

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA  
2:30 o'clock, Friday, March 15th, 1963.

Opening Prayer by Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions

Reading and Receiving Petitions

Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees

Notices of Motion

Introduction of Bills

Orders of the Day

Before the Orders of the Day I would like to attract your attention to the gallery, the first section on my left where there are 35 Grade 5 pupils from the Robert H. Smith School with their teacher Miss E. McQuire. This school is situated in the constituency of the Honourable Member for River Heights. Seated in the second section on my left are 28 Grade 7 students from the Strathmillan School with their teacher Miss H. Lennox. This school is situated in the constituency of the Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre. We are very happy that you have chosen to visit with us today and we sincerely wish that you will enjoy your visit and that it may prove beneficial in your studies. As you watch the Legislative Assembly in action we hope that you will decide to come back and visit us again.

Orders of the Day.

HON. STERLING R. LYON, Q.C. (Attorney-General) (Fort Garry): Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are proceeded with I should like to lay on the table of the House the Proceedings of the 43rd Annual Meeting of the Conference of Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation in Canada. And I should mention that this report is one about which I spoke last session, it not having been received during the course of that session -- it was received in my office only on the 20th of July of 1962. The report for the Proceedings of 1962 have not been printed, to date, at least, have not been presented to me, hence the delay of a year in getting the report before the House. I did explain to the House last session though, Madam Speaker, that this was not within the control of the government since the printing of the report takes place in the province in which the conference is held.

I should also like to lay on the table of the House the Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1962, of the Public Utilities Board. Sufficient copies of this report for all members will be distributed.

HON. GEORGE HUTTON (Minister of Agriculture) (Rockwood-Iberville): Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I would like to table the Annual Report of the Co-Op Promotion Board for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1962.

Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I would like the permission of the House to make a statement with regard to progress in our ARDA program and in our negotiations with the Government of Canada and the provisions that have been made for programs.

An event of major significance to the Province of Manitoba took place this morning with the signing by the Province and the Minister of Agriculture for Canada of four ARDA sub-agreements. You will recall that the general ARDA agreement was signed by Manitoba and Canada in October of 1962. The four sub-agreements signed this morning make provision for assistance in four main areas; alternative uses of land; soil and water conservation; rural development areas and general research in resources and development. There are a total of 18 projects which will be carried forth immediately under the agreements with the federal cost-sharing ranging from a third to a half of the federal-provincial costs, depending on the nature of the undertakings. They range from acquisition of land for forestry; increased beef cattle production; recreation and erosion control to rough fish processing; co-ordinated rural development and research. This is an important day for Manitoba.

Some of our present programs, such as land productivity studies and land use studies are ARDA type projects which will now be eligible for federal assistance, but ARDA will provide a tremendous stimulus to our rural and resource development efforts. It will provide for studying the resources of an acre and pinpointing opportunities for developing; it will guide to development of these areas in a co-ordinated effort with local people and government working together. It will provide for many action programs. Four drainage reconstruction projects, part of the province's

(Mr. Hutton cont'd) . . . . . established water development program for the agricultural regions of Manitoba are included in the soil and water conservation category. These involve reconstruction of the Norquay Floodway to improve drainage and flood control for 135 square miles of first class arable land in the Morris-Brunkhild area. The Hespeler Floodway which serves the same purpose for 260 square miles of first class land in the Plum Coulee-St. Jean area. The Dumoulin and Bottle Creek drains in the Hodgson-Fisher Branch region to further the development of 65 square miles of good arable land which would complement use of adjacent pasture lands. Where it is deemed advisable lands may be purchased for forestry, wild life, recreation and hay land purposes. Assistance will also be provided for grass land and erosion control to encourage establishment of pasture and hay on marginal and sub-marginal arable lands, and to grass down steep slopes and soil subject to erosion.

You will be very interested to know too, that the Minister of Agriculture for Canada has agreed to designate the Interlake area as a first rural development area in Manitoba. This is an important step as we feel there are excellent opportunities to increase livestock numbers; to improve commercial fishing; and to develop recreation, forest and wild life resources of the Interlake region. We are confident, too, that business expansion will follow these developments. While the ARDA agreement covering rural development areas provides for cost-sharing between the two governments, as I mentioned earlier, the Federal Government has offered to underwrite the full cost of the initial studies carried out in this first area. Five studies will be undertaken at an early date under this special arrangement. (1) The general economic survey of the Interlake region. This will involve an assessment of growth potential; the economic effect of such growth; recommendations to stimulate growth and development; and recommendations related to physical and economic planning at community and inter-community level. This will provide regional information about business and job opportunities essential for planned development. (2) Community development project studies in the Interlake. This will include an examination of types of industries that are suited for the region; the economics of locating specific industries at particular locations; and the act of association with community people in following up business prospects. The study will also deal with the potential for resource development. (3) Ranch budgetary analysis. With the increasing demand for beef cattle production in an area at the doorstep of Greater Winnipeg and near one of the Commonwealth's largest packing house complexes the study will determine the requirements of economic ranch operation in different landscape types in the Interlake. It will examine present ranching operations and extension of ranching to new land areas. (4) Ethnic group value in rural development. To undertake action program a study of methods of co-operation between various ethnic groups and their receptiveness to adjustment and change was considered advisable. (5) Interlake population migration study. A migration study of a small area of the Interlake has come up with the unexpected finding that there is considerable variation from one township to another in spite of apparent homogeneity between townships. A full assessment is required of the number, age and educational characteristics of those who have left the Interlake in the past two decades, together with the kind of adjustments made by those who stayed. To plan for development programs, vocational training and of public services a study of such population changes is required.

I felt you would be interested in having information on these very important developments which are taking place with respect to our ARDA program. I would like to say at this time, Madam Speaker, that a copy of our first publication on ARDA will be distributed this afternoon, entitled: "Can ARDA Help your Community?"

MR. ELMAN GUTTORMSON (St. George): Can the Minister tell us when we can expect more specific information, such as the boundaries of the community pastures that are to be set up in the Interlake; when they might be established?

MR. HUTTON: Yes, I will give the honourable member the information very shortly.

MADAM SPEAKER: Address for Papers. The Honourable Member for St. George.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Madam Speaker, the Minister of Utilities has made some suggested changes for my Order and I'd like to amend the Order that I have on the Paper today if it meets with the approval of the House.

I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Gladstone that a humble address be voted to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for copies of all tenders, documents, contracts and correspondence between the Drake-Pearson Co. and/or Drake Construction Co., and/or Pearson

(Mr. Guttormson cont'd) . . . . . Construction Co. and the Government of the Province of Manitoba and any of its boards, commissions and agencies pertaining to the transportation by water of supplies required for the Grand Rapids Hydro Electric Project.

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

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

MR. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Leader of the New Democratic Party) (Radisson): Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Inkster, that a humble address be voted His Honour The Lieutenant-Governor for a Return showing: (a) Copies of all correspondence between the Government of Manitoba and the Government of Canada, respecting the development of Hydro Power on the Nelson River, between July 1, 1958 and December 31st, 1962; and of all agreements made between the Government of Manitoba and the Government of Canada, respecting the investigation, cost studies and development of the Nelson River.

Madam Speaker presented the motion

MR. LYON: Madam Speaker, this Order is acceptable subject to the usual condition of obtaining authority from the other government involved, and subject to the non-production of any correspondence relating to current negotiations on any new matter, that is, matters that are presently under negotiation.

MR. PAULLEY: . . . . . acceptable, Madam Speaker, I doubt whether the Honourable the Attorney-General or the government will be able to find the Government of Canada at the present time. I am interested, however, in the agreements that have already been signed; if there's any subsequent agreements, then we'll be requesting the information of the House subsequently.

Madam Speaker presented the question, subject to the restrictions, and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable the Member for Seven Oaks.

MR. ARTHUR E. WRIGHT (Seven Oaks): Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Brokenhead, than a humble address be voted His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for a copy of all correspondence between the Government of Manitoba and the Governments of the Provinces of Canada respecting the formation of a body of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of school curriculum and textbooks in Canada as agreed to by the Legislature on March 22nd, 1962.

Madam Speaker presented the motion.

HON. STEWART E. McLEAN, Q. C. (Minister of Education) (Dauphin): . . . . . acceptable subject of course to the usual provision that we will have to have the consent of the nine provinces concerned.

Madam Speaker presented the question, subject to the provision, and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Elmwood.

MR. S. PETERS (Elmwood): Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Logan, than a humble address be voted His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for copies of all correspondence between the Government of Manitoba and the Government of Canada respecting increasing the scope of inspection services of all meat products in Manitoba.

Madam Speaker presented the motion.

HON. GEORGE JOHNSON (Minister of Health) (Gimli): With respect to this request, we accept this with the usual provision, of the concurrence of the Government of Canada with respect to the tabling of this information.

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

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie.

MR. GORDON E. JOHNSTON (Portage la Prairie): Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Assiniboia, than a humble address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor praying for copies of all correspondence and agreements between the Government of Manitoba and the Government of the U.S.A. and between the Government of Manitoba and any state government of the U.S.A. dealing with flood control and water conservation in the Red River basin.

Madam Speaker presented the motion.

MR. HUTTON: Madam Speaker, we can provide this, subject to the usual reservations, but I would suggest that if the honourable member would limit his request to that correspondence

(Mr. Hutton cont'd) . . . . which we have at the present time, the consent of the other jurisdictions to table it, that I could facilitate the matter of getting this information to him.

MR. JOHNSTON: Agreed.

After a voice vote Madam Speaker declared the motion carried.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable the Member for Portage la Prairie.

MR. JOHNSTON: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Assinibola, that an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor praying for copies of all correspondence and agreements between the Government of Canada and the Government of Manitoba on: (1) The Winnipeg Floodway, (2) The proposed Assiniboine River diversion at Portage la Prairie, (3) The Shellmouth dam, (4) The proposed dam at Holland.

Madam Speaker presented the motion.

MR. HUTTON: Madam Speaker, again I would say that, subject to the usual reservations about receiving consent of the other party, and excepting those matters which are at the present time under negotiation between the two governments, we would agree to table it.

MR. JOHNSTON: Agreed.

After a voice vote Madam Speaker declared the motion carried.

MADAM SPEAKER: Order for Returns. The Honourable Member for St. John's.

MR. SAUL CHERNIACK (St. John's): Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Logan, that an Order of the House do issue for a return showing: (1) The average price paid for the right to lease lots in: (a) the townsite of Falcon Lake, (b) the other lots of Falcon Lake; (2) The term and nature of tenure, (3) The annual permit fees payable, (4) The method of computation of the annual permit fee, (5) The services provided therefor, (6) The Capital Costs of development, (7) The annual revenue and expenditures for the years 1961 and 1962.

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

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable the Member for St. John's.

MR. CHERNIACK: Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Logan, that an Order of the House do issue for a return showing: (1) The number of University of Manitoba students receiving provincial aid in each of the faculties, (2) The amounts paid and the manner or type of aid - e.g. loans, bursaries, scholarships.

Madam Speaker presented the motion.

MR. McLEAN: Madam Speaker, I would ask the Honourable Member for St. John's to withdraw this request; the information for which he asks is available in the report published by the Department of Education.

MR. CHERNIACK: . . . . the Honourable Minister enable me to know which reports I could look up to find that, or need I go to the library to get that.

MR. McLEAN: The reports, Madam Speaker, that were distributed to all -- the report that was distributed to all members of the legislature within the past week or so of the Department of Education will be in the possession of the member.

MR. CHERNIACK: I'll look for that. I am informed -- I wonder if the Honourable Minister could check whether the first part, the (a) portion of the first question is also listed in the report. --(Interjection)-- Divided into faculties.

MR. McLEAN: Let me put it this way. All the information that we have concerning the provision of student assistance is in the report. It's a full report of all the information that is in our possession.

MR. PAULLEY: Madam Speaker, on the point raised by my honourable friend the Minister of Education -- I don't agree with him. There is a blanket coverage within the report as tabled by the Honourable Minister of Education, but certainly the answers to the question as asked by my colleague, the member for St. John's is not there, because it does not make reference to various faculties. And I think this is pertinent to the information that is being sought by my honourable friend the member for St. John's. Now it might be -- and I make this suggestion -- it might be, Madam Speaker, that the Order for Return stand for the present time in order that the Honourable Member for St. John's and the Minister of Education might get together in order that an Order for Return that would be agreeable to both of them may be presented to the House, but I would suggest again that the information being sought by the Honourable Member for St. John's is not contained precisely in the report of the Department of Education.

MR. McLEAN: Madam Speaker, may I say that all of the information that we have is in the Annual Report, so that it's really immaterial; if it's not there, then we haven't got it anyway. --(Interjection) --

MR. PAULLEY: . . . . Madam Speaker, that this is the reasons for Orders of Return, in order that the department concerned obtain the information as requested by a member of this House, and to which, Madam Speaker, that he is entitled.

MR. CHERNIACK: Madam Speaker, I am placed in a position which I can't adequately deal with only because of lack of experience. I understood, Madam Speaker, that the Government of Manitoba makes loans or other aids available to students in need of same, and the government doing this should certainly know to whom it makes these loans and what course of studies they are pursuing. Therefore, it seems to me that the government must have the information as to the number of students in each faculty, and the amount paid to each of these students. Now if this report, which I admit I haven't looked at carefully does contain that information that's fine; but if the Minister says that the report contains all the information which is available to the government, then I must express surprise if the government is not aware of the specific cases of actual aids given to students in each faculty. Now, I don't want to belabour this point, but the information must be available, and if the Minister assures me that it's in this book, by all means, but I've already heard several members suggest that it is not here; and if it is here, Madam Speaker, then surely it's easy to get it out.

Madam Speaker put the question and after a voice vote declared the motion lost.

MR. PAULLEY: Yeas and Nays, Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: Call in the members.

A standing vote was taken the result being as follows:

YEAS: Messrs. Barkman, Campbell, Cherniack, Desjardins, Froese, Gray, Guttormson, Harris, Hillhouse, Johnston, Molgat, Patrick, Paulley, Peters, Schreyer, Shoemaker, Smerchanski, Tanchak, Vielfaure and Wright.

NAYS: Messrs. Alexander, Beard, Bilton, Bjornson, Carroll, Cowan, Evans, Hamilton, Harrison, Hutton, Jeannotte, Johnson (Gimli), Klym, Lissaman, Lyon, McGregor, McKellar, McLean, Martin, Mills, Roblin, Seaborn, Shewman, Smellie, Stanes, Steinkopf, Strickland, Watt, Weir, Witney and Mrs. Morrison.

MR. CLERK: Yeas 20; Nays 31.

Madam Speaker declared the motion lost.

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

MR. PAULLEY: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Inkster than an Order of the House do issue for a return showing the fees, licenses and royalties charged by each department, bureau or other activity of the Crown as at the 1st of January, 1945; June 1st, 1958; January 1st, 1963.

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Premier) (Wolseley): Madam Speaker, may I ask the honourable gentleman if his question is referring to the Government of Manitoba itself or to the Crown Corporations as well?

MR. PAULLEY: To the Government of Manitoba and any agency of the Government of Manitoba.

MR. ROBLIN: But not the Crown corporations.

MR. PAULLEY: The Crown corporations under the jurisdiction of the Province of Manitoba, but . . . . .

MR. ROBLIN: . . . the hydro and the telephones?

MR. PAULLEY: Yes.

MR. ROBLIN: Madam Speaker, I wonder if my honourable friend would be kind enough to let this matter stand. There's a certain aspect of it I'd like to look into before I suggest we vote on it.

MR. PAULLEY: I would be perfectly agreeable Madam Speaker for the item to stand -- providing of course that I haven't by saying this exhausted my right -- in case there's a . . . . . of the conflict between my honourable friend and myself -- my right to speak.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Inkster.

MR. MORRIS A. GRAY (Inkster): Madam Speaker, I beg leave to move, seconded by the Honourable Member from St. John's that an Order of the House do issue for a return showing:

(Mr. Gray cont'd) . . . . . (1) The number of deaf children in the province that: (a) are taken care of in the City of Winnipeg. (b) are placed in the Saskatoon School (c) are in any other school in Canada or in the United States (d) are in the rural districts. (2) The cost to the Province of each of the above sections.

Madam Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Burrows.

MR. MARK G. SMERCHANSKI (Burrows): Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for LaVerendrye that an Order of the House do issue for a return showing the increase and percentage of increase over the previous years for each year back to 1950 for the indices of activity mentioned in paragraph two of the Throne Speech, namely: (a) Trade (b) Farming (c) Mining (d) Tourism (e) Employment (f) Hydro-Electric consumption.

Madam Speaker presented the motion.

MR. ROBLIN: Madam Speaker, the information the honourable gentleman seeks is already published in public documents and therefore I would suggest that he can safely agree to withdraw the question. It can be found in the Manitoba Budget statement; in Dominion Bureau of Statistics information; in the Annual report of the Department of Industry and Commerce and in the annual report of the Manitoba Power Commission.

MR. SMERCHANSKI: Madam Speaker, I realize that this could be got from statistical returns. This involves a great deal of research to compile this and I was wondering if the Honourable Minister had some type of summary that the different departments might have which would make it available on a much easier basis.

MR. ROBLIN: Madam Speaker, I think if my honourable friend will look at the Manitoba Budget statement most of the information he seeks there is clearly shown by years, so that that is the principle source of information and I think is readily accessible to him. The others are not hard to search. But I would think that the question should be withdrawn; it's really out of order.

MR. GILDAS MOLGAT (Leader of the Opposition) (Ste. Rose): . . . . . Madam Speaker, on the point. If the government included this in its Throne Speech it must have proceeded to make some calculations, otherwise how could it be sure that the statement it was making in the Throne Speech was correct? I think the question that my honourable friend is asking is for the calculations or the figures that my honourable friend proceeded undoubtedly to prepare in order to make that statement in the Throne Speech, and is something it seems that the Minister could indicate because we don't, for example, know exactly what aspect they took say of farming, do they take net income; do they take gross income; do they take the number of farms occupied; what particular aspect, we don't know. And it seems to me that the government has this information or they couldn't have made the statement.

MR. ROBLIN: . . . . . Madam Speaker, I can say that the information the honourable gentleman seeks, also the additional items mentioned by my honourable friend insofar as they are considered by the government are contained in the Budget Speech. I simply refer to citation 171 of Beauchesne, fourth edition, (ff) that it is not permissible to seek information set forth in documents equally accessible to the questioner, as statutes, published reports, etcetera. So I would submit that the request is really out of order and it may be that Madam Speaker wishes to rule on that or whatever, but I think it is out of order. --(interjection)-- Citation 171 (ff) -- page 147 . . . . .

MR. MOLGAT: Madam Speaker, would the First Minister undertake to give us a list of the figure indices that in each one of these items that they established in order to make their statement?

MR. ROBLIN: I think I'd give my honourable friend the source of our information, and it's the same source for him as it is for me, and I think that's as far as I should be expected to go.

MADAM SPEAKER: I would say that it is out of order -- the motion is out of order. Adjourned Debate.

MR. SMERCHANSKI: . . . . . Madam Speaker, then I wish to withdraw the request for this order. Thank you.

MADAM SPEAKER: Agreed. Adjourned debate on the proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Inkster. The Honourable Member for Pembina.

MRS. CAROLYNE MORRISON (Pembina): In speaking to this resolution, Madam Speaker,

(Mrs. Morrison cont'd) . . . . my remarks will be brief because I am sure there is little I can say that hasn't already been said on previous occasions. However, I want to assure the Honourable Member for Inkster that I have given this motion a great deal of serious consideration. All through the years I have been deeply interested and have had a very sympathetic understanding of his concern for the aged and the needy. I do feel, however, and I'm sure the honourable member must agree, that under our present plan of welfare with its medicare and social allowances program, our senior citizens are receiving the most generous care and consideration that has ever been realized. What a great satisfaction it is, Madam Speaker, for us as members, working for the good of our people to know that our senior citizens who need care are receiving care; to know that if there are any in need, we have the opportunity and the responsibility of presenting their cases to the proper source with the assurance that their needs will be looked after; and when the kindly social worker calls on them, he or she will sit down and talk with these elderly persons; will look carefully into their problems and if they require extra financial assistance it will be given to them. Not only are they given generous financial help if the need is great, but, if necessary, better living accommodations is provided for them and, on occasion, if they are unable to look after themselves properly someone is provided or sought for who can go into their homes and care for them in the proper manner.

In considering this resolution, Madam Speaker, I do feel our first concern -- our first responsibility is very definitely for those pensioners who are in need, but I feel it would be folly to increase the pensions of those who are already living in plenty; who have abundance of this world's goods. Let us realize our duty in this regard; our duty to those who need help; and our duty also to the taxpayer who must carry the load. I'm not given to quoting figures, Madam Speaker, but I thought a few figures might be of interest at this time for the purpose of information. We have in Manitoba in the 70-and-over age bracket a population of approximately 57,000 persons. I thought it interesting to note the figures for this same age group in February, 1961, were 53,000, which shows an increase of 4,000 in the two-year period. In the 65 to 69 age group we have a population of 29,000, and as the Honourable Minister of Health pointed out, when he was speaking on this debate, there are approximately 7,000 people receiving old age assistance, or blind person's pension. The number of senior citizens who receive extra social allowances according to the needs test is, I believe, approximately 10,546 persons.

With these thoughts in mind, Madam Speaker, I think it would be unfair to ask the Government of Canada to increase pensions where there is no need. Our concern is for the needy, and on this basis I wish to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre, that the resolution be amended by striking out all the words after the numeral "65" and adding thereto the following words, "on the basis of need to \$75.00 per month or higher."

Madam Speaker presented the motion.

MR. PETERS: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Seven Oaks that the debate be adjourned.

Madam Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MADAM SPEAKER: Adjourned debate standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Inkster. The Honourable Member for St. Matthews.

MR. W. G. MARTIN (St. Matthews): Madam Speaker, I crave the indulgence of the House to let this matter stand.

MADAM SPEAKER: Stand? Agreed.

MEMBERS: Agreed.

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate standing on the proposed motion of the Leader of the New Democratic Party. The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. ROBLIN: Madam Speaker, I think that the honourable member is still not ready to speak, although I suppose that he would be more than happy if any one else wished to speak at this time; otherwise may I ask that it stand.

MADAM SPEAKER: Stand? Agreed? Proposed resolution, the Honourable Member for St. Boniface.

MR. LAURENT DESJARDINS: (St. Boniface): Madam Speaker, I would like to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Assiniboia, that whereas there is a shortage of qualified teachers in Manitoba; and whereas greater use should be made of the knowledge, ability and competence of such teachers, and television is the best possible medium for such use; and

(Mr. Desjardins cont'd) . . . . . whereas the television coverage should soon be extended to most parts of Manitoba; and whereas the use of television in the field of teaching has been used in other jurisdictions with success; therefore be it resolved that the Government give consideration to the advisability of taking such steps as are necessary and essential for the effective, practical and more extensive use of television in the field of education in our province.

Madam Speaker presented the motion.

MR. DESJARDINS: Madam Speaker, last year when they were considering the estimates of the Department of Education, I suggested to the Honourable Minister that we should take greater advantage of the avenues open to us by television in the teaching field. At the time I was advocating that we should eventually have our own educational TV station, but I did recognize that this could not be done, could not be obtained from one day to the next. The Honourable Minister said that he agreed with me although he was horrified at the thought that automation, including television was going to take over in large measure from a classroom teacher. I must say that he did not give me the impression that he was too anxious to see anything done in this respect, and that he felt that the idea of a TV station was too costly to think about at this time. He certainly did not indicate that television would soon be an important factor in his department.

Since that time I have read with interest that three special maths telecasts would be prepared by the Manitoba Department of Education with Dr. Noonan of the University as Chairman of the Planning Committee. And, of course, I am also aware that in the past we have used TV and that some nationally televised educational programs were shown. I am not stating that nothing has ever been done in this field but I think that it is high time that this great invention that television is should be used by us as an ally, could be used as an ally. And, Madam Speaker, I see no better way of doing this than to have this House take the proper steps for the effective, practical and more extensive use of television in the field of education right here in our Province of Manitoba. I'm sure that the cost will be small when compared to the benefit derived by the students, and the adults, of our province.

We have here in Manitoba people such as Miss Gertrude McCance who are doing all they can to promote the use of TV in the field of teaching. And speaking of Miss McCance, I haven't had the pleasure of meeting her but through articles in the dailies, I have followed her work, felt her interest and agreed with her ideas. Like her, Madam Speaker, I am convinced of the benefits of TV in schools.

Although the first paragraph of my motion states that there is a shortage of qualified teachers, I hasten to say that the qualified teachers will never be replaced by TV. I do hope, however, that the poorer teachers should be -- those that are unqualified -- should soon be replaced in any case. By taking advantage of television we would be able to make greater use of our good teachers, the very best ones, those who are tops in their respective field -- the experts, the specialist.

With your permission, Madam Speaker, I would like to read the article from the Tribune of January 15th, of 1963, and I quote: "If a hen weighs five pounds on one foot, how much will she weigh on both feet? Several American elementary teachers confronted with this question, answered 10 pounds. A visiting U.S. professor says this points out one of the main problems in teaching mathematics to children, the teachers don't know the subject themselves. Many of the teachers hate and fear maths and impart this attitude to the students, says, Dr. L. B. Fawcett, Professor of Mathematics in the Faculty of Education at Ohio State University. Dr. Fawcett said many teachers do not understand maths themselves and as a result most students go through their maths courses memorizing a bunch of symbols with no meaning. Sooner or later this blank memorizing catches up with students and they fail a subject they never saw any point in from the beginning. Dr. Fawcett pointed out that in many states in the U.S. maths is not compulsory beyond Grade 8. Maths is compulsory in Manitoba up to Grade 12; however, the new general course will make one year of maths optional in high school. Many American elementary teachers, therefore, do not even have high school mathematics. There is nothing done in this fair and nasty little classroom to show children maths is a servant of mankind. By and large elementary teachers are illiterate in maths. It is not their fault; it started with their own teachers. The difficulty is a vicious circle."

And, Madam Speaker, a line or two of the Tribune of March 4th, 1963: "The President of



(Mr. Desjardins cont'd) . . . . .the University of Manitoba says Canada has a pressing need for junior colleges but it cannot expect to staff them with men of top qualifications. Lower standards would not necessarily be the result but there would be a different level of teaching. Canada would have to accept in its universities more men who have not obtained the traditional BAC or doctorate level. " Need I say more Madam Speaker, to underline my point. Of course I realize that our teachers must be better qualified than those of Ohio, at least I hope so.

I am sure that all the members can visualize the value derived from having the students, and even the teachers, listen to lectures and perhaps witness visual demonstrations of the specialists, some of them world renowned, that we could ask. One important factor in our favour is that television coverage in Manitoba is one of the best and I understand that the situation promises to improve even more. Madam Speaker, many people are afraid of anything new; they are afraid to try anything; they are content to follow. I hope that this motion will bring more publicity to the fact that television has a role to play in education and that this publicity will arouse more interest in its use, especially with the teachers, amongst the teachers. This would assist those who are pioneering in this field. I'm sure that greater use of television would also help to bring a professional status to the teaching profession. This will be a challenge but also an incentive to the specialist and other qualified teachers. They will not feel that they are tied down as they are now when they have to rely so much on text books. I would say that it will make the students think more for themselves also; maybe we will develop something else besides a nation of conformists; maybe then we will make more use of the mind, intelligence and judgment of the people of our nation. I certainly hope so any way. Through TV it would be possible to see the role of the student and the teacher reversed. That's right, at the University of British Columbia the cameras are being trained on the students and the teachers are the viewers; this enables student teachers to observe classes in action. Study has been made of the television teaching system used in Britain and in the United States, by the Nova Scotia Government, I might add that the government was very impressed by the finding.

In the Free Press of a few nights ago -- last week I think -- I see that TV has finally been accepted by the Israel Parliament; but it was also interesting to note Madam that it is coming in the form of an instructional station only, to start with anyway. There are many advantages to be gained by using television over books. It can bring persons with first hand experience in to the classroom, and TV is able to be up to date with fast occurring developments amongst all branches of modern knowledge, whereas textbooks are usually a little outdated by the time they get into the classroom.

Before closing, Madam Speaker, I would like to quote from the weekend magazine of December 1962 in order to show what is being done in at least one of the Canadian provinces. "Premier Robert L. Stanfield, who is also Nova Scotia's Minister of Education, in a joint announcement with J. A. Ouimet, Chairman of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, said the province was the first in Canada to adopt educational TV at the provincial level. Other provinces have used TV in schools but on a much smaller scale. The Department of Education estimates that about half of Nova Scotia's Grade 11 students will receive TV instruction this school year. The others will not get it for three reasons: Poor reception in some areas; an insufficient number of receivers and the department's wish to compare the record of students receiving conventional instruction with those who are studying under the new method. It was after a study of TV teaching system used in Britain and the U.S. that the Nova Scotia Government entered into its agreement with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The CBC provides a 14 member staff and all necessary equipment and Nova Scotia furnishes teachers and a studio. Dr. Harold Nason, the province's Director of Elementary and Secondary Education who had studied the system in other countries, said the CBC's gift is worth a million dollars to Nova Scotia and will provide a partial solution to the shortage of teachers."

My motion leaves it up to the government to take the necessary steps for the effective, practical and more extensive use of television in the field of education in our province. But I would nevertheless like to suggest that a committee be selected with representatives from the Department of Education, the University of Manitoba, the CBC, the Teachers' Society and any other group that might be vitally interested and I'm sure such a committee could give the government very valuable information. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

Madam Speaker put the question.

MR. OSCAR F. BJORNSON (Lac du Bonnet): Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Springfield that the debate be now adjourned.

Madam Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie.

MR. JOHNSTON: Madam Speaker, I would like to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Assiniboia, whereas there is a continuing high accident rate and death toll on the Trans-Canada Highway between Headingly and Portage la Prairie; and whereas it is evident that this is in part due to ever increasing traffic on said highway; therefore be it resolved that this government consider the advisability of proceeding without delay to provide a divided four-lane highway from Headingly to the junction of No. 4 Highway west of Portage la Prairie.

Madam Speaker presented the motion.

MR. JOHNSTON: Madam Speaker, in presenting this motion I am rather surprised over the past number of years in view of the fact of the monotonous regularity that we read every two weeks or a month of another serious accident, and at most time high-speed accidents where there's loss of life and high damage done to property and crippling of people and I'm quite surprised that there hasn't been a solution come forward long before now. While we know that the Province of Manitoba is limited in its resources as to what it can do and in the speed time-wise it can do it in, I feel that something like this cannot be allowed to continue on as it has been doing and it appears to not have a satisfactory answer coming in the near future. We know in the past short while that there was something done and we know that the department in question recognized this when they instituted a type of marking with scotchlite and posts along this stretch that the papers have termed "death row" or death alley or whatever it is -- the ten mile stretch near Elie. We know that they recognize the problem but I think we also know that the steps that have been taken are quite inadequate. While I'm not suggesting that they're not going to do something in the future, I feel that this is so important that action should be taken as soon as possible. Perhaps this is another reason why a highway board should be set up which was talked about in the last election by the Liberal Party; it takes this out of the field of politics and highway-wise it will do first things first.

I would like to know from the proper authorities in this government, if there is a road stretch in Manitoba with a higher traffic count than this stretch of No. 1 Highway? I'd also like to know, and I don't know who could give me this answer, that if there is in all of Canada a higher rate of accidents and death and destruction in a 10-mile stretch of any place in Canada, than we have here in Manitoba? Undoubtedly from what little bit I have learned in the past few days in this House when I was at the Rural Session or Seminar conducted by you, Madam Speaker, I gathered there that although a motion such as this is highly popular with all members of the government and opposition -- they recognize the need -- also perhaps in their view it cannot be done quite as fast as they would like, so it has been the custom to tack on an amendment to soften or delay the real meaning of the motion. If this is going to be done today or any other day, I wonder if the amender, how he is going to feel the next time he picks up the newspaper-- which won't be too long I don't think if we can go by the past -- and read of another serious accident or another death. I hope the government will recognize this situation.

As far as I know there does not seem to be an answer forthcoming. If there is any other way of solving this problem, I'd be quite happy to hear about it now or this Session. While I haven't got the figures, I have been informed, and I'm not too sure of my information, that in the past five years there has been 45 deaths in this stretch of highway and I think it is high time something is done about it and done as soon as possible.

Madam Speaker put the question.

MR. WILLIAM HOMER HAMILTON (Dufferin): Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Kildonan the debate be adjourned.

Madam Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie.

MR. JOHNSTON: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Assiniboia, whereas the present method of paying school grants is such that school boards and divisions are forced to borrow money to finance their operations thus adding to school costs and in effect acting as borrowing agents for the government; therefore be it resolved that the government forthwith pay all school grants at such times as are necessary to avoid unnecessary

(Mr. Johnston cont'd) . . . . . borrowing by school boards and divisions.

Madam Speaker presented the motion.

MR. JOHNSTON: Madam Speaker, I am informed that grants come up to eight months late. Now when I say eight months late I do not suggest that all the blame lies with the department. We know that school boards and divisions have to put forward their budget and it has to be considered and a certain amount of time will elapse. However, it is a known fact that in a good many of these divisions and boards they have to borrow money short-term while they are waiting for these considerations to take place and they have to borrow and pay anywhere from five up to six percent interest rates, and I would like to quote one particular school division. The School Division of Duck Mountain last year paid in the neighborhood of \$5500 interest. Most of this was due to the fact that they had to wait for their grants from the government. I know that there are other divisions -- I haven't got the information at this time -- but one of the persons who is concerned about this said he would like to know in all of Manitoba how much interest money this costs the various school divisions and school boards in the whole province. His feeling was -- and this chap is past chairman of a school board and division -- his feeling was that this figure would be up around a million dollars, which in effect is forcing school boards to be borrowing agents.

In offering this motion, it is in effect a criticism; and when one is going to criticize, there should be an attempt made at a reasonable solution. I would suggest that an interim payment be made at the first of the year set low enough so there would be no danger of overpayment. I would suggest the figure of 25 percent as this would allow the board or division to carry on for two or three months until the budget was struck and the regular amount was forthcoming through the regular channels from the government. I haven't a great deal more to say on this. That is all at the present.

Madam Speaker put the question.

MR. B. P. STRICKLAND (Hamiota): Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Churchill, the debate be adjourned.

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

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for St. Boniface.

MR. DESJARDINS: Madam Speaker, I wish to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Carillon, that Whereas Canada is a bilingual country, the true extent of which has not been adequately recognized in the past; and whereas Canada will be celebrating its Centenary in July of 1967, and every effort should be made to recapture the spirit and basic concept of our confederacy, and the best method of so doing would be by promoting and encouraging bilingualism in this province; and whereas provision has been made in our Public Schools Act for the optional teaching of French starting from Grade 4; and whereas psychologists maintain that the best time to teach a child any language is up to the age of ten years; therefore be it resolved that provision be made in our Public Schools Act for the optional teaching of French from Grade 1.

Madam Speaker presented the motion.

MR. DESJARDINS: Madam Speaker, June of 1967 will be a time of rejoicing all over Canada. We will celebrate a very important birthday. It will be the Centenary of our young nation. Many monuments, many plaques will be unveiled all over the country. Many speeches will be made extolling the greatness of our country. We will be told over and over how great we are. We will praise this land where so many new Canadians have found freedom after suffering persecution in their native land. Indeed, this is a great country, a good country; but could we honestly say that here in Canada reigns the true spirit of brotherhood? Would the Fathers of Confederation be satisfied with the progress of the last 100 years? It might be better if we did not attempt to answer these questions publicly; but at least we should be sincere with ourselves. We might not be satisfied with the progress accomplished so far, but it is encouraging indeed to notice that today more than ever there is a movement all across Canada to organize the bilingual character of our country, and to recapture the spirit and basic concepts of Confederation. I do not suggest to the members that by adopting this motion they would eliminate all differences, but I think that it would be a step in the right direction. I think that we would show that we are trying to eradicate our prejudices, and that we believe in the great Canadian partnership such as MacDonald and Cartier did.

Before going any further, Madam Speaker, maybe I should point out that my motion asked

(Mr. Desjardins cont'd) . . . . . only for the "optional" teaching of French from Grade 1. If this would pass a local school board would then be free to decide if they want to exercise this option, such as the case now from Grade 4 on. Until now it has been felt that a motion such as this one would not be practical because of the shortage of qualified French teachers. But I might say to this, Madam, that very little improvement has been made since 1955, when optional French was instituted from Grade 4 on, and under the present condition we will never develop the necessary teachers. But I would like to come back to this a little later on. Now, if this motion is accepted, it's main accomplishment will be a gesture of recognition, then many of the French-speaking people of this province will no longer feel merely tolerated but accepted, and of course it will enable them to teach their children French from Grade 1 on without breaking the laws of this province. It is only by admitting that prejudices exist by organizing these prejudices, by bringing them in the open that we eliminate them. And if we believe in the spirit of Confederacy it is high time that we do change this tolerance to acceptance. When this is done, Madam Speaker, much will remain before the more English-speaking people of Manitoba will be able to speak French, but it will be a step in the right direction.

So far we probably have enough qualified teachers to teach in the predominantly French districts of the province, and certainly not for the extensive teaching of French and for good conversational French. But as the demand grows, I am sure that more teachers will be interested to qualify. Unfortunately, at the moment there are insufficient reasons and inducement to interest them. I certainly do not advocate that French should be forced on anybody. It would be wrong, it would be ridiculous, it wouldn't be feasible. But at least we should make it available here in this bilingual country for those that are interested, and believe me their number is ever-growing. Now that we have taught the meaning and the probable accomplishment of this motion, I think that it would be perfectly in order to talk about the problem of teaching good conversational French to the English-speaking people as well as to the French-speaking people in Manitoba. First of all, we could start with the qualified teachers of which there is such a shortage. But once the teaching of French becomes optional in Grade 1, once the people of Manitoba realize the value of having two languages, once the people themselves make it clear that they think the teaching of French is important, then I am sure that the government will soon find ways of solving the teacher shortage.

This problem does not exist in Manitoba alone and to give you an idea what is contemplated elsewhere, I would like to read from the Free Press of October 31, 1960 an editorial entitled "Ici on ne Parle Pas Francais". A number of Manitoba teachers have recently begun to study conversational French at adult evening classes. Their reason for the extra studies, they are high school French teachers and would like to learn to speak the language they teach at school. That would be amusing if it were not also tragic. For these teachers are exceptions only in that they are working to improve their French. Dozens of others in the province who have been teaching French for years would be hard put to ask the state of the weather in that language. Does that mean Manitoba is afflicted with bad teachers? Not at all. But it does mean that our system of teaching French -- the system of which the teachers themselves are products -- is bad. There is simply no other way to describe a system which produces students who are unable after seven or eight years of French classes throughout high school and university to carry on a simple conversation in French. They can declare any irregular verbs with ease, and can recite dozens of complicated grammatical rules, but of what practical value is that if they cannot speak the language. The teachers themselves are aware that this situation must change. Last week the Friendship Committee of the Manitoba Teachers' Society passed a resolution asking for more emphasis -- at the present there is none -- on the spoken language and for a system of oral tests. That would be a welcome start, but it would be a beginning only, for the effectiveness of the oral classes would still depend on the teacher's ability to speak French. And that means the underlying cause of our inadequate French instruction, the lack of French-speaking teachers must first be eliminated. In a province which has as large a French-speaking population as Manitoba has that surely is not an insoluble problem. Perhaps a part of the solution lies in encouraging French-speaking teachers to take jobs in English-speaking communities. This encouragement might take the form of scholarships to student teachers from French communities, inducement grants to French-speaking teachers, and so on. Simultaneously, a special school, perhaps a part of the Teachers' College, devoted entirely to producing fluent bilingual

(Mr. Desjardins cont'd) . . . . . French teachers might be set up. School boards might investigate the possibilities of installing electronic language laboratories of the sort now being tested in Toronto. Meanwhile, a beginning must be made, and the sub-committee's suggestion of teaching as much oral French as possible is an excellent place to begin."

I know, Madam Speaker, that there has been some improvement, but there's certainly room for a lot more. And from the Tribune, this is a short article from the Tribune of July 26, 1962 -- I think that this will be interesting: "The Alberta Government and College of St. Jean in Edmonton are negotiating the establishment of a French Normal School here to train teachers for bilingual schools in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia; the bilingual schools teach all subjects in French in some grades and more intensive French language courses than most other schools. Reverend Arthur LaCerte, director of the college said in an interview Thursday that although the college proposal at first met with strong opposition a year ago, it may eventually be accepted. A. O. Aalborg, Provincial Education Minister, said the college proposal has a great deal of merit and springs from a demand for French-trained teachers by bilingual schools. He said in an interview that he hopes some program will be devised which is satisfactory to the Alberta Education Department, the College and the University of Alberta, which since 1945 has been responsible for all teacher training in the province. Father LaCerte who believes that a minimum of two years at the French college is required to provide the fluency in French needed by teachers in bilingual schools says the college may offer a two-year course to precede the year at the University of Alberta." These, Madam, certainly are solutions to this problem.

The best way of course to teach conversational French would be the use of French language as well as English in teaching other subjects. Also it wouldn't hurt if the English-speaking students would spend more time exposed to French-speaking students; and this would also promote better understanding between the two groups. I know that such a thing cannot come about from one day to the next, I know that it will take time and I know that the two groups will have to wish this before this is done. But I believe that it is possible and I believe that it is coming. (French speech to appear in a later issue of Hansard.)

Madam Speaker, I am sure that all the members of this House will see fit to vote in favour of this motion. They must realize it would be a step forward and it will serve to promote better understanding in our province.

This was to be the extent of my speech when I gave the Notice of Motion but since then on the debate to the Throne Speech, the Honourable the First Minister thought it advisable to make a statement, which I believe is pertaining to this motion. His statement I felt could have been better said in this instance but there's no doubt that he was within his rights in choosing his own time. Today I have in French praised the First Minister for his interest in the French language; for his willingness to speak French; for his lack of prejudice. I have congratulated him for being perfectly bilingual. I meant it and I have not had a change of heart since. This man has probably done more for our cause by his example than most of us here. This I recognize, but because of his statement and because of the timing of his statement, I must explain the reason for me bringing this motion.

I must assure you, Madam, that I am more interested in the result than in the credit here. I do not deny that the Honourable the First Minister has always been in favour of the principle spelled out in this motion, and I must also admit that all the members of the Liberal caucus were in accord with me when I presented this motion. In fact I haven't heard a single member of this House object to it. Of course, I haven't been speaking to all of them. I would not like to see us argue childishly to see who deserves credit here. I don't think that this is a motion where we should indulge in this kind of debate but rather we should demonstrate by good example to the rest of the people of Manitoba by presenting a solid front. The four party leaders in the federal campaign recognize the value of bilingualism to our country; the Honourable First Minister indicated many times that he does; Mr. Campbell did the same thing when he instituted the optional French from Grade 4, and saying this was just the first step. Yes, all of us are in favour I'm sure, but the fact is that at the present, optional teaching of French from Grade 1 is not allowed and this motion would rectify this wrong.

I will be very disappointed, Madam Speaker, if the sincerity of what I have said here today is misconstrued by the government, if this motion is delayed, or if it's not allowed to pass. I've

Mr. Desjardins con

(Mr. Desjardins cont'd) ..... explained this motion and I have said that it should not hinge on the shortage of teachers and that it would do little else but to recognize a principle and to permit a group of people teaching the mother tongue to their children without breaking the law. Most of them are doing it now and they're breaking the law. I do not think that we should wait for the Advisory Board's recommendation, as this is a matter of policy, and furthermore we already have a recommendation of the Royal Commission. In passing this motion we would not be interfering with this Board -- in fact, we would provide them with a worthwhile challenge, the challenge of developing qualified teachers that would make true bilingualism possible in our province. In asking for your support on this motion, I'm asking you to recognize that we believe in bilingualism in this country and that the French as well as the English-speaking people, and all the others in our province, form this partnership of confederacy. Thanks very much.

Madam Speaker put the question.

MR. J. E. JEANNOTTE (Rupert's Land): I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Virden that the debate be adjourned.

Madam Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

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MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Selkirk. The Honourable the Leader of the New Democratic Party.

MR. PAULLEY: Madam Speaker, I'll be very, very brief on this second reading. I appreciate the fact that we have a number of new members in the House this year that may not know of the stand that we took in this group last year on a bill of similar nature to this one. At that time we protested the extension, or the increase in the number of loan companies operating in the Province of Manitoba because we were convinced that the time had come when there should be some curtailment of the availability of more loan companies. We felt that we had sufficient in the Province of Manitoba to do the job. We were concerned then as we are concerned now with the ever-increasing availability of so-called "easy money" to the detriment of individuals and families in the Province of Manitoba. We haven't changed our attitude in this respect. I want to make it perfectly clear, Madam Speaker, that I mean no reflection either on the sponsor of this bill or the individuals concerned, who are the principals concerned in this bill. I think the question of easy availability of credit has been raised in many other jurisdictions as well as ours. Indeed, I don't know whether it's necessary for me to point out that the Honourable Senator David Croll in the Senate has on numerous occasions presented a bill whereby interest rates and loan companies and the likes of that will be brought under more serious scrutiny within the Dominion of Canada, also, a firm limitation on the amounts of interest that may be charged and a reduction of the charges that are being made.

So I say, Madam Speaker, no reflection at all on the honourable member who introduces this bill, or the principals concerned, but as far as we are concerned, it is a protest against the ever-increasing expansion of the availability of so-called easy credit in the Province of Manitoba. I appreciate the fact that the Honourable Member for Selkirk on the introduction of this bill drew to the attention of the House that there are only two sections which require a bill at the provincial level to be approved before loan companies can come in. But I want to say, Madam Speaker, that I resent very, very much as one I think that is chosen as a representative of the people of Manitoba to try and have legislation passed for the protection and the enhancement of the people of the Province of Manitoba, I regret very, very much when I see that there is an ever-increasing availability of so-called easy money in the province and other jurisdictions.

I note, Madam Speaker, that in the papers pretty well daily now, we are noticing advertisements from certain corporations and individuals representing corporations, appealing to the citizens of the Province of Manitoba in respect of easy money and easy credit. I have in my hand at the present time an advertisement that appeared in the paper just recently from an organization with a picture of a very nice-looking individual on it who states in the advertisement, "I want to help you. If you need money -- \$1,550, \$2,000, \$3,000, \$4,000, \$5,000 -- I'll give it to you. How much do you need?" The advertisement goes on to say, "I don't care how you got into your present unhappy condition." I want to say, Madam Speaker, that I am concerned. I am concerned of the individuals who find themselves in this unhappy condition and I think it is up to us as members of this Legislature to be concerned with the method by which individuals got into unhappy conditions. But I want to read further in the ad, Madam Speaker: "If you own your own home, even if it is not entirely paid for, I think I can help you." And then the ad goes on -- "There's absolutely no need for you to be worried about your debt." Just come to me; I'm the great saviour and I'll help you out -- although that's not actually in the ad, but the ad goes on to say: "Worry is a major cause of illness and only adds to your problems." Worry never solves anything; just come to me and I'll solve all of your problems, in effect says the ad. It says, "Because we are not a small loan company our rates are low. You can borrow any amount you need from \$1,550 to \$5,000 and repay it in 60 easy installments over a 5-year period." Another ad -- (Interjection) -- I beg your pardon? -- (Interjection) -- Yes, I have his telephone number, Madam Speaker, but I would suggest to my honourable friend, the Member for St. Matthews that he takes a look, a very close look, at the ad before he accepts the very contents of the ad, "Come unto me and all your sins will be set aside and all your worries will be cast aside." I suggest to my honourable friend that he take due note of the reading of the ad and consider and study it before he makes application for an ad, and this is the point, Madam Speaker, that I am concerned with. I recall in previous debates on this very question, if I recall correctly the former member, the former Minister of

(Mr. Paulley, Cont'd.) . . . Welfare asked me a question, "Well, can you legislate to prevent people from getting in the clutches of such organizations?" and I suggest, Madam Speaker, that it is not possible. I agree with this, that it is not possible to legislate in order that people don't get into this difficulty, but I do think, Madam Speaker, that it is up to us as members of this House to point out in the only effective manner that we can, or one of the effective manners that we can, to the population of the people of the Province of Manitoba: Be wary lest you get in through the availability of easy credit to circumstances that make it attractive for corporations like this to be able to get you into their clutches.

A further ad, Madam Speaker, goes on to say this -- and this has another picture of another very charming individual who wants to be a heaven and earth to the poor person who is in financial difficulties -- and this is what he says in his ad: "I'll say it bluntly. If your present monthly payments are keeping you broke, that's when you need a loan, because I can pay off all of your obligations and reduce your monthly payments by as much as 65 percent. For example, let us assume that your present debt amounts to \$2,500 and you're paying off at the rate of \$130 a month, I'll lend you \$2,500 to pay off all of your debts and start you off fresh with a low monthly payment of \$55.25. This gives you an additional \$74.75 a month to buy the things you want and need." Just come to me and I will give you succour and I will give you aid. I think the use of the word "succour" should be used in a different context than the way I referred to it just a moment ago.

Well, Madam Speaker, I said at the outset that I was not going to be long on this and I don't intend to. My point in standing on the second reading of this bill again is not any reflection at all, because this is permitted, but I do think the day is here now and is overdue, long overdue, when we as a responsible House, the representatives of the people of Manitoba, should cry out as firmly as possible to the people of Manitoba: Be wary because of the fact that if you get into the situation where you have to go to these companies and the likes of that, that you truly are a sucker.

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

MR. ROBLIN: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Provincial Secretary that Madam Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

Madam Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Department IV - Provincial Secretary - Resolution No. 21, Item 7.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, before we rose last night we had come to this item and I had a question or two that I wanted to ask the Honourable the Provincial Secretary in connection with the tenders for the equipment for the Manitoba Technical Institute, and he replied to me that this comes under the jurisdiction of the Purchasing Bureau. Now I want to ask my honourable friend the Minister as to how tenders are dealt with in respect of technical equipment that will be installed in the MTI. I want to know from him whether or not after the receipt of tender, whether technical advice pertaining to the particular category or use of the material is called upon or asked for before the awarding of any tender.

For example, Mr. Chairman, in the provision of, let us say welding equipment; now I don't profess to know everything that there is about welding equipment, but I do know that the Canadian National Railways, for whom I work, has a bunch of welding equipment there and I understand that in the new school there will be facilities for the teaching of welding. I know, Mr. Chairman, that there are a number of companies who are in the manufacturing end of equipment for welding machinery and I want to know from -- if it's possible -- from my honourable friend the Minister of Industry and Commerce, what happens to tenders for this technical equipment. Now it's my understanding -- and the Minister can correct me if I'm wrong -- that tenders are called for a piece of equipment similar to "X" company's type of equipment. Now then I could readily appreciate that X company would be able to make a tender on its own equipment but there are other companies concerned as well, who may have equipment that is almost equivalent, who put in tenders, but it might be because of the fact of specific requests on tenders that there is not the consideration given to alternative name equipment, and that the only way in which this other equipment in my estimation could be thoroughly considered would



(Mr. Paulley, Cont'd.) . . . . be that the matter be referred to experts in the particular field for which the tenders are called. Now then, if this is done, after it is done there is also -- I'm wondering whether or not, first of all, whether the companies who make a tender in respect of this equipment are asked before the actual awarding of any tender or offer of purchase, whether the companies concerned who have alternative welding equipment, let us say, Mr. Chairman, are asked to appear before the Purchasing Bureau or a panel of technical experts, before the tender is awarded in order that they may substantiate the value or otherwise of their equipment before the tender is awarded.

Now if you recall, Mr. Chairman, the Honourable Member for St. George and myself raised the question last evening of the fact that in many instances that after tenders have been awarded information is not disclosed as to why the unsuccessful tenderer did not receive the tender, and unless this information is available, then the unsuccessful companies never have an opportunity or never have knowledge as to why their tenders have been refused. Now, unless the Purchasing Bureau and its experts -- and I presume that they have experts -- call in personnel, particularly in respect of technical equipment like this, to ask them, or inform them why their tenders have been rejected or why their piece of equipment is not the equivalent then it does lead to a question or can lead to a question of a puzzlement on the rejection of their tender. Now I would ask the Honourable the Provincial Secretary whether he could explain this further to me. Again I repeat what I said last night, that there has been created in the minds of some people the thought that the hiding of prices . . . . in the awarding of tenders leads to suspicion.

I might say, Mr. Chairman, that I know that we in this group quite frequently are belittled, or berated should I say, as not being supporters of the so-called free enterprise system that is so rightly upheld by others in this House. Now I think the Minister the other day, while he was speaking, made mention of the fact that the government are the public by virtue of the fact of getting special prices from certain firms which may be lower than other firms, don't want to reveal the actual prices they received because it might be detrimental to them themselves, but I would suggest if we're living in a free enterprise system of society that we should have nothing that remains hidden and that each and every competitor should know why he did not receive the tender. His price was too low -- or rather too high; his equipment was not what was desired, etc. , and I would like to hear from the Honourable the Provincial Secretary his comments in respect of this, dealing with this matter of technical equipment particularly.

MR. EVANS: Well, I want to thank my honourable friend for raising what I think is an important series of questions and some matters that have been engaging the attention of the government. I might say, as a matter of policy in this, that we don't approach it with any rigid attitude, that the purchasing requirements of the government undoubtedly have changed over the years since this first policy was established. I had already looked into, to some extent, the question raised by my honourable friend from St. George and also the Leader of the NDP party, with regard to public pricing and public tendering and the revealing of all prices, and I will continue my study quite earnestly to see whether it is unbalanced in the advantage of the government to consider to continue a policy which is of long standing and which can be demonstrated to have saved considerable money, but to weigh the saving of that money against the other disadvantages that I think do accrue. I will say -- and I'm touching on the last question first quite obviously -- I will say this, that the number of complaints have been few and those that have brought it to my attention at least, having been referred to the purchasing agent have, in almost all cases, if not all, been satisfied at the discussion they had with the purchasing agent. Now my honourable friend, the leader of the party, said that at least the tenderer should be given the reason that he was not successful, and I think in all cases he is given that reason. He is told either that his price was too high, or the quality of his bid was not satisfactory, or they did not meet specifications, or matters of that kind; and not only that, they will be given general guidance as to whether their prices are very much too high or only moderately too high. They won't be told, of course, how much they must reduce them in order to get the order next time, but there is general guidance in the price field to anyone who will call on the purchasing agent and have a discussion with him.

Well, I think all I can say at the moment is that we are not frozen in our attitude with

(Mr. Evans, Cont'd.) . . . regard to the public tendering practice because we do carry it out in the important sphere of road contracts and buildings and the larger contracts of that nature, certain of the printing contracts as well, I believe. -- (Interjection) -- Yes, that is correct -- certain of the larger ones -- and this matter will receive continuing study, and I welcome the discussion because I think it is an important question.

Now with respect to such equipment as might be bought for the Manitoba Technical Institute, and indeed for a good many other departments, when one considers the technical equipment that might be required in hospitals and technical institutes and any number of other places these days, there is a very large body of equipment that must be considered on a technical basis. I'd like to tell my honourable friend what the Purchasing Act -- an Act to provide for a government purchasing bureau -- calls for: The duties of a general purchasing agent -- "The general purchasing agent shall arrange for the purchase of any and all commodities of any nature whatsoever that may be required for the use of the various departments of the public services of the province with the following exceptions: (a) materials required for work to be done under departmental orders issued in connection with repair and alteration requisitions"-- that's easy to be understood -- "or supplies, equipment and apparatus of a technical nature, all of which may be purchased as may be necessary by other officials as the minister may designate, and subject to the direction and approval of the Minister of the department affected." So that in the case of a piece of technical equipment of the type that my honourable friend mentions, the purchasing may be done by any technical expert satisfactory to the minister in charge of the Act but in collaboration with the minister of the department concerned, as in the case of the Manitoba Technical Institute in co-operation with and to the satisfaction of the Minister of Education. It is further provided "that all such purchases made without prior reference to the general purchasing agent, or any of his assistants, shall be subject to review and report by him to the minister of the department affected." And there are other ways in which it's provided that the general purchasing agent retains control of these matters, and if in his opinion a purchase has been made at a price that was too costly or in other ways was not satisfactory, it may be done, according to the Act -- although it is not done -- it may be even charged back to the persons responsible for the purchase. That, as in the old army days, is more honoured in the breach than the -- whatever it is. -- (Interjection) -- Observance, that's right. More honoured in the breach than in the observance. I'm very grateful. Thank you; I was completely lost.

Then we come to another difficult and again technical question which really forms part of this same subject, and that is the tendency for those ordering technical equipment to specify much in the way that my honourable friend has mentioned. If they wish a piece of electrical equipment, for example, they would have before them the catalogues and technical descriptions and specifications from a number, shall we say, of electrical supply companies. If we were to say the ABC Electric Company -- I don't believe there's a corporation of that name and that's why I used that. -- (Interjection) -- If there is, then I understand my honourable friend -- then I'll call it the XYZ Company and hope that I'll escape any reference to a particular company. There is the tendency to take one of the technical manuals of one of the manufacturing companies, to look at the specifications for a given piece of equipment, shall we say a welding outfit, to look at it find that it's satisfactory for the purpose, that its many specifications are all in agreement with what is required -- it may have to do with the length of life, the capacity of the machine, its strength, its endurance, its other specifications. And finding that piece of commercial merchandise to be satisfactory for whatever purpose is required, the specification may be written out, a welding machine manufactured by the XYZ Company No. so-and-so, according to their catalogue, and then the purchasing agent as a matter of policy and under instruction insists that the word "or equivalent" be in the order. In many cases if the word, "or equivalent" is not there, he takes the liberty of adding it. Then comes the difficulty because invitations to tender, if it's an important piece of equipment, or an expensive one, are sent out to all of the companies that are thought to be capable of providing this material, and a variety of prices come in, and they will say, "Our No. so-and-so we consider to be exactly the equivalent." Then comes the very difficult question of finding whether it is, in fact, exactly equivalent. This is a technical matter and my honourable friend asked whether, when confronted with a problem of this kind, the purchasing agent does seek technical advice. Well, yes he

(Mr. Evans, Cont'd.) . . . . does, by referring it to the ordering department. If it were the Department of Public Works that wanted the welding machine, or the Manitoba Technical Institute, as the case may be, the matter would be referred to the technical officers or the technical people who are going to use the equipment, who want it, who know the specifications of what they want, and in many cases it's a difficult matter to decide.

I suppose there can't be any doubt that the specifying of an item that is required by using a catalogue from a commercial company creates a bias in favour of that item, because almost any independent expert can say, "What is something that's equivalent?" It might be very much better; it might not be as good; it might be better in some respects and not as good in others. And so, perhaps there would be a natural tendency to fall back and say, "Well we can't be quite sure but the other one that is specified by brand name and number would be satisfactory to the people who want it, therefore we will perhaps not take a chance on substituting something else, and provide the one that was mentioned." This difficulty spreads through all of the purchasing and one can understand that it would be a matter of very great difficulty to try to write specifications for everything that a government service might require in such general terms that all of the welding machines produced commercially on the market would be eligible. I'm sure that it would have to do with many technical qualities of the thing that aren't known, and we simply have never contemplated setting up a purchasing branch with anything like that extensive a specifications department.

Now I think my honourable friend is ready to question. I think all I have revealed is that we're aware of it; we try to do our best to see particularly that Manitoba manufacturers are not excluded by the tendency to specify certain standards from outside the province and then leaving the onus of proof on our local manufacturers to prove to the satisfaction of a technical engineer that they are really in fact equal or better. So I don't think I can give my honourable friend a completely satisfactory answer, simply to say we do recognize a difficulty which has not been completely overcome.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, if I may just draw the attention -- and I appreciate the position of my honourable friend -- as a matter of fact, I'm almost in the same position, but I raise this because it's hypothetical to some degree and yet at the same time I think it is something that is worthy of drawing to the attention of the minister and through the minister to the Purchasing Bureau.

There's one fear that I do have. Maybe I shouldn't say, Mr. Chairman, "I fear." There's one point that I wish to raise to my honourable friend. In purchasing equipment for such as the Manitoba Technical Institute, and we'll charge this and levy that, may very often as being interested in free and unfettered competition. But I do want to point this out to my honourable friend -- I don't think it's really necessary but I want to make the statement anyway -- that in the purchase of equipment such as welding machines, and that's the thing that comes to my mind, maybe it's because of association, but in connection with technical equipment of this nature in a school such as the Manitoba Technical Institute, it might be that an "A" company will offer on a tender basis a piece of equipment for use in the school almost at a give-away price, or a reduction over what would be a normal price, because of the realization that if this company's piece of equipment is being used in the school, then it enhances his chance of regaining the loss insofar, as the sale price to the institution in the initial instance, that the fact of the use of his piece of equipment in such school as this will enhance his opportunities of sales to the graduates, say, of the technical institute in the future. So while as my honourable friend mentioned I believe last night, that we're looking after the public's money -- and I agree with looking after the public's money, let's make no mistake about that -- but in the competition and industry today a 10 percent reduction here today on a piece of equipment, and if it is accepted by the purchasing department solely on the basis of 10 percent it might have other alternative adverse effect later on to the graduates of the university, or the technical college or wherever it may be -- and I think this, too, is a point that should be considered. I'm glad to hear from the minister. At least I understand the intimation that technical advisors and individuals will be called on, and again I do suggest, however, Mr. Chairman that the department should give consideration to making readily available the expenditures, first of all of public monies on the basis of tenders and that these priced quotes be made available to industry as a whole in order that industry may be in a position to know, in general, whether or not

(Mr. Paulley, Cont'd.) . . . the prices quoted are, shall I say strictly on the level, taking into consideration many different and other aspects on the basis of the tender.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, I'm pleased to hear the Minister say that he's interested in this problem and is going to take it under his consideration. I think that the confidence of the people that everything is on the up and up is far more important than any saving that might be incurred by keeping the tenders confidential. I will be revealing no secret to tell them that there are some who are wondering if something isn't wrong. I, for one, as I've said before I'm not suggesting that there is anything wrong, but it's difficult for me or anyone else to try to convey to these people that everything is correct if I can't show them or they can't see the prices of the competitor after the tender has been awarded. So I would strongly urge that the Minister change this policy even if it does mean a few more dollars, because . . . . . like to know who got the bid and how much the tender was awarded at. One thing that has prompted concern among some of the people that I have talked to is that they have made similar bids on similar material against similar competitors with Federal Government agencies, and some of them seem to have more success bidding on these materials with the federal agencies and sometimes at a higher price, so you understand why they are wondering a bit about the situation, so I would sincerely ask the Minister to change his policy so that there should be no misunderstanding and we can have complete confidence that everything is all right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution No. 21 passed - -

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, before we leave this item of purchasing, as I mentioned last night I asked the Minister last year about the possibility of centralization of the Purchasing Bureau, and in fairness to the Minister I must say that last year when he replied to me -- I think I intimated last night he indicated to me that he studied this, and I checked up. He did say he studied it but not with a view to centralizing it, and I'm quoting now from Hansard on page 505. The Minister said "When this responsibility came to me I thought I should learn more about the way purchasing is done by larger organizations and I personally visited one or two organizations, including the Canadian National Railways, which have a very complete purchasing department, have their own testing laboratories, and other facilities of that kind. Then a member of my staff has -- not in the Purchasing Bureau, but borrowing assistance from the Manitoba Development authority -- we did have reviews made of purchasing practises in one other government and then in some large corporations." And he goes on. Now it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that we should be able to effect some savings by centralizing the purchasing for all the bureaus, all the Crown corporations, under one. Surely people at the Telephone System and the Hydro are buying in many cases, apart from the technical equipment, but in many cases the same type of equipment as the government here is buying itself, and would it not be advantageous to do this in one operation? The City of Winnipeg has, I think, studied this and found that in most cases this was advantageous. Now I know we're dealing here with a much larger operation, but by the same token the savings should be effected. I wonder if the Minister could tell us exactly how many different purchasing groups there are at the moment. I know we have the central purchasing bureau here. Apart from that in other government departments or agencies or boards or commissions, what is the setup insofar as purchasing?

MR. EVANS: I had never had any evidence that centralizing beyond the central service of the government itself would provide either efficiency or money saving. It would seem to me that the Crown corporations are placed under their own Boards of Directors who are responsible for their own management, and they have their own purchasing branches. In most cases they're so specialized in nature, such as telephone equipment on the one hand, the Hydro Board in another, that they would have to have specialized staff to do their purchasing anyway, and I doubt very much if there would be very much saving in that regard. One has only to think of the complexity of the purchasing through the central bureau alone. For example, to think of purchasing for the Department of Agriculture includes the dairy branch, the livestock branch, publications and weeds, veterinary laboratories, co-operative services, the extension services of soils and crops, the water control and conservation. Then the Attorney-General has the institutions and places of incarceration. Education, as mentioned, includes the Manitoba Teachers' College, the Manitoba Technical Institute, The Agriculture and Homemaking School at Brandon, and certain special schools. Executive Council -- the health services, a very large number of institutions including hospitals. It has never appealed to me that further

(Mr. Evans, Cont'd.) . . . economy could be made by placing into that mix the very large number of technical parts and equipment that must be bought, say, for a telephone system, and no advice that I received or that came to my attention during our study of other purchasing branches tended in the direction of combined purchasing for the government and the Crown corporations, quite apart from the fact that we do put the Crown corporations under their own management so that they'll be responsible for their own affairs.

MR. MOLGAT: How many different purchasing groups are there then at the moment, in total in the government services?

MR. EVANS: The only one that I'm aware of or that I'm in touch with, is of course the one for the Manitoba Government, the purchasing agents, which is completely centralized for the regular government services. Presumably there are purchasing agents in each of the other Crown corporations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution No. 21 passed. Resolution No. 22, Item 8, Workmen's Compensation, passed?

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, . . . an explanation. Is this because of the increased accident ratio or is it otherwise? I wonder if the Minister could tell us?

MR. EVANS: . . . the larger number of accidents, we do not pay a premium; we simply pay the costs of whatever awards are made by the Workmen's Compensation Board in the cases of civil servants.

MR. PAULLEY: . . . Mr. Chairman, that due to this, and I'm sure that industry as a whole is very vitally concerned with the cost of claims in respect of accidents, do I obtain the assurance of the Minister that it's because of this, an expenditure of an increase of 40-odd thousands of dollars that the Department concerned investigate each accident in an attempt to make sure that there's no reoccurrence in order that the over-all cost of compensation and loss of time and the likes of this are . . . .

MR. EVANS: I'm sure my honourable friend would be able to discuss that subject rather more profitably with the Minister of Labour who has the Workmen's Compensation Board and the Safety Program. I do think, however, that each department of the government is well aware of, first of all, the suffering that's inflicted and the loss to the department if no other grounds. I might tell my honourable friend it rather surprised me that in the year 1962 there was a total of 1,122 compensable accidents for which the sum of the previous year was provided, and with larger numbers and more people in the field it was thought advisable to provide for a larger sum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution No. 22 passed. Resolution No. 23 passed . . . .

MR. SHOEMAKER: Mr. Chairman --

MR. EVANS: Oh, Information Services. I'm sorry. I'm ahead of myself.

MR. SHOEMAKER: I guess that the honourable members opposite would expect that I might say something on this subject since I did mention it the other day, but I would like to ask this question. It appears to me that there is a slight departure this year in regard to this item. If you refer to the Public Accounts, page 245, you find the No. 1 item at the top of the page, Information Services Branch \$128,740.64, and isn't it a fact that in the past, Information Services has come under the Department of Industry and Commerce so that there is a departure this year? Although, in the annual report that we have before us from the Department of Industry and Commerce there is another section there as well which refers to Information Services. The question that I would like to ask now, what, in some detail does Resolution No. 23 cover?

MR. EVANS: My honourable friend refers to a reduced amount and I would have to explain to him that while the editorial function was in the Department of Industry and Commerce, the staff was substantially larger, but they all did a dual function -- partly engaged in research work in the economic research program of the department itself, and partly did editorial work more properly called Information Services. Then it was thought advisable to transfer this function to the Department of the Provincial Secretary, and the following personnel -- the editorial writer, an informational writer (III), two informational writers II, and one clerk-typist, together with supplies, equipment and all that sort of thing -- were transferred from the Department of Industry and Commerce to the Department of the Provincial Secretary and set up to carry on what my honourable friend refers to as -- he doesn't refer to it as the Information Services, I refer to it as that -- largely consisting of press releases, but a considerable

(Mr. Evans, Cont'd.) . . . number of press articles, financial reviews for the year, such editorial material as is supplied by the department for annual editions of our two daily newspapers here, annual reviews of financial publications such as The Monetary Times, informational articles for The Financial Post, and a large number of business and economic journals in the country. So, in answer to my honourable friends, we now have a specialized staff which concentrates on the press releases, press articles and articles for economic journals.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Mr. Chairman, then I take it that the \$30,035 that is referred to in Resolution 23 pretty well just covers what the Honourable the Leader of the ND Party refers to as a "propaganda sheet". Does that just cover that, then, pretty well?

MR. EVANS: It covers the kind of editorial services I've just described to my honourable friend. I don't recognize the term that he uses.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Mr. Chairman, that is the point. I guess that my honourable friend is not in accord with what the Glassco Commission had to say in this regard because it was true, and I said this the other day. The Glassco Commission was dealing at the federal level and not at the provincial level, but -- and I think I should read this again, Mr. Chairman -- on the general subject of information services, the report gives a warning that deserves emphasis, "Aggressive efforts to capture public attention constitutes, regardless of intent, attempts to win public support. When this occurs government information services become active participants in the political process. Keeping the mass media supplied with a flood of so-called news releases is not a function of a department. Now if that's true at the federal level then it must be true at the provincial level. And the Tribune goes on to say that "this observation should be immediately noted by the government and steps taken to control the flood of propaganda" -- that's the word they use -- "which emanates from government sources at the expense of the taxpayer." Now the other day . . .

MR. CAMPBELL: The Tribune says that?

MR. SHOEMAKER: The Tribune says that. The other day I was misquoted by either the Free Press or the Tribune -- I haven't the article before me, Mr. Chairman -- but it went on to say that I had nothing against, after saying all this, that I had nothing against Information Services. What I did say was that -- if Information Services does what the Glassco Commission says that it does, and that is the intent of it is to capture public attention at the taxpayers expense -- what I did say was there is nothing wrong with a political party paying for it, but there is something wrong with taxpayers paying for it. What I would like to know now, does my honourable friend agree with the Glassco Commission report on this subject matter, or does he think that it is really necessary in the public interest. That's what I would like to know, yes. In the statement of the Annual Report for the Department of Industry and Commerce it gives the quantity of the material that stems from this department, and it's pretty well humanist all right, all of the newspapers don't use it, but it sets out on page 27 the number of newspapers that do use it and how often that they use it. I still agree I must say with the Glassco Commission Report and I hope that both the federal and the Provincial Governments will consider this recommendation of the report.

MR. EVANS: Well, Mr. Chairman, I can hardly credit that anyone who knows how business is run or is acquainted with the public at all could seriously put forward the viewpoint that my honourable friend has just put forward. I will try to answer his questions and give such information as I can. In the first place he has misinterpreted the Glassco Report very substantially. Glassco at no time said that the government should not provide information to the press. He was referring particularly to the vested interest of individual departments and when Glassco used the term "a department", he was referring to a particular department, such perhaps as the Army or the Airforce or the Navy and I believe he used those illustrations although it's a very large report and I've forgotten a good deal of what he did say. And it may well be that each department should not have its own facilities for releasing information. He seriously suggests that it might be a function of the Conservative Party to write an article for the Financial Post, shall we say, outlining the progress of the government in economic advancement or for the Annual Review of Manitoba that's put out by the Free Press or the Tribune in this Province, that they should go to the Conservative Party and ask them to publish it. Well, what's the alternative, surely my honourable friend must be practical in these things and not stand up and just vapor away with these vague ideas. But there should be an edition of a paper put out

(Mr. Evans, Cont'd.) . . . which reviews all of the provinces of Canada and the ministers of the other departments have their articles describing what progress has been made, as in Alberta shall we say with their great advances in the oil industry and other things, and in our neighbours to the east and the west, and the things that they have made progress with, and then you come to a large page entitled "Manitoba" which is left entirely blank? Or does he suggest that it should be written by the President of the Progressive Conservative Association of Manitoba? Surely, my honourable friend has some sense of reality and shouldn't take up the time of the House with these vague and rather ill-informed views. He has no conception of the kind of articles that are being written.

Now I would suggest that my honourable friend should bring before the House if he has any complaint, the content of some press release which he thinks steps beyond the function of a news agency or a press release department if you want to put it that way, and present other than factual material for the consideration of the press. If he has cases of that kind he should bring them forward; if there are genuine complaints he should have brought them to my attention long ago, and there would have been complaint. I have heard no complaints from my honourable friend or indeed from anyone else on this subject and he has a public duty to call things to my attention before the session comes, if they are indeed being done in the wrong way.

How could a government continue to function, to inform the public of the province of things that they're entitled to know about unless they have some means of communicating information to the press, for them either to publish as it is, or to come and seek further clarification, and they do very often, except by writing it down on a piece of paper and handing it out. The facts are written down and handed to the press and they either take them and publish them in that form or in some other form or come and seek further clarification from the Minister or from officials and publish it on their own. The fact that this is regarded as a serious function I think is illustrated by the fact that the two Winnipeg newspapers almost always publish almost all the press releases that are put out. If we put out 350 or 400 releases in a year, it's almost universal that they publish within five or ten of the total number that are put out. And so if my honourable friend really has anything for the serious attention of the House, I'd be glad to have him say so or give some chapter and verse of what he's talking about, otherwise not make these vague, and if I may say so, rather silly remarks.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Mr. Chairman, I didn't say "all of the material". I want to repeat once again I said "a disturbing amount", this is what the Glassco Commission says: "A disturbing amount of publicity is produced." Now the Glassco Commission that was appointed by the Federal Government must have found this to be a fact that there was a disturbing amount, they didn't say it was 100 percent propaganda but they were certainly concerned or they wouldn't have made a recommendation of this kind. They don't state the exact percentage of it but they are disturbed by the amount that is produced and aimed at influencing public opinion. They go on to say that there are some other departments which do not give enough publicity probably in the field -- probably we're not doing enough advertising to encourage tourists here for instance. I don't know they don't say here. I'm all in accord with doing everything that is humanly possible to attract tourists and the like, but I just repeat what I said that the Glassco Commission is disturbed by the amount of what they would call propaganda, and probably my honourable friend who thinks along the same lines will have something to say about it.

MR. PAULLEY: . . . don't know, Mr. Chairman, whether I would deny it. It does give me some solace though when I find that a man of the calibre Mr. Glassco does substantiate to a considerable degree what I've said in this House on numerous occasions in the past. When the word propaganda is used in connection with this, I think that it's almost correct to attribute the use of that word to myself. However, I must say that Mr. Chairman, I'm not going to give at this particular stage of the game my usual annual oration of the propaganda mill of the department; I'm not going to refer to what was it -- the Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources might be able to set me right -- "Namaycush" or something of that nature that I referred to a year or so ago -- the heading of one of the information sheets about the big fish that was caught which I thought was nonsensical as a press release and drew it for the attention of this House. I might say to the Minister that I have, and maybe fortunately or unfortunately that I haven't them with me at the present time, I have a number of Information Bulletins -- and I might say, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate being on the mailing list for these -- but I do have in

(Mr. Pauley, Cont'd.) . . . my library at home a considerable number of sheets that I think really go beyond the bounds of what should be considered as Informational Bulletins.

I recall my honourable friend The Minister of Mines and Natural Resources on, what was it -- namaycush, or maybe he could pronounce it better than me, but I thought that this was really going beyond the realm of what Informational Bulletins should be from a government. But as I say, Mr. Chairman, and through you to my honourable friend the Minister of Industry and also the Provincial Secretary, that I haven't these with me today, so I'm merely going to be content to ask him a question which is this: That outside of supplying this information to the newspapers, weeklies and dailies, how many are actually on the mailing list and in receipt of these Informational Bulletins?

MR. EVANS: . . . Mr. Chairman, the honourable gentleman has asked me a question. I don't seem to have that information with me; I'll be glad to get it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution No. 23 passed. Resolution . . .

MR. MOLGAT: . . . Mr. Chairman, I hadn't really intended to get involved in this discussion but my honourable friend I think wanted some specific cases where the Information Bulletins were in our opinion considered to be political bulletins, and I would refer Mr. Chairman to those that appeared after the early part of November last year -- you must remember that an election was called in the early part of November, oh approximately November 7th or 8th if I recall correctly, thereabouts in any case. And here for example, Mr. Chairman, is the bulletin of November 16th, a few days after that. The first sheet is "Manitoba records peak activity in past year." "Premier Duff Roblin said Friday that Manitoba in '62 will establish its greatest level of production in business activity in her history," and there's two pages of descriptions of how things are marvelous in Manitoba published by this government. Then the next sheet is "Mining Upsurge in Manitoba in 1962," and all details from the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources as to the great accomplishments . . . -- three pages of this. Then, "New Parks Focus Attention on North." Again this was the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, and he outlines areas in Clearwater near The Pas and Grass River, along the Simonhouse, Wekusko, Paint Lake and so on. I don't know exactly what the Park Development has to do in the month of November. It doesn't seem to be particularly timely insofar as the enjoyment by the people of the province. However, there must be reasons. Then there's the "Isolation Ending for the Lonely Indian Village" -- again our friend, the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. So that's November 16th.

November 23rd -- well, the municipal study is announced. Then we find out that there's been -- on the next page -- \$410,000 given in direct aid to 1,285 students. The Manitoba government said "Spring has provided \$410,000 in direct aid to students by way of educational bursaries and loans." Well, this is certainly very interesting, Mr. Chairman, but how come, particularly on November 23rd -- which is not particularly a year-end or a school opening, or a school ending, but just in the middle of things -- is this particular announcement? Then we have that the -- next page, the fitness program aid -- 70 recreation leaders, "70 Manitoba recreation leaders so far have undergone special training supported by the province's Fitness of Amateur Sport Branch since it was first established in the spring. Again, there seems to be no particular reason why the announcement should be made on the 23rd of November. I don't know if the courses ended then, or there was a new course started. Then of course there's a Hunting Safety Consultant named, and the Metro Kiwanis got \$144,000 housing grant to sponsor a 97-bed project for the elderly; and there was an elderly persons' lodge at Boissevain that got aid. Then too, same date -- and there were further surveys in the Interlake area -- again my honourable friend, the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources.

And it goes on this same way, Mr. Chairman. November 30th, enrollment tripled in the pre-vocational courses. Now, I don't know again if this is the end of the course or the start of the course. However, it's November 30th when it comes out. December 7th -- then an item that was referred to yesterday -- suddenly the municipalities get an extra \$727,000.00. December 7th -- reasonably close to December 14th. . . and on and on. We signed a reciprocity agreement with Ontario at that date too, that my honourable friend should have signed a full year before, and which we pressed him to do. Now this, Mr. Chairman, during the course of the election campaign I think amounts to political propaganda which was not available to my honourable friend the Leader of the NDP or to myself. A number of these statements if they



(Mr. Molgat cont'd) . . . . . happened to have a particular reason for going out then, would seem to be reasonable, but great statements on the general state of the economy at the middle of November don't seem to fit in with normal practices which are at the end of the year or at mid-year or some particular time when you have a reason for so doing, you proceed to do this. And I think this is the type of thing that my honourable friend from Gladstone was pointing out, and these are the examples I think the committee should consider.

MR. EVANS: Well, here's another case of special pleading on the part of the Leader of the Opposition, because there is no evidence at all that this is any different from the average fare that's been going out on those press releases throughout the year. In the first place, the information concerned with the upsurge in mining and economic activity was timed to be published at the time for appearing in the Journal of Commerce and the Monetary Times. This material is always published at this time of the year -- it is always compiled in some detail, and supplied as an article to the Monetary Times and the Journal of Commerce. And the material having been compiled has always been put out in a press release at about that time of the year. There's nothing unusual about this. As a matter of fact there's nothing unusual about the whole thing. The whole system of press releases was started by my honourable friend's party over there, as a commendable effort to keep the public supplied with information about their business. And it's a perfect right, and I think it's the duty of a government to keep the electorate informed of what is going on in their business, and we propose to continue to do so as we have done without change during the entire time whether an election was on or not. And I think if my honourable friend had read through the entire list of press releases throughout the year he would have found that they were all seasonable and timely, and there was no increase of activity before -- whatever the date of the election was -- I've even forgotten now -- the 14th. I can tell my honourable friend, who has disappeared now, that there are 525 on the mailing list outside of the weeklies and the dailies, and that's the circulation of these sheets, so that a total circulation of 500, apart from what the newspapers on their own responsibility elect to publish themselves -- and they have responsible editors in charge of them themselves -- is extremely small, and I shouldn't think that my honourable friends over there should lose any sleep over a circulation of 500 people.

MR. MOLGAT: It's not the circulation I'm concerned about, Mr. Chairman, it's the very wide circulation that this gets in the newspapers. The rural newspapers in particular make very extensive use of it, which I would admit is the reason . . . .

MR. EVANS: . . . . . take no dictation from me.

MR. MOLGAT: Oh, no, not at all, but they are given the information. It seems to me the least that should be done . . . . --(Interjection)--

MR. EVANS: Oh well, my friend is pretty naive about this whole thing.

MR. MOLGAT: No, my honourable friend is sending this out to them in the very definite hopes that they will print it. The least that he should do, I would suggest, that is during the course of an election campaign that he should send the --(interjection) --

MR. EVANS: Oh, . . . . .

MR. MOLGAT: . . . . . certainly the ones that are evidently of a political nature, as a good number of those I read are.

MR. EVANS: I think there's no evidence at all to what my honourable friend says -- there's no evidence of political character here -- they were all factual releases and even the headlines he read deal with facts only.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (b) passed, Resolution 24, Item 10 . . . . .

MR. EVANS: Mr. Chairman, Civil Defence; I would like to make a statement which will deal with the policy that the government has been following and will provide some information for the House which I think they deserve to have, in connection with civil defence and the progress that has been made. We take the ground that civil defence is a part of national defence, and for that reason the major responsibility rests with the federal government and it is our responsibility to co-operate with them to the greatest possible extent. I think the main responsibility resting on the federal government involves the fact that this includes the shelter policy and also the radiation detection policy, and that it is their main responsibility to carry this out, and these views have been made known in the federal quarters. The federal government does accept an overwhelming responsibility for the financial provision of civil defence in the

(Mr. Evans cont'd)..... country, and I think this should be kept in mind. The army has been given the direct responsibility for carrying out certain functions in connection with protection of the civil population, and of course those costs are borne completely by the federal government. They are responsible also for emergency communications and there is a very considerable amount of apparatus and of land lines and radio back-up for communications system right across the country from Ottawa and connected with NORAD headquarters. Those costs are completely federal, The army and the federal government assume responsibility for conveying warning to the public of any impending emergency, but beyond these purely federal responsibilities the Government of Canada also pays 75 percent of the expenses that are incurred under provincial responsibility, or provincial and municipal responsibility.

In carrying out our function of assisting the central government I think there are several policies which I will summarize briefly as follows. First is to help people to prevent or reduce the loss of life or injury from any nuclear attack. To plan for the continuity of government. To prepare for the re-establishment of normal life in the province after an attack; and to make constructive use of civil defence and facilities, their personnel and facilities during a time when no nuclear emergency has occurred. I refer, of course, to natural disasters and places where the personnel and facilities and training can be of use. In order to keep this statement within bounds -- and it's a very large subject -- I am going to read a statement, and would be glad to discuss details of it afterwards. I think it will be useful for the record.

With regard to the first responsibility, to help Manitoba people to reduce to the minimum the loss of life and of injury in the event of nuclear attack, it's a basic policy of our civil defence organization to make such plans as are required to enable Manitoba citizens to prevent or reduce the loss of life and injury from any nuclear attack whether from direct blast or from the results of fall-out. With regard to a direct hit: If Winnipeg were to be hit directly -- supposing a bomb were to centre over this building -- there would be -- not only would this building disappear but there would be a crater of approximately 150 to 175 feet deep into the ground below where the building now stands. The crater itself would be a mile in diameter, and everything within that circumference would have been vapourized and disappear. There would be no trace of anything left. Every other building within the perimeter highway would either be completely destroyed or so badly damaged as to be of no further use. The loss of life hardly bears thinking about -- and of injury. However, it is anticipated that there will be some warning of attack. Even an intercontinental ballistic missile takes about some 20 minutes to get here. Of course, that's too short for any practical purpose, I imagine. But, it is quite likely that a bomb would fall elsewhere than on Winnipeg for the first time and there would be some at least strategic warning. If a bomb were to fall elsewhere in North America there would be immediate warning, and I should think people would then have time to evacuate, and if they evacuated and scattered an eventual bomb which fell on Winnipeg wouldn't kill everybody who had been in the city before the evacuation took place. If an attack elsewhere were to occur, bringing radio-active fall-out over areas of Manitoba, the public would be warned of the approaching danger by the Army and the Civil Defence authorities, and would be instructed or advised either to take cover, or to evacuate. The warning of the public, both for nuclear attack and fall-out, has been clearly established and is the responsibility of the Canadian Army. This is done by means of the nationwide emergency communications system by sirens and by telephone fan-out. The Manitoba Telephone System is fitted in, meshed in with the national warning system, and by a series of calling one centre after the other and fanning out from there, provision is made to warn directly virtually the entire population of Manitoba. The siren program is being expanded and extended. One of the difficulties is that for a large part of the year we live indoors and close the doors very tightly, and the sound does not always penetrate to where people can hear it, especially in competition with radios and TVs and so on. So some experiments are being conducted now by another device which would ring in every home. I think it's connected with the electrical system. It's called the National Emergency Repeater Alarm System, and while it cannot be forecast now that this will be adopted in Canada, nevertheless it is adopted, I believe, in Sweden, where in connection with the telephone a certain ring occurs on every telephone to warn the people of an impending attack.

In Manitoba today -- and I submit in all of Canada -- it is the citizen's own responsibility to provide for his own protection. The public at all community levels are being instructed by

(Mr. Evans cont'd) . . . . . the distribution of Civil Defence pamphlets and courses and lectures as to the courses open to them to save life, and some time before we break off today I'm going to ask that we distribute the pamphlets that are being used in this connection, and I think the honourable members will be interested in them because I think they are both practical and quite effective. Fall-out shelters are highly desirable, but if not available the basements of a normal home offer some considerable value in this connection and families should provide their own survival plan, which should provide, among other things, a decision as to whether they evacuate or stay put; where they would go; and what their means of transportation would be. I would think those with private cars should follow the advices in the pamphlets and, among other things, keep better than a half a tank of gasoline in the car at all times -- there's a good deal of practical and sensible advice in these pamphlets which I mustn't detail now. They must keep on hand sufficient emergency supplies of food, water and medical supplies to carry them through a period of from 48 hours to two weeks. A battery-operated radio is an essential item of their equipment, as instructions will be broadcast over the CBC emergency broadcasting facilities. The basements of larger buildings in downtown areas offer in many cases excellent protection from fall-out, and a start has been made in Manitoba to survey the public buildings as to their capacity to shield from radiation, and their capacity to hold people. I think something between 50 and 60 buildings, government buildings, federal and provincial, have been surveyed in Winnipeg.

The early warning of attack, or attacks elsewhere in the world, will result in the closing of schools, and the policy of the government is to do everything possible to insure that children are returned to their parents and the parents resume their responsibility for caring for the child in such an emergency. Each school has written or is process of writing its own emergency plan. On the matter of evacuation the Provincial Civil Defence Organization with the Department of Welfare has organized the rural areas of the province into reception areas, where staffs are being recruited and trained to receive people who have had to leave their homes. This amounts to simply the question of billeting -- of finding places for them to be sheltered, even to the extent of finding supplies of hay to throw on the floor of the Legion Hall and divide it up into places where people can lie down -- and then emergency feeding programs and other welfare services and health services. The matter of police, of course, is taken care of under the supervision of the RCMP.

The Department of Health has plans for emergency health service and a stockpile of emergency medical supplies to take care of an evacuation period of this kind.

Then we turn to the subject of preparing for the continuity of government. If there were a direct hit in Manitoba or Winnipeg, or a direct hit in any other part of the province, or if some part of the province were isolated by fall-out of an intensity which could not be penetrated for some time. It's essential that government at all levels be organized to function under the most adverse conditions. The province has been divided into three self-contained zones, able to operate independent of Winnipeg and independent of each other. A regional headquarters for senior, federal, provincial and army personnel has been constructed in the province at Shilo by the Canadian Government. It can be buttoned up and people live in there for the minimum period of two weeks, or longer, and there are living quarters and administrative facilities there, so that the heads of government and army and administrative personnel can continue their functions.

Then, what is called a re-location site, or a secondary headquarters for the Provincial Government, has been planned and exercised at Brandon. There are three zone headquarters, at Brandon, Portage la Prairie and Dauphin. These three provincial emergency zones will be staffed in an emergency by representatives of the major government departments, both federal and provincial, and will be headed up by a provincial minister if time will allow. Should circumstances prohibit the arrival at the zones of ministers or senior officials from Winnipeg, the most senior person on the zone staff will assume control. And I might say that within each department the staff has been arranged in succession, as it were, so that each knows who is the most senior person in any gathering, and that senior person is required to take control.

All government departments and utilities have emergency planning officers and plans for the emergency roles of the departments and the utilities. Three national exercises have been undertaken to test the efficiency of these plans. I might say that the degree of efficiency has been improving with each plan, and I think the three exercises have shown the advisability of

(Mr. Evans cont'd) . . . . . exercising them because in the first place they were weak, but now I think they have attained a degree of efficiency where it can be said that they could take over and assume control in many of the kinds of emergencies that we can contemplate. These plans are written plans that I have been speaking about -- these departmental plans -- and the written plans show the emergency positions to be filled by staff members and the lines of succession within each department.

Next, it's required to prepare for the re-establishment of normal life after an attack, and here is where we can only do some imaginative planning. The conditions to be faced at that time rather defy one's ability to imagine, but we do have the association and co-operation worked out between the federal government and the provincial government to a degree where I believe personnel and material can be brought to bear upon a damaged situation in Manitoba with good hopes that progress can be made toward the re-establishment of, in the worst situation, some minimum form of life in the province, and the maintenance of that life, or in a situation not as badly damaged as that, to the restoration of what we believe is normal life today. The task of re-entering into damaged areas has been given to the Canadian army and they will be in control of the entire operation after an actual attack has occurred. They will be supported by provincial and municipal resources, both governmental and volunteers, and will rescue as many injured and buried under debris as possible. Just as quickly as the rescue operation is completed, however, control will revert to civilian authority, very likely to free the army to take care of any subsequent emergency they might be called on to face, either by way of invasion or by way of another strike. Supplies, food and industrial output will be under federal control during a war emergency. It's provided through the War Emergency Supplies organization that they do assume control of these material resources, and that is as it should be, but provincial authorities will be prepared to resume responsibility at the appropriate time, to make constructive use of civil defence personnel and facilities to assist in cases of natural disasters, and we have, of course, in the not too distant past the example of the flood that was before us where a very real and effective liaison was established between the army and civilian and municipal authorities, and the work of fighting the flood and rescuing people from it was carried on. In addition to planning and training for nuclear war, it's our policy to make constructive use of our civil defence personnel, resources and facilities to assist in cases of natural disaster, be they floods, fire, hurricane, air crash or any other emergency. The following resources are available for this purpose; 10 civil defence officers full-time, 6 staff vehicles with two-way radios, 4 fire pumpers, 6 rescue trucks. In addition to the above, three zone offices are linked by two-way radio with the Manitoba Government Airways station at Lac du Bonnet, and by teletype with the civil defence office in the Norquay Building in Winnipeg.

Now, Mr. Chairman, that is the outline of the policy and the responsibilities that the government feels it faces. I have some further remarks to make on the progress that has been made towards these objectives, and if it suited the committee, it now being practically 5:30, I would start on that part of my remarks after dinner.

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