -- and I'm not blaming the Attorney-General's Department for that at all, if they don't bring in a complaint, what can they do, and I haven't the permission from these people to use any names because they feel that it would be more difficult for them to get their money, and of course they feel that they should have that \$11,500 before they say too much.

Now this certainly would appear that if this is an organization of people, together, people living in three different provinces who are interested in pulling such a thing, as far as I'm concerned this is organized crime, and I think that such a commission - it might be the commissioner that the Attorney-General announced, that had been named -- this is another reason why I brought in this resolution, Madam Speaker. It is too vague. I don't know what this gentleman would have to do. The gentleman is a criminal lawyer working full time at this. Now I don't know, it seems that the Attorney-General I think said, well if anything happens he'll keep close watch on this, and he'll be in contact with the RCMP at Ottawa. Well I don't know where he fits in and why he has been named. I can understand if he was afraid, if the Attorney-General felt that maybe we should do something about crime here, if he named a certain person who has a full-time job to take care of this, to see that crime did not come in or stay in Manitoba, I can understand this. But I mean this man certainly hasn't got the time for this. There might well be that there is some good in this but the Attorney-General was very vague. We asked him what the job, the work of this person would be and well, he certainly hasn't answered to my satisfaction. I think that it would be very difficult too, for a man like this to get all the facts and so on, especially if there is not going to be better liaison, better rapport with the, or between the Attorney-General's Department, the Province of Manitoba, and the municipal polices here in our provinces, as well as between the municipal policies and the RCMP in Ottawa and the different, between the different provinces.

So, Madam Speaker, I want to say again that I am not suggesting, this is not a scare, I'm not suggesting that crime is flourishing here in Manitoba. And I might say that probably -- maybe the Attorney-General is right, maybe there isn't anything at all to it, and I certainly would hope so -- probably this is the case; but I don't think that we'd have anything to lose by

(MR. DESJARDINS cont'd.) naming a committee. This is strictly a Committee of this House, this is not sending our responsibility on somebody else. This is a Committee of this House who would study this to see if there is any crime here, and if so, what should be done about it; and if not, to see if there's a danger of crime coming here; and if so what can be done about that. And if nothing else, it would bring in these people who have made out and out statements, direct statements, saying that there is such a thing as organized crime here in Manitoba; it would bring these people in front of this committee and then they would have a chance to explain what they meant or if this was false why they made such a statement.

Madam Speaker, I think that all the members of this House should remember -- I wouldn't want to say to the Attorney-General, "Sir, you take the responsibility of this, and if crime comes here in Manitoba, you take the responsibility because you felt that it wasn't important enough and there was no fear of this at all." This is not anything that will embarrass the government, embarrass the Attorney-General's Department, in no way. I can't see where it should. It might instead help the department of my honourable friend an awful lot, and the main thing, nobody will be the losers and may be that the people of Manitoba would be the winners if such a thing was done.

MADAM SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. McLEAN: Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Health, that the debate be adjourned.

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

MADAM SPEAKER: The second reading of Bill No. 45. The Honourable the Member for Swan River.

MR. BJORNSON: Madam Speaker, in the absence of the Honourable Member for Swan River, may we have this matter stand this evening.

MADAM SPEAKER: The second reading of Bill No. 40. The Honourable the Member for Winnipeg Centre.

MR. COWAN: Madam Speaker, may I have the permission of the House to allow this Bill to stand.

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary. The Honourable the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. MOLGAT: Madam Speaker, I wonder if I may have this matter stand. I think I'll be prepared to proceed tomorrow.

HON. GURNEY EVANS (Minister of Industry and Commerce) (Fort Rouge): Madam Speaker, now that we have arrived at government business, could I ask you to call the last two items, the adjourned debates on second readings.

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the second reading of Bill No. 7. The Honourable the Attorney-General.

MR. McLEAN: Madam Speaker, may I have the permission of the House to have this matter stand.

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the second reading of Bill No. 26. The Honourable the Member for St. George.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Madam Speaker, I adjourned the debate for the Member of Assiniboia.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable the Member for Assiniboia.

MR. STEVE PATRICK (Assiniboia): This is going to be awfully short. Thank you. Madam Speaker, you may recall about two years ago I raised a point about the same thing that the bill is in for about employment services people charging employees a placement fee, so to me this would appear like it's a good bill. But I'm somewhat concerned what will it do to the employment services agencies, like Manpower and Office Overload, because I do feel that they perform a very important function and offer real good service to many offices in the way of office help. I would be inclined to believe that many offices like to use these employment agencies for part-time help. I have used them myself and I find that they do perform a very good purpose. So I'm somewhat concerned, does this bill do away with these agencies completely or what will happen. Will they still be able to stay in the business except charge the employer?

I am also not quite clear if it's anywhere in the bill when the employment agency does place somebody in the -- for instance, if Eaton's would hire some truck drivers, will these people get the same wage as the ones that find employment by themselves. They may be getting the minimum wage, but will they get the same wage performing the same type of duty or work as

(MR. PATRICK cont'd.) the other person beside him. This is one point that does concern me. And the other one, I do feel that the agencies themselves perform good function and I wouldn't want to see them not being able to operate. I'll be prepared to let the bill go into committee where we can ask more questions.

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

MR. EVANS: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Attorney-General, that Madam Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a committee to consider of the supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion, and after a voice vote declared the motion carried, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply with the Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre in the Chair.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

MR. EVANS: Mr. Chairman, the Minister of Agriculture cannot be back in his place until 8:00 o'clock, and I wonder if it would be agreeable to the House if you now declared it to be 5:30 and we meet again at 8:00 o'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I call it 5:30 and leave the Chair until 8: o'clock.