

## THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

2:30 o'clock, Friday, February 11, 1966

Opening Prayer by Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions

Reading and Receiving Petitions

MR. CLERK: The petition of the J. W. Dafoe Foundation, praying for the passing of an Act to amend an Act to incorporate The J. W. Dafoe Foundation.

MADAM SPEAKER: Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees

Notices of Motion

Introduction of Bills

HON. STEWART E. McLEAN, Q. C. (Attorney-General) (Dauphin) introduced Bill No. 30, an Act to amend The Manitoba Evidence Act.

HON. GEORGE HUTTON (Minister of Agriculture and Conservation) (Rockwood-Iberville) introduced Bill No. 46, an Act to amend The Veterinary Services Act.

MR. JAMES T. MILLS (Kildonan) introduced Bill No. 52, an Act to incorporate St. Paul's College and St. Paul's High School.

MADAM SPEAKER: Before the Orders of the Day, I would like to attract your attention to the gallery on my left where there are some 24 Grade 5 students from Linwood School under the direction of their teacher, Mrs. Holland. This school is situated in the constituency of the Honourable the Member for St. James. On behalf of all members of this Legislative Assembly, I welcome you.

Orders of the Day.

MR. DONALD M. McGREGOR (Virden): Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to correct an error that went out to the news medium in Western Manitoba, namely Brandon Sun, and the TV and Radio stations. I very much appreciate the coverage that was given by the Winnipeg Tribune, the Winnipeg Free Press, and the other news mediums here in the City of Winnipeg in this area, but somewhere there was a telegraphical error, I would suggest, and I'm sure it was nothing but just an error and I would like to correct it. What I did say is that this university should be named the University of Western Manitoba, and I went on, and the quote has been issued and has caused me considerable embarrassment, that I had said -- they are saying that I said the "Western Canada." This is not right and I'd just like this to be corrected, Madam Speaker.

MR. GORDON E. JOHNSTON (Portage la Prairie): Madam Speaker, I'd like to address a question to the Honourable Minister of Health. In your department, are there any civil servants who have been retired on pension and then have been brought back on staff; and if so, are they or is he or is she receiving a salary and a pension?

HON. CHARLES H. WITNEY (Minister of Health) (Flin Flon): Madam Speaker, I'll take the question as notice.

MR. LAURENT DESJARDINS (St. Boniface): Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I'd like to ask a question of the Honourable Minister of Health. I'd like to know when the province completed the agreement with the Federal Government to make use of extra beds at Deer Lodge Hospital, and I'd like to have the kind of deal the province made; what date the province first placed a patient in Deer Lodge and approximately how many beds are used by the province at the moment.

Now, Madam Speaker, I didn't have a chance to let the Minister know about this so I wonder if he could take this as notice, if he wishes. But I would like to ask him now on the same topic of Deer Lodge, why didn't the Minister make any public notice in view of the fact that the House was so concerned during the last two sessions on this question of Deer Lodge?

MR. WITNEY: I'll take the question as notice, Madam Speaker.

MR. DESJARDINS: Madam Speaker, I don't know if he understood. This is fine for most of the question, but the last question, I was asking the Minister why he did not see fit to make a public announcement in view of the fact that the House was so concerned during the last two sessions.

MR. WITNEY: Madam Speaker, we have no agreement as yet with the Federal Government on the Deer Lodge Hospital but we have been negotiating with these people and that is the information that I'll get for the Honourable Member.

MR. DESJARDINS: Madam Speaker, then the Minister will answer what he can of the question that I have asked him. Another question. I'd like the same Minister -- I wonder if he could assure us that it is true that the lack of space at Children's Hospital is not serious and

(MR. DESJARDINS cont'd.) . . . . . that there is no emergency exists at this time at the Children's Hospital.

MR. WITNEY: Yes.

MR. DESJARDINS: Yes, there's no emergency. It's not serious.

MR. WITNEY: Madam Speaker, if the honourable member is meaning if an emergency takes place can it be accommodated at the Children's Hospital, the answer is yes.

MR. STEVE PATRICK (Assiniboia): Madam Speaker, I would like to direct a question to the Honourable Minister of Education. There has been two conflicting reports about the conditions and facilities at the University Students' Cafeteria. I wonder has he anything to report and has it been checked for health and cleanliness?

HON. GEORGE JOHNSON (Minister of Education) (Gimli): Madam Speaker, I think this can be quite easily dealt with by the Board of Governors and the President of that institution.

MR. NELSON SHOEMAKER (Gladstone): Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are proceeded with, I would like to direct a question to the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture. Can he tell the House what the most recent cost estimates are on the Portage Diversion? There was a statement made at the Outlook Conference in Brandon a couple of weeks ago that suggested the price would be up around 30 percent higher than the original estimate.

MR. HUTTON: I can't tell the honourable member just off the cuff. I'll take this question as notice.

MR. PATRICK: Madam Speaker, I would like to direct a subsequent question. I haven't had an opportunity or will not have an opportunity to talk to the Board of Governors and I think the Minister should be able to give us some answer.

MR. ELMAN GUTTORMSON (St. George): Madam Speaker, I'd like to direct a question to the Minister of Agriculture. There is a report from Washington that the government is going to cancel the registration on the chemical dieldrin because of the formation of illegal residues on forage crops. We had legislation dealing with this chemical in this province here a year or two ago. Is the province considering any similar steps in view of the findings in the United States?

MR. HUTTON: Madam Speaker, the Province of Manitoba banned the use of dieldrin except for very limited purposes about two years ago.

MR. GUTTORMSON: I am aware of that, Madam Speaker, but I am wondering, in view of the facts, are they going to ban it completely or are they going to let it remain the way it is today?

MR. HUTTON: The government here is not taking any further action than what we took some time ago.

MR. DESJARDINS: Madam Speaker, I wonder if the Minister of Education is refusing to answer the question of my colleague. -- (Interjection) -- No, I just want to know if he is refusing or not. He asked a question and we don't know. We'd like to know if he is going to answer or not.

MR. JOHNSON: Madam Speaker, the question before you is a matter of administration at the university at this moment. The President of the University has advised me that he will make a public statement and this he has done.

MR. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Leader of the New Democratic Party) (Radisson): Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to direct a question to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works. I apologize to you, sir, for not having given you prior notice of my question. Madam Speaker I notice in that very progressive community of the City of Transcona that it is contemplated that there will be a shopping centre built at the southeast corner of Regent Avenue and Highway 59. In view of consideration having been made of a change in the direction of Highway 59 in around this area, has the Minister of Public Works been made aware of the proposed shopping centre in order that it would not be necessary, if the highway changes are contemplated, that expropriation would have to be entered into after the construction of a shopping centre in that particular area. Maybe, Madam Speaker, the Honourable the Minister is not in a position to answer, not being familiar as I am with that great City of Transcona, but he could take it as notice. He may however have the answer.

HON. WALTER WEIR (Minister of Public Works) (Minnedosa): Madam Speaker, I am not personally aware. I am relatively satisfied that the department will have been made aware by the Metropolitan Corporation, but I will take the question as notice and get a more definite reply.

MR. J. M. FROESE (Rhineland): Madam Speaker, yesterday there was a report placed on our desks named the "Profile of Poverty." Could the House Leader tell us just where this report originates from and who is the author, or where does the report come from?

MR. HUTTON: Madam Speaker, when I made the paper -- it's not a report, it's a working paper -- when I made it available to the members, I warned them of the nature of this document. It is a working paper. It was produced by members of the civil service here in Manitoba and was their contribution to the consideration of the extent and nature of poverty in Canada at a conference called by the Federal Government and held in Ottawa. And when one reads it - I would give this warning again - keep in mind that this was a thought-provoking paper, a working paper, and is properly understood by those who understand some of the terms and the criteria and the accuracy of the criteria where they are used in the working paper.

MR. PAULLEY: Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would direct a question to the Honourable the Minister of Health. I understand that consultations have been under way between the Government of Canada, the Government of Manitoba, and other provinces respecting Medicare. It is my understanding that the Minister and representatives of his department, or representatives of the department attended such consultations and conferences. I wonder when the Minister will be making a report as to the progress which is being made respecting Medicare and if he will soon be in a position to tell us the situation insofar as the position of Manitoba is concerned.

MR. WITNEY: Madam Speaker, a report will be made in the House in a very short time.

#### ORDERS OF THE DAY

MADAM SPEAKER: Questions standing in the name of the Honourable the Member for Gladstone.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Flee Island .....

MADAM SPEAKER: May I ask you your seconder again please?

MR. SHOEMAKER: Lakeside, the Honourable Member for Lakeside. (1) Did the Grand Rapids Forebay Committee authorize the purchase of hay to feed horses in the Moose Lake area during the 1965-66 winter? (2) If so, what quantity of hay was purchased for this purpose? (3) Is this quantity sufficient for the season or will more be required? (4) From whom was the hay purchased? (5) By what method or methods was the hay transported from the supplier to final destination? (6) What was the total cost? (7) How many horses are being fed under this program?

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

MADAM SPEAKER: Address for Papers standing in the name of the Honourable the Member for Logan.

MR. LEMUEL HARRIS (Logan): Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for St. John's, that an humble address be voted to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor praying for copies of all correspondence between the Government of Manitoba and the Government of Canada from January 1, 1955 to the present relative to the Nation's divorce laws.

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

MADAM SPEAKER: Order for Return standing in the name of the Honourable the Member for Gladstone.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie, that an Order of the House do issue for a return showing: (1) Number and size of all signs which advertise Highway Projects on Highway No. 1 West between Winnipeg and the junction with Highway No. 4. (2) The number of said signs which are: (a) rented; (b) owned. (3) The annual cost to the Province of 2 (a); and (4) the cost to the province of 2 (b).

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 Leader of the New Democratic Party.

MR. PAULLEY: Could I have this stand please, Madam Speaker.

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

MR. DOUGLAS L. CAMPBELL (Lakeside): Madam Speaker, in the absence of the Honourable Member for Selkirk, could we ask for this item to stand please.

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

MR. CAMPBELL: The same request, Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: The proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie.

MR. JOHNSTON: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Assiniboia, that Whereas only certain parts of Manitoba are declared eligible under the Federal Government industrial promotion program, and Whereas this creates unequal competition between such areas and other communities in Manitoba with respect to attracting new industry, and Whereas the economic growth of Manitoba is falling behind the economic growth of other parts of Canada, thus making federal subsidies and tax concessions more essential than in other parts of Canada, Therefore be it resolved that the Government of Manitoba request the Government of Canada to declare all of Manitoba a designated area under the Federal Government industrial promotion program,

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. JOHNSTON: Madam Speaker, I might say that the basis for the resolution originated with people in Portage la Prairie who have had a very difficult experience in trying to attract new industry to Portage, but upon examining the situation across the province, when I came to introduce the resolution I thought it would be well for the good of Manitoba generally to ask for support to have this idea of gaining tax concession support from Ottawa apply to all of Manitoba, so therefore I proceeded on the resolution on that basis.

It might be well for me to explain what exactly is involved for those members who may not have had the opportunity to study the federal program for cash assistance to designated areas. I have here some facts and figures and my source is the Manitoba Business Journal, October-November, 1965, and if I may quote one paragraph: "Substantial cash and other incentives are now being provided to new or expanding industries in the Brandon area of Western Manitoba. This program provides cash grants to manufacturing and processing industries establishing or expanding in the Brandon area after July 1, 1965. The grants will apply to investment on new buildings, equipment and machinery. The amounts of such grants for new industries are as follows: On the first quarter of a million dollars, a complete grant of 33-1/3 percent; on the next \$750,000, a 25 percent cash grant; and on any investment over \$1 million, a 20 percent grant. These grants are subject to a maximum of \$5 million for any one project and they are payable in the following manner: 60 percent of the grant is payable after the first year of operation and 20 percent in each of the two succeeding years, so that new industries starting up will, within three years, receive the total amount of their grant." The formula for expansion of existing facilities are basically the same, although there are some varying regulations.

Now in Portage there had been a concerted effort put forward by various organizations and I have here a clipping from the Daily Graphic of September 16, 1965, and it states that the Chamber of Commerce, by formal resolution directed to the Federal authorities in Ottawa, asked for this designation for their area. That has since been followed by formal resolutions from the council of Portage la Prairie asking for this, and I myself have written two letters to the Honourable Mr. Drury asking for the same. Now the replies that we have had back are not satisfactory but I believe there is room for discussion if it were taken at the provincial level with Ottawa.

To show the honourable members how serious a matter it can be, where communities within a province with like circumstances, similar wage scales and similar problems, start to compete between one another with one having an unfair advantage in that they have something more to offer than the others, it can be seen that there will be some disruption in the economy of the province and there will be certain hardships worked in some areas.

In Manitoba, the towns who are the centres of designated areas are Portage, Dauphin and Brandon, and I have here some statistics that I have taken from the Employment Service and I would like to quote unemployment rates for the past three years. This is in the three areas - Portage, Dauphin and Brandon. In 1963 the national average unemployment rate was 8.4 - that was the high - the low for that year was 3.7 percent; and the national average of unemployment was 5.5 percent. In 1963, in the Portage area, the high - there is no figure for that -

(MR. JOHNSTON cont'd.) . . . . . the low is 2.4; and in Dauphin the high point during the year of unemployment was 3.8 and the low was .4; and the average was 1.7 percent. Brandon figures have not been received. In 1964, the national high point of unemployment for a month was 7 percent, the lowest month was 3.1 percent, and the average was 4.7. The Portage high for this period was 9.5 percent, the low was 1.7 percent, and the average unemployment for the year was 5.5 percent. Dauphin's high for the year was 3.2 percent in one month, the lowest period in one month was .4 percent, and their average yearly unemployment figure was 1.5 percent. In 1965, the national high month was 5.9 percent, the lowest month was 2.4 percent, and the average was 3.9 percent. In this same period, 1965, Portage la Prairie's high figure was 9.2 percent of unemployment, their low was 1.6 percent, and the average was 5.2 percent; and at the same period Dauphin's high for the year was 2.8 percent - a very remarkable figure - their low was .3 percent, and their average for the year was 1.3 percent. The source of these figures are the National Bureau of Statistics in Ottawa. I know the other day our Honourable First Minister had occasion to question DBS figures, but any experience that I have had, I have found them to be reasonably accurate.

Now in comparison of wages and salaries, the Manitoba average by DBS is \$83 and some cents per week which -- pardon me, that's the Winnipeg average. The Winnipeg average weekly salary, non-farming, is \$83 and some cents per week which works out to approximately \$4,216 I believe it is for a year's income. Now the average yearly income for a family in Brandon is \$4,953 - the average family income - and that's for 1961. The same period in Portage the average family income was \$4,689, and in Dauphin it was \$4,482.00. This is 1961 income, which is another DBS statistic. In 1963, Brandon's average weekly figure of wages only, which is not a family income but of wages only, Brandon's average was \$67.47 a week, Dauphin's was \$58.36 a week, and Portage \$58.61 per week. That was 1963, and it progresses upwards to 1965, which is the last figure I have for a weekly wage and salary in these areas. Brandon's 1965 figure is \$69.42 per week, Dauphin's is \$65.42 and Portage is \$62.29.

Now in the Brandon Unemployment Insurance Office area, they take in not only Brandon but the towns around there and they have approximately 115,700 people in their area, and as of the end of January, 1966, there were 2,154 people registered for employment who were unemployed. Now in Portage, with the population of the area of Portage and district served by the Unemployment Office, there are approximately 45,000 people and there are 1,098 seeking work as at the end of January, 1966. So it can be seen by these figures that in Manitoba there is very little variation from area to area, particularly in the south central part of the province.

Now in my writings to Mr. Drury in Ottawa, he has pointed out to me that one of the basis of naming a designated area is family income and they have set the figure of \$4,250 per family, and if the average income of an area drops below this, then Ottawa would entertain the idea of having the area designated as an area needing assistance. Then looking up the fact that the Winnipeg income of \$83 and some odd cents a week comes just under this figure, and the fact that the areas that I have quoted are well under this figure, I think it is certainly a basis for consultation and discussion with Ottawa to have Manitoba have their designated area enlarged to include the whole province.

Now to come back again to a specific case where disruption or concern can be shown in a town or a city, I would like to quote from a letter from a firm in Portage. They employ - I believe it's listed in the data sheets of the Department of Industry and Commerce as employing six people - but in checking with the industry I am informed that they employ from eight to ten people the year round and have a payroll of about 50 to \$55,000 the year round. Now this industry was attracted to Portage by a concerted effort of the Industrial Development Board of the time, a concerted effort of our Mayor Henderson and Council who had gone out and talked to these people and attracted them to Portage, and I believe they've been in Portage for five years now but they wish to expand. They are looking for more land and more space to build on and expand this small industry to employ some more people and generally benefit the economy of the west itself.

Now this letter that I have here, and I'll just quote from it: "In the near future this company plans on arranging for a new factory building, along with some additional production equipment. Our existing building is now much too small and any attempt to add further to it would result in uneconomic production due to lot size, etc. Financing of this new building and equipment is of course a matter of great concern to us and we have given considerable thought to relocating away from Portage la Prairie in some community in a designated area. We find it extremely hard to understand why Portage is not in a designated area and Brandon is in such an

(MR. JOHNSTON cont'd.) . . . . area. It seems to us that, for its size, Portage la Prairie sadly lacks industrial development. Any nurturing of this industry in this small city so close to Winnipeg would seem to be in the best interests of the whole province." And the writer goes on to ask Portage to be included in this area so that he can keep his firm there. "Government assistance available to companies in the designated areas of course would go a long way towards that end and would make us more able to cope with competition from similar companies now in designated areas," and he mentions Minnedosa. His firm is in actual competition with a firm in Minnedosa that is making some type of agricultural equipment, so you can see what is happening where, for a matter of 30 or 40 or 50 miles a move down the highway can result in a grant of one-third of up to the first \$250,000 of expansion.

Then I would ask the honourable members to consider what would happen when this plan as it is presently in force with the designated areas of Brandon, The Pas and Dauphin, and surrounding areas who have this advantage, what will happen to places like Morden, Portage, Winnipeg - you name them - any other places. Already we have an example of the type of competition that we will be entering into and I have here the Manitoba Business Journal of December-January, 1966, and there's a full page ad on Page 24. The ad is placed by the Industrial Commission of Brandon, and just to highlight some of the points in the ad, it says, "The sun rises on industry in Brandon," and there's a striking silhouette of an industrial complex and it mentions land, labour, assistance, transportation, advice and financial grants.

Now any business person who is going to establish, he can seek out the five out of six pretty well anywhere that's near a railway line. We have an excess of labour in the province, we have lots of land, advice is free - anybody can give advice - we have the transcontinental highway and the railway lines, but no communities can give financial grants such as the nature that I have described here, so you can see the position the towns of Manitoba are going to find themselves in if this program carries on indefinitely. It means plans that have been made by the Department of Industry and Commerce on industrial studies, feasibility studies, to help places like the Pembina Triangle, or to help any place that has put time and effort into locating or attracting industry, the almost insurmountable problem we are going to have in trying to compete with actual cash grants.

So I would ask the House to give serious consideration to the supporting of this resolution, and not amending it, not emasculating it and taking the strength out of it. Let's face it, regardless of what has been said here in the past few days, I think we all know in our hearts that Manitoba is lagging behind somewhat. I don't say it's all due to politicians or what not, but we have a difficult climate to attract industry into; we're many miles from the mass markets; we have enough strikes on us now.

Surely it would be advisable for the province to do the same as Ross Thatcher did, the Premier of Saskatchewan. He went and he talked to Ottawa and he put pressure on - all the pressure he could - and he had Prince Albert declared as a designated area and this is where their pulp and paper mill is going. Surely we can do the same thing in Manitoba. We can go down there and build our case the same way we built a case for Air Canada, and perhaps we can have more success by going down there and talking hard facts and figures and asking for this sort of help.

HON. GURNEY EVANS (Minister of Industry and Commerce) (Fort Rouge): Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, 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 Ethelbert Plains.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Madam Speaker, may we have the indulgence of the House to have this matter stand.

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

MR. GUTTORMSON: Madam Speaker, may we have this resolution stand also, please.

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

MR. ALBERT VIELFAURE (La Verendrye): Madam Speaker, could I have the indulgence of the House to have this matter stand please.

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

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

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

MR. LEONARD A. BARKMAN (Carillon): Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for La Verendrye, Whereas the present method of returning a part of the school tax to the property owner by a direct cheque from the government has proved to be slow and cumbersome, and Whereas it would be faster, more economical and more efficient to allow the municipal corporations to give the rebate directly at the time the property owner pays the taxes, and Whereas the municipal corporations have indicated their willingness to have the rebate handled in this way, Therefore be it resolved that the Province of Manitoba cancel the present system of rebating directly by cheque and institute a plan whereby the municipal corporations give an immediate rebate at the time the taxpayer pays the real property tax in the municipal office.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. BARKMAN: Madam Speaker, much has been said about this resolution at the last session and I think though that it is even more evident today that some of the now famous words or expressions used at the last session such as "nonsense" and "muddling" and even "most horrible" and some of the other phrases, I believe that it is unfortunate that they were said but possibly all true, but I do think that it was unfortunate that they had to be made. I hope this government today will agree that it is a huge and even expensive hoax on the people of the Province of this Manitoba.

As we all know, basically all it did was take some money from the left hand pocket of the taxpayer in a form of a specialized sales tax and then possibly charge an administration fee, and which it did indirectly for the handling of the money, and then of course put it back in the right hand pocket in the form of a property tax rebate. This kind of manoeuvre, as far as I am concerned, was not only misleading but it also has been quite time-consuming. Seemingly while this is possibly hard for me to prove, seemingly also expensive, and of course we know that it has the taint of political gimmickry in it. But possibly the biggest error in my mind is the fact that in the procedure of this kind of rebate, this government has shown little confidence in the municipal people of Manitoba.

In my opinion, if ever a government was told directly and plainly that this kind of a gimmick, if I may use that word, and I am referring not to the rebate itself but to the handling of the rebate only, I do not think that it was ever appreciated by the municipalities, and I think that this government was told by the Union of Municipalities and told by the urban municipalities in a very clear, and I believe even in a pleading manner, that they did not appreciate the handling of this rebate on that basis. Now it would seem to me that this government has not taken notice, even after a year of handling it this way, and I believe that they should. I for one am one that is willing to drop past mistakes and I hope that the government also feels that it is a mistake by now in the handling - the way it was handled - and that I wish it can be corrected now.

Madam Speaker, for the sake of not confusing the people of this province and of stopping this expensive - I call it expensive because I think it has been quite expensive at places - method of handling this rebate. I am sure that the municipalities would be willing to, and could quite easily, handle these monies at much less cost, and I'm sure it wouldn't possibly even be half the cost that it is costing the government today. I think also the waiting period involved - we know that quite a few people had to wait up to two, three and even three months for their rebate, and some I hear even up to four and five months.

But basically, I think the point is that this government has and should take steps to restore the kind of confidence that I believe the municipal people deserve - and they have always deserved - and I'm sure that they do at this time. I think we should save the municipal clerks the embarrassment of some of the questions that have been asked across their desks. Who are we sending this rebate to? And questions like that. How do we apply for this rebate? Of course all of us know many more questions have been asked. When will we receive the returns of this? Naturally, the clerks could not answer these questions and I think that we should not have any more of this.

I have tried to seriously assess the handling of this school tax rebate and I ask myself if this government can really - there seem to be no reason - if this government can really give us

(MR. BARKMAN cont'd.) . . . . the real reason for handling it in this way. Last session it was questioned. Is it for efficiency reasons? Is it for saving reasons? I'm sure we all agree it can't be for service to the taxpayer, and I think we agree it is not for services to the municipalities. Well what? Of course we know the answer. But seriously, I ask this government to help pass this resolution and get on with other important business of Manitoba.

MR. PAULLEY: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Logan, 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 Seven Oaks.

MR. ARTHUR E. WRIGHT (Seven Oaks): Madam Speaker, . . . . . of a statement by a Minister, may I have the matter stand?

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

MR. VIELFAURE: Madam Speaker, may I have this matter stand please?

MADAM SPEAKER: The proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable the Member for Souris-Lansdowne.

MR. M. E. MCKELLAR (Souris-Lansdowne): Madam Speaker, could I ask the indulgence of the House to let this matter stand?

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable the Member for Souris-Lansdowne and the proposed amendment thereto by the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition. The Honourable the Member for Gladstone.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Madam Speaker, I didn't realize the House was so anxious to hear my message but I more than thank them for it. And when I'm at it, Madam Speaker, I want to congratulate you upon your resumption to the highest office within the gift of this Assembly and upon your usual fine appearance here today. And when I'm handing out bouquets to you, I would like to thank you very kindly for reminding the members of this Assembly to not read their speeches, because I have advocated this for a long time and I have said that anybody that ever reads Hansard would know that I don't read my speeches and I don't prepare them very thoroughly either, and so I want to thank you for that.

I would like to congratulate my honourable friend the Member for Souris-Lansdowne and for his plug for the insurance industry. I haven't received any new business as a result of it but no doubt that will come in due course. And then I mustn't forget my honourable friend the Member for Churchill. He was born and raised in Neepawa, and you can tell by looking at him that it was a pretty healthy environment that he had in the Neepawa constituency. I know that he wasn't satisfied with the Throne Speech - not all of it - you could tell that he wasn't, and I think that there's certain indications that members on this side of the House were not completely satisfied with it either.

I think that I should say that I have really missed my honourable friend the Member for Brokenhead, and if I am a little longer than usual today, I'm going to blame him for it. At Christmas time I wrote him a little note and I said something like this: Eddie, you can save me an awful lot of time if you will just tell me what two or three books that you would pick from the library out of the several hundred thousand that are there. He wrote me back and obliged me in this regard, and he put a little P. S. on the note and he said that I want you to deliberate at even greater length at this session in light of the fact that he would not be here. And so I have to rather speak for he and myself you see.

Now, Madam Speaker, the motion that is before the House at the present time is the amendment to the Throne Speech, as everyone knows, and it seems to me -- it seems to me that it is the first sentence in the fourth paragraph that really got the House in an uproar, and you know what that one is, it is the one that states, and I quote, "My Ministers state that our province is in the midst of an unprecedented period of prosperity and growth." Now this was His Honour reading this, and he really didn't believe it I don't think, but he says, "My Ministers state that."

Well we take exception to that too and so we moved an amendment to this Throne Speech, and the Honourable Leader of the NDP isn't in his seat at the moment - oh yes, there he is over there - excuse me. He is over having a big two conference. He moved one that really said the same thing as ours. He struck ours all out but it really said the same thing, and that is that we were not keeping pace with the rest of Canada.



(MR. SHOEMAKER cont'd.)

Now the government benches seem to forget, or did not interpret, or could not comprehend the wording of our amendment, because we did not say that you were not making certain progress. What we did say was that Manitoba was lagging behind the rest of Canada. That's what we say, and even our good friend Peter Kuch recognized it in last night's Free Press and again in this morning's Free Press, with his very famous cartoon on progress. He recognizes that Manitoba is making progress because his cartoon shows the Premier of this province with his giant on the march - with his giant on the march going neck and neck at a snail's pace with the snail that's beside him. It also shows that Canada is away out in the lead of both Manitoba and the snail. But what is really important I think is that they are both heading towards progress, and if my honourable friends have not seen this famous cartoon, I commend it to them because it tells a nice little story all in itself as most cartoons of this nature do. So we're not saying that you're not making certain progress. You're headed in that direction, along with the snail, at the same rate, but not keeping pace with the rest of Canada. That's what our amendment has to say.

Now, I don't know, Madam Speaker, what the First Minister was referring to in his remarks yesterday when he said - and I have not checked Hansard incidentally, Madam Speaker - but he said something about certain people who he took out to lunch, and when the bill came along they turned their head the other way. I hope he was not referring to me, but if he was, if he sends me a bill, I'll gladly pay for it if he thinks I owe him anything in that regard. I don't know what the inference was, but I thought I should clear the air of that one.

Now it is a little difficult I will agree, Madam Speaker, in this court - because it seems to me that the government is on trial and this is what the Throne Speech is generally all about - I understand that one of the main reasons that the government cannot proceed with other business until the Throne Speech Debate is concluded is because it is not supposed to be certain that the government will be in office, or something of this nature. So at the moment I suppose you could say that the government was on trial, but it's pretty difficult to bring in evidence that is acceptable to the government in light of what the First Minister said yesterday.

You will recall that he even attempted to rule out DBS statistics. Well I don't know whether he completely ruled them out, but he said, and it is reported in the Tribune of this morning, that the Premier said that he preferred to accept Metro's estimate. He's referring to the population growth of 7.7 percent increase in the population of Greater Winnipeg in 1965 rather than the 2.9 percent DBS figure used by the Liberal Leader. Well the Liberal Leader was using DBS figures and this was brought out in the two speeches that we heard yesterday. Well I guess that it is understandable from the Premier's point of view that no one should question his statistics and his figures and his comments, and considering that, then I thought that I should more or less stick to what he said - the Premier said in various times in the past - in bringing forward evidence today to show that Manitoba as you have said -- the Leader for the NDP as he has said, along with us that Manitoba is lagging behind -- and so I propose to do a certain amount of reading, as usual, and I'm going to start reading what the Premier said himself on other occasions and what some of the Cabinet have said on other occasions as respecting the industrial growth of our keystone province.

Now I am not certain, Madam Speaker, of the day of this publication, but it is a recent one because -- it's the Free Press I'm sure of that although I haven't got it initialled as Free Press, I know only by the writing it was Free Press -- but the Free Press are commenting on what the Premier said when he appeared before the Thompson Enquiry Commission, and it is headed, "Manitoba Runs for Jobs -- Roblin." I'm going to read part of it, and if I'm encouraged, if you want me to read it all I can because it isn't very complimentary to the government. It's complimentary to the Premier because he always makes a wonderful presentation, but it says, "Premier Duff Roblin admitted under cross-examination Monday that Manitoba has a deplorable growth rate for industrial employment, and Mr. Roblin told the Thompson Enquiry Commission that this province is having to run like mad in order to maintain present levels of industrial employment." And further on down, "Our gains in the last few years have been distressingly small," Mr. Roblin said, "only in 1964 have we shown any advance at all. Our problem has been to run like mad to stay in the same place," That surely will be accepted as evidence since it was the Premier who made those statements.

Now in the Free Press article again, quoting the Premier again when he appeared before the Thompson Commission, he said, "In recent years the industrial growth has been distressingly small." These are in quotation marks. These quotes are what the Premier said.

(MR. SHOEMAKER cont'd.) . . . . himself, and then the editor of the Free Press says -- this isn't the Premier -- he says, "But Manitobans may now question, in light of the Premier's pessimistic statement, the performance of his government's department of industry. This is a department that has a sizeable staff and spends a substantial amount of money each year to bring new industry to Manitoba to encourage firms to set up here and so make more jobs for Manitobans."

Now just last week the Free Press, February 8, 1966, on the Editorial Page under a heading "Slow Growth" talks about population growth -- talks about population growth, and this is the one, Madam Speaker, that the Premier took such strong exception to yesterday and said that he would prefer to use Steve Juba's figures rather than DBS and -- (Interjection) -- Metro was it? Excuse me. Well it's the same thing anyway.

Reading from the Free Press, February 8, 1966 "The latest growth statistics in terms of population for Metropolitan areas in Canada is hardly encouraging to the people of Greater Winnipeg. Between the 1961 census and June 1, 1965, it is estimated that Greater Winnipeg's population increased by 2.9 percent. This was the smallest growth shown by any of Canada's major metropolitan areas. Why is Greater Winnipeg relatively so stagnant," they say, "in this regard."

Well what I thought of, Madam Speaker, immediately the First Minister was speaking yesterday was this, surely to goodness the DBS authorities or statisticians, or call them what you like, surely to goodness they use the same formula when they are arriving at the population of all other cities in Canada. Surely they must do that. Surely they are not trying to boycott Winnipeg. Even if there is a Liberal administration down there, surely this isn't one of the things that the P.M. has instructed the DBS authorities to do, boycott Winnipeg and make it show that they haven't any population there. I don't really believe my honourable friends think that, and yet the First Minister was suggesting that he prefers to believe Metro's figures rather than DBS. Now what we have been trying to show as regards population growth is the growth of population in Winnipeg, or the lack of it, compared to other cities in Canada. Perhaps the population has grown in Greater Winnipeg, but it's lagging behind the other major cities.

Incidentally, Madam Speaker, when my honourable friend the Member for Kildonan was speaking the other night about this giant on the march, there again I say he failed to compare the growth in Manitoba to other provinces in the Dominion, and I know when I'm in business, if I'm inclined at times to be satisfied with the way business is going with me generally, I am inclined to compare my success with my opposition and say, well if he's gaining and I'm losing what's going wrong? Let's sit down and look things over. If a farmer who is consistently getting 25 bushels of wheat to the acre but his neighbor is getting 40, doesn't he sit down and examine things and say now what can I do, what am I failing to do that the other people are doing? That's what we're saying, and so I say that the DBS authorities and statisticians they use the same formula from coast to coast in arriving at population figures. They are not boycotting Winnipeg in this regard.

Now another famous document that certainly should be permissible to use in this court room is one that we on this side refer to as the propaganda sheet, but who puts them out? The Information Services Branch. I believe it is now under the Provincial Secretary but it used to be under Industry and Commerce, but April 2, 1965 - that is roughly ten months ago - they put out one that is called and headed "Report Highlights." This famous orange propaganda sheet - we have them now in orange, in green, in white and several other colours, but this is the orange-coloured edition.

Now as I start off, I'm quoting: "Here are highlights of the report of the Manitoba Economic Consultative Board tabled by Premier Duff Roblin in the Legislature, March 31, 1965. In 1964, Manitoba's productive capacity in terms of capital and manpower resources increased less during the year than the rate of Canada as a whole." I'm not saying this, this is what the Premier said. "Total available civilian manpower increased only one percent as compared to the national rate of more than two percent during the year. Shortage of skilled labour noted in agriculture and the clothing, furniture and iron and steel products industry, as well as warehouse and storage industries. Evidence of a looming shortage of doctors, dentists and trained nurses. Manitoba's population has consistently grown at a slower rate than Canada as a whole," and they elaborate on each one of these. "Five year moving averages since 1946 indicate that employment pull has been away from Manitoba." That's what he says. "The figures indicate that the employment pull has been away from Manitoba. During this period Manitoba's population

(MR. SHOEMAKER cont'd.) . . . . growth has been between 61 and 71 percent of the national average." That's what we're saying in the amendment. That's what we're saying; it's below the national average. "Change in personal income per capita in recent years has kept pace with the national figure, but because Canada's growth in terms of gross national product has been the lowest in the industrial world, to have held our own in a slowly-growing economy can give but little comfort." Words of the First Minister of this province, Madam Speaker.

Now my honourable friend the Minister of Agriculture -- he's not going to run away on me I hope -- thanks, he's coming back. I wanted to read just a little bit of what he had to say because he is an authority on so many things, and particularly in the agricultural field. Incidentally, I never did get a copy of the new Farm Outlook book that pleases me so much. I know there was a Farm Outlook Conference in Brandon just ten days ago and perhaps it has not yet been distributed, but I am looking forward with a great deal of interest to getting it and I hope that I won't have to contain myself too much longer in this respect. But I do want to quote from the Farm Outlook of 1964 and I don't think that unless we got the shot in the arm that we were promised, that things have changed so much since that time.

I'm going to quote from Page 8 of this Farm Outlook book and I suppose -- I suppose it was my honourable friend that made the statement, and if it wasn't then I would say it was the First Minister because ever since this Farm Outlook Conference, since the first conference held in Brandon, these two honourable gentlemen have been the major speakers at this Farm Conference. I'm quoting now: "Manitoba, in a sense, is being left behind in agriculture. Between 1945 and 1961 agricultural production in our province increased about 10 percent. The rest of Canada in the meantime increased 23 percent. This is more than twice as fast and points to the need for us to continue making greater efforts and applying ourselves to adjust to the changing conditions of today's world." So what he is saying is Manitoba is lagging behind the rest of Canada. That's what it says right here.

There's another very famous document that I have not yet received and I wonder if my friend would supply me with it. "The Manitoba Government" -- I'm reading from a newspaper story here -- "The Manitoba Government has produced a report which states flatly that net farm income does not depend on either good land or expensive machinery. The report says a survey showed that farmers on poor land with little machinery made twice the profit of those on good land with the same machinery." Now this article says that this is a Manitoba Government produced report and I would like to see the report as I'm sure it would be interesting if it contains the information that it says that it does.

Now you will recall, Madam Speaker, that -- How's my time coming along, Madam Speaker?

MADAM SPEAKER: You have been speaking for a little better than half an hour.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Half an hour? Is that right? Well that may be so. I've said some things that my honourable friends don't like to hear, I know, but I've been trying to stick to the facts as presented by my honourable friends. I've been reading documents that they supplied us with. But surely after having produced a lot of government evidence in this court room, I might be allowed to read one short little story from the Neepawa Press, and this one is Friday, January 28th, certainly before we met here -- assembled here at this session. It is headed "Canadian Prosperity," and I quote, "Canadians, according to most observers on the national scene, are enjoying a period of unprecedented prosperity. Business and industry are booming and the outlook for the future is bright." That's the first paragraph, and it goes on to say how bright it is. You know what the last paragraph is? "Curiously, no mention is made of Manitoba. It is possible that this was an oversight, but it is also possible that Manitoba is one of the areas that is failing to keep in step with the growing national economy. If this is the case, Manitobans have a right to expect some dynamic new programs when the Legislature meets next month." That's what the Neepawa Press had to say and they're looking forward to a "shot in the arm."

Now just about a week ago, or ten days ago, the real estate men met in the Royal Alex and they apparently quoted some figures that were picked up by The Financial Post because it appears in the Financial Post of February 6, 1966, on the front page. They give figures of real estate sales, multiple listings, in various cities across Canada, and where do you think Winnipeg was in this regard? At the bottom of the list, and it won't take me long to read it. The table shows the percentage of increase in 1965 over 1964. The percentage of increase in real estate sales, which is a pretty good indicator of the way things are going, Toronto had a 16 percent increase; Vancouver, 27; Montreal, 20; Hamilton, 30; Calgary, 14; Ottawa, 23; London, 24; Edmonton, 16; Kitchener, 25; and where do you think Winnipeg was? Where do you think Winnipeg was? Six percent -- six -- away down at the bottom. Not just below, but away

(MR. SHOEMAKER cont'd.) . . . . down. This is what we're saying in our amendment, that Winnipeg is lagging behind the rest of the Dominion. That's what we're saying.

Incidentally, I intended to say this, Madam Speaker, when I was speaking on Neepawa and this article from the Neepawa Press, that my guess is that about four or five percent of the labour force in Neepawa - now let's get this straight - the labour force in Neepawa is working in Saskatchewan. Assuming that the labour force in Neepawa is around four or five hundred, we have 25 or 30 people that are working now at Esterhazy or in that vicinity. And it's a good thing they're working there, but the point is that the draw is away from Manitoba. I would like to ask my honourable friend the Member for Birtle how many people in his area are now working in Saskatchewan. I'll bet you there's a lot more than five percent of the labour force, and more power to them. But why should they have to go to out of the province to seek employment?

I don't know, Madam Speaker, I intended to use this famous document to support our amendment further. This has not yet been catalogued in the library. I went and got it yesterday, but it's this famous annual document that is put out by the Financial Post and is called "The Survey of Markets and the Business Year Book for 1965-66." And rather than take the time to read it all through, because it is a pretty hefty book, I would commend it to my honourable friends opposite because it says here - this is a brand new set of figures - that Manitoba's population, 1961-65, is 3.1 percent below the national average. Now there we have another -- there we have another set of figures. They say 3.1 below. But they say "below." -- (Interjection) -- What are we going to do about that? Madam Speaker, here are the people that have said in the Throne Speech that we are enjoying an unprecedented growth rate, and then they ask me what am I going to do about it. Well, sooner or later we may be over on that side of the House, and maybe sooner than they think, and we'll show them.

Manitoba now stands, and this is from this famous document, seventh in the amount of construction carried out between 1961 and 1966 and lags 18.1 percent behind the national average. There again it's supporting what our amendment is, that Manitoba is lagging behind the national average. That's all we said. We did not say that you are not making certain progress; we said you're lagging behind the national average.

The average increase in weekly income in Manitoba is lower than any other in Canada by 7.6 percent according to this book. Look it up for yourselves. And there are many other tables in here that I commend to you, but I know, Madam Speaker, that I am nearly at the end of my time limit.

I did want to say one thing about education. I was going to say a lot more about agriculture and I see my honourable friend is back in his seat now, but I will have that opportunity when we get onto the Agricultural Estimates. But I was going to say this one thing about education. About two weeks ago tonight I attended a meeting in the West Park Auditorium that was called, I believe, by the Beautiful Plains School Trustees - Beautiful Plains Division School Trustees - to which were invited all the teachers and certain other characters like myself.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss Bill 39 and the content of it and the possibility of further consolidation and so on and so forth and three speakers were there, one from the Department of Education, a fellow I have a very great deal of respect for; and a chap from outside the Division, I forget his name; and another fellow from Arrow River, a school teacher speaking for the teachers. But when the question period came along, I think I asked the first two questions because I did have to get away to another meeting that night, but this was the question that I asked in light of what the three speakers had said, because one of them -- not one of them, I think they all said this in essence. They said our daily papers, and particularly the weekend sections or the help-wanted columns extend to two or three pages, many of them block ads, advertising for certain skilled people to fill jobs . . . . .

MADAM SPEAKER: The honourable member has about four minutes left.

MR. SHOEMAKER: I'll try and be through by that time -- and unable to get them in Manitoba. They made that statement. Another statement they made - I forget whether this was made by the chap from the Department of Education, if it wasn't it was made by one of the other two - and he said, "Do you know that 50 percent of the pupils that are presently attending elementary school will be called on to fill jobs that are not yet created? That is by automation." What he meant is that automation will bring about new jobs. Well, my number one question was: Who is responsible to assess our present and future needs in this regard and establish a curriculum so that we will have people to fill this job? My honourable friend the Attorney-General is patting the Minister of Education on the back - I don't mind patting him on the back too as long as he's got the answers to these - but do you know the answer that I got?

(MR. SHOEMAKER cont'd)... They said, "You have pretty well answered your own question." And I said, "Well, it wasn't a very intelligent answer that I got."

The other question was this: Let us suppose that we proceed with the measures -- that is Beautiful Plains School Division Trustees and people within the division -- proceed to follow the measures in Bill 39, that is the request is made, as provided in Bill 39; you have a vote; you follow it right through to a conclusion. What will we then have? I said, "Will we then have a division that is similar in every respect to Dauphin-Ochre?" And do you know what he said? "Absolutely." He said "absolutely".

I didn't say anything there but I want to remind my honourable friend, and I have said this to my honourable friend the Attorney-General on more than one occasion. It is now 20 years ago since the Dauphin-Ochre area was established, I believe. Was it not in 1946? He is nodding his head in the affirmative, so that means yes. Twenty years ago the Dauphin-Ochre area was established by a government - certainly not this government - and I have said this in the House before and I will say it again. Seven or eight years ago I said that they had a better plan at Dauphin than the new divisions would produce. My honourable friend the Attorney-General was then Minister of Education, and who still represents that area, advised them when the vote was taken to stay where they were, that it was a better plan than the school divisions, and it is. My point is that this is not progress if we are now trying to seek a system of education that was introduced twenty years ago. I want to congratulate my honourable friends for trying to promote it twenty years later. This is what I am doing.

Now I know, Madam Speaker, that you are going to remind me that my 40 minutes has come to an end, but I urge every member of this House to vote in the affirmative when it comes to the resolution that is presently before us on the Throne Speech because I feel that the evidence that I have produced here today, and the nature of it - by reason of the fact that it was government evidence, most of it - that they will support us in our endeavours. Thank you.

... continued on next page.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable the Minister of Education.

MR. JOHNSON: May I first of all, Madam Speaker, congratulate you on the manner in which you discharge your heavy responsibilities, and we appreciate the grace you lend to this Chamber and your wisdom in keeping us in line in debate. Unlike the Leader of the NDP, I am quite capable of extending other very warm wishes to you in your capacity as Speaker, but I think I am just echoing what everyone else in the Chamber has said to date in expressing their appreciation of your efforts.

I also wish to congratulate the mover and seconder of the Speech from the Throne. Both these gentlemen are men who are very aware of the problems in their constituencies and have expressed the progress in these areas under the present government in the last few years, and their concern and dedication to the interests of their people is most commendable.

I feel, Madam Speaker, today that in a Speech from the Throne, I think it is traditionally customary to take this opportunity to mention your constituency, and I thought I would like to make -- while I have a more important matter I wish to bring to the attention of the House this afternoon, I did want to spend a moment mentioning some events in the sovereign constituency of Gimli, which I think have a bearing on the debate that has been proceeding in the last few days, (interjection) -- in the sovereign constituency of Gimli. The people at Gimli, of course my constituency, have been most grateful for the roads, the drains that have been created in the past eight years, that have put a new complex upon the constituency, the increased health programs, and the divisional system which has increased the enrollment in the high schools of that area by 100 percent in six years. The people see this progress about them and they are grateful for it.

Today, after listening to readings from Nels in gloom and doom, I couldn't help but insert in this debate, Madam Speaker, how really - I can't think of the word - how really odd it is that we should hear these words of wisdom from members of the Liberal Party opposite. During the past year in my constituency, I think one of the most short-sighted, unconscionable types of activity or action was proceeded with. My constituency has been most grateful for the decision of the Federal Government to enlarge the Gimli air base, which has been a very wonderful thing in that Interlake area. So many fine people from all over Canada have come during the past 15 years and much of the social life of the community revolves around that, with the Air Force personnel. We were most grateful when we learned the Federal Government was changing its policy and was going to permit the development of housing within the community Gimli, in concert with the town officials we presume.

I have read with interest the statements from the Prime Minister of Canada on regional development, and the Honourable Mr. Sauve, the Minister of Forestry, clear, bald statements that say that governments, federal and provincial, must work with the local communities to enhance them, especially in areas where the opportunity is not as great as others, such as ARDA areas especially - and of the course the Interlake area, as you know, is in ARDA. And here was an opportunity, with the enlargement of this base, with the resources of the Federal Government, in concert with the people of the community, to develop and extend the town limits of the Town of Gimli, which has not a spare lot left for development at the present time or at this point. What a wonderful opportunity to have carried into effect that whole concept that they had developed - and mind you, they have now deferred it a designated area - but Madam Speaker, the Federal Government allowed a private developer to come into that community and impose his will on the people. An unnatural extension of that community has taken place, with untold problems for the future. The Town Council, when they could not have commercial development proposed by these developers developed in concert with themselves, refused water and sewage works.

Madam Speaker, we hear about regional development opposite. We hear about so much from the members of the Liberal Party. I prevail upon each and every one of them - because it's probably not too late - to bend their good efforts with the people of my constituency and prevail upon the federal authorities not to proceed to destroy what has been a community, a community that has taken 80 years to develop to this point. The business section of that community is threatened. Here we have spent money paving the streets, developing the community, improving the housing, the water and sewage, and now we're facing an unnatural extension to the northwest with the development of lagoons and all those things that could have been avoided had someone, just one person -- I appealed to the Minister concerned; I was told, I suffered the Juggernaut of the Mike, the Juggernaut of the Mike. So before they do too much talking about regional development and how to plan and develop this province,

MR. JOHNSON (Cont'd): . . . . let them put their action where their talk is. Get down there and help me and a few others in that community bring these people to their senses, because those departments are not even in touch with one another, not even by remote control. I have heard the statements of the other Ministers. I've heard the Prime Minister's statements. But I can't seem to impress upon the people concerned. And when they say to me, when they say to me, "Oh, but maybe it wasn't too good in the past," I well remember in 1950 when that base opened without any warning at all, and they were welcome. Hundreds of young people came into that community. There was no sewer and water; there was no development; there was no housing. I know I delivered the babies and went home and helped care for them in winterized summer homes. And when I think back on it, that gave Gimli a bad image in the eyes of the federal authorities. Can you imagine? And today, I think they're horse-whipping them for what they consider unco-operative action in the past. And I wanted to use the forum of my colleagues in this Legislature, to bring as forcefully as I can to the attention of all those talking regional development, that we'd better wake up and act along those lines that we say we should. Here was an opportunity in an ARDA development area, in an area designated by the federal authorities as an under-developed area, to combine their resources with that of the people of the community and make a modern community in that part of Manitoba, because this is what will happen in the future. As uneconomic farm units phase out, as the fishing industry becomes more rationalized, you're going to have to have hopefully fewer and better modern communities throughout that wide area.

Madam Speaker, I couldn't resist this, because when the Honourable Member for Gladstone was reading some of this charges of inaction on our part, here was one place where I can charge the Juggernaut of power descended on our shoulders and told us plump where to go, and threw out all those concepts and dreams that we have been anticipating these last few years. However it's not over yet.

Madam Speaker, the Honourable Member from Gladstone mentioned - and I think this is a matter I would like to bring up in debate, if I may, during the course of the next few several weeks - this matter of our modern educational system and the problems facing us. At this time, however, Madam Speaker, large and extensive new policies in the field of education were outlined in the Throne Speech. All of those who have spoken in the Speech from the Throne to date have dealt with matters of education, and I think this is as it should be because surely nothing can be of greater importance to all of us today than the preparation of our youth in this day and age of change which is all about us.

In the time allotted to me today, Madam Speaker, I wish to present a paper, a white paper referred to in the Throne Speech, a paper which I think is most significant because it sets out the broad policies which the government intends to implement. The elaboration of the matters mentioned in the Throne Speech will be followed by legislation, and I would hope in the coming weeks that we can examine these matters more closely as the material is before us. Madam Speaker, as this is such an important statement of government policy, I would ask your indulgence and the indulgence of the House that I be permitted to read this statement, following which I would like to table it and hopefully have copies in members' hands later this afternoon.

Before addressing myself directly to the paper, Madam Speaker, I think members of the House are, like I, mindful of the need for broad government action at this time in the history of our province. The word, I think, that is the key, is the word "change". Our trustees, in the past year even, our teachers, our leaders in education at the university, and I believe the majority of the people of our province have, as I say, especially in the past year been turning more and more to senior government for looking for guide lines for the future. There is no doubt that without broad approaches to our present administrative program or structure at the local level, we are clearly on a collision course with our activities in curriculum development, and may I point out that curriculum development Madam Speaker, is development of course content and so on, which is going on not only here but across North America, both the United States and Canada. It isn't the brain wave of the Department of Education or any official particularly; it is the work of all these teachers and educators working together and keeping our system in concert with the rest of the country. And unless we move forward in the manner that I will be outlining this afternoon, I say we are probably on a collision course.

In the past, the little red schoolhouse, the smaller schools, have all played their important part in the history of our province, but today, in 1966, with the final successful vote

MR. JOHNSON (Cont'd): . . . . in boundary division in the southeast corner of our province, there now is an administrative structure offering high school education to all our boys and girls, and this structure in the past seven years has resulted in an 85 percent increase in our province of the numbers of children in attendance at secondary schools, and it's on this basis and others upon which we proceed today to launch into what has been referred to as the second phase in the development of educational services for the people of our province. Madam Speaker, if I may be permitted, I would like now to read this statement to this Legislature.

The aim of the government is to provide a modern, diversified system of education which will encourage and make possible the fullest development of every individual in Manitoba. The attainment of this objective will require the adoption of several major principles. In order to bring these principles to fruition, certain projects already established will have to be expanded. New ones will have to be launched. All will have to be maintained. Some very significant steps toward these ends have been taken in phase I of the government's educational program.

As a cardinal principle of modern educational progression, there must be local organizations capable of establishing and operating diverse and complex elementary and secondary school systems. To this end, consolidation has moved ahead very well. In the past four years 176 school districts were dissolved and the lands transferred to adjacent school districts while 116 school districts were merged to form 45 new consolidations. The school divisional plan, as we have mentioned, has not been extended to every part of the province in which its establishment is a practical proposition. In each of these ten divisions, all control of schools is under a single authority. In the eleventh, the Dauphin-Ochre School Area, referred to by the Honourable Member from Neepawa, fiscal control and general policy is vested in a single board, although some matters of purely local concern are handled by local boards. Under Bill 39, which we passed last year, permissive legislation has been provided for the extension of the area plan to other divisions.

The extensive program of curriculum revision commenced in 1960 with the General Course seminar has now been extended to every phase of the public school system. Seminars have been held to plan the revision of the University Entrance Course, the Elementary Curriculum, and to plan another new program, the Occupational Entrance Course. At the same time the Commercial Vocational Course has been almost completely revised, as well as many of the technical areas of the industrial vocational program. In all these areas numerous pilot projects are under way and revised outlines and patterns are being phased into the curriculum as they become available.

To complement these developments the most comprehensive program of orientation and in-service training sessions for teachers ever seen in this province has been introduced, using all available media, and at this point I would like to commend the Manitoba Teachers Society for the tremendous assistance given to the Department in the past year in this regard. They have shown a high sense of professional responsibility.

Other major programs and measures which have been brought to a head under phase I are: the transfer of teacher training to the University of Manitoba; the establishment of the School for Deaf; expanded opportunities for technical training which will become available this year in the vocational centres at Brandon and The Pas, and in the additional space which will soon be provided by the addition of the fourth floor to the Manitoba Institute of Technology; the opening of Frontier Collegiate at Cranberry Portage; and the Junior Vocational Secondary School at Winnipeg, the construction of which will begin this spring.

These substantial accomplishments provide a broad and solid base on which phase II may now be erected.

Bold new steps which will lead to much greater flexibility in the policies and methods by which major improvements may be introduced and established in local administration will be proposed. Legislation to be considered will place the affairs of 150 or more districts (now under the Official Trustee) under their respective division boards. You will be asked to approve a similar course of action for 200 districts whose schools have been closed for two or more years.

At the present time, the enlargement of administrative units is moving through various progressive stages in many areas of our province. To encourage the orderly acceleration of this process, proposed permissive legislation will authorize the calling of a referendum in any division on a proposal to form a "single-district" division board with a single



MR. JOHNSON (Cont'd): . . . . board which will have full responsibility for all fiscal and policy matters within the division, thus establishing the same type of administration as now prevails in established divisions with a single board.

To meet particular situations, additional legislative measures will be proposed to facilitate consolidation of elementary districts under a single board. In many areas of our province, it will be necessary to provide greater impetus to the creation of graded elementary schools at the local level. To this end you will be asked to authorize the establishment of a Boundaries Commission a d wider authority will be granted for the employment of a superintendent by school divisions. Special provision will be made for the establishment of a pilot plan for reorganization of school administration in the Interlake Area of Manitoba.

Additional financial resources will be made available to enable local boards to offer the diverse programs envisaged. The province will provide additional money for the foundation program. The capital cost of all new vocational schools will be assumed by the province. There will be an increase in the level of capital grants for elementary and secondary school construction. In addition, these capital grants will be extended to include the construction of facilities for kindergarten classes.

Special grants will be provided for divisions which operate with centralized fiscal and policy control, including "single-district" divisions and school areas. The enrolment formula for calculating grants for classes for the mentally retarded will be revised to permit grants for smaller classes.

Nearly 400 professional educators, including teachers, principals, supervisors, superintendents, inspectors, and university personnel are cooperating with a greatly expanded curriculum staff to produce new curricula for the entire public school system. In this number must also be included other professionals such as doctors, dentists, nurses, and health educators. This is the only plug the doctors have had all Session.

The new courses now in use and the revised syllabi already introduced, undergoing pilot studies or in the process of development, reflect the advantages of new methods, techniques a d philosophies of education.

The best of modern developments in fields such as language training, mathematics, science, the language arts, the social sciences and physical education are being introduced into the programs. Expert consultants in a number of fields have been a d are being invited to assist curriculum committees with their work. In a number of fields special materials are being prepared or existing materials are being modified to suit the particular needs of our programs.

In all these revision care is being taken to ensure that quality of education does not suffer. New materials will continue to be appraised in experimental and pilot classes whose teachers are carefully briefed and who are kept in touch with curriculum committees through regular meetings and written reports and evaluations. Those working at various levels will keep contact with one another to ensure the proper integration and development of the content of courses.

To assist in the implementation of these programs, additional provision is being planned for the briefing, up-grading, and re-training of teachers both in in-service a d summer school or evening sessions. Revisions in the regulations governing the school calendar will make it possible for a portion of the in-service training to be done during school hours. Additional provision is being recommended to encourage professional advancement through summer and evening courses by elimination of fees and the more extensive provision of bursaries and scholarships. This is in teacher training.

The work of those teachers engaged in curriculum committees has already been recognized by payment for summer seminars and arrangements for the paying of substitutes, so that these teachers may participate in curriculum sessions during school hours. Further recognition will be made possible through the provision in departmental estimates of monies for honoraria for this work.

Vocational secondary schools, each being large enough to offer an adequate number and variety of specialized programs, must be developed. The required number of these, destined for operation by combinations of divisions, will be built by the province in the next five years. Where necessary, residence space will be provided in these schools.

It is expected that from 25% to 40% - a d I think even higher - of Manitoba's high school population will eventually enter vocational secondary schools. A Junior Vocational School for Winnipeg a d the Metropolitan Area is now in the final planning stages and con-

MR. JOHNSON (Cont'd): . . . . struction at provincial expense will begin this spring. Winnipeg is at present adding to its Technical-Vocational High School with provincial grants covering almost the entire cost. A commercial high school will be constructed in Metro in the near future, also at provincial expense.

There must be an adequate number of institutes offering training in trades and technologies. The space originally provided at The Manitoba Institute of Technology is now fully occupied after its third year of operation. Additional space has been fully converted for instructional use. A fourth floor is being added this spring.

The construction of an Institute of Applied Arts will begin very soon on the campus of the Manitoba Institute of Technology. When this new unit is brought into operation there will be available at the same site "arts-based" courses at the Institute of Applied Arts and "science-based" courses in the present Institute Building. These two large components, each discharging its own distinctive function, will jointly comprise one of the most complete and modern trade-technology complexes in this country. The present capacity of the Manitoba Institute of Technology will be doubled when the Institute of Applied Arts is opened.

When the vocational centres at Brandon and The Pas are finished in the fall of 1966, the capacity for training in provincially operated trades and technology schools will have increased five-fold over 1958.

With respect to high schools, the fullest possible selection of courses must be available to high school students. A new University Entrance Course is now being introduced in pilot stages. A completely new General Course, now being offered in the schools of the province, has produced its first graduates. Terminal courses are being developed for those who are not likely to complete a high school course. Courses suitable for vocational high schools are being revised and re-developed. A comprehensive guidance program has been prepared for the use of teachers in our schools and is about to be put into final form after two years of provisional use and evaluation.

Close contact between the university and the high schools is ensured by the presence on the university Entrance Course curriculum committees of university personnel. In addition, the content of the general course subjects and the expanding use of this course in our schools are under study by the university. Discussions have been under way with the university for some time concerning developments both in Manitoba and elsewhere on high school courses and matriculation standards. These discussions will shortly be formalized by the initial meeting of a newly-formed Articulation Committee which will include representatives of the university, the advisory board to the departments, secondary school principals, and the Department of Education. Consideration is also being given to the formation of a professional committee to coordinate the development of secondary school curricula for the province as a continuation and extension of the work of the General Course, University Entrance Course and other seminars. In fact, this is going ahead.

As we move toward the establishment of strategically located academic high schools, two objectives come foremost to mind. First, in cooperation and consultation with divisional boards, we will see how present equipment and facilities can be converted for future use. Secondly, some small high schools, which may not fit into the new concepts and goals, may have to be converted to elementary schools. The objective of the Government in this respect will be to make use of existing facilities wherever academic standards may be economically maintained, but large new high schools will be authorized where necessary.

Only under very exceptional circumstances will the Minister authorize the construction of small high schools. It is also unlikely (in any division other than a single-district division) that authority will be granted for the construction of any more school accommodation until the question of centralized fiscal authority has been determined for that division. In addition, as elementary facilities are centralized, the proliferation of small schools for which there might not be further use would be avoided. The assertion of such a policy would also forestall the accumulation of surplus space resulting from the transfer of students from academic to vocational courses when vocational secondary schools are established.

The government will seek the aid of the trustees' and teachers' organizations in determining the nature and priority of programs which will lead to further equalization of educational opportunities throughout the province. Additional space for high school students from remote places within the Frontier School Division, urgently needed at Cranberry Portage, will be provided.

In the area of adult education and manpower development, an extensive adult education

MR. JOHNSON (Cont'd): . . . . and manpower development program for those who have left institutions of formal education must be encouraged. The current program includes the training and retraining of unemployed persons; the up-grading and retraining of employed people; high school courses for those wanting to complete unfinished courses or programs; basic training for early drop-outs to prepare them for admission to trade training or for employment in better jobs; training in industry and on the job, and specialized training programs to attract new industries or to aid in the conversion of existing ones to the use of new technologies or the manufacture of new products. All these programs are being expanded. In that connection we are already into chemical technology. Mining technology will be incorporated at The Pas, amongst others.

Two years ago the government instituted a policy of paying living allowances for unemployed persons taking training. These allowances are likely to be increased in number and amount in the coming year. A pilot program will be submitted to the Federal Government for the training, re-training, and up-grading of unemployed, or under-employed persons as they define it, in the Interlake Area. The need for community and junior colleges is under consideration.

The university complex, offering as wide a range of academic and professional courses as it is practical to offer, must be well equipped and adequately staffed. In spite of a great increase in the amount of federal money available to the university this year, there will be an increase as well in the amount of provincial money granted to the university. The university's capital expansion program will be continued. The Council on Higher Learning has been studying university and college problems for several months now. The establishment of another university or additional universities is under active consideration.

With respect to teachers, there must be a well-trained staff of competent teachers. There must be enough of them to maintain all branches of our educational system. The re-training programs which were started last year will be continued. They will be continued and expanded if necessary. In the re-training courses in mathematics offered by a TV series this past year, 5,000 teachers were involved, and I'm advised that 3,000 have requested to be examined on these programs.

An extensive program of recruiting new teachers, now in the planning stage, will be launched within the next few weeks. It will involve publicity by radio, TV, newspapers and brochures. Visits will be made to high schools, to the university and to colleges. Personal interviews will be conducted. In the attainment of this important objective we will seek the active participation of the Teachers' Society, the Trustees' Association, Home and School Associations, and other interested groups.

The recruitment of candidates for training as teachers will be strengthened by the provision of an increased number of bursaries in larger amounts. The Government will also pay the tuition fees levied by the university and the Manitoba Institute of Technology for full-year teacher training programs, and for teachers taking the faculty summer training combination leading to a certificate. Fees which have normally been levied by the Department for its own summer school courses for professional advancement will be discontinued.

Additional space will be provided for teacher training programs. The new building opened last fall at the university, and provided entirely at government expense, has a capacity for 800 students. This spring construction will begin on a new teacher training building at Brandon College with a capacity for 300 students. It will be built entirely at Government expense. Additional space for the training of technical and vocational teachers will be provided in the new Institute of Applied Arts at the Manitoba Institute of Technology campus next year. With the faculty building and these developments, teacher training will be conducted in brand new facilities all created in the past few years.

An expanded program of special training courses for technical and vocational teachers, which has been going on, will be carried out immediately to meet the demands which will arise from the opening of the Brandon and The Pas Schools and from the subsequent demands of vocational secondary schools. Other courses will be instituted for teachers in special fields.

The recently established committee on teacher education is now considering schedules and courses for a proposed two-year teacher training program. This will be instituted at the earliest possible date.

A revision of the scale of salary grants will enhance the ability of school districts to retrain trained teachers in our province.

The establishment of Frontier School Division opened the way for the introduction of

(MR. JOHNSON cont'd).....secondary education throughout our whole north country. Through the subsequent establishment of boundary divisions, the unquestioned benefits of the division system have been extended to the last part of the province in which it is a practical proposition to establish school divisions. The progress of our educational system to complete divisional status throughout the entire province is a manifestation of that ultimate objective which we must ever keep before us making education available to all our people.

A residential School for the Deaf was recently opened. It provides facilities for our deaf children that are second to none in this country. Legislation will be brought forward to make educational services the right of the mentally retarded. Additional money in the form of grants will be provided to aid in defraying the cost. Rehabilitation programs are being extended to mentally handicapped as well as to physically handicapped persons.

In co-operation with the Indian Affairs Branch of the Federal Government, Manitoba is making tremendous strides in the integration of her Indian people into the school system and in the extension to them of the benefits now enjoyed by other citizens. The last Session of the Legislature gave to Treaty Indians all educational rights enjoyed by others in the province. By local agreements, Treaty Indian children are now attending public schools in many parts of the province.

The master agreement between Indian Affairs and the Minister of Education authorized at the last Session of the Legislature, is working very well. The Indian Affairs Branch has indicated a desire to share in the services of Frontier Collegiate. A new central system of education for the community of Norway House, together with road and ferry services, is being developed as a joint program by Indian Affairs and the Manitoba Department of Education.

Training programs for Eskimos at the Manitoba Institute of Technology have worked out very well. We are prepared to extend them on request.

The expansion of the bursary and loan programs this year will provide a greater source of financial support for all those who need it in order to proceed with their education.

Madam Speaker, such factors as would hinder the attainment of the foregoing objectives must be reduced as much as possible. Wherever possible they must be eliminated altogether. The diversity of programs in Manitoba's educational system and the greater diversity planned for the future will provide opportunities for the development of the many different types of aptitude among our students and for the continued expansion of post secondary educational opportunities.

The disadvantage of living a long way from school is rapidly being overcome. The extension of bus transportation to more and more students has opened up a new era in education. During the past seven years the number of children being transported to school has increased five-fold.

The operation of a residence at Frontier Collegiate, Cranberry Portage, is bringing the benefits of education to many students from remote places who heretofore were denied this opportunity. The construction of residence facilities at the northern vocational centre at The Pas also recognizes the need for such away-from-home facilities for some students. The government has also agreed to include residence facilities as required in the proposed regional vocational secondary schools.

Lack of money should no longer be a road block on the way to higher education. High school examination fees will be abolished; money will be available in the form of grants, bursaries, loans and living allowances; deserving students will be able to secure assistance to attend high school and after that, to go on to University, M. I. T., Trade School, or to other forms of vocational or professional training.

Physical deficiencies and defects once imposed substantial or insuperable handicaps to securing an education. These are now being modified or overcome by such excellent facilities, services and techniques as are now available to the deaf and the blind. Schools and other public buildings are being designed to facilitate the movement of paraplegics. Special courses have been developed which make it possible for those people with crippling physical disabilities to become self-supporting in dignified and profitable employment.

The educational opportunities which have been provided for those with physical disabilities are being paralleled by those for the mentally retarded. This year legislation will give school divisions the authority and the responsibility for establishing and conducting classes for those who are classified as mentally retarded. Programs will be established for both the educable group and the trainable group.

The objective of our educational system is to provide maximum opportunities for the development of the ultimate potential of all our boys and girls, young people and adults. To this end, we must march resolutely forward on several major fronts. In the fields of academic,

MR. JOHNSON (Cont'd): . . . . professional and technological training we must embrace and exploit bold, imaginative policies. We must provide the physical equipment and the trained staffs whereby these policies will be translated into vigorous and efficient programs of manpower development. At the same time we must try to anticipate the demands for trained personnel which will arise from our changing and expanding economy. This is a big task.

While much has been accomplished, much remains to be done. In order to meet current requirements in education, in order to be ready to meet the challenges of the future, the government is committed to the development of a modern, progressive educational system. Throughout all areas of our province, maximum educational opportunities must be made available to all our people. The people of this province will be the chief beneficiaries of this very extensive program.

Madam Speaker, it is with great satisfaction that I present this paper to this Legislature, and I would ask the page boy to table copies for the leaders of the parties and Madam Speaker, if she wishes, and I'll try to have copies distributed. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable the Member for La Verendrye.

MR. VIELFAURE: Madam Speaker, may I first congratulate you and wish you well in the high tenure of your office, also congratulate the mover and the seconder. I too, Madam Speaker, would like to make some remarks on the Speech from the Throne. It has been said that there was nothing but criticism coming from this side and I will start differently by congratulating the Government on certain things. First, congratulations would be to the Government and to the Minister of Welfare for announcing that he will bring legislation dealing with fathers leaving their families. This might seem an insignificant matter but to me it is very important, and I think it is time that some of these boys are brought to face their responsibilities. Many of them are going around today while either the department or the municipality is looking after their families, and it seems that at this time there is no legal way of getting at them and I am very anxious to see the bill that will be brought to deal with this particular matter.

On the same department, however, I am sorry that no mention is made of the Physical Fitness and Amateur Program. I think we have a wonderful personnel in that department that is trying to do a very good job. I had the opportunity to meet with them in the southeast with the members of the municipal government. I think there is a great interest in the program. However, to me there is a lack of policy and certainly a lack of budget, and unless something is done the effectiveness of this program will certainly not be felt.

Well, Madam Speaker, I am sorry but that's the end of my congratulations.

I am most alarmed at the lack of the constructive propositions as far as agriculture is concerned. If one reads the Speech from the Throne and sees so little concerning agriculture, I wonder if the Minister was out of town or whether his colleagues didn't listen to him, but there certainly wasn't too much in the Speech as far as agriculture is concerned. Really, I can only find two paragraphs - the first one that says there is a need for a Farm Management Consulting Service, "and further, my Ministers also intend to propose to the agricultural industry of the province, that consideration be given to the establishment of an Agricultural Productivity Council."

Well, Madam Speaker, I am not criticizing these proposals as such but I am saying that at the moment the Department of Agriculture is certainly lacking efficient and constructive programs. I would dare say that no more than 20 percent of the farmers today are using most of the programs that are put out by the department. For example, take our Ag Rep situation today. I think it is impossible for an Ag Rep to be efficient the way we are set up today. How can we expect a man who is often given a territory he is not too familiar with, and where you find located in that district different kinds of farmers, cattle raising, poultry, hogs, at the same time very many different crops, vegetables, small fruits, grain raising, and also he has to look after a lot of the 4-H work and quite often take part in community activities. Besides, our farming structure today has changed very much. You'll find in that very same district a large corporate farm, the very efficient and specialized farmer, the others that are still at the infancy stage, if you might say, as far as farming is concerned, but who with some help would also progress and reach a better and more efficient stage of farming. And then at the same time you also have many people who are simply living on the farms and who, it is well-known, will not be there for too many years. Also, the Ag Rep in many cases has to look after reporting some of the programs and experiments of the department, and certainly it is impossible for him to achieve all these tasks. And from this I think that many of our programs are not as beneficial as they should be, as far as the farmers who could benefit from them.

(MR. VIELFAURE cont'd) . . . .

Now, we have our soil testing program, and certainly I don't think there is anything wrong with soil testing. However, I would be very interested in finding out how many farmers with a quarter section have actually had done the soil testing at \$9.00. As a matter of fact, I think it is helping mostly those who could afford soil testing themselves and not helping those who actually need that kind of help.

Now, we have the milk production. I know that milk pricing is a federal matter and there is not too much in that line that the Provincial Government can do. However, I think it is the responsibility of the Provincial Government to give the small farmers the guidance, give them the advice, and try and inform them of what the future is. Personally, I think there is a good future for milk production. I think we will see a greater demand for it and I think this would benefit a great many small farmers that we have in this province today provided they were given the information, the trends, and also what will be required from them to be effective milk producers in the future. In many fields I feel that some of our efficient farmers are actually ahead of the government as far as agricultural policies are concerned today. I think many efficient farmers are more modern than the advice that is coming from the government at this time. We find that in many cases it is more beneficial, the programs that are being carried out by our most efficient farmers are ahead of the information you can get from the government.

Now the Premier said yesterday that we weren't so badly off because after all we were getting a \$50.00 tax rebate. Well, Madam Speaker, let's be realistic. How did the \$50.00 come about? In 1964 we imposed \$22 million new taxes in order to give \$8 million back. I can't see how this is a relief for the farmer. We simply were added \$14 million in taxes and I can't see how the farmer can benefit from this, because if you take the increase in the price of gasoline, hydro electricity, the farmer has paid for his \$50.00 a long time before he gets it. And as my friends across suggested this afternoon, even then he has to pay it out and wait for quite a while before he gets it back.

Now the First Minister also told us that we didn't seem to know if there were any ARDA programs going on in Manitoba. Well, Madam Speaker, I asked the members of the government if there are any ARDA programs going on in the southeast I would like to know where and what they're doing. Maybe I don't know and I would certainly -- if I'm not smart enough to find out I wouldn't mind being told where they are, because as far as I'm concerned there is very little ARDA work being done in southeastern Manitoba.

Madam Speaker, if I am to be frank, there is more than two paragraphs on agriculture because there is also water control, which is part of agriculture. And what do we read about water control? It says in one paragraph that we will be asked to establish a Manitoba Water Commission and in another paragraph that we will be asked to increase the staff. Well, Madam Speaker, I am here in my fourth Session and I don't think there has been one Session where we didn't pass some legislation to either change the authority on water control or have some new authority somewhere along the line. But I must say with regret that as far as I'm concerned the more departments we've added the less efficient it has been. In southeastern Manitoba again, there are thousands of acres that in my estimation could be drained or could be irrigated with a minimum of expense, and ever since I have been elected to this Assembly I certainly haven't seen too much being done. It is true that it has changed from one authority to another but actually as far as I'm concerned it has only complicated the administration of the policy.

I'll give you a shining example of what I mean. I have one municipality in my own constituency that had a bridge that had to be repaired last year. They couldn't afford it so they had it on their budget for this year. It's a bridge on the Seine River. It's about 40 feet wide, and the municipality asked the government if they were eligible for some help. That's way back in January. The answer was that they would not be able to receive any help but that they would have to have a permit to build the bridge. Well, Madam Speaker, we are now in January of 1966 and the permit is still not there. There has been a lot of correspondence; there have been visits from many departments of the Water Control. I personally made dozens of phone calls and I still cannot find out why a permit is not issued to build the bridge. This is after all a serious inconvenience to many farmers who have travelled many miles because the bridge had a limited capacity and they could not use it. Now I'm just using this example to show that there is in many cases too much administration and certainly not enough work being done in that field.

(MR. VIELFAURE cont'd).....

Madam Speaker, I feel that the government of this province is failing seriously in leadership in the field of agriculture. It has been said that this Throne Speech is a blueprint for Manitoba. I am worried about the structure that will be built from this blueprint, especially in agriculture.

..... continued on next page

MR. DESJARDINS: Madam Speaker, I would like to move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Gladstone that the debate be adjourned.

MADAM SPEAKER: Would the Honourable -- Is the Honourable Provincial Secretary wishing to speak?

HON. MAITLAND B. STEINKOPF, QC (Provincial Secretary) (River Heights): Yes. I'd like to speak on the motion. . . . .

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

MR. STEINKOPF: Madam Speaker, first may I add my felicitations to those already tendered to you and add my wish that the dignity and charm with which you grace the position will be graced for many, many years to come.

I also wish to congratulate an old friend in the personage of my friend the new Lieutenant-Governor. I know that he will carry on the high traditions of that office in a very exemplary manner. Also my compliments to the mover and the seconders of the Speech from the Throne, the Honourable Member for Souris-Lansdowne and the Honourable Member for Churchill.

Madam Speaker, for those of us who were born and brought up here and enjoy a way of life that is second to none in any place in the world, we wonder sometime how the Opposition think and what they are thinking about, and why they continue to deprecate a province as fair as this one, the Province of Manitoba. This government has been in office for some eight years, is one of action and because of its being in action it must by necessity do things; and I have always felt that it's far better to be concerned about too rapid growth than about no growth at all. As I reminisce over the few sessions that I have been here, in my experience in politics, I am reminded more and more of the depressive thinking that has gone on not only within the chamber but outside. I recall only too well in my last election that the president of the local River Heights Liberal Constituency mailed out a letter on September 5, 1964 that was nothing but a document of blue ruin. He sent it to all the constituents of River Heights and was very indicative of the type of thinking that I have found persists with the members of the Liberal Party. He bemoaned the fact, and he used the phrase that the Town of Thompson is in danger of becoming a ghost town, and in this he exhorted the constituents of River Heights to rise up and I suppose vote against the government because he'd blamed them for causing the Town of Thompson to become a ghost town. There were two other matters in the letter and that was all, and all of them had to do with the rather negative and depressing approach to conditions in the Province of Manitoba.

We've heard a lot in the last few days about the population of Manitoba and particularly about the population in the City of Winnipeg. It is a well known fact that in times of depression a population doesn't shift. A stranger or a man who moves from one town to another finds that in times of depression that he has to wait a lot longer to get a job than a local resident, so he is much more prone to stay put and remain where he is. However, the situation is reversed in times of a booming economy such as is now enjoyed, not only in Manitoba but all over the world, and young people are very anxious to leave one area for another until they find the greatest scope for their talents and that usually follows the highest rate of pay notwithstanding that that pay may not end up in a better or happier way of life. But it is a mark of social distinction to be able to say when one graduates from a university or high school that I am receiving higher pay than my associate or colleague.

This government has been accused, Madam Speaker, of many, many things by the Grits and I admit that going at the rapid rate that this government does, it's bound to make the odd mistake. But there is this one interesting accusation that has me a bit puzzled. Page 104 of Hansard, I read this interesting statement attributed to the Honourable Member for Emerson where he says, "Winnipeg with a 2.9% increase was the lowest recorded. We're last. Nothing to be proud of. And why are we last? I think the government should shoulder the responsibility for that; ineptitude, inaction." We are being blamed in effect for ineptitude and inaction because the population in Greater Winnipeg has not kept pace with other parts of Canada, and other cities. He says "inaction", that's what he said that this government is guilty of. What does he mean? That the small population increase is the sole responsibility of the 36 men and women who make up this government? I am sure he doesn't mean that. I know we are good and we act fast but the only things we can't expedite are the laws of nature. Does the Honourable Member think that the 42 children of 13 cabinet ministers, an average of 3.2 children per cabinet minister is lower than the average for the cabinet minister say in Saskatchewan? Does he think that we've laid down on the job? Does he think that this government transfers employees and their families to jobs outside of Winnipeg, to other cities? If



(MR. STEINKOPF Cont'd) . . . he does, I think he is wrong. Does he think that this government is resisting in any way, an easy airline communication with our natural market which lies to the south of us, so as to encourage people and industrialists who want to invest, to live and tour in Manitoba, from coming here? If he does, he is wrong.

This government is responsible for giving the people in Manitoba, wherever they may be, in Snow Lake, in Dauphin, in Emerson or Swan River, in Brandon and Steinbach, in Beausejour or any town or area you want to mention, the highest standard of living they have ever known and this without a sales tax, a security that they have from depression that has never been known in these areas before and from the fears of old age, sickness and hospitalization? If his figure of 2.9 increase for Winnipeg is correct -- and I agree it should be more -- it's not the fault of the men and women who form the government of the Province of Manitoba nor is it the fault of the civil service. If there's any doubt, he may be interested as proof in a picture that shows the children of the cabinet ministers -- all 42 of them, all in one picture -- and I assure him it was no mean feat to get them all in the picture at the same time. This is a historical reminder that this government alone is not responsible for the slow rate of growth of our population and certainly must not share all of the blame.

I haven't heard one thing in the many hours of vain listening from the Opposition that would indicate they know how to administer the multiplicity of progressive matters that Manitobans need and require. As a matter of fact, I have heard lots and lots that is quite to the contrary. And I can almost, or anyone of us can open Hansard at any page and if it is quoting one of the speakers from the Opposition, there one will find recorded the plans of the Opposition for this province and any student would be appalled that his future might be entrusted into such amateurish hands. The Honourable Leader of the Opposition said in his statement the other day, and again yesterday, that if he were elected to the position of the Prime Minister or the Premier of this province, that he would turn himself into a travelling salesman and he would take his credentials, which may be his many press clippings on Grand Rapids and Goose Preserves with him, and go around the world and try and sell Manitoba as an attractive and profitable location for plants and industry. The Opposition makes every platform of their Party, everyone that they suggest, pass the test of depression. Unless it contains the most unfavourable statistics to the province, unless it predicts blue ruin, it can't make the Liberal platform.

Ever since 1945, the Liberal Party in Manitoba have made two provisions for the oncoming great depression and they have followed these two in everything in all of their thinking. They have made risking their capital in provincial expansion a next to negligible approach, and the interesting thing about it is not only the members who have sat on the Liberal benches these last 20 years have had that thinking, but a very hard core of the Liberal old-time Party group who advise on financial matters, and all of them have felt since 1945 that we must be awfully careful because the depression is certainly imminent or around the corner. Twenty years have gone by and they now feel and they know that they have been wrong. And one can detect a change inside and outside of this House in the thinking of the old Liberal guard in the last few weeks and few months, that the time has come for them to start thinking that maybe the depression is not coming and we'd better get on with the job of building Manitoba. This kind of thinking, if it had been permitted in Manitoba these last eight years, would have put the province so far behind -- and that is notwithstanding the fact that it isn't going at the same rate as we'd all like to see it, but for other reasons -- that we would have had that much more of a problem to try and catch up. And if that cartoon of the Free Press had -- that was shown to us by the Honourable Member for Gladstone-Neepawa just a little while ago -- had been in the paper today under another regime, I think even the snail would have been ahead of Manitoba. But in their thinking, as usual, they are a little late. A new optimistic and energetic group, even in the Liberals, businessmen of a younger breed of the Liberal Party are working for Manitoba and they like to fashion themselves as Roblin Liberals -- not just a few of them -- but I would guess at least 50 percent of the Federal Liberals in Manitoba who are young businessmen will vote for the Roblin Government at the next election. The old guard is concerned, and well they may be, but their concern is just about 20 years too late.

Eight years ago Manitoba was a province looking for trouble. This government found it; did not have too far to look. It recognized it and thank goodness it thwarted it. Urban blight -- the bane of scores of major Canadian metropolises -- ever so gradually had begun its stealthy invasion of the core of the City of Winnipeg. Look at it now, and look at the plans for its development. The possibilities of floods here, the nightmare of a large percent of

(MR. STEINKOPF cont'd) . . . Manitoba's population, is licked, or it's almost licked for all time to come in this part of the province and in other parts of the province as well. The depression in our secondary and building industries was recognized and encouraged by the training of help; by financial assistance and by encouragement, by closer liaison between government and industry in the recognition of their problems. And what do we have now? A very strong and healthy situation in the secondary industry that is second to none. There are more people employed in the garment and the footwear and leather industry in the City of Winnipeg, the Province of Manitoba, than all of the other three western provinces combined. The list is long. In every department there is progress and this progress has been accomplished not alone - the government is, as I have said before the 36 men and women that make up the government - but also - of course, with the people who have the work of looking after the administrative detail from day to day. A good test of any well run business and a profitable business is how management gets along with its workers. Manitoba gets more per civil servant dollar than any province in Canada; and when you consider that these dollars are substantial, the payroll of the Civil Service in Manitoba this last year was \$30,433,635 - a very nice substantial part of the total budget - and compare this with a comparable figure in Saskatchewan of \$40,183,000 and the staggering amount of \$64,748,000 in Alberta, over twice the cost in Alberta that we have here in Manitoba, one sees what good results we are getting from the people who actually are doing the day to day work.

Manitoba can still attract able men and women to the Civil Service even though sometimes the pay and the attractions in other provinces and other places are more attractive. In Saskatchewan recently there was a real shake-up and a house cleaning in the Civil Service. This hasn't been necessary, or wasn't necessary in Manitoba in 1958 and it's not necessary in 1966. (Interjection) Thousands, but it was done. Thousands of civil servants in Manitoba like the clear crisp decisions of the Roblin government and they enjoy their work here.

Manitoba also gets more Manitobans, the taxpayer gets more for his members and his cabinet ministers dollar than do the taxpayers of any comparable jurisdiction and by a big margin. \$4,800 for members and \$12,500 for cabinet ministers is not a huge pay in 1966 by any comparable standard. The recent announcement of another plant -- I saw it in this morning's paper -- located in the Province of Saskatchewan and announced by Premier Thatcher of a multi-million dollar industry in the Saskatoon area is another indication of what this province is bound to be up against in its competition which seems to be now a wide open fight to the finish between the new Province of Saskatchewan, or what one thinks is the new Province of Saskatchewan, and the Province of Manitoba. The headline sees shocking attempts to embarrass the people of Manitoba while supposedly taking aim at the government and I suggest that if the father's credit is no good the child's or the family's can't be any different, so an attack on the creditor the responsibility in the fields of industry are doing no good for any of us in Manitoba.

But that story of the plant in Saskatchewan is not new, and not new particularly for Saskatchewan. My Honourable friend the Leader of the New Democratic Party will remember only too well that the CCF Party tried it many years ago. They came to Winnipeg and took away some of the best help in my own shoe factory they promised me everything under the sun to move my plant from Winnipeg to Saskatchewan. I told them at that time I didn't think it was economical. I went to Regina, spent many days there surveying the situation, but they went ahead anyway. They didn't stop with the shoe factory. They added a tannery, a woollen factory, a box factory, a fur auction market and what not. The assets of the shoe factory and the tannery were bought back a few years later into Manitoba at just a few cents of the original dollars that were paid for them. You know what happened to the rest. Where are they now? The present Saskatchewan government is making the old CCF government look like a bunch of amateurs. If half the rumors I hear going around industry in Manitoba are true, if the inducements being made by Premier Thatcher to Manitoba industrialists to set up shop in Saskatchewan are true, they are really too juicy to refuse and to resist, and as long as there is any juice in that melon in Saskatchewan, I think that it's open season to go and get it. It seems too that it's open season in Saskatchewan on the taxpayers' pocket book. Why anyone should resist is beyond me. And when one looks back to the history of industrial development of this province, goes back to the early thirties in the days of the Bracken government, and one thinks of what assistance we had here to get started, not even a hello, not even a kind word, just the usual Liberal attitude, of that day, get along as best you can and don't bother the government, as long as there was that, the trials and tribulations of those days make those of

(MR. STEINKOPF cont'd). . . . today's look very picayune.

The shoe and leather industries in Manitoba today are in a very healthy state and this without any assistance from any capital grants. They were new here in 1931, they started with a little plant of eight employees on May 4, 1931. Today over 1,100 people are employed with payrolls of close to \$5 million per year, and the two largest plants a tannery and my old shoe factory have announced the building of two new plants in Winnipeg that will start this year with a total capital cost in the neighbourhood of \$3 million.

Secondary industries in this province have made more headway in the last eight years than they did in the preceeding 36 and with still some new plants in secondary industry that will be opened up in Manitoba -- one has to look at towns like Steinbach or Beausejour or Selkirk to see what the effect of a \$350,000 a year payroll has in those towns to appreciate them -- and it was tough to get them in there -- they will appreciate what the new plants that are going to be in Manitoba this year and next year will do to it.

As has been said here before, the paper mill in Manitoba is not a new thing. It too was started without very much help from the government in Pine Falls and most of us remember the very short hours that that plant had to work in the thirties and maybe at times the plant was closed down completely, but while it was closed, it wasn't a direct charge on the taxpayers of the Province of Manitoba but was a loss to the shareholders at that time of the company that owned it. It seems a pity that a company like that that has weathered the storm was just about 40 years too soon to take advantage of the magnanimous gestures of a government such as Saskatchewan. The few Liberal voices in the Saskatchewan government during the heyday of the CCF sang the same tune as the Manitoba Liberals sang at that time, "let's keep them down on the farm - keep your cotton pickin hands off the industry." What a change!

Lots has been said today, yesterday, in almost every speech, about a sentence taken from the annual report of the Winnipeg Association for Retarded Children. The sentence that is quoted is only a part of a very large and illuminating report stating that Winnipeg, the birthplace of the Canadian Association for Retarded Children will no longer be a leader in the country and Manitoba will be lagging still farther behind most other provinces. Again referring to Page 104 in Hansard and to the remarks made by the Honourable Member for Emerson, he said, "Here's another last. City faces crisis in retarded cases -- city faces crisis in retarded cases. Manitoba has lost its leading role in the treatment of retarded children according to the president of their association for retarded children in Greater Winnipeg." If one was to read the full context and that is all, one would think that this was blue ruin in the field of the work of the retarded. It just so happens that it's one field that for the last few years I have had some personal interest and know a little bit about. But it would be interesting, and I recommend it to all of those on the other side who have made much of that statement, and also to the newspaper that picked that out, of an otherwise very worthwhile report, to spend a few minutes and read of some of the progress that has been made and is being made in the field of retardation in Manitoba. The Canadian Association too was formed in Winnipeg in 1956. I was at its first meeting; and the first real school was opened in May 1957; and the school was paid for by bingo games and by the work of the Kinsmen Club and that way, and we went around and we sold tickets in order to raise the funds to pay for the bricks and mortar that went into that first school. But since that time the school has flourished and during the last eight years, and these you can find in this report, the following things have happened in Manitoba: There have been day camps established, residential camps, an adult activity center, occupational therapy, the training of teachers, the St. Amant Ward has been developed, and the improvements that are going on at the Portage Home, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, Square Dance classes every Thursday night -- there is a long list of things that have been done in the field of the retarded. This afternoon the Minister of Education in his White Paper announced the new program for the education of the retarded which I think is a step forward that when it is completed-- and I probably guess it will take a year or two before the change-over can take place -- will keep Manitoba not only in first place in Canada, but I think first place in the world.

All of these things have been encouraged and helped financially by the Roblin government in one way or another because if the pressure is off ones pocket book in one department, it makes available a little cash for some of the niceties such as the square dancing class or the Boy Scouts or the Girl Guides. In Manitoba since 1958 there have been 21 schools started for the retarded outside of the City of Winnipeg in places such as Swan River, Dauphin, Winkler, Selkirk, Gimli, you know where they are. The impetus that the Manitoba Government has given to the advancement for the progress of the retarded in Manitoba these last eight years

(MR. STEINKOPF cont'd). . . . has at times been faster than the Association was able to digest them. I have, as I said before, a daughter who was born in 1950 and was in the first class of the new Kinsmen School. She is still living at home, taking a bus to school every day, and been trained to do that, to and from the retarded school. The school is now filled, she has to go to another school that's quite a long ways away in the North End but she manages. During the intervening years, we've visited many many long established private schools for the retarded on this continent, in England, in Israel, in other places, and none have anything more to offer than one can find here in the Province of Manitoba. If it is possible to turn out a mongoloid child or any other kind of retarded child, capable of partaking of some of the social and educational amenities and niceties, such as happened to our child, there is no place in the world that offers a more balanced program for the retarded and a happier existence than right here in Winnipeg. And that's not politically orientated at all; this is a statement of fact.

When I think back to that first school in the province for the retarded -- it was in the basement of the old St. Andrews Church, with some forty children of all sizes and shapes with no teacher, just the mothers and some volunteers, where the health and the other facilities and eating facilities were very antiquated -- and I compare that with the advancement that has been made in the 12 years since, I have no qualms nor excuses for having kept my child at home and brought it up in a progressive manner here in Manitoba. A thorough assessment has been made by the Departments of Health and Education in consultation with all interested parties through the vehicle of the Christianson Committee, and the new program that is going to be embarked upon has been announced in part here today in the White Paper presented by the Honourable Minister of Education. The retarded in Manitoba can look forward to a life of happiness, maximum usefulness and security in the Province of Manitoba. The Doctors and the volunteers, the teachers, the parents of retarded children have done a magnificent job since this sad problem was really brought out of the closet about 1955, and has been made a labour of love, an economic necessity; and without the encouragement of this government all the good intentions would have fallen on very, very barren soil.

In addition there are Ministers -- the Minister of Education in this province, the Minister of Health and the former Minister of Education, have made more than a cursory study of the problem and they have gone into it in greater depth than is usual; and all three of them I wish to congratulate as well as many other members of the government who know more about the problems of the retarded than most parents of the retarded children themselves. And they've been putting their full weight and interest of the government into the programs of the retarded. Do I close at 5:30?

I just have another minute. So much for the retarded.

Now the development of the Nelson River. As the Premier stated the feasibility studies so far concluded indicate that a start can be made. The federal government and the provincial government have been 50-50 partners in the cost of these studies and the costs have been substantial. When I signed the new agreement with the Honourable Mr. Lang about two years ago we did so in a sense of co-operative optimism. This was a project that not only had local importance but certainly was of national significance. The Hydro and men in Ottawa have been working smoothly and effectively as partners ever since and as partners should. At no time has politics entered into their negotiations. And I'm sure that if Hydro and Ottawa are left on their own, a fair agreement will be consummated and Manitoba Hydro will get on with the job.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for St. Boniface.

MR. DESJARDINS: I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Gladstone that the debate be adjourned.

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

MR. EVANS: Madam Speaker, it would not be the government's intention to call any of the government business later today and consequently I move, seconded by the Honourable Attorney-General, that the House do now adjourn.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House adjourned until 2:30 o'clock Monday afternoon.