



Legislative Assembly Of Manitoba

DEBATES and PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable A. W. Harrison



Vol. VII No. 11 2:30 p.m. Tuesday, February 27, 1962. 5th Session, 26th Legislature

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

2:30 o'clock, Tuesday, February 27th, 1962

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions
Reading and Receiving Petitions

MR. CLERK: The petition of Ferdinand Beaudry and Others, praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate The St. Boniface Club.

The petition of the Brandon Golf and Country Club, praying for the passing of an Act to amend an Act to incorporate Brandon Golf and Country Club.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees
Notice of Motion
Introduction of Bills

MR. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Leader of the NDP)(Radisson), in the absence of the Honourable Member for Burrows, introduced Bill No. 34, an Act to amend the Election Act (2); also introduced Bill No. 35, an Act respecting The School District of Transcona, No: 39.

MR. D. M. STANES (St. James) introduced Bill No. 27, an Act to incorporate Assiniboine Golf Club .

MR. JAMES COWAN Q. C. (Winnipeg Centre) introduced Bill No. 24, an Act to amend an Act respecting The Western Savings and Loan Association.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I call the Orders of the Day, I should like to introduce to the members of the Assembly the Fur Queen from The Pas and her suite, in the person of Miss Pat Voisey, Churchill. There are seven other communities in this Court that we have this afternoon. They are Thompson, Snow Lake, Flin Flon, The Pas, Swan River, Dauphin and Yorkton, Saskatchewan. We are very happy to have them. We're very happy to have her majesty and her court with us this afternoon and we hope that they will enjoy the proceedings of the Legislature.

We also have with us a group of students, 25 in number, Grade V, from Victory School in the City of Winnipeg. This school is located in the Seven Oaks constituency and ably represented by Mr. Wright of this Legislature. We also have with us 12 pupils from Grade IX, Gordon Bell School, under the guidance of Mr. Heubner, their teacher. Gordon Bell School is located in Wolseley constituency and is represented very ably by our First Minister. We hope the pupils will enjoy their stay with us this afternoon.

Orders of the Day.

MR. M. A. GRAY (Inkster): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, may I direct a request, and not a question at this time, to the Minister of Public Works, whether it could be possible to consider the installing of plugs in the section of the MLA's parking space to give them a chance to get home in time, rather than worry about parking their cars in this severe below zero weather, after having such a very long--particularly last night--a very long interesting speech of the First Minister. The cost would be very little and the Commissionaires could no doubt watch that others do not take advantage, if this is the only obstacle. Personally I wouldn't worry about it. But I am quite serious, the cost would be very little, and in the below-freezing weather which we have now--and I do not expect any let-up--the cost would be very little and the new Minister of Public Works could do a lot of good for the MLAs, get a support for his ideas if he is a

HON. WALTER WEIR (Minister of Public Works)(Minnedosa): Mr. Speaker, in reply to the Honourable Member for Inkster, might I say that I will be glad to take it under consideration, but I feel that he must be getting soft. As far as I am concerned, this is good Manitoba weather; I find it invigorating and I see really no reason to let a little thing like getting out into a nice cold car bother me. You go home at night and you get a good night's sleep, and you come back refreshed and full of vigor for the day. We might not be serving the best interests of the people if we put you in a position that you could use car warmers. You might go home all stuffed up and not be back in good shape the next day.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Speaker, not all of us, not all of us drive Cadillacs, and I think

(Mr. Gray, cont'd.) seriously this should be given consideration, and not in the way you suggested it will be done, I think I will have to be here many, many more years with my old 1910 car and worry about starting it up at night when we are sitting in here. Now, Mr. Speaker, I want another question. I direct a question now to the Minister of Welfare in charge of old age pensions, whoever he is. I read in the Hansard there were charges made that many landlords across Canada are increasing the rent charges to senior citizens for the amount of the increase in pension recently passed by the House of Commons. In other words, if they do it, then the increase doesn't mean anything. Has the Minister looked into this matter; and if not, I believe an investigation should be made to stop this practise if it exists.

HON. JOHN AARON CHRISTIANSON (Minister of Public Welfare)(Portage la Prairie): Mr. Speaker, to the best of our knowledge this situation has not occurred in Winnipeg.

MR. NELSON SHOEMAKER (Gladstone): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to direct a question to the Honourable the Minister of Welfare too, and it concerns the same subject matter. Is it a fact that with the increase in pensions to the old people and disabled, to \$65.00 a month, that the Social Allowance will be reduced by the same amount? And if so, what is the anticipated saving to the Province?

MR. CHRISTIANSON: Mr. Speaker, this is substantially the same question that was asked by the Member from St. John's yesterday afternoon. The policy of the Provincial Government has been very clearly enunciated in The Social Allowances Act as meeting needs, and meeting such need as exists. This need is defined in the regulations which are appended to The Social Allowances Act, which set out the scale of grants and payments that are made to people who are in need. Now the pensions have risen, and it is quite true that where we are making cash allowances to old age assistance people, to people who are on the old age security pension, that the cash allowance under The Social Allowances Act may be reduced somewhat. However, I would draw your attention to the fact that the allowable income limits under the Old Age Assistance and the Disability and Blind Persons pension has been raised substantially, and that, in fact, some people will be receiving more than a \$10.00 increase in their pension.

HON. J. B. CARROLL (Minister of Public Utilities)(The Pas): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to draw to the attention of the House an announcement that was made yesterday by the Federal Minister of Labour, the Honourable Michael Starr in connection with the extension of the Municipal Winter Works program to the end of May from the 30th of April. I am very pleased to be able to report to the House that The Manitoba Winter Employment Act enables us to participate with the Federal Government to the end of this particular period. As you know, under the federal program they pay 50% of the labour costs of all projects that are approved by them; and under our program this year we pay 50% of those labour costs on which people are employed who are on social assistance or on municipal welfare payments for a period of 30 days, or we pay 25% to those who are not eligible for Unemployment Insurance. This means that the contribution towards these projects for labour costs is 100% and 75% respectively from the Federal and Provincial Governments. We are certainly very pleased to welcome this extension because there are a great many municipal programs which would not otherwise be completed this winter, many of which are just under development at the present time and this will allow them to proceed to a conclusion or close to it. I also would like to say that there are 200 projects under way valued at something in the neighbourhood of \$7 million that have been recommended by our government and approved by Ottawa. They require the hiring of some 3,000 men and involve 143 man days of employment. We are certainly very pleased to see this extension and hope that our municipalities will be able to take further advantage of this program again this year.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, may I direct a question to the Honourable the Minister of Labour in view of his statement that he has just issued to us this afternoon? If I recall correctly, a year ago he mentioned to us that the winter works program had been extended until the end of April. This year it is the end of May in respect of winter works employment. May I ask him if the present trend in employment in Canada continues that possibly at the next session of the Legislature he will say to us that the program has been extended until the middle of July?

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Speaker, in answer to his question. I think his supporters recommend that the Winter Employment Act be made effective 12 months of the year. I am afraid I can't speculate on what Ottawa might do though in the coming year.

MR. PAULLEY: May I say to my honourable friend Mr. Speaker, if the policies of the present government continue it will be a 12 month affair.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE HUTTON (Minister of Agriculture)(Rockwood-Iberville): Before the Orders of the Day I would like to present the report of the Flood Forecasting Committee. The Flood Forecasting Committee held its initial meeting in 1962 on Monday, February 26th. The committee met to review the situation covering flood prospects on the Red and the Assiniboine Rivers. The following information was available to the committee for its appraisal of the situation: "1. Results of a snow survey made by the Water Control and Conservation Branch during the period February 12th to February 20th in the basins of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. 2. A soil moisture survey made by the same branch at freeze-up last fall. 3. Records of fall and early winter flow in both streams as recorded by the Federal Water Resources Branch. 4. Meteorological information on fall and winter precipitation obtained by the Meteorological Service of Canada at stations in the watersheds of these rivers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The committee noted that the snowfall to date over both the Red and Assiniboine River Basins has been above normal, varying from 114% over the Red River Basin to 131% over the Assiniboine River Basin. The committee further noted that because of the low precipitation during last summer, soil moisture reserves over both basins were well below normal. The Committee's conclusions are that on the basis of calculations made using the above data the river states in Winnipeg this spring will be between 11 feet City Datum and 15 feet City Datum as compared to the 18 foot level ordinarily considered to be the first flood in the Greater Winnipeg area. On the Assiniboine River the committee's conclusions are that the spring peaks will be confined within the banks along most of its course. The committee advises that a subsequent meeting will be held in March to again review the situation as regards flood prospects in the light of conditions existing at that time". I would like to table this report.

Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to lay on the table of the House two reports: the first annual report of the Manitoba Water Supply Board for the period September 15th, 1959 to March 31st, 1961. The report of the Drainage Maintenance Districts in the Province of Manitoba for the year ended December 31st, 1960.

HON. GURNEY EVANS (Provincial Secretary, Minister of Industry & Commerce)(Fort Rouge): Mr. Speaker, before you proceed I beg leave to table the annual report of the Manitoba Development Fund for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1961 and the annual report of the Manitoba Civil Service Commission, 1961.

HON. STERLING R. LYON (Attorney-General)(Fort Garry): Mr. Speaker before the Orders of the Day are proceeded with I should like to lay on the table of the House the annual report of the Chairman of the Liquor Control Commission for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1961; the report of the Comptroller-General statement of assets and liabilities, profit and loss accounts for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1961 of the Liquor Control Commission; a memorandum showing the statement of general administrative and prosecution expenses by the Liquor Control Commission for liquor law enforcement for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1961; a report covering the operation and enforcement of liquor laws in Manitoba for the calendar year ending 31st of December, 1961; a new return under the Controverted Elections Act for the calendar year 1961; a new return under the Trade Practices Enquiry Act for the year ending 31st of March, 1961; and the annual report of goals for the fiscal year ending 31st of March, 1961.

I would advise members of the House, Mr. Speaker that copies of the annual report of the Liquor Control Commission are available for general distribution to members and will be distributed shortly. There will also be a similar distribution on the operation enforcement of liquor laws, the report on that. The others will be distributed in the normal fashion, that is, a number sufficient for the leaders of the party.

MR. DAVID ORLIKOW (St. John's): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I would like to direct two questions to the Attorney-General. 1: Is the Attorney-General aware that the International Nickel Company at Thompson is refusing permission to steel workers union representatives to visit men living on the company's property to discuss the advisability of the workers joining the union? 2: Does the Attorney-General think that this refusal of access is

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd.) proper under the provisions of the Labour Relations Act, especially section 3, subsection 1, sections 4, subsections 1, 2, 3 and 5 which deal with the rights of workers in the Province of Manitoba to have the freedom to join unions of their choice?

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank the honourable gentleman for the courtesy of giving me notice of intention to ask these questions. With respect to question one I would say the answer is, yes--from newspaper reports only. The answer to number two is that I am not able to give any legal opinion to the House on this question, but I can say that I am aware of no breach of the Labour Relations Act which is allegedly being committed by International Nickel Company.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. Adjourned debate on the motion proposed by the Honourable Member for Inkster. The Honourable Member for St. John's.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Speaker, I would like leave to let this matter stand.

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand. Adjourned debate proposed by the Honourable Member for St. Boniface. The Honourable Member for Souris-Lansdowne.

MR. M. E. MCKELLAR (Souris-Lansdowne): Mr. Speaker, I would like the indulgence of the House to let this matter stand.

MR. SPEAKER: Stand. Proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Elmwood.

MR. S. PETERS (Elmwood): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Logan that: Whereas the health and well-being of the people of the Province of Manitoba is of major concern, one way of insuring this is by insisting that all meat and meat products be inspected by Federal-Government-Inspectors; And whereas this service is provided free of charge by the Federal Government on a voluntary basis: Therefore be it resolved that this Government ask the Federal Government to consider the advisability of making all meat and meat products processed for human consumption in the Province liable for inspection on a compulsory basis.

MR. SPEAKER: the Honourable Member for Elmwood, seconded by the Honourable Member for Logan: Whereas the health and well-being of the people of the Province of Manitoba is of major concern, one way of insuring this is by insisting that all meat and meat products be inspected by Federal Government Inspectors; and whereas this service is--are you ready for the question?

MR. PETERS: Mr. Speaker, before I go into too much detail into this resolution I should like to clear up one matter in the second whereas. It says that "whereas this service is provided free by the Federal Government". There are certain qualifications and I want to clear that up so that there is no misunderstanding. This service is free and it's provided by the Federal Government providing there are 12 or more employees working in a plant, and also that this is provided free on a regular shift basis. If there is any overtime involved then the company is liable to pay overtime for the inspectors, and I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that no one here would disagree that the inspectors should be paid for overtime payment if they are asked to work overtime.

Now, Mr. Speaker, disclosures into the sale of meat products conducted by the RCMP in the Province of Ontario has focused public attention as never before on the sale of meat and meat products. Many citizens would not have believed that there are people who would so unscrupulously take advantage of their confidence and profit by the sale of contaminated meat. With the present limit of protection available to the Canadian citizens there is no guarantee that what happened in Ontario couldn't happen here. Now, Mr. Speaker, I am not saying that it has happened here, but it sure could happen here. It could happen here Mr. Speaker if we don't set up a standard system of inspections for meat and meat products. The best type of protection possible for the consuming public of Canada is that all meat sold and produced in this country come under the Federal Government Meat Inspection Act and bear the "Canada Approved" stamp. Mr. Speaker in carrying out the duties in registered establishments the Federal Government Inspectors are responsible for veterinary anti-mortem inspection to veterinary post-mortem inspection, sanitation, produce and processing inspection, laboratory inspection, control and destruction of condemned material; labelling and marketing or marking rather, veterinary certification of meat and meat products for export, inspection of meat and meat food products offered for import. So we can gather from the duties of these inspectors

(Mr. Peters, cont'd.) Mr. Speaker, that we would all be sure that there would be no disease or contaminated meat offered for sale in this province as there was in Ontario. Mr. Speaker, only meat bearing the Canada Approved stamp can be produced in Manitoba and sold in any other province or exported. Meat produced without Federal inspection can be sold here in Manitoba but not anywhere else. If it isn't good enough for the people in the other provinces, or other countries, then it's not good enough for the people of Manitoba. Canada is a nation and its citizens deserve equality.

Mr. Speaker, where does meat that has not been inspected get sold? In the rural areas? That's the first place you would think it would be sold. But, Mr. Speaker, that is not necessarily so. Just because you buy meat or meat product in the area of Metropolitan Winnipeg is no guarantee that the products were government inspected. At this time Mr. Speaker, I would like to quote from an article that appeared in the Toronto Star, 22nd of June 1961: "Neither the reputation of the dealer nor the brand name of a package is a guarantee of inspected meat" he said, "since a dealer may buy uninspected meat in good faith". Mr. Speaker, we have here in the Metropolitan area of Winnipeg many plants that do not come under government inspection. True, they are inspected periodically by the health officers in the area but, Mr. Speaker, that is not quite good enough, because as I understand it, when the health officer goes to the establishment that is not under government supervision or government inspection, he first of all walks into the office, and by the time he gets around to inspecting the sanitary conditions in the plant, if there has been anything that wasn't up to specifications they have been rectified by that time.

Mr. Speaker, I'm sure that all of us in this House will agree that meat and meat products should be inspected, but perhaps some will have different opinions on how it should be done. I know, Mr. Speaker, that in some cities in Ontario they have passed by-laws making inspection compulsory and also that the City of Winnipeg is contemplating, or will do in the very near future, pass a by-law doing this. That is all very well, Mr. Speaker, but I don't think that we should go on two standards of inspection--that we should have one standard of inspection.

I understand, Mr. Speaker, from the article that appeared in the newspapers not too long ago that the Federal Minister of Health has considered calling together all the Ministers of Health in the provinces, together with himself, to consider this. I'm very happy and pleased to hear this, Mr. Speaker, and I'm sure that this government will participate in such a meeting. I'm very happy to hear that the Federal Minister is considering this. So in closing, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to say this--that the other night when the First Minister was speaking he suggested that we in opposition should bring forward ideas that would benefit all peoples of the province. Mr. Speaker, I believe this is one of the ideas brought forward from this side of the House that we all believe in, and I would ask everyone to seriously think about this and support this resolution. One thing I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, that the only people that would profit by the defeat of this resolution, or defeat, or non-inspection of meats and meat products by inspectors, are the same type of people that sold contaminated meat in Ontario. I would like to say this in closing, Mr. Speaker, that this is one field where compulsion would be good for everyone.

HON. GEORGE JOHNSON (Minister of Health)(Gimli): I beg to move seconded by the Minister of Education that the debate be adjourned.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Selkirk.

MR. T. P. HILLHOUSE (Selkirk): Mr. Speaker, I beg the indulgence of the House and ask that this matter be allowed to stand.

MR. SPEAKER: Stand. The Honourable Member for Fisher.

MR. PETER WAGNER (Fisher): Mr. Speaker, since there seems to be two resolutions on the Order Paper, could I have the indulgence of the House that this resolution stand.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders stand. Proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Fisher.

MR. WAGNER: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Brokenhead that: Whereas road building costs have increased enormously, and Whereas the Public Works Department demands better road standards to bear today's heavy traffic thereby causing a growing financial burden on school districts in disorganized or unorganized area Therefore be it resolved that this government give consideration to the advisability of changing

(Mr. Wagner, cont'd.) the present policy of cost sharing on a 50/50 basis to a 25/75 basis--the Provincial Government carrying the higher portion of the cost.

MR. Speaker put the question. . .

MR. WAGNER: Mr. Speaker, our resolution is something new in the House. It is very well explanatory and I believe the new Public Works Minister has to get himself adapted to disorganized territories, or unorganized territories; I'm sure he is paying close attention to that, and I would like to contribute as much information as possible. However, Mr. Speaker, I find some difficulty in pronouncing my words, or I don't know what may be the cause, maybe I don't stand at the microphone right or something, but the other day when I was speaking on the question of drilling wells, the Hansard quoted me "draining the dry wells". Well, it doesn't go well to drain a dry well. When I mentioned disorganized territory instead of "dis"-organized it was "this". So, I'm going to try and be as clear as possible that we wouldn't drain no more dry wells.

However, Mr. Speaker, just to elaborate a little bit on the past history of this road work in unorganized territories, and I recall very vividly, I looked in the public accounts how much road was done in 1951; how much road was done in 1945, 1947 and there's very little. However those days I used to work on the roads with a spade or drive a team of horses, a scraper, \$1.50 a day with a spade; team of horses and a scraper, \$3.00 a day. However, this was 100 per cent paid by the government. In those days a mile of road cost the government somewhere from 150 to 200 dollars a mile. Three hundred dollars a mile it was an exceptionally good road--and it was acceptable in those days--because hardly anybody owned a car. I recollect when those days a car would pass by through a farm Indian trail road, how the young kids liked to smell the gasoline from the car because they never had an advantage to have a smell of gasoline. And why I'm saying this, I just want to elaborate a little bit, give the information to the City members and to those members that were never existed in the unorganized or disorganized territory, just the information--because if you are under the municipality it's different picture entirely. However, Mr. Speaker, those days when a horse and a buggy went to town once a week, it was once a week too often. The farmers should have gone once in two weeks. The grain was very seldom hauled to town, it was done by waggon, and it was done when it was mostly dry, so naturally there was no need for much road. And the government of the day didn't even consider building any roads in such areas; and if they did, they built only one main market road, with a spade and a horse scraper. As I said before how much it cost.

However, today, Mr. Speaker, that two hundred dollar mile of a road is \$3,000. Maybe I should use the figures \$300. in the past; \$3,000 now. Furthermore, it is desired by the Department of Public Works to build better roads--and I agree with this entirely, definitely--because they have to be better roads to stand up to today's traffic. Just for example, can you imagine in your own mind in 1945 a five ton truckload filled up with gravel pass through that 1945 road which was built with a scraper--it sure would just flatten out. Today we have larger trucks going by. Today we have people practically everybody owning a vehicle, the necessity is there for a better road. I agree with the Department of Public Works demanding this type of a road because they have to have today's motivation field, and I'm happy that we have this motivation now. However, when I say motivation field we did not modify our financial position from the provincial government on to the roads. We jacked-up the price, which was necessary, everything went up, the cost of equipment went up; at the same time we are penalizing the poor farmer, that he has to pay half on that road which means \$1,500. for one mile of road. And if he is the unfortunate one that he is living two miles away from a main road, he has to put \$3,000.

We were arguing about agriculture prices yesterday, and so on and so forth, and parity. Who can justify parity? Can we justify the parity of these roads? Mr. Speaker, I believe the Honourable the First Minister said something about a word in the Scandinavian country, "Ams-budman" or something like that, that we need somebody to be a watch dog to carry on to bring the complaints to the attention of the government, which we haven't got in Manitoba. Well here is one that we need that watch dog, we need that bad to watch and bring to the government's attention such road conditions. Furthermore, I do not people, those who live along the highway, the main market road. There they are, sitting on the road, they don't pay for the road, they don't buy their culvert in the driveway if it's a highway, they don't pay for the gravel,

(Mr. Wagner, cont'd.) they don't pay for a snowplow. That's fine I don't begrudge them this. However Mr. Speaker, the poor fellow that is in the disadvantage that he is not living along that main drag, he is penalized twice. First, he pays taxes. Where does the Province get the money to build these highways?--from the people, and the people of Manitoba. So this poor fellow pays once for the highway, the market road, the culverts, the bridges and the ditches and what have you got. Then when he wants a piece of road in his own school district he has to pay an outright cost from his pocket an enormous price. Therefore, I say that it is not adequately distributed, not financially.

I just want to read a letter or two to the House, and I have very many since I am a member in the Legislature, I have very many letters complaining how it is very inappropriate and how the children of schools are deprived and what hardships the people have to go through. And the Honourable Minister of Education knows that because I have been to his office more than once, and I presented a petition, and I suggested that on the education behalf, maybe the Minister of Education can help me, if I cannot move the Public Works Minister. Naturally, he likes to send me back to the Public Works Minister and that's the way it should be. However, Mr. Speaker, I will just read you one or two letters, and this letter is dated August 20th, 1958, and here is a man, asking two miles of road, he is just living two miles away and he says this: "Dear Sir-- Just a few lines to see if you could help me to get a road as I am two miles from the main road and cannot get out until the middle of the summer. I would like you to drop around and see me if you could and see for yourself the road is like I am having here. I am paying taxes for the last 28 years and still I have no road. I have to go to town ten miles; the nearest town is Inwood. See if you can help me and good luck. Yours truly, Harry Crawford from Erinview". Now the total cost of that road is \$6,000. Now when an individual is living two miles up that road is asked to pay \$3,000--can you imagine one individual farmer can pay \$3,000. for a road. Now here is a good one, even the statement of the Public Works is attached to it. Two miles of road, it's a low road, total cost is \$7,700--rather than share it \$3,800. This is 1958, and since that time the Public Works equipment in price went up, and here it states the cubic feet, yardage and what not you have to provide.

Mr. Speaker, I can go on and read you letters which I don't want to bore the Legislature with it, but I am sure that I am making at least a headway on this road business. However, I must admit that some of the Liberal members they are representing the unorganized or disorganized territory, and I would solicit their support and particularly from my colleague in St. George constituency. However, this 50/50 basis Mr. Speaker, was brought by the Liberals and no doubt they are not going to support me. But also I want to reiterate that the Old Age Pension was brought many times by our groups in the House of Commons, the Liberals and the Conservatives voted against it. Now the Liberals are coming up. I am soliciting the support on this road from the Liberals, and naturally I am taking it for granted that the government is not going to bring up no issue whatsoever, because they are known to be one of those governments that are looking for better road systems--and I like always that word that the First Minister used, "all these 20th Century roads", and I am sure that I am going to have unanimous support on this resolution which I am looking for that 25/75 percent. In closing Mr. Speaker, let us be our brother's keeper.

MR. SPEAKER: The question. Those in

MR. R. G. SMELLIE (Birtle-Russell): I move, seconded by the Honourable Member from St. James that the debate be adjourned.

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

MR. HILLHOUSE presented Bill No. 10 for second reading.

MR. GILDAS MOLGAT (Leader of the Opposition)(Ste. Rose); in the absence of the Honourable Member for Carillon, presented Bill No. 13 for second reading.

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Osborne. The Honourable Member for Inkster.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Speaker, after the great battle between administration and the Liberal group which lasted for a couple of weeks--and naturally one group won--my few comments today I confess right at the beginning, will not add anything to the fight in words which has exchanged between the Government and the Opposition recently. Our own group have used the most heavy against the government, but unfortunately, under a democratic system, we could only

(Mr. Gray, cont'd.) fight with words, arguments, wisdom, but we cannot eliminate the physical swing of the present, of the powers that be, because they were elected under a Democratic system which we cannot oppose. The people have the last word and when they said that a certain group has to rule this province, we can argue, fight, dispute, have disagreements, but the fact remains that the Conservative Government so far, until the people think otherwise, are in power; so naturally all we can do is make suggestions, try to tell them that their ideas are wrong. But unfortunately, they feel differently. Based on the hour and a half speech, made by the leader of the present administration, indicates that they are still in power and will not give it away until such time as the public demands it. So for now, while we are arguing with them, requesting everything under the sun, for them to take into consideration, we must assume that they are in power and all we can do is suggest, suggest, appeal, and nothing else.

Mr. Speaker, after the great battle has been fought in the last two weeks by all the big in our possession, we came now to the main motion which is only a formal idea of opposing it, the two amendments were defeated, and we've got to assume that in this present session, the government is here and is going to stay whether we like it or not. So my few remarks today is not criticising the government at all, because they have had their punishment and I cannot do anything else at my age. So I have prepared Mr. Speaker just a few remarks, for two reasons--one is to call the attention of the members to it, and secondly, try to ask--same as I did before this session under the Orders of the Day--the Minister of Public Works to establish a plug for the poor men's cars around this building. So my duty first Mr. Speaker is that I shall sign my name under the names of all those who have signed, to wish you health and happiness and strength to manage all the hecklers, and all those who think that they know the Orders of the Day better than anyone else. I wish to echo the expression of one of my colleagues that when a permanent speaker is going to be appointed, believe me, Sir, I'll be the first one--no one in this House has broken the rules as much as I did, and they don't know about it because I did not call their attention to it--to wish you happiness, health to carry on and guide this House in a democratic way of life which many countries do not possess.

I want to congratulate--he's not in the House--the Minister of Public Works. I would say that his is an extremely important office--that of dealing with materials, roads, highways, buildings and such. But I particularly want to congratulate the Minister of Welfare, because he has a most difficult job, a most humane job and his work will be recorded in history one way or the other. He has to deal with human beings and their frailties which so often adversely affect their families, such as those of social welfare or on relief; and also indirectly contribute to the daily increase in the number of young offenders, culminating in widespread juvenile delinquency.

On reading the press almost daily you will find reports of a large number of juveniles just starting out in life committing serious offences for which they are naturally dealt with by the judicial authorities. When you read about it, you cry, you think perhaps tomorrow it may be your own boy. I have no quarrel with the administration of justice. I think they are using sound judgment in adopting the Pre-sentence System and awaiting reports from Probation Officers. This is extremely important itself. But how do these young people happen to be in court? Why are they there? This is a grave problem to which unfortunately we are not giving sufficient attention. What are religious leaders doing in an effort to prevent juvenile delinquency as much as possible? And what about our teachers in the schools who are with the children all day? Could they not detect this tendency in children who are not behaving in a normal manner? What are they doing about it? Let the Minister of Education and the Attorney-General answer it. Yes, I realize that our teachers have a heavy work schedule while in school, but I feel it is just as important that these children's tendencies be detected in the schoolroom as it is that the children get good grades in academic studies. Yes, the teachers may argue it is the responsibility of the parents. I fully agree with that, but I am speaking of the problem connected with Welfare and particularly with the new minister. Mothers allowance, unemployment and inability of some parents to completely shoulder their responsibility for which matters of the Honourable Minister is in charge. I am endeavouring to point out to him while he's still new in this position, the serious responsibility he has and will have under his Ministry, and I congratulate the government on appointing him. I think he is the right man for it.

The matter of juvenile delinquency, crime and punishment will no doubt be discussed in

(Mr. Gray, cont'd.) conjunction with the Attorney-General's estimates, but I thought I would make these few remarks at this time while congratulating the Minister of Welfare, who in my opinion, has a healthy mind and is himself a father of children. I noticed the other day that one of the honourable magistrates in this city has sentenced some juveniles to jail for drinking which consequently led to the crime. These boys under legal age. I was just wondering whether the Acting Treasurer in making up his estimates on the budget would give serious consideration to allocating a certain sum of money towards rehabilitation, education, prevention and the cutting down of the consumption of liquor--irrespective of the profit that comes in to the Treasury--for the purpose of trying if all possible to curtail the consumption of liquor in this province, which I believe is close to \$60 million a year, maybe a little less--too much money to be spent for a small population such as we have in this province. Some will argue that they feel it will not be possible to stop the habits of people who are anxious to drink. That may be true, but I think it will help, especially among young people. We must think about youth, otherwise the future of the persons involved and coming generations will be endangered, thus creating a situation which will be a tragedy not only for their life and their future, but also an expense of this state. I realize that this will not help the habits of grown-ups altogether, but surely to goodness there should be a way of stopping the young boys and the young girls from getting this tragic habit--a habit which ruins the individual financially, and in many cases ruins his own future and that of his family. I have suggested for many years including in the curriculum of our educational system the teaching of enlightenment of our young girls who are led astray, chiefly through ignorance on the subject of sex. I think it should be possible in gradual stages to enlighten them as to the danger. The state is paying too much money to take care of the young unmarried mothers--this is a top of the tragedy of it all. I realize this government has many problems ahead of it, particularly in the social field and we are ready to co-operate and help if at all possible. This assurance we could give the new Minister of Welfare.

I congratulate the mover of the Address and will support his suggestions as to physical fitness. The remainder of his speech is debatable. As to the seconder, I congratulate him on his deep interest in his constituency in general and the people who live there and particularly his defence of some of the unfortunates. At our session we hear condemnation of the Official Opposition of the Government in power, and then the accusation of the majority of members in the House against the opposition who have had all the chances in the world to bring the laws and the legislation in the interests of the people, and have failed. If the honourable members of this House would take the trouble to peruse the Journals and the Statutes, they would find that all the progressive legislation has been advocated by our group in the past 35 years. That is public ownership of the hydro power which we are enjoying at the present time, reducing the cost of electric power in the last 55 years from 20¢ a kilowatt hour to about 1¢, thus enabling the majority of the people of this province to have comfort in their homes at economical cost--I have no intention of going into detail at this time--public ownership of telephones, building roads, labour legislation, old age pensions, social allowance and health and welfare. If anyone doubts it I am prepared to take the time to prove it. It is my own humble opinion that an accusation by the present opposition against the government and vice-versa is like shadow-boxing. Our group appreciates every good legislation that is introduced by the present administration and the same applies to the opposition when they were in power. Nevertheless, we are definitely not satisfied with the late government, and I'm not ready to give too many bouquets to the present administration. We have not lost our hopes. Ottawa has shown some signs of relaxation, however it counts in anticipation of an election.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I just want to say a word about candidates for public office. They enter politics not for the sake of monetary consideration, or the abuse and criticism they get, and putting in almost 24 hours a day in thinking, planning and worrying about their constituents. In my humble opinion, everyone who enters public life does so because he or she is anxious to serve, and he justifies his existence in the world; and when his heavenly summons is delivered he can say with a smile, "I am ready to go--I have enjoyed my life, and I paid it back in the service of the people".

Mr. Speaker, this short sermon takes me to the point where I would like the government to consider at the earliest date possible, a provision for a pension for those members in this

(Mr. Gray, cont'd.) House who have served continuously for 15 years or more, or when, for reasons of their own, cannot serve any longer, or are defeated, a small pension be provided for them. After all, anyone who serves the public for a long time has found that his occupation or private business has suffered thereby. The House of Commons provides a pension of \$3,000 a year after 12 years service and now I understand that several of the provinces have passed this scheme as well.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I may express my own personal opinion in regard to Metro. I have listened very carefully to the beefs and press reports coming from our citizens against Metro, blaming them for all the sins in the world. I have also listened very carefully to the explanation of the Metro Council when giving their side of the story. A referendum before Metro came into being perhaps would have cleared the air, but I am afraid that a referendum now would create more confusion. I think that Metro is entitled to have another year or two to prove their usefulness. I realize that the taxes on the working man's home have increased recently. I do not subscribe with those who claim this is the fault of Metro. People demand more service and the money must come from somewhere. Certain work may be duplicated in some municipalities, but the cost is no doubt reduced by having one body handle it, such as a transportation system, water supply, sewers, roads, snow removal, and many other items. Metro can do something where municipalities cannot.

I represent Inkster constituency. I realize that the increase in taxes hits them very hard, particularly in view of the unemployment situation; but at the same time I must confess that while I'm representing Inkster I have the same interest for the other constituencies and anyone else in this province. An MLA in urban districts cannot isolate himself to give his attention to one single district; so that as one of the 57 members here, I feel this is the best plan. Let's wait, and in time if I see Metro is a serious hinderance to the interests of the majority of the people, I shall certainly support the majority.

Mr. Speaker, this is my 20th year here--a long time--but I swear before God and man, for the rest of my useful years I'll stay on.

MR. GEORGE WM. JOHNSON (Assiniboia): Mr. Speaker, I would first like to fully concure with all the previous speakers in their congratulatory remarks to you. I perhaps would go a little further than some and wish you many more years to continue administering your responsibility with the dignity and impartiality you always show.

To the mover and the seconder of the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, may I also add my remarks of congratulations, because I realize as a comparative new member here, that it is no small job for a new member to get up and address an august body such as this is, many men who have been for many years in this Chamber; and to both those gentlemen for the manner in which they delivered their speech and for the message that it carried in both cases, I say a job well done.

And to the two new Ministers that for the first time take their place as a Minister of the Government, I certainly wish to add my congratulations. I think that the First Minister has chosen wisely--two young men that have already shown their ability in this House. The Minister of Welfare I pay credit to for the manner in which he entered the debate last night on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture. I am quite sure, equally, Sir, I am equally sure that when the Minister of Public Works has his opportunity, he will do equally as well.

There are others, Mr. Speaker. The Honourable Member for Kildonan in his speech mentioned the town of Brooklands and noted that they were opposed to the construction of the New Manitoba Institute of Technology. He was right. They did so in their wisdom, and it is not for me at this time to criticize that wisdom, nor do I intend so to do. But I do, Sir, say this, that in my opinion, looking to the future with some vision and knowing the town of Brooklands--I may say, Sir, that it is the most recent town created in Manitoba--that if we look to the future the completion of this building and in its operation apart from other benefits that I will shortly give to you, will I am sure literally lift the town of Brooklands up to a position equal to many other, and indeed a position to which they should occupy as a Metro area. First I'd like to say, Sir, that the area the provincial government have acquired for this Institute is approximately 122 acres. There's 100 acres of this will be retained for the building. And I'd like to remark here, Sir, that this is not said in rebuke to anyone, but if there is one thing that has been noticeable in some cases in the past, it has been that many of our public buildings

(Mr. Johnson (Assiniboia), cont'd.) have been placed in areas and on specified acreage that has proven not large enough, and I think the government are to be congratulated and commended for seeing to it that the amount of land acquired for this building will be sufficient for many years in the future, when, I am quite sure, as I feel sure the House is, that it will be necessary to expand. Of the 22 remaining acres, they are to be surveyed into nine suitable light-industry areas. Now, Sir, it is only fair that I outline to you what the provincial government is going to do in the way of services. The government will install all local improvements such as water, with necessary lift station, water mains of sufficient size to be used by the town for later development of their own, and they will also serve the industries to be located in the 22 acres given over as stated above. These services upon completion become the property of the town. The government will also construct a 32-foot wide concrete road with curb to serve the industrial area and will further construct from the north limit of the industrial area, north to Logan Avenue, a concrete road with curb similar to the above mentioned, providing, of course, the town of Brooklands are able to secure right-of-way which, I understand, they intend to do and sincerely hope they do. The total estimated cost of all services and roads is slightly in excess of \$239,000.00.

Now, regarding the new building to be known as the Manitoba Institute of Technology. It isn't difficult to visualize the necessity for a building of this nature, for today industry is demanding from their employees and those who they take on, more and more efficiency and more and more knowledge. Here is a building that will train many, many trades, apart from the clerical side such as business training, electronics, laboratory and X-ray technicians, municipal administration, and, as I said, many others, and the major trades. They're all-important to the preparing of students wishing to enter and become accurate in the many branches of our economy, this to the extent of 2,000 pupils. This new Institute of Technology can rightly be compared to the University of Manitoba, since students leaving collegiates will, if wishing to advance further their education, either enter our University or the Institute of Technology. The total cost is estimated of upwards of \$4 million for which the Federal Government will provide 75%, or \$3 million, leaving a total cost to the Administration of \$1 million. And mark you, Sir, this development under the Winter Works Program not only is providing winter work for large numbers of men, but is providing a great new centre of technological education which is becoming so necessary to our changing economy.

Last Friday morning, Sir, I had the privilege of visiting this area and to be shown through the work that has been completed to a point, and any one of us that has driven around this area in the past while will note with great interest the large canopy of pliofilm that encloses that particular area which they are at the time pouring concrete. As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, last Friday morning--and I think it was upwards of about 23 below zero, but they had a temperature of 70 degrees inside--men were working in real comfort. Now, Mr. Speaker, it will be difficult, it is going to be difficult for anyone at this present time to even visualize, unless they have seen the plans, what this building will be like when eventually finished and properly landscaped. Again, I say that it will be a terrific uplift to the town of Brooklands and here I would like to just bring in this point, that with the new bridge going in St. James at King Edward, or the bridge connecting up with King Edward, directly north to connect with Rosser Road at Notre Dame, it isn't hard to visualize that this then will be the front door of Brooklands, and where would you have a village or town that would not want a building such as this at their very front door? I am sure that the good citizens of Brooklands, when they see this development completed will come to realize that it is and has been to their benefit, and I at this point would like to add that the Government, Department of Education, deserves commendation and credit for their vision that is now taking place.

Mr. Speaker, I would like at this time to refer briefly to the late Harry Morgan, Mayor of Assiniboia. I am sure that all of us who had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Morgan, realize what a forceful person he was--very outspoken and leaving very little to the imagination--but I must say under his guidance that area in Assiniboia known as Kirkfield Park has, as I mentioned some time ago, literally exploded and it is continuing so to do. I would like to mention that the Deputy Mayor Mr. Kay, Councillor Kay of Headingly, carried on very commendably for the latter months following the late Mr. Morgan's death. As you all know now, under their new mayor, who I'm happy to say is a successful business man, Mr. Belows, I am sure this

(Mr. Johnson (Assiniboia), cont'd.) area will continue to proceed in a very satisfactory manner to all concerned.

Now, Sir, there was a bit of a debate here last night on labour. Well Mr. Speaker, when one looks at the demands that are being made on all levels of government, provincial and federal, by all segments of our society, their being advised by all areas of our economy from capital, industry, manufacturing and labour, does anyone feel that any democratic government will ever be elected that can cure the ills of our economy that seem to beset us at this time? All I can say as a layman is simply this, a time in my life--that's a few years--that we have reached a point where capital, industry, manufacturing and labour has got to sit down around the table and solve their problems with the help of the Government, if we are to preserve our way of life, that all of us certainly wish to, there is no government alone that will do it, and if these different segments of our economy in their deliberations if only by the sacrifice of dividends, of holding the labour line, if that will cure, surely it will have been purchased very cheaply.

Now, Metro Government has been brought up and I suggest to you, Sir, that there has been criticism, from many angles of Metro. Whether it is deserving or not it is for each individual to assess themselves, but I say this, that they were elected by the citizens of free choice, our mayors and reeves likewise, and we have had enough of misunderstandings between these two groups that seem to pick at one another, and I say that even though criticism may come forth, criticism is still, constructively, one of the pillars of our democratic way of life and all governments. So that any person or persons who assume the responsibilities of government and build a wall around them of criticism are not fulfilling their assumed obligation, and I implore both the mayors, councils in the Metro area and Metro, for goodness' sake, get together. If mistakes have been made then pull them aside. We, the people, wish no more of this. Metro was created upon demand--and I think very wisely so, and needed--but it is time now, indeed it is past, but let us start these two bodies and proceed in a manner fitting their levels of government.

Sir, I cannot help but close with a statement outlining our government, but before I do, I would like to refer at the moment to the honourable member from St. Boniface, who I think the other day made a statement about looking across at the Cabinet ministers and wondering if there was any leadership. Well, Sir, I suggest that if he cannot see leadership, real leadership, he should visit an eye specialist to wash away, perhaps, the dust of political bias.

Now Sir, in closing, I would like to say this: the present administration--and I know that the vast majority of the people of this Province will agree--that this Government has demonstrated that our frontier is part of the heritage of this province. They realize it is natural to us, a very part of the air we breathe. It is with them a state of mind as much as a fact in geography, and they are proven and have accepted the all-important duty and obligation placed upon them by a wise electorate, that is, to keep pace with the changing times. They are sensitive to the scientific, industrial and economic changes; they are keeping themselves informed, carrying on and discharging their responsibilities with vision, courage, and accomplishment.

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MR. M.N. HRYHORCZUK, Q.C. (Ethelbert Plains): Mr. Speaker, may I extend my respects and good wishes for your continued health and continuance in your office. To the Acting Minister of Municipal Affairs, our very good friend, I extend to him my very sincerest wishes for a speedy and complete recovery. To the newly appointed ministers our congratulations; the road ahead of them is going to be a hard one. They have our sympathies, and may all the problems of their offices never catch up to them. As to the mover and seconder, I, together with the other members of this House, wish to say that they made a very good job of their chore and outside of giving a little more credit to the government than was due, I think they did very well.

Now I enjoyed the First Minister's address yesterday; in fact I enjoyed every minute of it. Inadvertently he did point out some of the weaknesses in his administration and I hope to deal with them this afternoon. Now I have a great deal of respect for the First Minister. His addresses are generally refreshing; he's an excellent speaker and last night's address was exceptionally well-planned. We first met in this House just about 12 years ago and he has come a long, long way. Even at that time he showed the unusual abilities of a good politician. He's a good organizer and I take him to be one of the best speakers in the country. He's a very shrewd politician; he has plenty of drive, ambition and the will to work, and I do think that he ranks with some of the best. However, like all mortals, he's fallible and I believe that his greatest weakness is a seemingly lack of ability to put his theories into practice, and of course this weakness could prove fatal, and I may add, Mr. Speaker, that this same weakness appears in several of the departments of the government. Now in order to understand the *modus operandi*, shall we say, of the front benchers, I think we have to go back a little ways and try to analyze the means whereby they won the last two elections. Well, I would put in the first place their ability to appeal and persuade the voter, or to put it in everyday language, a gift of gab. They made sure that all their slogans, their programs and their promises were eye-catching, vote-getting. They relied pretty heavily on this "give me a chance," which strikes a resonant chord in most of the people, and of course there was also that political appeal of "time for a change", but, and I think this is the crux of the matter, Mr. Speaker, they are still using that same approach. They have done some good work. All governments do; but they prefer to carry on as they have in the past and they are not relying on their record as a government of this province. I would say, Mr. Speaker, that their mistakes and acts of omission exceed the good that they have done since they took over. I would also say, and I think I can prove the point Sir, that the people have not been given value for the money spent by this government. Most of the promises and the promised programs are either on the drawing board or are in the blueprint stage, and so far, this government has drawn its strength or its favour, if you will, almost exclusively from the drawing board and the blueprint. They certainly have not drawn any strength from the success of implementation of these various programs and policies. Now I believe that the public is getting tired of these under-nourishing sources. They want something a great deal more tangible for their money and I don't think they're getting it. It would not surprise me at all, Mr. Speaker, if the First Minister was toying with the idea of an election. He must realize that in spite of his questionable successes he is fast coming to the end of the line. The government has been able to get off the ground, launch itself into space, but has been unable to get down to earth.

Now the First Minister was in somewhat of a bragging mood yesterday. He considered the spending of huge sums of money as quite an accomplishment. In fact he was quite proud of the government's ability to spend. I do not think that the taxpayers like the idea of their hard-earned dollars being thrown to the four winds or have them tossed around indiscriminately. Because of the immature spending and lackadaisical attitude toward the public funds, this government finds itself in financial difficulties right at this very moment. There is no limit, Mr. Speaker, to the good that any government can do if it has the money and the sense to spend it properly. It appears on the surface that the government possesses neither of these qualities. Instead of listening to a lot of wishful thinking let us look at the facts. Let us take the Treasury of this government.

Now the Treasury, Mr. Speaker, is the source of life-giving blood to all the other departments, and what is actually happening in provincial affairs and from the anemic look of the Throne Speech, it is evident that the bloodstream flowing from the Treasury to the various

(Mr. Hyrhorczuk, cont'd)....departments has been reduced to a mere trickle, and this at a time when the economy is supposed to be buoyant and prospects hopeful. The First Minister solemnly pledged to carry out his promised programs without additional taxes. In this he failed completely. Let us take a look at what has happened to the tax field in the Province of Manitoba. The biggest source of revenue, of course, was the Provincial-Federal agreement. I don't think that this needs any further comment. The nickel revenues were one of the biggest sources of revenue and still are. What has happened in this field? The prices were raised and I would like to point out here, Mr. Speaker, that unfortunately the people of the Province of Manitoba did not receive the full benefit of the increase in the margin of profit. A part of this was turned over to the liquor interests as we had anticipated would be done. Our gas and fuel tax is up pretty close to 30 percent. Now if that is holding the line in taxation then there is something wrong with my way of thinking. The other source of revenue is the fees that the government collects for public services and in this particular field the fees have been more than doubled in many instances. To top it all off, to top it all off we not only have increases right across the board, but we have a new tax in the form of the income tax. The promise that went along with the promise not to increase taxes was the promise to our municipalities that their taxes would not go up because of these programs. The First Minister told us yesterday that the increase in the contribution to municipalities since they have taken over, was I believe the figure of \$23 million, but what he did overlook to mention is the fact that as the grants for various forms of assistance to the municipalities have been going on throughout the years, the costs or the load on the real estate, the municipal taxes have kept pace, and in spite of this \$23 million increase the municipal taxes have increased by the same ratio and the same proportion as they have in the past, and the municipalities today are carrying a terrific burden in spite of the assistance by the province. When we consider the fact that in 1961 the revenue of the farmers was cut by more than half -- and we can anticipate that 1962 is not going to be very much better, probably worse -- then you can realize what this load means to the real estate taxpayer.

Now in addition, in addition to all these increases in taxes, both at the provincial and the municipal level, we run into another big load that our taxpayers have to carry and that is the interest on the monies borrowed by this government, and this is growing in leaps and bounds. It's running into the millions of dollars. Last year the Honourable First Minister raised something over 40 million in the way of loans. It would appear that these have either been redeemed or have been spent, because he tells us that he intends to float another bond issue, and he's not satisfied with that, he's making use of Treasury Bills also. There doesn't seem to be any end to the borrowing of this government. Borrowing, of course is necessary, but to a degree in which the people of this province can repay it. Even as matters now stand it will be 50 years before we pay the debts that this government has created.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the Honourable First Minister last night raised his voice only once that I can recall -- and that is quite a feat in itself -- and that is when he spoke about education, and on this issue, he said, we are ready to stand or fall. Well, Mr. Speaker, on this issue alone I do not think that the government would fall but it would totter very badly. Now you will recall, Sir, that during the election of 1958 the Conservative Party had no program for education. The best that they could do at that time was to offer the people of this province a 50 percent increase in the grants to schools. Outside of that they had no program. After their election the report of the Royal Commission saved the day. It was a landfall; a stroke of good fortune. Now let us see how this piece of providential help was misused and mismanaged. This program was sold to the people on two specific promises: "no school tax increase on the municipal level" -- this part of the bargain has not been kept; in fact as I have previously shown, the increases in some areas have been away beyond any reason -- the other, the other specific promise was "equal opportunity" and I say to you, Sir, that we are not very much closer to "equal opportunity" in its true sense than we were when these promises were being made. Only a small part of this promise has been kept. The core, the very heart of the recommendations of the Commission are being slowly destroyed, Mr. Speaker, and are being replaced, I'm sorry to say, which to me looks like a policy of political expediency. What was the main theme of the Royal Commission report? Large division; centralization. That was the key: let us organize large divisions wherein we could build larger schools and

(Mr. Hryhorczuk, cont'd) . . . through these schools give the children an education equivalent to what children in urban centres could get. Have we been following that particular recommendation? I'm sorry to say, Sir, that schools are being built at an enormous rate, as the First Minister indicated yesterday and they are being located in the exact areas where all the other high schools were left previous to that time. I don't know of a single small school being closed. I know of any number of three-room schools that have had auditoriums attached to them, the very type of school that was not recommended by the Commission, and you find new schools eight, ten miles apart in the same division. Now I say that is a betrayal of the people of this province; it is a betrayal of the recommendations of the Royal Commission.

The First Minister yesterday said that the schools are going to replace the elevators as landmarks. I would be ashamed to make that statement because that is exactly what we want to get away from. We don't want as many schools in the country as there are elevators today. Nor do we want as many schools in the country as we have today. The main theme was centralization and that was the only way that you could have sold this program to the people of the province, and there are a lot of schools that are being built today, small schools in the Province of Manitoba, that will be closed before the cost of their construction is paid. Because if this government seriously intends to bring out centralization and consequently equality of opportunity, these small schools must go. There is no other answer. You can't blow hot and cold.

A MEMBER: Oh yes they can.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Well, I wasn't talking about them, I was talking about the normal individual.

A MEMBER: They're blowing hot and cold.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Is that so? Well I'd like to hear your comments when you have an opportunity to make them.

A MEMBER: You'll hear me.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: You're pretty good at asides but let's hear you when you get up there. Now what about general improvements in education, Mr. Speaker? Is there an improvement in education? Not if examination results are any criterion to measure improvement. What is happening in our Teachers College? Just recently we had a report from the MTS head and what did he say? Three hundred and fourteen student teachers out of a total enrolment of 700 did not pass.

HON. STEWART E. McLEAN (Minister of Education) (Dauphin): Perhaps on a point of privilege may I just say that the figures in the article referred to by the honourable member are incorrect.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to point out here there is no privilege involved here. Privilege is strictly when the member is misquoting my honourable friend. If he wants to correct figures he can do that when he speaks. My honourable friends over there do that all the time. I wish there were more adherence to the rules of this House by the members on the other side.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Speaker, I don't mind the interjection at all. There may be some error in these figures but they can't be anything worthwhile bringing up an objection on. This amounts to 45% of that student body and that is the worst record that this province ever had in that particular college. Now after three and a half years of this government -- not after one year -- after almost a complete high school term for any student, where is the improvement in education when you see this proportion of failures in the Manitoba Teacher's College. What about the University? And that is exactly why the Royal Commission, that is exactly why the Royal Commission recommended larger divisions and centralization. That was the purpose of it to improve the standard of education, and I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that this government has not improved the standard of education in spite of the fact that they have thrown away millions of dollars of public funds. That's insofar of this issue that the First Minister is willing to stand on or fall.

Well, let's take a look at another department this government has always prided itself on -- has made a lot of hay in the process too -- and that's the Highway Department. Not so very long ago they gave us a story that the roads in Manitoba were in terrible condition; that the former government had been niggardly in spending for the construction of highways; that because of such niggardliness now before them stands a terrific load of work; they've got to

(Mr. Hryhorczuk, cont'd) reconstruct and they've got to construct, and \$400 million would be necessary to do the job. Well, Mr. Speaker, let us take a look at a little book that was laid on our table here day before yesterday, I believe, and that is the Annual Report of the Department of Public Works for its fiscal year 1960-1961. Now they were very kind to put in a couple of graphs in this report and I will refer you, Mr. Speaker, to page 18, and here we have a complete story of what has been going on on highways branch expenditures by fiscal years. And if you will look at this graph, Mr. Speaker, you will see that the total expenditures have been going up progressively since 1955-56 at about the same ratio, at about the same percentage-wise, except in 1960-1961 you see a drop, not going up, coming down, and I anticipate that the 1961-62 drop will be considerably bigger than this one from what I've seen being done in this province, and when you take into consideration the fact that you have the two large projects undertaken of No. 10 to The Pas across the bog and the Grand Rapids road, when what conclusion can you come to but that the rest of the Province of Manitoba has been getting less highway construction under this government than it did under the former one? It's right there in black and white.

Now look at construction. That's the aids to municipalities and everything else is included in that particular part of the graph. But look at construction -- look at the drop that construction took from 1959-60 to 1960-61. It dropped back almost to the level of 1958-59, which was the last year in which we set the budget and the estimates. And if you look back at the graph you will see that the ratio of increase and expenditures towards highways was a progressive, constant increase from year to year. But that hasn't been carried on by this government in spite of all the that they have raised about the great road program that they have got, because there it is; they went up, they went up on the same ratio and the same percentage as we did for a matter of three years before they took over, and then all of a sudden they start dropping off the other way. That's one graph.

Now let's take a look -- and I may add here, Mr. Speaker, that this is money-wise. This graph is built on expenditures, not on miles of road, and I'd like to draw this to your attention, Sir, that today the cost of building a mile of road is considerably higher than it was back in 1955, so actually we are getting less miles built than we did when this niggardly government didn't look after the highways of the Province of Manitoba.

Now let's look at Page 48. Now we have the Trunk Highway System Development, 1951 to 1961. The same thing occurs here, Mr. Speaker, exactly the same. You'll see a proportional increase starting with 1955 when there was a demand for better roads and we went and built them. You will see that there is a progressive cost and percentage-wise increase right across the board. And that goes both for grading and paving. And I ask this government, where is that big tremendous highway program that this government was going to undertake for the people of this province? I would like to know where it is. Maybe it's on paper; maybe there is a blueprint somewhere, but you have launched into space -- and I say it again -- you can't come down to earth. (Interjection) Well, what about agriculture? Another one of these fast-talking ministers (Interjection) -- well, I think I can quite understand that objection. (Interjection) You know, you have an enigma here; you really have. He's a fast talker and yet he's slow in delivery. Now what about him? Well, he came up with that great big program of water and sewage supply for the farmers. Of course that fizzled out like most of what he has to say fizzles out anyhow, so we'll just overlook that, but we can't overlook one thing and that is the Farm Credit Corporation and the manner in which it has been handled. That can't be overlooked because it has entailed quite a bit of borrowing and will entail quite a bit of borrowing. Now the government was told at that time that this is going to be a duplication of services, that if you have to raise money in order to do something for the people of the Province of Manitoba, don't raise it in this regard because you could use that money to better advantages elsewhere, but we were told what? "This is not going to be duplication. Why we want to establish this fund is to be able to give it to the poor farmer who couldn't get it elsewhere", and they sold that particular problem to the people of this province and the farmers, who took them at their face value and of course have changed their minds since. Now what has happened? So what has happened? My information is that 50% of the applications or thereabouts has been rejected. Now out of these 50% I would vouch to say, Mr. Speaker, that most of those applicants were men who couldn't get their money elsewhere. Now if they were rejected

(Mr. Hryhorczuk, cont'd)because of that, then the very premise upon which this Government built that program falls from out under, because they didn't carry out promised intent and purpose of that particular program. Today any farmer can much easier get his money from the Federal Government than he can from the Provincial Government, because I know of instances where applications were made to the province and were rejected, and were later picked up by the Federal agency. Yes, you're pretty good at showing the reverse, but I don't, I don't think that reverse is going to help you too long, you'll have to come up with something a little more substantial. (Interjection) Oh, not attacking the program, I'm telling you that you must handle that program, that you used it as another one to climb into the seat you hold, and that that one should have been as solid as you promised it was, because it turned out to be entirely wrong. (Interjection)

Well, Sir, we have what is now known as the Department of Welfare. I recall the enthusiasm with which the Minister of Health introduced this piece of legislation; "there'll be no more needy in the Province of Manitoba". He was so proud that this was the best program in Canada. On paper, on paper, I'll admit it was true, but in practise it is no better than most. Another one of those off the ground and not back to earth programs. Now I understand the government is running into considerable difficulty with its Civil Service, its staff. I don't know how true that is. This is what I hear. We never know the inside of the workings of that government, because they're always too secretive; they're not like we were when we were in office. We disclosed all that information to the Opposition, (Interjection) --and were only too glad of any criticism that they could give us that would be helpful. (Interjection) Well, of course, you never were too interested in what anybody was doing, (Interjection), but -- I don't know the reason for it. If it is true, it's a very sad state of affairs, because after all, the government isn't any too much better than the servants who carry out their programs and their policies, and if they are losing help and are losing staff, then I think that they should take a very, very serious look at this one. My understanding is that the one that is affected mostly, if not as much as most, is the Attorney-General's Department. Now why he should be losing any staff I don't know. We're producing more and more lawyers all the time if he needs them. Of course, he's fallen down pretty badly in the social welfare end of his department, and I understand his staff difficulties are serious. We'd like an explanation of that when we come to his estimates. Now after three and a half years he's still studying all these problems, and making a pretty good job of the study, but we've had good studies made by this government previously, but the studies as we have seen haven't panned out in practice. He has two or three accomplishments to his credit; one of them was the increase in fees right across the board of all the branches of his department. Oh, he has started what he calls the rehabilitation program. Of course anybody that works in that angle of work thinks it's just a big joke and so do I. I would suggest to him that he obtain the guidance of some person -- there are quite a number of them here in the City of Winnipeg who know what rehabilitation means in that field, and he should get their guidance and get off his high horse and take a little bit of good advice.

Now, what about our floodway? Well, Mr. Speaker, I think it's here to stay. We may have to live with it, but I think the trouble here was that they approached this whole thing from the wrong angle. I really believe that since this was an international scheme, every attempt should have been made to control this water at the head waters of the various tributaries and I think, Mr. Speaker, with that approach, with that approach we could have saved ourselves a great deal of money, obtained a bigger contribution from the Federal Government, had some assistance from our neighbour across the line, and if we did need a ditch in addition to these projects it would have been a great deal smaller and a great deal less costly.

Well, what about Metro? Should I have to say anything about Metro? I don't think so. I think that if there is anything that keeps the First Minister awake nights, it was that brilliant idea of his in the first instance to create Metro. I don't think he's ever got over that. I personally think that it wasn't a bad idea. I think it had to come sooner or later, but I say, Mr. Speaker, that it was mishandled to start with. It's one thing to put something on paper; it's one thing to make a blueprint, but it's another thing to make it work, and the front benchers and the First Minister turned out to be pretty good craftsmen, but his engineers are a flop. (Interjection) Yes, and there are some on this side too. (Interjection) All right. Now I think I've just about taken up my time, Mr. Speaker, (Interjection). There's going to be plenty of time for a lot more along

(Mr. Hryhorczuk, cont'd) the same line when we come down to the estimates. I have hardly scratched the surface here today.

Now, I am as I said previously, Sir, prepared to forecast an election in this province, which I believe will take place sooner than the Federal election. And why do I make that forecast? Why do I make that forecast Mr. Speaker? In the first place, the programs of this government have grinded to a halt. They're stalled and they are stalled because of inaptitude and inefficiency. They can no longer depend on these promises of the past to carry them further. If they wish to carry out their program they must have more money, and in order to raise the money they must increase the taxes, and I do not think they would dare to increase the taxes before another election. To me, it is now or probably never. Now, our New Democratic Party is entirely disorganized which is another good reason to go. Their Leader has now taken upon himself the responsibility of an Opposition Leader. He's been fawning towards the front benches of that, that Conservative Government --(Interjection) -- and when you consider that this is a year of dissensions that doesn't look too good does it? (Interjection) Now he's placed himself squarely behind the eight-ball and the First Minister was smart enough to bait him along and he just kept right on a-coming; kept right on a-coming. Now he's got him where he wants him, and if we have another election I would like to know what the Honourable Leader of the New Democratic Party is going to say about that government, after he has been doing nothing but patting them on the back for the last three years. All right, what other reason have we to expect an election in the Province of Manitoba? Well, if you don't hurry up, you won't have the privilege of getting beat before John does because John is sure going to take a trimming at the next election, and once his victory wore off on you, so will his failure. But there is one other reason that can't be discounted; the Opposition has in this new Leader, excellent material. He's a good, sound, realistic thinker. He isn't going to depend on blueprints alone to do something for the Province of Manitoba; he's going to give the people of this province value for the tax dollar. Now all he needs, all he needs is just a little bit of time to get properly organized, as we all do. I remember, I remember that the Honourable the First Minister took all of five solid years before he produced what we see now. It took him five years and he did a good job. We don't need five years. Don't call an election now. Don't call an election now; give us another year and then we'll take you to the cleaners.

MR. J. M. HAWRYLUK (Burrows): Mr. Speaker, it is customary in the House during the Throne Speech to extend congratulations. In my particular case I have a double reason because it has been my privilege to know you for 12 years, and even as a member you were particularly interested in certain aspects of government departments and you were very conscientious in fulfilling that particular job, and ever since you became Speaker I can say without fear that you have shown great impartiality on many occasions as far as some of the decisions that you had to hand down. It is also a pleasure for me to congratulate the mover and seconder on their fine contributions to the Throne Speech. And certainly last, but not least, I want to extend to the two new ministers, the Honourable Members for Portage la Prairie and for Minnedosa, my heartiest congratulations in taking over their new responsibilities and I know that they will do their utmost in this very important job.

Before I delve into any part of the Throne Speech, Mr. Speaker, I would like to deviate a little bit to something that has been happening for the past ten days in regard to some of the references that have been made, last week and today, about the defection of one of our late members, Mr. Hazen Argue. Now it is rather amusing for me to hear this sniping and forecastings of gloom and doom of the New Democratic Party. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that it's the privilege of any individual at any time to change his viewpoint, whether it's political or otherwise. Why, I could name dozens of instances in this very House of some of the members who are here, and certain groups of people, the Liberals, the Conservatives, who, in the past ten years, have continually voted down our resolutions and our bills from time to time, and in the course of a short while they have accepted our ideas and implemented them in their government platform or in the ideology of their particular party. We never questioned that -- that is the purpose of the Opposition, to criticize and to suggest and to give constructive ideas. I am not in a position to question Hazen Argue's defection and his motives, or his weak and childish excuses about labour domination. After all let's recognize one thing, he is a very ambitious and frustrated man. If he could not be a leader of a party, at least he thinks he has a chance to better his

(Mr. Hawryluk, cont'd) financial status by accepting a post with the Liberal Party. It is rather ironic that the Liberals, provincially and federally, must have difficulty recruiting new able rookie members, because they have accepted two former CCF members into their party -- one who is now the present Leader of the Liberals in Saskatchewan and Mr. Argue was warmly accepted into the party and might in time, given time, supplant maybe Mike Pearson as Leader of the Liberal Party at Ottawa. Yes, given time he might even do that.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to remind the members of this House that defections of faithful party members have taken place for many, many years and on many occasions. I just want to review something that happened in this House here. Let's go back ten years. Let's go back ten years where some of us were sitting in this House and we had three stalwart, strong, upright Conservative members who were warmly welcomed to the Liberal Party -- they were made Ministers of the Day -- in the persons of Mr. McLenaghan, the late Mr. McLenaghan as Attorney-General, and Mr. Wally Miller as the Minister of Education, and the former Provincial Secretary, Mr. Greenlay. And possibly right over here we had Mr. Prefontaine, who also was warmly accepted. As far as I'm concerned I think there might have been casual criticisms and admonishments from time to time, but I don't think there was anyone at any time that questioned the integrity of these men who decided to step over to the other side of the House when they were given responsible jobs as ministers. I for one, who was associated with them for many years, could not question the integrity that they did not fulfill their jobs as ministers of the party that they represented at that time.

Are the members also not aware of defections of such men as Winston Churchill who, on two occasions, defected from his party and led England to victory in her finest hour? Are the members not aware that the former President of the United States, Mr. Eisenhower, was a former Democrat and he became the President on a Republican ticket, or that Mr. Bennett, the present Premier of the Province of British Columbia, was at one time a die-hard Conservative-- (Interjection) -- and last but not least, the former Premier of the Liberal Party, John Bracken, was cordially invited to become the Leader of the Conservative Party at Ottawa? Had any one in this House questioned the integrity of these people? I think the less said about, Mr. Speaker, the better it will be for the balance . . . (Interjection) Any more questions? Well, if I am superstitious

MR. D. L. CAMPBELL (Lakeside): Mr. Speaker, if the honourable member is not in a position to answer it he shouldn't make the statement he has made. Did the honourable member say that Mr. Bracken was at one time the Leader of the Liberal Party?

MR. HAWRYLUK: Well he was, I think -- yes, I made the statement, Sir.

MR. CAMPBELL: Is he not aware that Mr. Bracken never led the Liberal Party?

A MEMBER: He led the Progressive Party not the Liberal Party.

MR. HAWRYLUK: Well, if I'm in error I'll retract that particular statement. (Interjection) It was a Progressive, -- what was it a Liberal Party? I believe it was a Liberal-Progressive but I'll have to doublecheck on that.

But Mr. Speaker, I would like to make some comments on some phase of the Throne Speech that possibly has not been mentioned today and I think one should consider the unemployment picture which is in a very critical state. We are fully aware that a year ago we had over 600,000 people out of work and this is a definite agreement on the part of government officials, manufacturers, that the unemployment picture is getting worse as the years go by. Also this is very significant, that workers who are becoming unemployed are becoming unemployed for longer periods of time. As a matter of fact they claim that in 1960 those who became unemployed were unemployed anywhere from four to six months and MacLeans magazine, who made a survey of this critical situation, has made this statement, that because of unemployment there are over 300,000 men, women and children who are living in poverty depending for the necessities of life on local relief. The fact is that many of these people live in inadequate housing facilities, the fact is that in many cases these people are paying exorbitant rents. We find that there is no law that says that once a man is unemployed his rent, the cost of his food and clothing and all his necessities will go down, and I certainly can say this, that in the City of Winnipeg we cannot pretend we do not have hunger, disease and inhuman housing facilities in this very City of Winnipeg, and what is the reason for all this? I think, the crux of the whole thing is that automation which has crept in slowly but surely and was heralded as the dawning

(Mr. Hawryluk, cont'd) . . . of a new era, which might have meant, possibly has meant, to some high production, high wages and more leisure time, is actually bringing about the opposite effect. It is throwing more people out of work every year, and as it moves from one industry to the other and to date we have -- no rational attempt has been made to protect the workers from the advanced automation. As a matter of fact in 1946, 61% of the workers were employed in material production and in 1960 it's been reduced to 56%. We know that the Technical and Vocational Training Act has given the privilege of many people being trained, but it is not enough. Mr. who is the Chairman of the Senate Committee on manpower and unemployment in Canada, has estimated that there will have to be one more million jobs available by 1965, and on top of all this as was stated, we are getting approximately 50,000 to 100,000 Canadian students on the labour market every year. According to the Free Press, 15% of the unemployed are between the ages of 14 and 20, whereas only 8% of those employed are between these ages, and the most significant thing is this, in order to clarify a statement made by the Minister of Agriculture, that most of our young people are coming in from the rural areas to the cities to seek employment, and this has been going on for 25 years.

Here is a statement -- another taken from the Manitoba Co-operator, which states the position of the farmer in 1962. This is a well-known magazine that goes to pretty well anyone who wants it but mostly to the farm area. It's an excellent magazine, and here it states this: "Since the close of World War II the application of automation to rapidly advancing technological changes have aggravated the employment situation. By the application of automation numerous industrial plants across the country do complex machinal jobs, working from punch tape and other techniques with single machines taking over the work of a few to more than three dozen men. Such changes, however, do not affect all industry at one time." Now this is a significant thing, but now automation is firmly entrenched in the industry of agriculture from the field of production through all stages of processing and retailing. So one can readily see that in spite of all the barrages we got last night from the Minister of Agriculture blaming labour for the deplorable situation as far as the farmers are concerned, I think you could pinpoint it on this very interesting article in one of the prominent farmer issues. And I can tell you that it applies not only to anyone who's living in the urban area but in the rural as well.

I would like to suggest to the government that some proposal can be made to alleviate the situation -- possibly some of this has been done -- I think the Provincial Government should press the Federal Government to cover all unemployment with unemployment insurance for the full period of unemployment, regardless of contributions made, especially for those people who are definitely unemployed and cannot obtain work. The Provincial Government should call upon the Federal Government to replenish the Unemployment Insurance Fund and the deficits in the fund, if any, to be made up from the general revenue. I think this is very important. Whether it's in effect or not I could be questioned or corrected. The Provincial Government should pass legislation to prevent foreclosures and repossessions, evictions, and declare a moratorium on all debts of the unemployed until they find work and re-establish themselves.

If you were to travel in any part of our city here in Greater Winnipeg, I think in the past winter I've seen more For Sale signs on the homes that I've ever seen before, and on more than one occasion I've questioned because I just so happen to be associated in a job where I can find out what happened to these youngsters that I have to move out of certain districts. And when I ask the youngster why he's being transferred, or why he's moving away, invariably it's because his father's out of a job; he's lost his job, and the fact is that he has to sell his house in order to move to smaller homes, or move to another city. And the Provincial Government should undertake to pay the increased costs of welfare which now fall on the shoulders of municipalities; and the Provincial Government should assume the responsibility to pay the provincial hospital premiums on all unemployed workers until they are employed.

And last but not least, the Provincial Government should still go ahead and build more roads and possibly more hospitals, which we definitely require. We certainly need one in North Winnipeg, which I've asked for; we have a large enough population. We need certainly some more school buildings, especially in the City of Winnipeg -- to tear down some of those obsolete buildings that have been standing here for 50 and 60 years.

And last but not least, I think this government should show leadership in the flood clearance program that was advocated a few years ago back. We are all aware, Mr. Speaker,

(Mr. Hawryluk, cont'd)that the housing situation in Greater Winnipeg is still in a very deplorable state. I'm not talking about those who can afford to pay \$15,000 for a home; I'm talking about those who cannot afford that and have to look around for a place to live with their family -- that means a rented home. We have some of the worst kind of sub-standard housing existing in Greater Winnipeg, particularly in the City of Winnipeg. And I need not tell the members here that surveys have been taken. They are expensive; they cost money but it's an actual fact that when this particular survey was taken in Winnipeg and the areas that they covered in the heart of Winnipeg and just out in the north end, Point Douglas, they found that in dollars and cents these areas cost far more in expenses involved as far as health, as far as welfare, and as far as sickness, and as far as court cases to families, than the whole area rate of Winnipeg put together.

We are fully aware -- and this has been talked of by the social workers from time to time and it has been my privilege to hear some of them express their desires of what should be done, and they have said that the bulk of juvenile delinquency problems, crime and family problems, of broken homes and in fact mortalities, are more and more and more frequent from homes of crowded slum areas. And yet what's happened? We've had delays; we've had fumbling on the part of the City Council of Winnipeg, which has given the city a very shameful record, as far as Canada is concerned. What happened? Two projects were discussed. Two projects were submitted to the Provincial Government. One was for the north end of the City towards the Burrows area and the other was the removal of the families over here on Jarvis Avenue for new dwellings. And here we are still at a standstill; nothing's being done. It seems that the province has remained in a state of suspended animation due to the action of the Members of the council and has created confusion and as a result almost nothing has been done to date. Not a single subsidized low rental house or apartment block has been built as yet.

Although I feel that prime responsibility lies with the City of Winnipeg I think this government here has to share that responsibility as well for the blame of the lethargy that has been shown to date, because the people have a right to look for leadership in regard to getting rid of the slums and the deplorable types of homes we have in certain parts of Winnipeg.

The irony of the whole thing is this, that we on this side of the House, our group, have for years advocated some form of slum clearance, and the records will prove that. And time to time we always had the Liberals or Conservatives of the day, expressing the opinion that possibly it was too early, or too expensive, impossible to carry out. Even the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce, the stalwarts of big business, who for years felt that this project of clearing slum areas was a ridiculous idea, got off their high horse and made a statement at the convention and this is what they said. The committee had promised, businessmen had publicly admitted that: "the disadvantage of subsidies is outweighed by the advantage of having more people adequately housed at what they can pay." What a statement to make after so many years of procrastination on the part of the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce. And not only they but also the Canadian Manufacturers Association. Mr. Speaker, no doubt the change of heart is possibly due to the disgraceful unemployment picture in our city. Because after all unemployment at any time means that the manufacturers, the contractors and the builder supplier are not selling their product and, Mr. Speaker, this is a significant fact, that to date Winnipeg is the only city where nothing, or very little, has been done about low rental houses. And yet of surveys that have been made from time to time in other countries, such as England, United States, Belgium, Sweden, it has been found that they have successfully dealt with low rental housing because it was considered a public utility.

We have in the City of Winnipeg -- and it's not a privilege, I can say, because I've seen this situation myself -- we have people in the City of Winnipeg, we have people, women and children living in Greater Winnipeg in conditions that are a scandal to any community which calls itself civilized. According to the report of Winnipeg's health inspector, it was shown that many families lived under most deplorable and unsanitary conditions. Some live in cellars, some in attics; many live in small crowded rooms lacking proper lighting, washing and toilet facilities. And the Health Department cannot bring itself about to tell these people to get out even though the house has been condemned. Why? Because they have nowhere else to go.

I feel, Mr. Speaker, that something can and should be done by this government in giving constructive leadership and establishing a large-scale housing plan. Not only will it provide

(Mr. Hawryluk, cont'd) employment to many who are at present unemployed but provide healthy, respectable, residential communities in various parts of Greater Winnipeg. Because -- why do I say this? The other provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario have done this on a fairly large scale and I certainly think this forward-looking government of ours should do something about it in this particular case.

I want to make some brief mention about how pleased I was to hear the First Minister last night say that something definite would be done regarding the teachers' pensions. I don't intend to go into any detail as to why this should be done, because we could give you a stack of figures comparing the pensions of the teachers in the Province of Manitoba, 8,000 of them, as compared to other teachers across Canada. But I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the teachers who work in the Province of Manitoba should not be classified as second citizens -- in a way I feel that they should be given the same consideration as far as the pension scheme is concerned as has been given to the Civil Service people of this province. I think that, in a way -- I would say that the teachers working for any government are in a way Civil Service people because they are dependent on their salaries on the government grants that are given to the various school boards from time to time.

I would like to also make some comment about the Member for Ethelbert Plains in regard to the criticisms of the school areas that were developed by the Conservative Government. I, for one, who for many years advocated a definite change in regard to larger school areas, because under the former Liberal Government, they had established a In Dauphin-Ochre area and we in our group from time to time had given concrete examples that we thought that if any government that came into power, they should have gone ahead and implemented the larger school area. Because I feel sooner or later the idea of the larger school area has got to come into effect. We are catering to the privileged few people. I recognize the fact that since the larger school divisions were put into operation, we have more and more of our students staying in school, and that's exactly what the purpose was as far as this government was concerned. The fact that you are holding teachers because of the adequate salaries that are paid, even though the median across the board is a little over \$4,000 the fact that the government saw fit to give more grants to the various municipalities in order to keep teachers in the profession rather than lose them to some other profession, but I feel a mistake was made. Possibly they rushed into this too quickly, but I feel that you are going to be faced with a problem, that you are going to also have to serve the elementary groups from grades one up to grade eight as well. I think they are entitled to the same consideration; they're entitled to bus services and the kind of standards that they have been getting over the Dauphin-Ochre area or in Saskatchewan or in Alberta or in British Columbia, and sooner or later this government will have to come around to that.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity on behalf of the Ukrainian-Canadian Committee, again to thank our First Minister and the former Premier, Mr. Campbell, and their ministers for their understanding and kindness in allotting a beautiful site for the statue of Taras Shevchenko on the grounds of these Parliament Buildings. I quote here a message from the Prime Minister of Canada, the Honourable John Diefenbaker: "A century has passed since the death of Taras Shevchenko, the great Ukrainian poet. It is most fitting that a monument in his honour is to be erected on the grounds of the Manitoba Legislature. As a poet he not only enriched the literature of his people but inspired them with new hope for freedom. What he sought for them he sought no less for the oppressed everywhere in the world. On behalf of the Government of Canada I should like to send warm greetings and every good wish to all Ukrainian democratic organizations and Canadians of Ukrainian origin on the occasion of this memorable anniversary." These sincere greetings, Mr. Speaker, and the personal participation of the Prime Minister, Mr. Diefenbaker, and the First Minister, Premier Roblin, highlighted a very historical event that took place in the month of July in the City of Winnipeg. To them and other ministers we are thankful and grateful, for this will ever be remembered by millions of Ukrainian Canadians across Canada and others in United States and other parts of the world, and on their behalf, Mr. Speaker, I wish to express our heartfelt thanks.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. PREFONTAINE: Mr. Speaker, I understand the Member for St. Boniface wants to speak. He should possibly be here but, might not I be allowed to ask the Leader of the House at this moment to declare it 5:30?

MR. EVANS: We would find that agreeable on this side, Mr. Speaker, if you care to call it 5:30.

MR. SPEAKER: I call it 5:30 and I leave the chair until 8:00 o'clock this evening.