

ELECTORAL DIVISION	NAME	ADDRESS
ARTHUR	J. D. Watt	Reston, Manitoba
ASSINIBOIA	Steve Patrick	189 Harris Blvd., Winnipeg 12
BIRTLE-RUSSELL	Hon. Robert G. Smellie, Q. C.	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
BRANDON	R. O. Lissaman	832 Eleventh St., Brandon, Man.
BROKENHEAD	E. R. Schreyer	2 - 1177 Henderson Hwy., Winnipeg 16
BURROWS	Mark G. Smerchanski	102 Handsart Blvd., Winnipeg 29
CARILLON	Leonard A. Barkman	Steinbach, Man.
CHURCHILL	Gordon W. Beard	Thompson, Man.
CYPRESS	Hon. Thelma Forbes	Rathwell, Man.
DAUPHIN	Hon. Stewart E. McLean, Q. C.	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
DUFFERIN	William Homer Hamilton	Sperling, Man.
ELMWOOD	S. Peters	225 Kimberly St., Winnipeg 15
EMERSON	John P. Tanchak	Ridgeville, Man.
ETHELBERT-PLAINS	M. N. Hryhorczuk, Q. C.	Ethelbert, Man.
FISHER	Emil Moeller	Teulon, Man.
FLIN FLON	Hon. Charles H. Witney	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
FORT GARRY	Hon. Sterling R. Lyon, Q. C.	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
FORT ROUGE	Hon. Gurney Evans	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
GIMLI	Hon. George Johnson	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
GLADSTONE	Nelson Shoemaker	Neepawa, Man.
HAMIOTA	B. P. Strickland	Hamiota, Man.
INKSTER	Morris A. Gray	406 - 365 Hargrave St., Winnipeg 2
KILDONAN	James T. Mills	142 Larchdale Crescent, Winnipeg 15
LAC DU BONNET	Oscar F. Bjornson	Lac du Bonnet, Man.
LAKESIDE	D. L. Campbell	326 Kelvin Blvd., Winnipeg 29
LA VERENDRYE	Albert Vielfaure	La Broquerie, Man.
LOGAN	Lemuel Harris	1109 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg 3
MINNEDOSA	Hon. Walter Weir	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
MORRIS	Harry P. Shewman	Morris, Man.
OSBORNE	Hon. Obie Baizley	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
PEMBINA	Mrs. Carolyne Morrison	Manitou, Man.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE	Gordon E. Johnston	7 Massey Drive, Portage la Prairie
RADISSON	Russell Paulley	435 Yale Ave. W., Transcona 25, Man.
RHINELAND	J. M. Froese	Winkler, Man.
RIVER HEIGHTS	Hon. Maitland B. Steinkopf, Q. C.	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
ROBLIN	Keith Alexander	Roblin, Man.
ROCK LAKE	Hon. Abram W. Harrison	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
ROCKWOOD-IBERVILLE	Hon. George Hutton	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
RUPERTSLAND	J. E. Jeannotte	Meadow Portage, Man.
ST. BONIFACE	Laurent Desjardins	138 Dollard Blvd., St. Boniface 6, Man.
ST. GEORGE	Elman Guttormson	Lundar, Man.
ST. JAMES	D. M. Stanes	381 Guildford St., St. James, Winnipeg 12
ST. JOHN'S	Saul Cherniack, Q. C.	333 St. John's Ave., Winnipeg 4
ST. MATTHEWS	W. G. Martin	924 Palmerston Ave., Winnipeg 10
ST. VITAL	Fred Groves	3 Kingston Row, St. Vital, Winnipeg 8
STE. ROSE	Gildas Molgat	Room 250, Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
SELKIRK	T. P. Hillhouse, Q. C.	Dominion Bank Bldg., Selkirk, Man.
SEVEN OAKS	Arthur E. Wright	168 Burrin Ave., Winnipeg 17
SOURIS-LANSDOWNE	M. E. McKellar	Nesbitt, Man.
SPRINGFIELD	Fred T. Klym	Beausejour, Man.
SWAN RIVER	James H. Bilton	Swan River, Man.
THE PAS	Hon. J. B. Carroll	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
TURTLE MOUNTAIN	P. J. McDonald	Killarney, Man.
VIRDEN	Donald Morris McGregor	Kenton, Man.
WELLINGTON	Richard Seaborn	594 Arlington St., Winnipeg 10
WINNIPEG CENTRE	James Cowan, Q. C.	412 Paris Bldg., Winnipeg 2
WOLSELEY	Hon. Duff Roblin	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1



THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA  
2:30 o'clock, Friday, February 28, 1964.

Opening Prayer by Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions

MR. JAMES COWAN, Q.C. (Winnipeg Centre): Madam Speaker, I beg to present the petition of North West Trust Company, praying for the passing of an Act respecting North West Trust Company.

MR. T. P. HILLHOUSE, Q.C. (Selkirk): Madam Speaker, I wish to present the petition of the Army, Navy and Air Force Veterans of Canada and the Manitoba Northwestern Ontario Provincial Command, praying for the passing of an Act respecting the holding of real property in Manitoba by the Manitoba Northwestern Command of the Army, Navy and Air Force Veterans in Canada.

MADAM SPEAKER: Reading and Receiving Petitions.

MR. CLERK: The petition of Auguste Dansereau and others praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate L'Association d'Education Canadiens-Francais du Manitoba.

MADAM SPEAKER: Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees.

Notices of Motion

Introduction of Bills

Before the Orders of the Day I would like to attract your attention to the gallery where there are some 23 Grade 6 pupils from George the Fifth School under the direction of their teacher, Mr. Dueck. This school is situated in the constituency of the Honourable the Member for Elmwood.

There are also some 28 Grade 8 students from Provencher School under the direction of their teacher, Mr. Gerard J. Lecuyer. This school is situated in the constituency of the Honourable the Member for St. Boniface.

Nous vous souhaitons la bien ici cette après-midi. Nous espérons que tout ce que vous avez vu et entendu à l'assemblée législative vous sera utile dans vos études. Puisse cette visite vous inspirer et stimuler votre intérêt dans les affaires de la province. Revenez encore nous visiter.

We welcome you here this afternoon and we hope that all that you see and hear in this Legislative Assembly will be of help to you in your studies. May this visit be an inspiration to you and stimulate your interest in provincial affairs. Come back and visit us again.

MADAM SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. GILDAS MOLGAT (Leader of the Opposition) (Ste. Rose): Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I'd like to direct a question to the Minister of Agriculture. Is it true that for the first time in history the International Shorthorn Breeders' Association are having a meeting in Brandon -- in Canada for that matter for the first time -- on Saturday of this week.

HON. GEORGE HUTTON (Minister of Agriculture) (Rockwood-Iberville): I believe that is true.

MR. MOLGAT: I wonder if the Minister could tell us what participation the Government of Manitoba and the Department of Agriculture in particular are having in this meeting.

MR. HUTTON: I can't give a detailed account of the exact role, but the Department of Agriculture through the Livestock Branch and our Livestock Commissioner is always available and gives any assistance that is possible to be given by a branch in the promotion of these events, and I expect that they are giving the traditional support that they have always given to events of this kind.

MR. MOLGAT: Madam Speaker, in view of the importance of the event and the first time that this is being held in Canada, does the Minister intend to be there himself, or a representative of the Cabinet?

MR. HUTTON: I had hoped to be able to attend, Madam Speaker, but I find it impossible, but there will be a representative of the government there.

MR. ELMAN GUTTORMSON (St. George): Madam Speaker, I'd like to address a question to the Attorney-General. Does he intend to launch an investigation to clear up the air of uncertainty in connection with the events that have followed since the slaying of a mink rancher?

HON. STEWART E. McLEAN, Q.C. (Attorney-General) (Dauphin): Madam Speaker, I'm not aware of there being any . . . .

MR. MORRIS GRAY (Inkster): The question I want to present on the same subject is: who has the authority of the law in this province, the Attorney-General or a doctor from a suburban district?

MR. LEMUEL HARRIS (Logan): Before the Orders of the Day, Madam Speaker -- (Interjection) -- Oh, I see.

MR. McLEAN: Madam Speaker, answering the Honourable the Member from Inkster I believe the Attorney-General is charged with the responsibility of law administration in the province. In answering the Honourable the Member for St. George, as far as I'm aware, no investigation is required.

MR. GUTTORMSON: A subsequent question. Why did the Attorney-General wait so long to free this man? He remained in jail, I believe, some 15 days and no formal charges were laid against him. -- Is the Minister not going to answer?

MR. McLEAN: He remained until the necessary investigation had been carried out by the Attorney-General's Department and he was then released.

MR. HARRIS: Before the Orders of the Day, Madam Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention that Sunday, March 1st, is a day for us of celebration, that is the Welshmen all over the world. I would like to say that it is what we say, St. David's Day, and in our country during the week the school children they come in there and they are pardoned and they have all kinds of culture put through, singing and everything else that goes with it. St. David died in 601 and Giraldus Cambrensis, the historian, brought that fact out for us. He was the one at that time that carried these facts all the way through, and if we would need reference to anything to our national history we go back to this man. St. David was canonized in 1120, so to us it will be a great day for the people of Welsh extraction all over the world.

Furthermore, I would like to make a bet with anyone in this Provincial Assembly here. We have a Welsh word -- I think there is only one word that is longer, and that is the Maori's, they have one letter longer. And this word goes like this -- and I can put down a bet with any one of you people here that if you say that I'll give you a hundred dollars -- Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogechwryndrobwlllldisilgogogoch.

MR. LAURENT DESJARDINS (St. Boniface): Are you going to try it?

MR. HUTTON: No, I'm not going to try. Madam Speaker, there may be times when what I have to say is about as intelligible to the people here as the word just recited by the Honourable Member for Logan.

I would at this time, Madam Speaker, like to present the report of the Flood Forecasting Committee held on Thursday, February 27, 1964. The committee met to review the situation covering flood prospects on the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. The following information is available to the committee for appraisal of the situation. Results of a snow survey made by the Water Control and Conservation Branch during the period February 17th to 21st in relation to the Red and Assiniboine Rivers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. A soil moisture survey made by the same branch at freeze-up last fall. Records of fall and early winter flow in both streams is recorded by the Federal Water Resources Branch. Meteorological information of fall and winter precipitation obtained by the Meteorological Service of Canada at stations in the watersheds of these rivers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The committee noted that the soil moisture conditions at freeze-up in the Red River basin were below normal, while in the Assiniboine basin they were near normal. Snowfall this winter to date has been light, averaging 57 percent of normal over the Red River basin and 80 percent of normal over the Assiniboine River basin. The committee's conclusions are that on the basis of calculations made using the above data, the river stages in Winnipeg will be well below the first flood stage of 18 feet city datum. On the Assiniboine River, the committee's conclusions are that spring peaks will be confined within the banks along most of its course. The committee advise that a subsequent meeting will be held in March to again review the situation as regards flood prospects in the light of conditions existing at that time.

MR. McLEAN: Madam Speaker, I made an error yesterday with regards to the meeting of the Privileges and Elections Committee which I had announced for next Thursday. I find that the meeting will have to be held on Friday, the 6th of March at 10 o'clock in Room 254, and

(Mr. McLean cont'd) . . . I take this opportunity of correcting the announcement that I made yesterday in that reference.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Madam Speaker, the Minister in replying to my answer a moment ago said no investigation was necessary in connection with the St. Vital case. A St. Vital Alderman has said he is going to demand an investigation into the matter. Is the Minister then going to oppose such an investigation?

MR. McLEAN: Madam Speaker, I'll deal with that request if and when it's received.

MR. DOUGLAS L. CAMPBELL (Lakeside): Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day and in connection with the announcement just made by the Honourable the Attorney-General in his capacity as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, I was of the opinion that the announcement that my honourable friend made yesterday was the correct one, that the date that had been decided upon was Thursday.

MR. McLEAN: . . . it was changed to Friday.

MR. CAMPBELL: Changed by whom?

MR. McLEAN: Madam Speaker, that is correct. We did decide in the committee and I so announced that the committee meeting would be held on Thursday. I subsequently was informed that another meeting involving a number of the members of the committee had been slated for Thursday, and I took the opportunity of consulting with the Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the New Democratic Party and they indicated that they would have no objection if the time of the meeting was changed from Thursday to Friday. That is a definite change for the arrangements for the meeting.

MR. CAMPBELL: It's quite okay, Madam Speaker, I had simply wondered about the notice that we received today.

HON. STERLING R. LYON, Q.C. (Minister of Mines and Natural Resources)(Fort Garry) Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are proceeded with, I should like to lay on the table of the House a Return to an Order of the House, No. 16, on the motion of the Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie voted on February 25th.

MR. COWAN: Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I would like to take up the offer of the Honourable Member for Logan with the word --  
Llanfairpwllgwrngyllgogechwryndrobwlldisilgogogoch.

HON. GEORGE JOHNSON (Minister of Education) (Gimli): Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to confirm that a bus will be leaving the Legislative Buildings here at 5:30 following the rising of the House on Tuesday afternoon and will have the honourable members back by 8:30. I understand this was agreed to by the various whips. I hope it's in order and I hope as many as possible will take advantage of this coming together at the Manitoba Institute of Technology for supper at 6 o'clock on Tuesday. We'll have them back here by 8:30.

MR. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Leader of the New Democratic Party)(Radisson): Madam Speaker, in reference to this invitation, may I express our appreciation at the gesture of the Minister of Education, but further to this, Madam Speaker, may I suggest to him that arrangements be made for a visit at some time when we might see the school in operation. The suggested visit over the supper hour is very good. We will receive I am sure a very delightful supper, but we will not see the activities of the school. We will see the building and I suggest to my honourable friend that arrangements might be made at some time for us to go and see the school in operation.

MR. JOHNSON: Madam Speaker, in that connection I am glad the Honourable Leader of the NDP has raised this point. The staff felt that by coming to supper, immediately following supper they would be able, with no students about, to give the honourable members a good idea of the extent of the operation and the extent of the plant itself, and at that time we would like the honourable members to tell us when they might like to come out on guided tours.

MR. MOLGAT: Madam Speaker, I believe I was absent yesterday when the announcement was made but my colleague the Member for Lakeside accepted on our behalf and the timings are certainly quite acceptable to us. We will be happy to go through the Institution.

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Premier) (Wolseley): I would just like then to rise and say that it is the unanimous wish of the Legislature that on the evening of Tuesday we should meet at 8:30, Madam Speaker, and not at 8:00. This will then make that variation in our routine official.

MR. CAMPBELL: Madam Speaker, in this connection I would just like to suggest to the Honourable the Minister of Education that perhaps at some time during the session that he might also arrange for us to pay a visit to the Tec Voc School as well, because I have found it interesting to try and compare the work of the two schools and I would think that there might be some advantage in visiting the Tec Voc as well.

MR. PAULLEY: Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day may I make a request to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, and I apologize to him for not dealing with this, but it's on my mind at the present time. I wonder if my honourable friend would undertake to have his staff have the clocks synchronized. There is a variance in pretty well all of the clocks at the present time and I'm sure members would appreciate it if they were synchronized.

HON. WALTER WEIR (Minister of Public Works) (Minnedosa): We'd be happy to have it checked, Madam Speaker.

MR. GRAY: And have the front doors either oiled or give other . . . . ., because every time I go in or out I nearly get killed.

MR. WEIR: I thank the honourable member for his suggestion, Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

Address for Papers standing in the name of the Honourable the Member for Carillon.

MR. L. A. BARKMAN (Carillon): Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for LaVerendrye, that an address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor praying for copies of all correspondence from the Department of Agriculture to the Fair Boards and Agricultural Societies since January 2nd, 1962, relative to changes in the grants to fairs and exhibitions.

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

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

MR. ALBERT VIELFAURE (La Verendrye): Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Carillon, that an address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor praying for copies of all correspondence between the Home & School and Parent Teacher Federation of Manitoba, and the Minister and/or the Department of Education during the period from January 2, 1961, to the present.

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

MADAM SPEAKER: Address for Papers standing in the name of the Honourable the Leader of the New Democratic Party.

MR. PAULLEY: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Inkster, that an humble address be voted His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for a Return showing: Copies of all correspondence between the Government of Manitoba and any other Provincial Government respecting the Canada Pension Scheme as proposed by the present Government of Ottawa.

Madam Speaker presented the motion.

HON. GURNEY EVANS (Minister of Industry and Commerce) (Fort Rouge): Madam Speaker, I am sure this would be subject to the usual reservations.

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

MADAM SPEAKER: Order for Return standing in the name of the Honourable the Member for Portage la Prairie.

MR. G.E. JOHNSTON (Portage la Prairie): Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Assiniboia, that an Order of the House do issue for a return showing: 1. Whether the Government of Manitoba or any of its departments at any time since July 1, 1958, employed Dr. Ira Gabrielson or commission him for any studies. 2. When he was so employed and for how long. 3. The purpose for which he was employed. 4. The cost of employing Dr. Gabrielson and the cost of any studies he may have conducted. 5. Whether any report was produced by Dr. Gabrielson. 6. What was done with these reports.

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

MADAM SPEAKER: Order for Return standing in the name of the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. MOLGAT: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Member for Lakeside, that an Order of the House do issue for a return showing: 1. The number of applications

(Mr. Molgat cont'd) . . . . received for loans under the Municipal Development and Loan Act (Canada). 2. The name of the municipality, the project for which the loan is required and the estimated amount of the project. 3. The projects which have been tentatively approved. 4. The projects which have been refused.

Madam Speaker presented the motion.

HON. R. G. SMELLIE, Q.C. (Minister of Municipal Affairs) (Birtle-Russell): Madam Speaker, I presume that the honourable member means the number of applications received by Manitoba. He refers to the Federal Act and we would have no information concerning the applications received from municipalities in other provinces.

MR. MOLGAT: I mean the applications received by this government. The reason that I had to put in the Federal Act, Madam Chairman, is that the present Provincial Act is not yet passed so I cannot ask for it.

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

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

MR. GUTTORMSON: Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Emerson, that an Order of the House do issue for a return showing: 1. The number of applications made to the Manitoba Liquor Control Commission for the establishment of a liquor outlet at Sandy Lake, Manitoba. 2. The names of individuals or firms who applied and the date of application. 3. The name of the individual or firm who was awarded the outlet. 4. The reason given for the selection.

MR. McLEAN: Madam Speaker, on a point of order, it would seem to me that perhaps an Address for Papers would be the proper motion here. This involves documents that would have to be provided by the Liquor Commission.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Madam Speaker, it appears that we are asking for routine information that we can get on other Orders for Return.

MADAM SPEAKER: It has been requested that you give an Address for Papers.

MR. ROBLIN: If the House would permit, we will simply regard this as an Address for Papers and get the information. Would that be all right?

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

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

MR. GRAY: Madam Speaker, I beg leave to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Logan, that an Order of the House do issue for a return showing: The names and addresses of the printing establishments that did printing work for the Manitoba Government in the year 1963.

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

MADAM SPEAKER: Order for Return standing in the name of the Honourable the Member for Portage la Prairie.

MR. JOHNSTON: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Assiniboia, that an Order of the House do issue for a Return showing: 1. The traffic counts on P. T. H. Number 1 West of Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie for each year during the period 1945 to 1963 inclusive. 2. The number of traffic accidents for each year on the aforesaid highway during the aforesaid periods. 3. The number of fatal traffic accidents and the number of deaths for each year on the aforesaid highway during the aforesaid periods. 4. The number of persons injured for each year on the aforesaid highway during the aforesaid periods.

Madam Speaker presented the motion.

MR. WEIR: The information asked for in Item 1 is privileged information and I can't accept the Order on this one. As far as the Items 2, 3 and 4, the Minister of Utilities is not here but I wondered if it's the Trans Canada Highway West that the honourable member is interested in. It seems to me that it was opened in 1957 and if that is the road, would the period 1957 to 1963 be satisfactory on the other three items?

MR. MOLGAT: Madam Speaker, I wonder if I could ask a question of the Minister in this regard. When did the traffic counts on any highway become privileged information?

MR. WEIR: Madam Speaker, I've always considered -- I gave the same answer last year to questions from the other side. This is information that is gathered for the use of the

(Mr. Weir cont'd) . . . . . department in the work in regards to roads, and really is of no particular value by itself unless it is considered along with a bunch of other factors.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Madam Speaker, is it not true that the roads are supposed to be built on an order of priority and the traffic count is used as a basis?

MR. WEIR: Madam Speaker, I don't believe that this is my estimates where we usually discuss road priority, but traffic counts are one of the basis on which priorities are established.

MR. JOHNSTON: Madam Speaker, I'd like to ask the Honourable Minister if he recalls in last year's debate when the Honourable Member from Roblin, I believe, said that this highway would be expanded when the traffic count warranted it. How are we going to know if we can't receive this information?

MR. WEIR: Madam Speaker, I submit that I would hope that maybe the honourable members would take my word for it.

MR. JOHNSTON: Doesn't the Honourable Minister think that this is information that we must base our arguments on?

MR. WEIR: No, Madam Speaker, I don't.

MR. JOHNSTON: Then how does the Honourable Minister base his need for highways in this province?

MADAM SPEAKER: Any further questions?

MR. CAMPBELL: Madam Speaker, I would like to say a word on this matter. I would submit to the Minister that it would be well to take another look at this situation, because I well recall in former times when these traffic counts were made available in this House. As a matter of fact, the chart with the flows depicted in the form of lighter and heavier lines were actually brought in and displayed before the committee when estimates were being considered. It seems to me that this being work that is accomplished by the expenditure of public money and a matter where a good bit of the decision with regard to construction is based upon the results that are obtained from the expenditure of that public money, that this is clearly something that the legislative members are entitled to. So I would suggest to the Minister that this question be carefully considered again because I'm firmly of the opinion, not only that it used to be done in former years, but that in the public interest it should be done now.

MR. PAULLEY: Madam Speaker, if I may enter into this question, I believe that the information sought by the honourable member for Portage is proper. I don't agree at all with the contention of the Honourable Minister of Public Works in this regard. I think that it is the business of this Legislature to have in its possession knowledge of traffic counts. At the present time, Madam Speaker, if you will recall, we have before us a Resolution dealing with all aspects of highway safety in the Province of Manitoba, and if I may, without attempting to debate the resolution, just refer to one phase of it, the establishment of a Highway Safety Council and Accident Investigation Committee to conduct research and make recommendations on highway safety.

Now I suggest to my honourable friend that one of the phases of highway safety is the amount that the particular highway is being used by motor vehicles. I think it is most essential that before we consider whether or not we are going to increase widths of highways, whether we are going to increase other features of the highway, that we should be in the possession of the traffic count on the highway. I think, Madam Speaker, and I join with the Honourable Member from Lakeside in an appeal to the Minister to reconsider the position that he has taken. Now I cannot for the life of me -- I cannot for the life of me see where the question of a traffic count is privileged information to the Department of Public Works of the government. After all, is it not so, Madam Speaker, that every member of this Legislature is interested in highway safety? We, as far as our group here is concerned, have from time to time raised questions of highway safety and the like and it will help us out when we are dealing with the question of highway safety if we know the volume of traffic on our highways -- specific highways or in general.

So I join in the appeal to my honourable friend the Minister of Public Works to change his mind, and if he is not prepared at this particular time, may I respectfully suggest, Madam Speaker, that the Order for Return be allowed to stand in order to give the Honourable the Minister of Public Works an opportunity to reconsider over the weekend on this matter. I am



(Mr. Paulley cont'd) . . . . . sure that the information is not privileged and should be information that can be given to all members of this House.

MR. NELSON SHOEMAKER (Gladstone): Madam Speaker, isn't it a fact that this information is made available to all oil companies and the like that require this information to determine beforehand whether they shall or shall not erect filling stations, motels, and other service industries on the roads? I am certain that I have been told by the oil companies that this is the basis for establishing the various service industries that serve the travelling public. And, Madam Speaker, I believe, too, that when the present Lieutenant-Governor was Minister of Public Works, he told me in answer to a question that I put to him that the Department of Public Works would make available to any rural municipality, traffic counters to establish the amount of traffic on the roads to determine whether they would qualify for secondary highways, market roads, hundred percent roads and so on, and in this way they, too, establish or determine to some degree the local traffic and the traffic that is foreign to the area. I suggest, Madam Speaker, that this is not privileged information and, if it is made available to oil companies and other interested parties, it should be made available to this House.

MR. WEIR: Madam Speaker, I don't know about what the Honourable Member from Gladstone speaks. There may be approximations given to oil companies by members of the staff. I don't know. But the manner in which traffic counts are taken, the manner in which they are averaged, the manner in which they show up on traffic flow maps are such that they don't give the entire picture on the traffic flows in the area. Varying roads peak at varying times and is averaged over a year, and unless you look at it in the light in which the traffic count was taken and many other factors that go into it, the counts in themselves can be quite misleading and I'm not prepared to accept this item on the Order for Return.

MR. MOLGAT: Madam Speaker, the Minister can proceed and give the information that he says. If he says that you cannot give simply a count, then let him give the peak count, the low count, the average that the department has, the conditions under which it is taken. Surely there is nothing secret in this unless the government has something to hide. The only possible conclusion that this House can draw from the refusal of the government to give what is a perfectly simple figure, the number of vehicles that run over a certain piece of highway during a certain specified length of time -- and they can hedge it with all the other conditions that they want -- but surely if they are not prepared to tell that to the House, my honourable friends are admitting that they are hiding something.

MR. S. PETERS (Elmwood): Madam Speaker, I don't remember the exact session but it was either the first session or the second session that I sat in, that we were given traffic counts, and if we were given them at that time, I see no reason at all why we shouldn't get them now.

MR. JOHNSTON: Madam Speaker, I'd like to address a question to the Attorney-General. Is there any law in this province to prevent a citizen from taking a traffic count with equipment on a highway?

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

MR. MOLGAT: Yeas and nays please, Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: Call in the members.

MR. WEIR: Madam Speaker, are we talking about the whole order or . . .

MADAM SPEAKER: The question before the House is the Motion for an Order for Return by the Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie, that an Order of the House do issue for a return showing: 1. The traffic counts on P.T.H. Number 1 West of Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie for each year during the period 1945 and to 1963 inclusive. 2. The number of traffic accidents for each year on the aforesaid highway during the aforesaid periods. 3. The number of fatal traffic accidents and the number of deaths for each year on the aforesaid highway during the aforesaid periods. 4. The number of persons injured for each year on the aforesaid highway during the aforesaid periods.

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, Tanchak, Vielfaure and Wright.

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

MR. CLERK: Yeas 19; Nays 32.

MADAM SPEAKER: I declare the motion lost.

The adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable the Member for St. James, and the proposed amendment thereto of the Honourable the Member for Wellington, and the proposed amendment to the amendment of the Honourable Member for Assiniboia. The Honourable the Member for St. Boniface.

MR. DESJARDINS: Madam Speaker, although I'm keenly interested in the retention of the TCA base here in Winnipeg, I admit that I have not taken any active part in attending any meetings in view of preparing delegations and so on on this question. I've always been satisfied to endorse the action of my leader who has been very vocal and very active in this field, and also in supporting the statements and the actions of His Worship the Mayor of St. Boniface where I reside. I had also seen with interest the Mayor of Winnipeg, His Worship Mayor Juba as being very active in this as well as the different trade unions and also the Provincial Government. For once I felt that there was at least a show of unity and that there was a possibility of working together.

Both the Leader of the Liberal Party and the Leader of the NDP attended the last delegation in Ottawa and I felt that we were all fighting for the same thing. But unfortunately the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce was not satisfied with this. Apparently he doesn't want anybody else to talk about it. Well the Conservatives have Mr. Hamilton in Ottawa and now they have Mr. Evans in Winnipeg -- another one of "I did it" boys. And this "I did it boy" also belongs, it would seem, to the "I'll do it alone" gang. He doesn't want any help from anybody at all. He is mad, and he says here he is mad, and he accuses the Liberal Party -- and this is what he says here. "I think it's most unfortunate that my honourable friends across there should be trying to find my opinion a scapegoat so that they will have somebody to point a finger at when their friends at Ottawa turn down the reasonable demands of this part of the country for the retention of the base here, and to try to find a fall guy, if you like, to blame for what they greatly suspect, or perhaps know is going to happen in regard to this particular action." Well I would say, Madam Speaker, that this remark was most unfair, most untrue and most unwarranted. It is certainly not conducive to a united front in this question.

I also went back and looked in the reports of the newspapers and answers and so on to try to get to the bottom of this story. We have been told that there was only one man doing everything, and I found out a little different. I will not read all these but here I have a clipping from the Free Press, December 11, 1962. This is the first one that -- the first person that has been speaking about this thing. It is Mr. Molgat. "Speaking to election workers in St. James and Assiniboia and to five provincial candidates, Mr. Molgat criticized the government for not protesting the proposed move of the Trans Canada Air Lines overhaul base from Winnipeg to Montreal."

The Honourable Minister also chided the Member for Assiniboia for not having done anything. This is only his second session here and I notice that he was present at this meeting, and there are other clippings also that indicate that he certainly had a keen interest in this during the campaign. He spoke on this many times.

But then we have my honourable friend here, and his friends. We have them coming into the picture not too long after, just a few days after the Leader of the Opposition, and this is what they say: "If they're returned to power -- if they're returned to power the Provincial Government will send a delegation to Ottawa in January to protest to Prime Minister Diefenbaker against further transfer of Trans Canada Air Lines Winnipeg facilities to Montreal." This is if they get back in power -- the Manitoba Conservatives.

Now I think the ball really started to roll when Mayor Juba got a little peeved and issued an ultimatum to the Federal Government and to the TCA Company. He wanted action. He invited the members of Parliament -- federal members from Manitoba who hadn't said a single word -- he invited them to come in and discuss this with him, and also the members interested

(Mr. Desjardins cont'd) . . . . here. So it was only then that the Provincial Government started getting busy. Now they made a big thing out of this. They invited all Metro municipalities, business, labour and farm organizations to strengthen a government-led delegation to Ottawa to seek an alternative to the proposed transfer by 1966. And here they name them again. "The government has sent invitation to 18 municipalities; Metro; the Manitoba, Winnipeg and St. James Chambers of Commerce; the Union of Manitoba Municipalities; Manitoba Urban Association; Manitoba Federation of Labour; the International Association of Machinists; the Manitoba Farmers Union; The Manitoba Federation of Agriculture; the Manitoba Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers Association". All these people were invited. Now remember he told us about this unity -- no invitation to my leader, no invitation to the Leader of the NDP.

Again this is another clipping talking about this delegation. "The Minister said the delegation will have 25 to 30 members and that the contents of the brief will be disclosed to them at a private meeting in Winnipeg Friday." My leader and the Leader of the NDP were never invited. Then the delegation were to go to Ottawa. Again the same names, the same list, that famous list that they use for everything for all their propaganda and so on. This was very interesting indeed. Then the delegation boarded TCA, and by the kindest of gestures the honourable member did not call the RCMP and have my leader thrown in jail. He let him get on the plane. Wasn't that wonderful? This is what he told us the other time, "He welcomed him." Of course they had been the laughingstock of the province when they tried to have the TCA on my friend's tail around the Churchill region a year or so before. But this is the extent -- (interjection) -- The RCMP. But this is the extent of their invitation. They made him welcome so therefore they were presenting a united front. He was advised by some people that it would be much better if he didn't show up but he felt that he should go, and this is what Mr. Molgat said at the time. "Mr. Molgat said TCA was being pennywise and pound foolish by concentrating all its operation in one small area. Such a move he said would disrupt air service in the event of a national emergency."

Now he didn't cry; he didn't worry about this. He attended as a leader of a group; he attended on his own without any invitation. Now he never had a chance to see what was in this brief. He was never invited to any meetings, but the day before I think he received a folder with a few pieces of paper in there telling him how wonderful the Provincial Government was and what a great job they were doing of leading this delegation.

Then they had the famous meeting. No politics so far but any federal member that wanted to go to strengthen this delegation, none of them were allowed to sit with this delegation. And there's quite a story on this. "But there was one man whose delegate's status was in doubt and he stayed in the room. Gildas Molgat said that he had originally been invited by the TCA Union to join the delegation, then he had been left off the list of those invited to briefing sessions and he had received a phone call suggesting that it would be best if he didn't go along. NDP Leader Russell Paulley got a similar call, he said. Mr. Molgat said the phone call came not from the government but from somebody else. I decided to come anyway he said. This is a vital matter to Manitoba as a whole and it isn't a partisan matter.

Then of course the story goes on that the Honourable Mr. Churchill was very hopeful on this base and Mr. Evans was telling everybody what a great job they had done in Ottawa. Now the only thing that happened on this was they let TCA name a committee to study it. They named the Federal Conservative with the blessing of Mr. Evans, who said: "Well, we did a marvelous job and we're sure we're going to have everything we want because Mr. Churchill and Mr. Diefenbaker are really going to town." Now remember it was a Conservative Government in Ottawa at this time when this was done. It was a study that was asked for by TCA, and this was followed while my honourable friend's party had control in Ottawa.

Now there is another thing that we haven't heard too much of. Apparently there was a study made quite a few years ago and the government has asked for a report -- the Government of Manitoba, that is -- and we haven't heard any more on this either.

The Honourable Minister told us that he had been responsible for the breakthrough. He had written a few letters to the Honourable Mr. Hees in 1960. Well what has he accomplished? Why wait this long? He knew in 1960, and he resents the fact that the Honourable Member for Assiniboia thought it odd that the Honourable Member from St. James who had

(Mr. Desjardins cont'd) . . . . .made this motion knew about this since 1949 and had done nothing about this.

Now maybe we should study this motion that seems to be so much out of order, that seems to be so cruel. Now let us read the motion proposed by the Honourable Member from St. James. "Whereas in 1938 Winnipeg was selected as the national headquarters of TCA, and whereas despite the most explicit assurances to the contrary, since 1949 to the present time, the Winnipeg TCA overhaul base has suffered a process of gradual dismantling and removal; and whereas the maintenance of the TCA base is one of the vital factors in the industrial structure of the Province of Manitoba; and whereas it is the declared policy of the Government of Canada to promote and sustain balanced regional growth; Therefore be it resolved that this House supports the brief presented to the Government of Canada by the Manitoba delegation on December 17th, 1963 and urges the Government of Canada to restore the jet overhaul base at Winnipeg."

Well, Madam Speaker, what was the necessity for this? My Leader, the Leader of the NDP both had accompanied the delegation; everybody in Winnipeg supported this delegation. Who is playing politics by bringing a motion such as this into this House? This was done in such a hurry that the Motion is even wrong and urges the Government of Canada to restore the jet overhaul base at Winnipeg. How can you restore something that doesn't exist? There was so little preparation of this -- they were in such a hurry to file this in for political reasons that they had to have another one of their members correct it and change it. All right that's fine, so far you haven't heard any one of us complain. This was fine but if they are going to bring in this question of TCA we thought we'd bring in something constructive, and this is what we did.

Let's listen to the motion that he seems to think is so awful to the amendment. Let's compare it to the original motion to see which one is more constructive, and I read now the sub-amendment of my colleague. "And whereas the Premier of Manitoba at the time of the December 17, 1963, delegation to Ottawa, stated that the public of Manitoba and the Government of Canada had been misled by TCA in a way that was reprehensible and I go so far as to say shameful; and whereas the latest reports are that TCA claims to have received no Federal Government directive and is continuing the phasing out of its Winnipeg Overhaul Base; and whereas in the brief presented to the Government of Canada by the Manitoba delegation, doubts were raised about the alleged savings presumably based on the Dixon-Speas Report; And whereas it is urgent that Manitoba continue pressing its case, and that the Government of Manitoba take all steps necessary for the retention of the TCA base in Winnipeg; Therefore be it further resolved that the Government of Manitoba should. 1. Continue its efforts to obtain immediate assurance from the Federal Government that it will make fully effective its pledge of continued employment at the Winnipeg base by ensuring that TCA does not slowly reduce the working staff at Winnipeg." -- I can't see anything wrong with that, Madam Speaker -- "2. Immediately accept the copy of the Dixon-Speas Report offered to it by the Federal Government some months ago or thorough analysis and study. 3. Formally repeat its request to the Federal Government for a "... a public inquiry into the action of TCA in respect to Winnipeg ..." and "... of all factors and individuals who have been concerned with this matter" and 4. in the event that this is refused, then give consideration to the advisability of having a provincial enquiry with TCA officials attending as the Prime Minister of Canada indicated might be done, and 5. give consideration to the advisability of establishing a commission or committee made up, if possible, of representatives of the Government of Manitoba, the Government of Canada, the municipalities concerned, other interested bodies to (a) develop ideas and plans for the continuation and expansion of Manitoba as an International Air Centre," -- I can't see what is wrong with this -- "(b) study and recommend ways of continuing and expanding the use of the skilled personnel and complex facilities of the TCA base in Winnipeg, (c) make use of the resources of the federal and provincial Industrial Development Departments in support of this objective, (d) receive submissions from all groups, economic interests and communities that have a stake in the continuing growth of the Winnipeg Air Centre, (e) conduct such enquiries and secure such professional studies as are necessary to achieve this objective."

Now the Honourable Minister is insulted and he tells us that he regrets that we had to play politics in this. A motion was brought in in a rush; a motion that is not right, is not correct, that doesn't say anything; and when the subject is brought in in this House, people that have the same idea to help Winnipeg unite and feel that we are working together and propose

(Mr. Desjardins cont'd) . . . . . something worthwhile, something constructive, then the Honourable Minister is insulted because we are playing politics.

I would say, Madam Speaker, that although we have never complained before, this complaint here today is only because of the action of the Honourable Minister. I would say that we have had clear indications as to who was playing politics in this. We saw who did not want to invite any other members or leaders of any other parties; we saw who was the man that has refused to receive reports and who thinks it's wonderful when the Conservatives in Ottawa decide to have an enquiry, and when this enquiry is done, well then that's not what he wants at all, he wants an investigation. And then when we are pressing for an investigation in this amendment and we say that if we can't have that, at least we'll have something provincially, I can't see how a man can stand up and say that we are playing politics. I think that it is high time that he forgets this "I did it" business and that if he wants to work united, well then I think he should accept our suggestions also as being just as sincere as his is; and if he wants to work it alone, well at least he shouldn't pretend that he is working in unity with the rest of the people in Manitoba.

MADAM SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. SCHREYER: Madam Speaker, I would like to say just a few brief words on this particular resolution and the amendment thereto. I think it is obvious to all on both sides of the House and to the public generally that we in this group have been behind the government completely in its attempt to have maintained in this province the TCA overhaul base. There have been in the past few days, in fact the past few hours, some developments which are of some magnitude and importance that have a bearing on this problem, so while we back this government in its attempts relating to TCA here in Manitoba, while we do that, I for one have some very grave misgivings about the methods and tactics they have used in the course of the past several years with regard to TCA and any other crown corporation for that matter, and I for one have to get it off my chest.

As to the overall question of how best we can go about keeping TCA overhaul base here in this province, I leave that to the bigger guns on the front bench on this side and not that side, but I want to say a few words about tactics, since we seem to have gotten into a debate on tactics as a result of the remarks made by the member for St. Boniface and earlier by the Minister of Industry and Commerce. It seems to me that it's about time that we do have in this province and in this country a national policy regarding Crown Corporations, how they should operate, the responsibility which should be exercised by governments in their regard.

There are some intricate factors involved, but stripped to its bare essentials the question becomes, in this case; Is it necessary or desirable for a Crown Corporation to put all of its eggs in one basket? I think that that can be said to be the simple question involved here. It seems to me that a public service utility, be it Hydro, Telephone, Natural Gas or Transportation, the overriding principle there should be one of public service and one of accommodation to regional need and not simply profit maximization. This is so obvious it hardly needs stating, and it's because we feel wholeheartedly that a public service utility should operate on the principle that it is there to perform a service and to accommodate regional needs that we find ourselves completely in accord with the goal of this government with regard to this TCA problem, and we do so with consistency.

We regard this problem regarding TCA as being somewhat similar to the fight we are going to wage with regard to rail line abandonment, and so far it would seem that the public interest of Manitoba and, in fact, of Canada, would demand that the decentralization of air transportation and overhaul be respected and implemented, so I say again that we can be consistent when we support this government in its goal respecting the maintenance of the TCA overhaul base here in Winnipeg.

But what about this government, Madam Speaker? At the moment they show rather visible concern about TCA and they are quite voluble in their demand that TCA be kept here. Now that's fine, but I want to ask them if they were always so concerned? Were they always quite so voluble? It is a fact that just two or three years ago when they had a fairly good indication that this was likely to transpire, they were just making low moans to their friends in Ottawa. I read the newspapers every day. I got the distinct impression that they were bothered by this but they weren't being very insistent -- they weren't being very demanding -- very timid

(Mr. Schreyer cont'd) . . . . low-moaned representations were being made.

When the Diefenbaker government was in power in Ottawa and the Cabinet Minister for Manitoba, the major-domo of the Federal Conservatives of Manitoba, when he was in power at Ottawa I didn't see him making any great to-do about what could be done to have TCA maintain its overhaul base here. And I know this too, that the Minister of Industry and Commerce here in this province is a man of considerable influence in his party both provincial and federal. Why did he not exert this influence against the enfranchisement of the CPA when it was brought about by the former Conservative Federal Government? I suggest that there is a grave inconsistency here because this government is making very loud-sounding protests to the Federal Government in power now, but a few years ago when CPA got the franchise, that was the time to make some protests. It would seem to me, and nothing was said by this government or any representative of it. I ask what good to Manitoba, to Winnipeg, to the economy of this province, what good has been done by extending the franchise for operation to TCA? I say to the Minister that when he didn't make representations at that time he was fouling in Manitoba's nest, just like a jay bird. And I say too that when that happened, the efficiency of operation for TCA did go on the decline.

Now a lot has been said here, some of it bordering on the scurrilous with regard to the President of TCA, and I say that that man is charged with a grave responsibility. He has been under tremendous pressure to have the crown corporation which he heads, he has been under pressure to have it operate efficiently and, if possible, without a deficit. But who are the first to howl when TCA shows an operating deficit? It's my honourable friends opposite. It's men who are opposed to the concept of public ownership in utilities or in transportation. They are the ones who howl when a corporation shows a deficit and yet they are also the ones who cry out when that crown corporation, in order not to have a deficit, adopts measures of economy. So now I say that you can't have it both ways.

We can be consistent in our group when we support the idea that TCA Overhaul Base should be maintained here because we say that the crown corporation's prime function is to perform a public service and to accommodate regional need, and if this necessitates a deficit in its operation, we say that's what the public purse and tax funds are for. You can't play it on both ends, Madam Speaker, and that is precisely what my honourable friend opposite has been doing. I don't blame the President of TCA. For the most part I don't blame him because I can just imagine under what pressures he is labouring because of the people of the kind of my honourable friends opposite who scream and shout every time that a crown corporation has to be subsidized by the public purse.

And then there is still one further example of inconsistency. Last year I can recall so well the Premier of this province saying in the debate on the investigation of Hydro, I can recall him saying so clearly, "Our attitude, based on our knowledge of what is constitutionally right, our attitude respecting hydro must be 'hands off' ". That's not what they are saying now with respect to what the attitude should be of the federal government relative to TCA, and so I ask the question of my honourable friends opposite: How is it possible for you to say "hands off" with respect to a provincial crown corporation and its basic policies, how can you do that on one hand and then on the other bring all sorts of pressure to bear on the federal government to say to them "hands in"? I would just like some consistency of attitude on the part of my honourable friends opposite.

It seems to me that the long and short of it, Madam Speaker, should be this: that in many sectors of our economy, the only kind of enterprise that can perform an efficient function is one that is publicly owned, and so we have crown corporations for that purpose. The responsibility of government to such crown corporations should be such as to leave them to operate on their own with respect to details of administration, but when it comes to basic policy, the government must exercise responsibility. That is why we can't quite agree with the attitude taken by the government, here saying that they have no constitutional right to issue a directive to TCA. I suggest that they do. They have been doing so apparently with some degree of laxity. Apparently the management suggest they haven't received a clear directive from the federal government. If that is really true then the federal government is somewhat at fault, but not so much as to completely exonerate my honourable friends opposite, because while I certainly support -- we all do -- support the goal they have in mind with respect to TCA, I

(Mr. Schreyer cont'd) . . . . certainly deplore their tactics.

MADAM SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

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

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

. . . . . continued on next page.

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Member for Seven Oaks. The Honourable the Member for Gladstone.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Madam Speaker, I hope that the Hansard has been corrected or I am out of order. I refer you to page 443 of Hansard of February 25, 1964, the last line in the last paragraph says: "Madam Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried" -- and it refers to the motion that is before us today. The Clerk of the House, I think, has corrected it, in Votes and Proceedings but I thought for the record, and to determine whether I was in order, that this should be corrected.

This is rather an interesting Hansard for more reasons than one, Madam Speaker. You have often heard in the past the old bandied phrase that I did not intend to speak on this particular resolution. We haven't heard it so often at this Session but in the last we heard it quite frequently. Now, believe me, I did not intend to speak on this particular resolution until I listened to four, or there may have been more, but at least four, of the members opposite, speaking on it. I have before me the Tribune, Wednesday, February 25th, headed "Tories Oppose Younger Voters" -- and there is an excellent picture of the Honourable Minister of Agriculture, taken some years ago by the look of it, and an excellent picture of the Honourable Member for Pembina. There is quite a story contained in it, but the story that the paper wishes to tell here is that the Tories are against lowering the age of the vote to 18 years.

Now Madam Speaker, why is it that this government, this jet-age government of reform or pretends to be a government of reform, and anything but conservative in so many of its programs and policies, so it says -- one that pretends to be a youth party, and all this -- why is it on this particular motion in this particular case have become so conservative in their ideas? I can't understand it. Madam Speaker, one of the members that spoke the other day -- and I think they quote it in this Tribune article here -- they say that they "shudder to think what would happen if we lowered the voting age." Now, I interpret that, coming from the other side, as meaning that they shudder to think what would happen to the conservative party if they lowered the voting age. I will never forget a lady who lives in the constituency that's ably represented by the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, telling me one time about when she was a little girl -- quite a few years ago, because she is about my age -- her parents taking her to one side and telling her all about the facts of life, and in addition outlining to her the philosophy of the two or three political parties of the day, and she said to me "Do you know I've been a Liberal ever since. Having listened to the philosophy of the various parties, I made up my mind that liberalism is for me."

Now, the Honourable Minister of Public Works on February 25th and speaking to this motion; said that -- (Interjection) -- Minister of Agriculture, pardon me -- (Interjection) -- What did I say, Madam Speaker? -- (Interjection) -- Public Works? -- (Interjection) -- Minister of Agriculture. Well they are both about the same size, I guess that's what. . . . . And on page 435 of this same Hansard, the Minister of Agriculture said something to the effect that this might be a way to end minority governments -- by lowering the voting age, it might be a way to end minority government. This points up once again, Madam Speaker, that it could easily be the way to end minority governments because, gee whizz, we'd have I think according to the papers, 750,000 new voters and they would all be voting liberal no doubt, so this would likely end these minority rules for once and for all.

Madam Speaker, just every day, or nearly every day, before the Orders of the Day, you welcome to this House and the Assembly and draw our attention to several classrooms up in the gallery both in English and French. Most of them are well under the age of 21. You suggest that they are here to learn a lesson in democracy and hope that they will come back and visit us again real soon. We encourage them to do this kind of thing and I suggest that they are learning something about democracy, and they do come back. I will say that they must be disappointed on many occasions on listening to the debates and fights that go on here, but they come back -- maybe only to see the fights continue, I don't know. Madam Speaker, everyone of those children when they leave are presented with the "Golden Boy" booklet, the Story of Manitoba's Legislative Buildings -- I think they're all given one of these. I know I had a class in from Gladstone the other day of 38 or 40 and they were all given one of these. On the front page there's the story of the Golden Boy. "Rising above downtown Winnipeg and looking over the city is the 13-1/2 foot figure. This is the Golden Boy, spirit of enterprise, symbol of Manitoba. Now -- youth, yes, the Golden Boy is a symbol of Manitoba's youth and progressive attitude, and he stands proudly atop what Manitoba



(Mr. Shoemaker, cont'd)... believes to be one of the finest capitol structures in North America.

In the minds of all of the youngsters that come here, the school children that come here, I often wonder what age do they place on the Golden Boy. Who is to say that he's 18, 19, 20 or 21? Here is the symbol of youth in Manitoba. A lot has been said by members opposite and suggestions put forward that these young people are not mature enough; they don't know what they're doing; they're not mature enough. Now I suppose that nearly everyone present has read from the Winnipeg Free Press, November 15th last, it's headed, "Eighteen Year Olds to get the Vote. Acceptance of Bill will open Parliament to Teen-agers and a proposal to lower the federal voting age from 21 years to 18 was endorsed unanimously on Thursday by the House of Commons." Now I imagine that that committee that was appointed would be made up of all members in the House of Commons -- and if that is so, then there must have been Conservatives that have agreed that this would be the thing to do. I can't understand why all of a sudden that the members opposite have become so opposed to this progressive thinking. On the very bottom of this article it said: "Manitoba might too. Premier Duff Roblin indicated Friday that Manitoba would probably drop the voting age to 18 if the Federal Government takes this step." Now they apparently have had a change of heart since November the 15th, and I don't know why, unless, unless they are waiting for an outcome of the "Thinkers Conference" that they're going to have in Ottawa. I refer you to the Winnipeg Tribune, dated February 6th, 1964, in which it is reported -- and you'll note, Madam Speaker, that most of the papers that I am referring to are Tribunes, that are not noted to be too favourable to our camp. Now this one is Winnipeg Tribune, February 6th, 1964, headed: "Tories look to Thinkers" and it says "the whole thing, the whole thing is subject to change later this year" -- they're talking about the proposals that came out of the National Convention down there -- "the whole thing is subject to change later this year when the first Conservative Thinkers Conference in 22 years will try to work out a comprehensive policy for the Party. Now, Madam Speaker, I had intended early at this Session to put in an Order for Return asking the names of the members opposite that were elected to this Thinkers Committee, but on second thought I thought they would probably be turned down anyway.

Now in the same article it says, "The association approved all but one item in the proposed new Federal Youth Program and then approved a program for rounding up the teen-age vote." Now apparently they have given some thought to rounding up the teen-age vote, but they've had second thoughts when they got them rounded up, they do not intend to let them vote. It's just the kind of a "headin' for the last round-up" party or something. But probably after this Thinkers Conference holds second conference in 22 years, they'll come up with some new ideas -- it is to be hoped -- and will give -- (Interjection) -- Yes.

I'm quoting now from the Winnipeg Free Press, February 6th, the same day, headed: "Splits alarm the Tories." Now I didn't intend to use this one in this debate because the "splits" that they're talking about is between the Minister of Agriculture of this Province doing the splits and the Honourable Alvin Hamilton -- the difference of opinion that they've had on certain matters -- that's what I intend to use at him later on. But I want to make one quote from this one. "Throw proposal out" is this one's sub-heading. "The idea of a youth department was thrown out despite appeals from the younger section of the party. Opponents said that it might infringe on provincial jurisdiction and parental authority." Now they apparently have had some thoughts on it there and they're going to throw it out because it infringes on the provincial jurisdiction. Now who's waiting on who here, Madam Speaker? I've read you one indication here that "Manitoba might, too" -- they seem to be all up in the air here. There seems to be splits in the ranks all round.

The late John (President) Kennedy last March, nearly one year ago, as you will remember, Madam Speaker, appointed a commission of the House there to look into this whole subject matter of the poll tax and of lowering the voting age, and I'm just going to read a little paragraph or two here from the Winnipeg Free Press, December 20th last. It says: "The Commission Chairman Census Director Richard M. Scamman, told reporters the recommendations applies both to state and federal elections. They cited as the major argument for 18-year old voting was the belief that by the time young people reach 21, they are so far removed from the stimulation of the educational process, that their interest in public affairs has waned." Now we have all of the people opposite here telling us that they're not mature until they reach 21. This commission chairman believes that their interest in public affairs is beginning to wane at

(Mr. Shoemaker, cont'd)...age 21. Now who's right on this one, Madam Speaker?

Madam Speaker, what is there about this magical number of 21 which when attained makes one eligible to vote? I would suggest, Madam Speaker, that the answer to this question will not be found by relating the voting age with that at which one is entitled to consume alcoholic beverages, legally, or to hold property. These age conventions are themselves arbitrary and may be in revision. No, Madam Speaker, the only real factor which can be used to determine whether an individual is qualified to vote is the general level of education of that individual and his day to day knowledge. By examining today's improved standards of education with its increased opportunities for individuals to develop the qualities and skills necessary to become a better citizen through the use of student councils, debating clubs, 4-H groups, with its ample opportunities for leadership, church groups and many others, this improvement in academic knowledge is coupled with a revolutionary change in the fields of communications, with the introduction of such mass media devices as radio, television and the daily paper, young citizens of today are in closer contact with world affairs and better informed than ever before. By the age of 18 most individuals are graduating from high school, endowed with a certain amount of knowledge and skill, as was pointed out so ably by the Honourable Member for Brokenhead the other day. It is during this period that the individual has the highest ideals and is in a period when impressions are most long-lasting, as was pointed out by this commission in United States. Unless the individual is called forth to put these ideals into practice he may become frustrated and apathetic as many of our elder citizens are today. To become most efficient a skill, like a muscle, must be used, otherwise it degenerates and the agent is crippled. So it is with our youth. They must be made to feel a part of the great democratic process known as "exercising one's franchise." Only then will democracy become meaningful to them.

While we submit that the youth today are highly equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills, we must realize that they also have shortcomings. We do not contend that 100 percent of the youth population would make ideal voting citizens; we may not even contend that 80 percent would make good voting citizens; but then what percent of our current voting population is qualified to vote I ask my honourable friends opposite? A lot was made the other day, in the various people that spoke here, they were trying to make a point, that we were forcing something down the throats of the younger people. There never has been in this country a law forcing people to vote like they have in certain other countries. We do not intend to force those under 21 to vote; there are people present here who I imagine failed to vote on many occasions. I believe that there are records to show as regards elections in the Metro Government where 19, 20, 25 percent of the people have voted themselves a \$4 million bridge or a \$4 million library and so on. We have no intention to force the vote on them.

In appraising this resolution we must realize that every organization must strike a balance within itself and I believe government is no exception. The balance of which I am speaking is the balance between youth and wisdom. Youth on the one hand offering its boundless energy for the many lesser tasks which must be done, as well as suggesting new ideas and solutions for the future. Wisdom on the other hand, gleaned through years of experience in world affairs restrains and tempers the thoughts of the younger members until both are woven into a harmonious pattern for the common good of all.

Now Madam Speaker, I have taken up a lot more time than I intended and I certainly hope that my honourable friends opposite will see fit to go along and vote with us on this resolution and not be tagged as a party that is against youth.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker I don't intend to go over all the philosophical reasons behind this measure. I think that has been well covered in this debate. I do want to say a word or two though of the practical aspects of this measure. First of all I want to associate the Liberal Party with this progressive move in election reform. At the leadership convention at which I was chosen the leader, this is one of the resolutions that received unanimous approval of our delegates. Subsequently, we have supported that move here in this House and more recently when the Federal Government announced that they were considering making a change of this type, I was asked for my view at that time and I declared openly that we would be introducing a resolution at this Session of the Legislature in this regard. My honourable friends to the left of me have introduced the resolution before we did and I am going to support the resolution. It was our intention to bring in a resolution in any case.

(Mr. Molgat, cont'd)...

When I say the practical aspects of it Madam Speaker I am frightened at every election when I look at the very low numbers who turn out to vote -- and I am not speaking now of the municipal elections -- those unfortunately too often are a calamity. But just let us look at what happens at the election of the members of this very House -- and I have made a study of this Madam Speaker, with a view to this resolution -- because we have nothing to be proud about in this House so far as the numbers of people who turn out to elect us. In fact, we have every reason to be ashamed. I think few people would realize Madam Speaker, that there are nine members in this House who have been elected by less than half the people who were allowed to vote in their constituency -- less than half the total number of people allowed to vote turned out to vote, not just for the candidate who is here, but for all the candidates put together. In the constituency of Logan 38 percent of the people turned out to vote; in the constituency of my honourable friend the Leader of the House, the Premier of the Province, 47 percent of the people turned out to vote -- not just for him, but for every candidate in that seat. It goes on like that; Burrows, Elmwood, St. Matthews, St. John's, Winnipeg Center, Rupertsland and Seven Oaks; before we reach 50.6 percent. Going further, 23 members of this House have been elected when less than 60 percent of the people turned out to vote -- less than 60 percent. And if you want me to go to the next figure -- two-thirds, 32 members of this House have been elected where less than two-thirds of the eligible voters appeared at the polls.

Now Madam Speaker I submit that we have to look at this situation and we have to take some action. Every year I come in this House when the Tuxis and Older Boys Parliament is on, when the Catholic Boys Parliament is on, when the University Mock Parliament is on, and I am impressed Madam Speaker by the level of debate and by the interest that these young people are showing in political affairs. It's regrettable that those over age 21, as proven by my figures, aren't paying as much attention as they are and I suggest to this House that we give this resolution approval, because these young people actually in many cases are more interested, and should be more interested. This is the time to get them active in politics. This is of importance to them as well as of importance to us, and if those who are over 21 now are not prepared to pay more attention to it than this, then I say let us give the vote to those down to age 18.

Now this doesn't mean when I speak of these practical aspects Madam Speaker, that I'm not interested in the philosophical ones as well. I am, but those have been covered and I submit that they have been well covered here in the House. I won't go over them again, but I think that these figures will be of interest to the members of the House and those who have spoken against this should think over again their position in the light of what is actually happening now in Manitoba in Provincial Elections.

MR. MORRIS A. GRAY (Inkster): Madam Speaker, I do not remember whether I have taken part in the discussion or not. I don't know whether I'm in order or not to say a few words. I don't want to be out of order but.....

MADAM SPEAKER: The Clerk has informed me that you have spoken on the 18th of February.

MR. GRAY: ....now. So what'll I do? Write a letter to the Leader of the Liberal Party?

MADAM SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question, those in favour.....

MR. FROESE: Madam Speaker, just before you put the question I would like to make my position clear. I have heard the debate on this particular resolution and I enjoyed it very much. I am also very interested in the subject matter. As the members will very well know the two Social Credit Government to the west both have a voting age of 19 and I fully support that. I'm in favor of lowering the voting age, but I think we are going a little too far. Dropping it from 21 to 18 I think, is too big a step all in one. Since I am not in a position to amend the resolution I will have to vote on it as it is before us. I will vote in favour, but I have this condition that I would have liked to have seen it at a different age limit as indicated in the resolution.

MR. DESJARDINS : ..... move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Portage la Prairie that the debate be adjourned.

MADAM SPEAKER: Moved by the Honourable Member from St. Boniface, seconded by the Honourable the Member for Portage la Prairie that the debate be adjourned.

MR. SAUL CHERNIACK, Q. C. (St. John's): I was looking for an opportunity to speak Madam Speaker, possibly I could speak before the motion.

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

MR. CHERNIAK: I was really hoping Madam Speaker, that we would hear someone speak from the majority side of the House in order not to completely disillusion me about some of the members on that side of the House. The members of the Liberal Party have indicated a great deal of, I think, satisfaction at the thought that the Conservatives have shown themselves as conservatives. It is true that I have had opportunities in the past to think of the term of "Progressive Conservatives" much the way I thought of the term of "Liberal Progressives" as being wishful thinking on the part of certain members of both parties and in the past I have had occasion to reflect on the fact that the Government has brought forth measures which once were considered progressive and which have been more progressive than that of the party which sits to the right of me. However, it was revealing to me to hear certain speakers from the Conservative Party, four of them who spoke, and to note that none of the other members of their party has yet indicated a desire to speak. It makes me feel Madam Speaker, that one of the things that I regret is although I can come and sit up above and look down at what goes on in this House, I think it should be a much more interesting and revealing thing to be able to look in on a Conservative Caucus, because I just cannot believe that the four people who spoke in this measure spoke on behalf of their Party to the extent that they have the support of all members of their party in this respect. Yet if it will be a party vote, as well it might be, then I would be very much interested to attribute to every member who votes against this motion so many of the statements that we have heard emanating from that side of the room.

Bearing in mind that we have before us other measures, such as The Wills Act which recognizes certain occasions when persons under 21 may make a will; such as The Dower Act which recognizes that under certain circumstances a female under 21 can give up her rights to her homestead, and seems to me to recognize on the part of the Government that certain young people under the age of 21 do have, and should have, the maturity and power to make decisions which affect intimately certain parts of their daily lives, and yet we find members of that party who are prepared to get up and make statements which to me were statements that would have been expected to have been heard 20, 30 and even 40 years ago. I don't know Madam Speaker, how long ago it was that the government have recognized that people who don't pay taxes, real property taxes, are still entitled to exercise a franchise and yet we find that the Honourable Member from Hamiota is attacking members on this side of the House by saying that now under this resolution, they -- that's all Opposition Members -- want to further abrogate the taxpayers' rights -- if there is such a thing as taxpayers' rights -- by reducing the age of electors to 18. Well Madam Speaker, we are still in the days when we must worry about taxpayers' rights as being something separate, apart and superior to that of other members of society, who though they may be over 21, who though they may be working, who though they may be contributing to society either culturally, economically or in any other way, are still apparently, in the eyes of the Honourable Member from Hamiota, a somewhat lesser group who, against whom, rather, the Honourable Member from Hamiota would like us to gather together so that we could strive to protect what little protection the taxpayer has today. Well, Madam Speaker, I would have expected from the honourable member a resolution removing the right to vote of electors over the age 21, who are not taxpayers, and were he consistent then that resolution may yet come before us in this Session.

Of course, the honourable member did bring in the question, which has already been referred to, of indicating that these young radicals are the ones who were the greatest factors that enabled totalitarianism to ride into power. He was the one who indicated that Hitler, Castro, Lenin, etc. are people who rose to power -- and I think that it is not unfair to say that he suggested "on the shoulders of the youth." Of course it isn't very far down on page 436, where he speaks of youth as being people who practise uniformity of dress, of speech and to an extent don't they practise uniformity in their moral attitudes and even in their thinking, when now we discover that they are so uniform that they ape each other and ape all around them. Later I will have occasion to refer to the Honourable Minister of Agriculture who spoke of the fact that, I think it was he, we'll come to it, that they will vote as their parents votes, so why give them the vote. However, the Honourable Member from Hamiota first speaks of totalitarianism being supported by youth and then speaks of the rigid uniformity of thinking of the youth of this province, I presume. This contradiction, to me, may not be a contradiction in his mind, but if it isn't

(Mr. Cherniack, cont'd)... then I can only find in it a great desire to be right so much that he will use whatever arguments happen to occur to him at the moment he is speaking. He ends with the plea "That we do not have the right to thrust this added burden on this particular age group." Because peculiarly enough, the Honourable Member from Hamiota speaks to the young people who are under 21 and apparently finds amongst them the same people to whom other members of his party speak, and that may be logical, because we find that the Honourable from Springfield, too, has spoken to youth who do not want that burden, and who do not want to be forced to vote. Because he says those young people to whom he has spoken about lowering the voting age, they have informed him they couldn't see why the senior government is so anxious today to see young people becoming old men and women in a hurry. Well, I suppose one should not speak for other members of this House, except when one gives accolades to others and brings in other members and says: "We, the members of this House want to support you or credit you" -- but I do resent the suggestion of the Honourable Member from Springfield that I for one am already one of those old men and women in government and who are trying to bring in the youth, to come in and become old like we are. And he spoke to a young gentleman apparently who is not quite 20, but who not being quite 20 has yet achieved the distinction of being married and of having a youngster. These are the things which we know he has a right to do, and we say to him: "You have brought a young person into our society; we welcome another Manitoban." I'm sure we say it and I'm sure the Honourable Member from Springfield must have said it especially as this young 20-year old will be an elector in his constituency in a year or two. But this young man with a child on one arm and I think a baby bonus cheque in the other -- of course it is not for himself, it's for his youngster -- is still in high school. Well, there's a 20-year old father still in high school saying to the Honourable Member from Springfield: "I've had enough! Don't force me to vote in addition. Wouldn't I look funny with a ballot in my mouth?" Well, Madam Speaker, I must admit that he would look funny with a ballot in his mouth, and anybody who reaches the stage -- I believe he said it, the Honourable Member from Springfield reassures me, I believe that a person who knows no better what to do with a ballot than to put it in his mouth has no more sense than to say things of this type.

Madam Speaker, the Honourable Member from Pembina also had a contribution to make. She too doubted whether these young people are ready and prepared to accept the responsibilities; she too has spoken to youth under 21 and they too have assured her that they don't want this right, because they say: "Those of us who are getting an education feel we have enough problems of our own without having to get involved in acquainting ourselves with the policies of various political parties." And I must admit that at times it must be pretty difficult for some of them to acquaint themselves with the policies and the consistency of policies of the party which the honourable member represents. She says they cannot trouble themselves with voting. Then she says, quoting this young man, that the 18-year olds who are not interested in advancing their education are not inclined to be interested in the political field either and certainly needed a few more years to become more mature. I am sorry the Honourable the Minister of Education is not here to learn that the graduates of the high schools which are under his supervision, the graduates of the trade schools that are under his supervision, those young people who are out working, who are helping to support their families and who are no longer continuing with their education, are still people who are not mature enough to acquire the vote and who don't want it. And this -- coming now to the Honourable Minister of Agriculture, who too, has spoken to young people under 21 who don't want the burden -- this indicates to all of them that these young people they speak to seem to feel that being given the right to vote means that they must assert the right to vote. This is one thing I wasn't aware of that in our form of government we have a compulsory vote. If we did then the Honourable the Leader of the Liberal Party could not really have given us the statistics which he did do.

But before coming to the Honourable Minister of Agriculture, I must only cite a concluding remark of the Honourable Member for Pembina who said: "I think we in Manitoba should take pride in our way of life." Our way of life Madam Speaker. "Should not wish to become just like all the other provinces. Surely there is some merit in having ideas of our own in upholding our individualism." Now there we have it. This is the individualism that we have to support. Do not recognize the maturity of those under 21 who might be given the authority to vote or the permission to vote. No, we must show that we have a way of life in Manitoba of which we

(Mr. Cherniack, cont'd)... should be proud so that we should not become just like all the other provinces.

Well, Madam Speaker, again, as the Honourable Member for Gladstone mentioned, I again might not yet have been ready to speak on this question had I not heard the Honourable Minister of Agriculture, who feels that the great majority -- now he has spoken already, the other members who spoke before him had spoken to one or other or individual members of the age group of 18 to 21 -- but the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture now says that having spoken to so many he has come to the conclusion that the "great majority of them are opposed to the adults of this province foisting further responsibilities upon them" because they do not consider themselves free agents -- oh, if they are living at home under the roof of their parents they do not consider themselves to be free agents. I wish the Honourable Minister of Agriculture had discussed this with the Member from Hamiota so they could have at least compared notes -- but they didn't have time and maybe this matter isn't really important enough for that.

However, the Minister of Agriculture said that he thinks oftimes that these youngsters are closer in truth than you or I. Having said that, he decides that we expect too much from youth today and we give too little. He cites the material things that we give to our youth -- all these wonderful material things -- but he says if we want to serve youth and help them, we don't do it by sharing our responsibilities. Oh no, we mustn't do that. Don't share responsibilities with us. At the same time we are sorry we give you all these material things, there's something else we must give you. I'm coming in a moment to what he concludes we ought to give them, and I'm going to read it because I don't understand it, Madam Speaker. But he does say: "Let us not saddle them without hobbling them with the responsibilities of making decisions that you and I should be making." These are youngsters who have already, many of them, gone through the decision and the act of becoming married; many of whom have been divorced; many of whom who have acquired children; many of whom who have made wills, who have given up their rights under The Dower Act; many of them who have made their decisions on their careers and have started on to the careers -- these are the things that we leave to them -- but do not burden them with the onerous task of this decision of for whom to vote. I must admit that if I were living in a constituency where a Liberal and a Conservative were running I would have that problem too, Madam Speaker, but then I'm over 21 and maybe I have the right to have the problem of for whom to vote. That's by the way and I really don't want to lose support in this resolution, I'd rather gain it.

I want to conclude, Madam Speaker, with reading the concluding statement of the Honourable Minister of Agriculture who said: "If we demonstrate this great confidence that we have in them, in investing in them and investing in this country, in taking a chance on them" -- Oh, but not to vote, Madam Speaker -- "and believing that they can and will be able to take over the affairs of this nation in the future, and carry this nation through to the destiny that we believe it has, this is the way to answer youth's challenge and the challenge that they must be putting to us, if we have our eyes open, they are putting to us every day." Madam Speaker, I was tremendously impressed with that statement. It was one which I felt could be repeated again and again and it could, as the honourable member said, go down in history because no matter what occasion you are speaking on, no matter what point you want to make whether you are for or against, this is the statement with which to conclude any speech that one wishes to make. Madam Speaker, the only trouble is that I am really still not clear on what it is that the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture feels we should be doing to these children, because it's apparently the spiritual guidance that he wants to give them, but "how" is something he has not spelled out. So that, Madam Speaker, I would like to point out only this: the youth of our country be they 18, be they 19, be they 20, have the greatest stake in what we are building. They have the greatest interest. I am not prepared to have them take over the seat of government; I am not yet prepared to recognize that they have the maturity of taking over those responsible tasks which we obviously all have in this room because we are here -- but I am prepared to let them take a further step in the doorway of making those decisions which have to do with democracy and with government. And I can only do that by concluding my remarks -- and I hope the Minister of Agriculture won't mind if I conclude my remarks with the statement -- that if we demonstrate this great confidence that we have in them in investing in them and investing in this country; in taking a chance on them and believing that they can and will be able to take over the affairs of this nation in the future,

(Mr. Cherniack, cont'd)...and carry this nation through to the destiny that we believe it has, this is the way to answer youth's challenge and the challenge that they must be putting to us, if we have our eyes open, they are putting to us everyday.

MR. HUTTON: Madam -- (Interjection) -- May I address just a question. Would the Honourable Member for St. John's entertain a question? I'd like to know how he reconciles extending the franchise to these young people and denying them the right at the same time to hold office, which he just said.

MR. CHERNIACK: Madam Speaker, I did not deny them. I said I'm not prepared yet to give them. All right, let's face this through. The Honourable the Member for Gladstone spoke of President John F. Kennedy, one of the youngest presidents of United States. There they have the vote -- at whatever age it is -- it's probably 21. You can't be a President of the United States unless you are 35. There seems to be some distinction made in the minds of many between accepting office and the responsibility that goes with it, and voting for who shall take office. This is not peculiar to the president's job alone; it's not inconsistent with democracy.

MR. W. G. MARTIN (St. Matthews): Will the member accept another question? If in the next general election a New Democratic Party candidate of 18 years was seeking election, would the Honourable Member for St. John's go and speak in support of his candidature?

MR. CHERNIACK: Madam Speaker, I have great difficulty deciding to speak for a person based on his age. I would rather judge it on the basis of his intelligence and maturity. And if he shows it by offering himself as a New Democratic candidate who is supported by the New Democratic Party, I would assume that he has shown maturity and judgment and deserves some support.

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

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable the Member for Carillon, and the proposed amendment of the Honourable Member for Fisher. The Honourable the Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Madam Speaker, the resolution before us has to do with the sugar beet industry and requests that there be an extension in this industry. Sugar is nothing new in Canada right now; neither has it been in the history because we can go back to the 13th century and talk of the sugar industry.

I have a report here that comes out -- a monthly review by the Bank of Nova Scotia -- and in the February issue of their report they deal with the matter of sugar and the study of sugar is a study of contrast. In this report they have a caption reading: "A Look Back," and I would like to read a few portions of this report because I felt it was very interesting. Reading now from the report: "Sugar has a long history of surpluses and shortages, a wide price fluctuation and a sensitivity to world political crises. Over the years, too, the pattern of sugar production and trade has been strongly influenced by governmental policies and by new technological developments. Though in modern days it is a staple food, for many centuries sugar was a luxury commodity. In the 13th century King Henry the Third of England is reported to have asked the Mayor of Winchester to procure him three pounds of sugar, of Alexandria, if so much could be got. Today sugar is produced all around the world, in temperate climates from the sugar beet, a root crop; and in tropical and sub-tropical areas from sugar cane, a large perennial grass. What might be called the modern period of the industry can be dated from the opening of the New World and the introduction of sugar cane as a major crop in the Caribbean region. During the 17th and 18th centuries sugar and rum became staple products in a growing trade with North American and Europe." And further on I read: "By the late 1920's sugar generally was in more than ample supply despite rising world consumption. The onset of the 1930's however, brought more serious difficulties; growth and consumption lagged; protectionist policies were intensified; a much higher U.S. tariff was put into effect, hitting Cuban exports in particular; world prices fell to a low level and excess supplies overhung the market."

Then they go on further and explain the developments in the postwar period and here I'd like to read a further excerpt: "Although recent purchases of Cuban sugar by the Communist Bloc have provided a boost, the trend appears to be for export markets to shrink in proportion to total world production and consumption. At the same time roughly half the world trade in

(Mr. Froese, cont'd)...sugar continues to move under special arrangement, notably the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and the U. S. Quota System, but also such other arrangements as exports to France from overseas departments. In recent years international sugar agreements have sought to regulate world exports not . . . covered. The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement which came into operation in 1952 arose out of arrangements started in the war years whereby the United Kingdom purchased all the exportable surplus of Commonwealth producers. Under the agreement overall quotas are set on exports of Commonwealth producers, the United Kingdom agreeing to take the major part at an annually negotiated price. In 1963 this amounts to 1.8 million tons, representing about two-thirds of the total U.K. import. The remainder is for sale in Commonwealth preferential markets, or other markets, at current prices, plus preference, priority being given to Canada. Although not a party to the agreement, Canada has for many years maintained a preference on Commonwealth sugar. Over 80 percent of Canadian requirements are met by imports, mostly from Commonwealth countries."

Then they go on to explain the U.S. sugar policy, and here I might read one further paragraph: "For most of the time since the mid-thirties the U. S. market has been insulated from forces in the world sugar market, despite the fact that the United States is the world's largest importer of sugar. This has been achieved through a highly regulated market system. Each year an overall consumption quota is established with shares then assigned according to legislative provisions to the main supplying areas, both domestic and foreign. This arrangement has been combined with other measures including direct subsidy to domestic producers and stringent limitations on imports of refined sugar. One result of this policy has been the maintenance of a relatively stable internal price for sugar, generally at a sizeable margin over the world price."

And one further paragraph: "Clearly the various measures of support encouraged larger output and buildup of pressure for bigger quota. In recent years particularly returns from the growing of sugar have been quite well maintained; while prices of most competing crops have declined. At the same time increased mechanization and genetic improvements have brought higher yields and a reduction in seasonable labour requirements."

I think this report gives us a very clear picture of the world situation on sugar, and discussing this resolution here this afternoon I find that the resolution should be very strongly endorsed. The sugar industry, in my opinion, is a terrific asset to this province in many ways. For instance, (1) It's providing sugar to the consumers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Western Ontario at very low cost, and has done so over a long period of years. Most consumers in this province don't realize this. Just the other day I had an opportunity to view a newscast over the TV and here a representative of the consumers of the city was complaining about sugar prices and she more or less intimated that we, too, should be buying sugar in larger commodities and thus provide sugar at lower cost to the consumers of this province. It would be well for them to know that until very recently farmers made very little money on beets considering the amount of labour, the amount of time and expense that went into its production. Therefore, I feel that these people should tone down their cry for the benefit of the agricultural people of this province.

The beet sugar industry is also a big asset to the farmers in various ways, in particular in the agricultural practices that they perform by providing for another crop in a rotation program. It greatly helps and has helped the farmers in the past in cleaning up their land, especially so when beets are grown on summer fallow, after a year when the land has been in summer fallow.

Beet tops are also fodder for the cattle at a time when most pastures are bare in the fall, so that there is another advantage to growing beets. Thirdly, it takes out land from other production such as various cereal crops that seem to be in over-production because of the supplies on hand being rather large, although here I think if our eastern industries were less protected there would be more two-way trade with other countries such as Japan, and would relieve us of our surplus supplies in very short order. I think the main thing here is to have two-way trade.

Then also the beet sugar industry is very valuable to us in that it provides a lot of employment. During the year we have thousands of people employed in the beet sugar industry. I note from the report of the Manitoba Beet Growers on page 9, and I'd like to read one



(Mr. Froese, cont'd)... paragraph that states: "In 1963, 1300 Indians hoed 7,387 acres and were paid \$191,380, an average of over \$25.00 per acre. At this rate it cost Manitoba Beet Growers \$700,000 for thinning beets. With the best possible farming practices such as the use of precision planters, better thinners and getting labour into the fields on time, we should be able to hold the line and still increase labour earnings per day. This just goes to show that here is an industry that is providing employment for many people that would otherwise probably not find employment. It also goes to show that this also provides employment for people outside of Manitoba. We are bringing in help from across the lines; from other provinces in order to get the work done, so that we have an industry here that needs support and that will provide for more employment as we go along.

Now I find that this industry has a very large production and just to show the production that has been brought about the last couple of years, I would like to read you further excerpts of a Beet Growers Association Report as found on page 28.

On this particular page they have a graph which gives the production in tonnage over the last ten years. There is a wide variance from year to year but I'd like to give you the figures of the last three years in particular, those are the latest years. In 1961 the total production was 192,000 tons which sold for roughly \$11.50 per ton, which amounts to \$2-1/4 million. In 1962 we had a production of 196,000 tons, the value this time was \$20.00 per ton, which amounted to roughly \$4 million that year. In 1963 we had the largest production on record 347,000 tons, and while we don't know the final price that will be available to the growers, we are almost sure that \$18.00 will be paid. This means that the beet growers of Manitoba will be getting \$6-1/4 million from last year's crop. So that we can see that this is a big industry and that it provides income for many farmers in Manitoba and has been a stable crop over the last number of years.

Now turning to the COMEF report, the report of the Committee on Manitoba's economic future, I would just like to read what they have to say about sugar beets. You will find on page E216 of the report that they have one paragraph devoted to sugar beets. Here is an industry that is worth more than \$6 million and all that the committee felt worth devoting to an industry like that was one paragraph, two sentences, and it reads this way: "Sugar beets will expand in acreage with population growth in the local market for beet sugar, that is, Manitoba and parts of Saskatchewan and Northwest Ontario. The market for beet sugar in this area is well established and little expansion other than through population growth can be expected."

Madam Speaker, this seems to me a very defeatist attitude on the part of this committee to devote two sentences in a report like this which cost the government \$125,000, I understand, and to have two sentences on a \$6 million industry and not giving any information as to how to go about, how to expand -- it seems almost ridiculous. According to their plan it would probably take generations before we would expand and add another factory in this province. Is this the forward look? Is this creating employment -- far from it. I feel that the COMEF report does not do justice to the industry. I think it's an injustice. It's next to ignoring a basic agricultural industry. If there are problems, better tackle and solve them. Surely an industry that has so much promise and when we are only producing 15 to 20 percent of the requirements of Canada or of this country, this industry is deserving of study and investigation.

Now what are the problems affronting this industry here in Manitoba? Madam Speaker, I think there are three definite problem areas. One is the unstableness of the market or sugar price; the second one is the trade differentials as an obstacle to obtaining a better price; and, thirdly, the absence of a national sugar policy. I recently had the opportunity to discuss this matter with representatives of the beet growers industry in this province and they are very much in agreement on this matter.

Now I want to refer back to this monthly review that I mentioned earlier that was put out by the Bank of Nova Scotia, and on the front page of that review, they have a graph showing the prices in effect over the last ten years, and it also shows the ups and downs of the sugar prices. The normal price for raw sugar in Canada over the last number of years has been three cents but we have had various spurts at different times when prices increased considerably. We had such a period in 1950-51. We had a rapid rise when this price increased to seven cents but this happened at the time of the Korean conflict. We had another period when we saw sugar prices rise. This was in 1956-57 when the price rose to six and a half cents and this happened when we

(Mr. Froese, cont'd). . . had the Hungarian and the U. S. crisis. It also coincided with the low world sugar stocks at the time when Europe had a very poor crop of sugar and therefore we had the rise at that particular time. Then we had another rise of sugar in 1963. The year previous to that it was at an all time low of two and a half cents and it rose to six cents. This was brought about because of the Cuban crisis at that particular time. So that we have had various periods in the last ten years when sugar prices rose, but in the off years sugar was relatively low in price, as I said, in most cases, around the three cents or \$3.00 mark per hundred.

In 1962, the period I mentioned when we had a very low price on sugar of two and a half cents we had a very large crop; a surplus situation in 1960-61 production was 60 million tons in that year, 11 percent above a year earlier, and 70 percent more than ten years before. So that was the cause of the low price in that particular time.

Now since 1960 a radical shift in world trading patterns has occurred. Until that time Cuba supplied one third of the U. S. requirements of sugar, and after that the U. S. market was closed to Cuba for sugar export. This sugar was then diverted to the Communist bloc, mainly Russia and China, and as a result the U. S. turned to other sources and mainly domestic and some outside areas. They have done a remarkable job in producing more and more of their own sugar. They have recently opened a big new plant just south of the border, and another one is under construction at the present time. I think the second one is at Grafton. So that they are taking care, trying to take care of more of their own production and their own supply. So this is one reason why we have farmers feeling rather unstable in producing sugar.

I would also like to refer briefly to the freight differential. Presently the sugar industry is getting daily quotations from London -- they call it the daily London prices -- and this has been in operation now for seven years, and these prices are then translated into Canadian figures and are quoted f. o. b. Montreal. This means that the cost of freight from here to the east is deducted from all prices locally and therefore lowering the price of the Manitoba sugar. The price quoted in Manitoba will be Montreal less the freight differential. Then if we ship our sugar east, the freight will come off that price again, so that we have a double strike against the price of sugar in Manitoba, if Manitoba farmer has to accept less. This is naturally to the advantage of the consumer in this province at the expense of the producer. However, in this instance, the provincial government has given assistance to the industry in Manitoba and most likely is much better informed on this subject matter than I am. Nevertheless, this is an area that needs further attention to which the government can give leadership and direction.

I would now like to refer to the matter of national sugar policy, or its absence, and in doing so I would like to read a few paragraphs from the report of the Beet Growers that they made to their annual meeting here recently in Winnipeg. We will find on page 10 their report and I'll read from it: "Government Price Stabilization of Sugar Beets -- the Government of Canada under The Stabilization Act has since 1958 paid subsidies to the beet growers of Canada. The formula presently in effect is designed to keep beet growers in business when prices for sugar beets fall below \$13.72 national average or below cost of production levels. Although some growers dropped out, the majority hung on hoping for a better deal or higher sugar prices. Through shortage of sugar in other parts of the world we now have high prices in Canada. The National Association meeting in Chatham decided the present formula based on the manifest of imported raw sugar is unrealistic. The meeting agreed to ask the government to change the basis of the formula to the London daily price. The latter provides an accurate and reliable basis upon to base a draft formula for price stabilization, since sugar prices in Canada are directly related to daily quotations on the London market. The board would also like to ensure that sugar beets will be supported if and when prices revert to previous low levels."

Then they mention other national meetings report in the same book and I would like to read further on page 12 on the National Association Report and I'm quoting, "Although the world price of sugar had dropped below the \$2.00 mark during 1962, the price had advanced by September to \$3.54, and continued to advance through 1963 to the price of \$9.96 being quoted. This being nearly the end of the crop year and the latest figures available, it might be in keeping to relate these figures taken from the Import Manifesto that determine our stabilization to the actual list prices of sugar at Montreal." Then they have a graph showing the prices of sugar for the various months of '62 and '63, both raw and the average price paid for the given period.

(Mr. Froese, cont'd)...

It can readily be seen from these figures that something is very seriously wrong with this method of stabilization. You will note that even with the high price of sugar it was not until June that the average declared value exceeded \$4.29, which is our guaranteed level. The average import value as declared being so far behind current prices drove home the point that when sugar prices started their downward trend, would not the declared import value again lag behind? Thereby creating the situation that we, as beet producers, would be receiving no deficiency payment when one is due us.

Our committee met in Chatham in October to consider our problem and if possible find methods to correct it. The Canada Dominion Sugar Company offered to work on a proposal to use the London daily price as a basis for stabilization. This market has only been in existence for seven years and the stabilization legislation makes it mandatory to relate deficiency payments to a ten year average. Figures were developed that would achieve this. The level of support was also considered with the realization that the \$13.72 national average per ton of beets was not sufficient to keep the beet acreage in proper relation to our sugar consumption or factory capabilities. We find that in 1958 we were producing 20.5 percent of our sugar consumption; by 1962 it had fallen to 14.8 percent. The Ontario growers felt that \$15 per ton for beets containing 250 lbs. of sugar was the minimum requirement. This means \$6.45 London daily price. Therefore, it was decided to use the \$6.50 figure as a level for Ontario, with the freight differential giving the necessary spread in the different growing areas. Our President, Mr. Jenson met the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hayes and received assurance that the stabilization of beets would be continued. Therefore our Secretary Mr. Campbell was instructed to prepare a brief outlining our proposed changes from import value at point of origin to London daily price, also explaining the level of support needed."

Mr. Chairman, I think that gives us a very good idea of just what our beet growers in Manitoba are asking for; we know that the present stabilization program is only a stop-gap measure and that the formula of assistance which is based on: (1) Immediate past ten-year average. (2) An average declared value of \$4.29 for raw sugar. (3) The national per ton average of \$13.72 for beets. And (4) 250 sugar pounds per ton of beets. This is what the formula takes in and it's worked out on that basis when the farmers are to receive assistance.

MADAM SPEAKER: I would like to remind the honourable member that he has five minutes left.

MR. FROESE: Unless you know the full implications it is hard to understand and I will therefore not burden the members of the House with too much detail. However, it seems that under present formula, the reaction to a given situation is too slow in coming to be of benefit to remedy the immediate problem at hand. You have delayed action. This is why you see farmers getting a subsidy in a year when they are receiving a good price on their beets already, and not receiving it in a year when it is badly needed and well-deserved. The amounts received the last two years, '62 and '63, by Manitoba growers has been substantial and I'd like to quote the figures: "Received in 1962 on 1960 crop was \$386,124.40; and in 1963 on 1961 crop was \$289,256.43. The per ton deficiency payment commencing in 1958 was \$2.96; \$3.26 in '59; \$1.49 in 1960; and \$1.54 in 1961. It therefore appears that while the stabilization program is of value to the Manitoba producer it is not accomplishing the requirements or desires of our producers. That is, to give them a more stable price in order to remain in the business in the poor years as well as the good, and assure the industry of an adequate supply of raw material. All the major portion of sugar beets produced in the province come from the constituency I have the honour to represent. I do speak with an earnest desire to remedy the problems facing the industry in order to have a further expansion. I see the need for expansion as the present plant has been in existence now since 1940 and nothing more has come about although they have increased their tonnage in the last year or so.

I would like to read a paragraph that is in the Farm Outlook Report of 1964 for Manitoba, if I have the permission of the House? Have I got that much time left?

MR. EVANS: Madam Speaker, while I think the honourable member has not reached his time limit yet, at least, Madam Speaker has not called him and we will see at what point he is at when the time limit does come.

MR. FROESE: The report, on page 37 deals with the matter of sugar beets and I'd like to

(Mr. Froese, cont'd)... read the paragraph devoted to this crop. "The acreage of sugar beets has fluctuated less than any crop because it is grown under contract by more or less selected growers who have learned to grow this crop over the past 20 years. We notice a very decided fluctuation in price, with a record price established for the 1962 and '63 crops. These strong prices are expected to continue for another two or three years. To obtain greater stability in price would require a national sugar policy."

Madam Speaker, I don't think it is quite as simple as all that. The problem, as I have tried to outline it, is still with us and I think the government should do all in its power to correct this situation. I feel that we should support this industry very strongly. It would ensure ourselves of a local supply of sugar in case of dislocation or being cut out---supplies. As you know and as was pointed out, we only produce from 15 to 20 percent of the sugar supplies in Canada. Secondly, it would increase employment here at home and would provide jobs for many people. It would also promote the agricultural industry as a whole to have a strong sugar beet industry going. I feel that we must give the producers more support so that they can get a better portion and a more stable market. We have to assist them in their endeavour to secure a national sugar policy and we also have to work towards lower freight differentials. I think these are the main objections at the present time and these are also some of the objectives that we should try and correct.

I think this all the more gives us reason to support the resolution before us and we should not use any delaying tactics in bringing about expansion in this industry.

MR. PAULLEY: Madam Speaker, I just want to say a word or two in connection with this resolution. I won't take quite the time my honourable friend from Rhineland has taken, for two reasons, I won't have time before 5:30, and the other but more important reason is that I'm not as knowledgeable in the question of sugar beets as my honourable friend is.

As you are aware, Madam Speaker, my colleague has a resolution pertaining to the question of sugar on the Order Paper which has been stood over from time to time. It will not be my purpose at this time to go into a discourse insofar as the sugar beet industry itself is concerned, but at that particular time we will be giving consideration to the aspects which will be raised by my honourable colleague from Inkster.

But I am rather intrigued with the resolution that we have before us as introduced by the Honourable Member from Carillon, and also the resolution in amendment by the Honourable Member for Fisher. Now it seems to me that the Minister of Agriculture and the Member for Fisher had better get together. Now if you recall last evening, Madam Speaker, I asked the Honourable Minister of Agriculture: What was his outlook for the agricultural industry in Manitoba in the year 1964? What was his directive to the agricultural industry in Manitoba? And his answer was: "Produce, produce, produce and more production. Let's get on with the job." Now I see in the amendment as proposed by the Member for Fisher, just exactly the reverse of my honourable friend.

We also, Madam Speaker, have heard from the Honourable the Minister of Industry and Commerce in this House as to the desirability, indeed the absolute necessity of increasing production in the Province of Manitoba industrial-wise. The member for Rhineland during his discourse this afternoon pointed out to us that the sugar beet industry in general is a comparatively large employer of labour. I'm sure that the Minister of Welfare is quite interested in the fact, as the member for Rhineland so adequately pointed out, that among our Indian and Metis friends a considerable amount of employment is created in the sugar industry, or as a result of the sugar industry. And yet -- my honourable friend the Minister of Welfare nods his head in agreement -- and yet, Madam Speaker, I suggest that the amendment as proposed by the gentleman from Fisher is going the exact reverse once again to the announced policies of the government.

Again may I repeat that of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, to get ahead with the industrialization, diversification of industry in the Province of Manitoba; with that of Minister of Agriculture who says we've got to produce more and more; and that of the Minister of Welfare who says that we have to provide employment for our Indian and Metis friends. I think, Madam Speaker, this is an argument that could be carried on for a considerable period of time and I think that, if fully developed, the logic of my argument would be indisputable.

The Honourable member who introduced this resolution gave us a very fine outline of the

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd)... position of the sugar beet industry in the Province of Manitoba. He has been supported by another knowledgeable individual in this House on this question, namely, the Honourable Member for Rhineland. Each of them have pointed out that here in the western plains, we have to import most of the sugar that is used in the domestic markets. The Honourable Member for Rhineland -- and I presume that his figures are correct -- told us this afternoon that the total imports into Canada, or at least, we only produce in Canada, Madam Speaker, 15 percent of the requirements of Canada. And yet my honourable friend from Fisher in his amendment before the House says that we still should delay on this whole matter, and I for one am convinced that such is not the case. I join with the other members who have spoken in this debate as to the desirability and the need for doing what the Minister of Agriculture suggests that we should do, go forward in Agriculture; of what the Minister of Industry and Commerce suggests, that we should go forward insofar as industry is concerned; and what the Minister of Welfare says, that we should continue to provide more employment for our Indian and Metis friends.

Having this in mind, Madam Speaker, and not being in agreement with the amendment as proposed by the Honourable Member for Fisher, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Inkster, that the amendment be amended by deleting the words "as soon as" in the first line and substituting the words "now that therefore."

Madam Speaker presented the motion.

MR. HUTTON: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Industry and Commerce, that the debate be adjourned.

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

MR. EVANS: Madam Speaker, I wonder if the House would agree that it's 5:30?

MR. PAULLEY: I wonder, Madam Speaker, is it the intention for us to -- oh wait a minute it's your baby today isn't it? Okay.

MADAM SPEAKER: Agreed. I call it 5:30 and leave the Chair until 8:00 o'clock.