

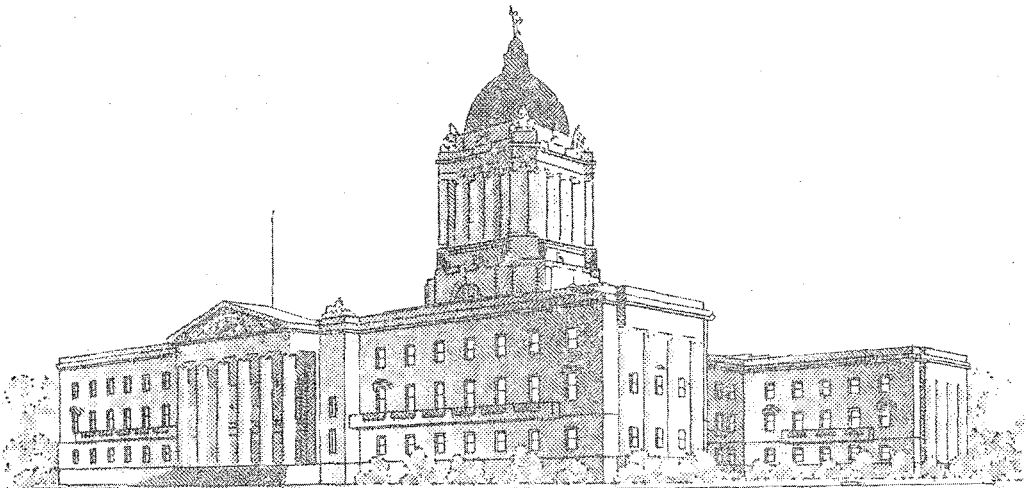


Legislative Assembly Of Manitoba

DEBATES and PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable A. W. Harrison



Volume IV No. 6

January 26, 1960

2nd Session, 26th Legislature

DAILY INDEX

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

2:30 o'clock, Tuesday, January 26th, 1960

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions

Reading and Receiving Petitions

Presenting Reports by Standing and Select Committees

Notice of Motion

Introduction of Bills

MR. M. E. MCKELLAR (Souris-Lansdowne): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the honourable member for Birtle-Russell that leave be given to introduce a Bill, No. 52 an Act respecting The Glenboro Medical Nursing Unit District No. 16B and that the same be now received and read a first time.

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

MR. M. D. STANES (St. James): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the honourable member for Assiniboia, that leave be given to introduce a Bill, No. 54 an Act to amend the St. James Charter (2) and that the same be now received and read a first time.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable the Attorney-General.

HON. STERLING R. LYON (Attorney-General) (Fort Garry): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, that leave be given to introduce a Bill, No. 15 an Act to amend The Judgments Act and that the same be now received and read a first time.

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

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, that leave be given to introduce a Bill, No. 16 an Act to amend The Registry Act and that the same be now received and read a first time.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister of Mines and Natural Resources.

HON. CHARLES H. WITNEY (Minister of Mines & Natural Resources) (Flin Flon): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, that leave be given to introduce a Bill, No. 50 an Act to amend The Game and Fisheries Act and that the same be now received and read a first time.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable the Minister of Public Utilities.

HON. J. B. CARROLL (Minister of Public Utilities) (The Pas): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Health and Public Welfare, that leave be given to introduce a Bill, No. 52 an Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act (1) and that the same be now received and read a first time.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of The Whole House.

HON. STEWART E. McLEAN (Minister of Education) (Dauphin): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Minister of Health and Public Welfare that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the following proposed resolution: Resolved that it is expedient to bring in a measure to amend The Public Libraries Act by providing, among other matters, for the making of certain grants to regional and municipal public libraries.

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

The Honourable Member for St. Matthews took the Chair.

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Chairman, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed resolution, recommends it to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution: Resolved that it is expedient to bring in a measure to amend The Public Libraries Act by providing, among other matters, for the making of certain grants to regional and municipal public libraries.

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Chairman, this proposed bill contains a provision establishing in the Act the necessary authority for payment of grants. It doesn't involve anything beyond what

(Mr. McLean, cont'd.)...is actually being done at the present time but it is felt advisable in view of the fact that a number of the libraries in Manitoba are established under charters of cities to make a specific provision in the bill for the payment of grants. The bill also contains four or five other matters of a non-contentious nature somewhat technical and details of which I will be pleased to speak about on second reading.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall the resolution be adopted?

MEMBERS: Agreed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will the Committee rise and report. Call in the Speaker.

Mr. Chairman resumes his seat and the Speaker is called in.

MR. W. G. MARTIN (St. Mathews): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House has adopted a certain resolution and directed me to report the same and ask that it be received.

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the honourable member for Cypress that the report of the Committee be received.

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

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Health & Public Welfare that leave be given to introduce a Bill, No. 17 an Act to amend the Public Libraries Act and that same be now received and read a first time.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Date.

MR. T. P. HILLHOUSE (Q.C.) (Selkirk): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I would like to direct a question to the Minister of Public Works. And since I did not have an opportunity of giving him an advance notice of the question. If he is unable to answer it, he can take it as Notice of Motion. My question is: is it the intention of the Government to remove the dividing strip on PTH No. 9 from the Junction of Highway No. 4 and the Selkirk By-Pass?

HON. JOHN THOMPSON (Q.C.) (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I am somewhat familiar with the question. It has been brought to our attention of course on previous occasions. We have examined the situation there and the police recommend, the RCMP who normally report on accidents, recommend that there be no change in this divider line until there has been an appropriate time in which it can be tested. Now the accident record I am informed is not excessive. For the three months which it operated the year previously without the divider and the three months in which it did operate with a divider, there were less accidents on that road than previously. Now, of course, it is not argued that that means too much but certainly the divider has not appeared to increase the accidents on the highway. The recommendation is from our department that nothing further should be done until August 1960 by which time a full year will have elapsed with the operation of the dividing line and then we will be in a position to know whether it is practical to leave it there or it is proper to remove it and make some other form of dividing in the centre of that road.

MR. HILLHOUSE: in the meantime, Mr. Minister, would your government consider the advisability of providing a means of ingress and egress to the properties on the west side of the highway? At the present moment, all openings on that dividing strip are towards driveways on the east side of the highway. On the west side of the highway, there is nothing but farms and the farmers have to travel north on the highway in order to get to the back portions of their farms. At the present moment in order to get to the back portions of their farms some of these farmers have to travel as much as a half a mile south on the highway in order to make a turn. So I would ask your government to take that into consideration if you do not intend to remove the dividing strip until August.

MR. THOMPSON: We will definitely be prepared to do that.

MR. MORRIS A GRAY (Inkster): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I wish to correct an assertion appearing in the Free Press today in connection with a question asked the Honourable Member from Rhineland. The assertion reads: "Aging Morris Gray". Mr. Speaker, while I may not be able to jump the fence for greener pastures, I'm not aging. Born in 1889 and still going strong.

MEMBERS: Hear! Hear!

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are called I should like to lay on the table of the House the Report of the Mineral Transactions Enquiry Commission dated December 4th, 1959. Copies of this Report will be distributed to members of the House very

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.)..... shortly. I may also say in tabling the report that the contents of it are under consideration by the government at the present time.

MR. E. R. SCHREYER (Brokenhead): Mr. Speaker before the Orders of the day I would like to direct a question to the Honourable the Attorney-General. I regret that I haven't given him notice of this question but since it doesn't involve detail perhaps he will be in a position to answer it. Now I understand that all requests for the installation of speed zones at various points in this province will be held in abeyance until such a time as a special board is set up to look into this and allied matters. And I would ask the Minister how much longer, how much more time must elapse before this board will be set up and functioning.

MR. CARROLL: Well, if I may answer that question, Mr. Speaker, you will recall that the authority to set up the board was passed at the summer session but all the powers which are being granted to the board will be granted to the board in legislation which is just now coming before this House, the first reading of Bill No. 1 today. There will be one or two other bills dealing with amendments to The Highway Traffic Act which actually give the authority to this Board and as soon as these Bills are passed then the board will begin to function.

MR. JOHN P. TANCHAK (Emerson): Mr. Speaker before the Orders of the Day I would like to direct a few questions to the Provincial Secretary. I am sorry that I was not able to get in touch with him. I tried. Here are the questions: What was the total cost of 1959 Hansard including cost of publication? 2. How many persons received free Hansard in 1959? 3. The number of paid subscriptions. If the Minister is unable to answer at the present time, he may take it as Notice of Motion.

HON. GURNEY EVANS (Provincial Secretary) (Fort Rouge): Mr. Speaker I suggest that these are matters which would be the proper subject for an Order for Return and I wonder if the honourable member would consider putting in an Order for Return which would then get him the information.

MR. TANCHAK: Yes, I can do that if that pleases you, Mr. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, the Honourable Member for Gladstone asked a number of questions at our sitting last evening. I would like to provide the House with the answers to those questions now. The first question was: "Following the erection of the television towers at Gladstone, Eden, Makinak and McCreary, was a thorough test made to establish the worth of the venture?" I would like to say that there were two tests conducted to my knowledge, one mid-January of last year, and the other about two weeks later by the Department of Transport and I would think that this would be a very complete and thorough test. The second question was: "If so, why were not the people of the areas advised so they could assess the value of this system?" Well, I would like to say that this is a highly technical study that has to be made requiring very substantial amounts of equipment. I understand that there was a half a plane load of equipment that had to be flown out from Ottawa because equipment to give the kind of test that was required was not available in this province. At the same time they had to have special people who understood and could interpret the tests that were made at that time. And number three was, "if difficulties have been encountered what are the possibilities of overcoming them in the near future?" Well, I think that the company that established these tests have now indicated that they are prepared to try to get another test. They have filed a technical brief with the people at Ottawa and I understand that the kind of equipment that they are using is not satisfactory to the department. I would think that before they can go any further they must show that they have the kind of equipment that has some possibility of success. The fourth question was "Will the public be advised as to the future outcome of this venture?" I would say that if the company are prepared to go ahead and provide the kind of equipment that the department say they must provide, the kind of high quality equipment, precision equipment, then I think that the public would be made known of this through the press in the normal way. Number 5 was "If the system is finally approved by the Department of Transport, is the government still interested in providing television between Dauphin and Winnipeg?" Well, I would say that it is pretty difficult for us to give an answer to that question at this time. This is one of those hypothetical questions because we don't know what conditions will prevail at the time that the company is prepared to provide this kind of equipment. It may be several years hence and things may have changed very substantially in the interval. I think

(Mr. Carroll, cont'd.) .. at the time if such a proposition were put before the government, we would have to consider it in the light of conditions at that time, the light of circumstances that existed then.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. NELSON SHOEMAKER (Gladstone): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to correct a statement I made last night while we were debating the amendment to the Animal Husbandry Act. I said there were over 1200 stallions examined in the year 1916. The figure is 1061.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. Proposed resolutions standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Gladstone.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for La-Verendrye that whereas there is a considerable backing of applications for loans under the Manitoba Agricultural Credit Corporation; and, whereas it would appear that part of the backlog is due to the short snow and frost-free period during which appraisals can be made; and, whereas provincial assessors have assessed a large percentage of the land covered by the aforesaid applications; and, whereas there is a definite relationship between the assessed value and the marked value of said lands; and, whereas the loans are secured by way of land and chattel mortgages and the managerial ability of the applicant is taken under consideration; and, whereas the managerial ability of the applicant and in the value of the chattels can be assessed at any time of the year, now therefore, be it resolved that, in order to facilitate and speed up the acceptance and approval of the applications for loans under the Manitoba Agricultural Credit Corporation, the appraisers be given authority to base their appraisals on the assessed value of the land, where a provincial assessment has been made, the value of the chattels and the managerial ability of the applicant.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

.....continued on next page.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Mr. Speaker, the resolution before us is a comprehensive one as most members will realize having heard it twice now and it is not my intention to expand upon it at any great length. However, I would like to make some brief comments on every paragraph of the resolution because I do feel very strongly about this matter. In the fall of 1958 when Bill No. 8 was before us in the House, we on this side of the House supported it as you know. We did however point out at that time that we thought it was duplication and that in our opinion that possibly the same thing could have been achieved by liberalizing and--(interjection)--that's a good word--the Canadian Farm Loan Board and bring it up to date so that it might serve the purpose that the Agricultural Credit Act is presently doing. And I still feel, Mr. Speaker, that the Canadian Farm Loan Board is doing a fairly good job. All members of the House have recently received the report of the Canadian Farm Loan Board for the year ending March 31, 1959 and it is interesting to note on page 12 of that report that for the year ending March 31, 1959 the Canadian Farm Loan Board made 454 loans in the Province of Manitoba. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, although we haven't the figures to prove it, but I do suggest that the Canadian Farm Loan Board probably approved more loans than did the newly formed Agricultural Credit Corporation. However the fact remains that both the corporations are receiving a large number of applications and probably there is some justification for the existence of both of them. The Honourable Minister of Agriculture told us last July that some 1312 applications had been received to date, 319 appraisals had been made and 71 loans approved and I refer to page 557 of Hansard No. 18, July 3rd, and the Minister--I'm not going to read from Hansard all that he said because it covers a couple of pages there but he did give us the information that I've just given you. The Throne Speech that we heard the other day further stated that the total loans approved by the Agriculture Credit Corporation up to date totalled \$4 million. The press reports recently, both the press--both of the Winnipeg papers rather--had articles in it which indicated that the average amount of the farm loans to date were \$10 thousand. Therefore we must assume that there has been roughly 400 loans approved. Now the amount of money that has actually been paid out is quite another matter and it's rather unfortunate that we haven't the answers to the questions asked the other day by the honourable member for Turtle Mountain because he did ask seven questions and if we did have the answers before us, why I would have more up to date statistics on the subject matter. However I did a little checking just this morning and I find that the Manitoba Agricultural Credit Act--is it? or Corporation--Corporation Act, I guess--that they have received over 1700 applications and I have good reason now to believe that there are presently about a thousand applications awaiting process because I checked with applicant No. 736 just this morning and he tells me that he is still waiting for an appraiser so it's quite obvious the number that's still left to be processed. Of course there is a possibility that the applications are not being processed in sequence or in the order that they are received and, there again, that's a question that the honourable member for Turtle Mountain asked the other day. I have good reason to believe that possibly that they are not. In fact, I have got two good reasons to believe that they are not. I was checking with a chap here some time ago. I asked him what his application number was and he said he wasn't exactly certain but it was nine hundred and something and he told me that his loan had been approved and I checked with another chap two months ago--three months ago perhaps--he was in our office one day. I didn't know he had submitted an application incidentally, but I asked him what his application number was and he said "I'm not supposed to tell you", so I don't know what it was. Now it leads me to believe that there is a possibility if you were a sufficiently progressive enough conservative that you might get special consideration.--(Interjection Hear! Hear!)--Now on page 557 of the Hansard that I have just mentioned the Honourable Minister of Agriculture told us that a great number of applications had been rejected, and I know that and I agree that it must be so because I can understand that a lot of applications would come in where they wouldn't have the security and naturally they would have to be turned down as the Honourable Minister points out in the Hansard, but I was a little surprised when a chap at Neepawa brought me in this letter, and perhaps I should read it because it does bring out the point that I would like to bring up. It says, "Your application for a loan under the above land is being reviewed by our loan committee. Due to the small amount of your mortgage we do not believe that it would be in your best interest to transfer this over to our corporation. Further, our Board of Directors has ruled that loans should only be made when incurred for productive agricultural purposes which would

(Mr. Shoemaker, cont'd.) .. expand the enterprise and enable it to be operated on a more economical basis. We feel that your request for a loan cannot be justified in this regard. We regret to advise you, therefore, that your application is being declined".

Now I don't know how many of those letters went out, but I do suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that the Board of Directors has apparently laid down one ruling and stated the purpose of the loans and the Act which I have before me. On page five, section seven, it clearly outlines the purpose for which a loan can be made and it lists one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight different purposes for which a loan can be made. It certainly isn't limited to one as suggested in this letter here.

Now I think that as regards the first paragraph of the resolution before us, I have established the fact that there is a backlog of loans. Now as regards to paragraph number two, I simply state that it is probably due in part to the short period in which loans are presently made. I know that the practice of all loan companies, Canadian Farm Loan Board and all the loan companies, it is their practice to assess only when the ground is free of frost and free of snow. That has been the practice in the past and I suggest that we are losing well over half the year by following that practice. If you take 1959 as an example, we would find that probably April--well May--in April it still wouldn't be frost free--May, June, July, August and September, there's only five months there that you could assess the value of the land if you wanted to see it when it was free of frost and free of snow, and I suggest and I'll proceed to show you that that isn't necessary any longer, and therefore we could double the number of applications or process the double of applications in a year.

Paragraph three simply states that the provincial assessors have assessed a large percentage of the farm lands. Well, everybody knows that's a fact. A lot of it has just been assessed very recently so I don't need to elaborate on that, Mr. Speaker.

Paragraph four simply states that there is a definite relationship between the assessed value and the real value and I feel quite strongly about that one. My experience in the real estate business at Neepawa establishes one or two points and it does establish this fact that the Provincial Government appraisers by and large are competent and they made a very good job of assessing and I must give them credit for that. So good a job have they made in the town of Neepawa,--incidentally, I think that the town of Neepawa was the first town that was assessed in Manitoba--and so good a job have they made that of the real estate men and that includes us, it has tended to make us lazy because when a man comes in to list his property and I am speaking of town property at the moment, the first question we ask him when we get around to discussing price is, "what is the assessed value?" and having told us that we double it and that gives us what we consider to be the real value or certainly a figure to start with and in most cases, it is very accurate indeed. Now on farm lands, I will admit, the same relationship does not exist in making a study of farm lands and incidentally I just have a report from the Department of Statistics that they wish me to complete in this regard, but on farm lands we find that the assessed value represents about 40%--40 to 45% of the real value. In other words, on farm lands, if you were to ask them what their assessed value was and you took about two and one half times it, you would come very, very close to the real value of the property. Now, I know it is a fact and I have checked here, Mr. Speaker, with the Assessment Branch and I know it is a fact that the Canadian Farm Loans Board make a practice of going to the Assessment Branch every winter and they spend two or three months there. In fact, I think they set up a little desk in the office for the sole purpose of going over the assessment figures that is available for them or available to anyone else, I guess, that wants it and they use those figures extensively. Now paragraph five of the resolution says that whereas the loans are secured by way of land and chattel mortgages and managerial ability of the applicant is taken into consideration and they can well be assessed in the winter time. It's a fact that any person capable and with the ability can certainly assess livestock in the winter time and he can do it much easier because, generally they will be under cover in the winter time, whereas in the summer time he's apt to chase away out maybe forty miles away to some community pasture to see them. In the winter time they are in his own yard and that also applies to his machinery if he is giving machinery as security for the loan. Farm buildings also enter the picture. I will admit that, and certainly farm buildings can be assessed in the winter time, Mr. Speaker. There is no doubt about that. I would suggest further, Mr. Speaker, that the winter time is certainly much more suitable to

(Mr. Shoemaker, cont'd.) . . . the farmer to have an appraiser call on him. He has plenty of time in the winter time. He can discuss all his problems. You can go and look up your ag rep in the winter time. He has more time. Bankers have more time and most people generally. If they are not away curling or something else, they have more time to discuss their problems and future plans in the winter time than they have in the summer months. The Federal and Provincial Governments have recently, and are continuing to launch this "Do It Now" campaign. You hear it on the radio about every half hour and on the TV occasionally. "Do It Now". And it's a good idea I'll admit that, but I claim it's inconsistent when the department here do it in five months of the year instead of 12 months of the year. Just last week when the trustees were in Winnipeg, I had the occasion to meet with a very good farmer from the Brandon area, and he isn't in my constituency, and it was the first time I had met him, but he told me that he had made application for a loan some months ago and he is still waiting for an appraiser as are many of the other people--the thousand that I have suggested. He told me that his land had been assessed recently by the Provincial Assessment Branch. He told me that a land-use map, and I'll admit, Mr. Speaker, that I am not familiar on that subject, but he told me that a land-use map had been made of his entire land. Now surely, Mr. Speaker, when you have an assessment placed by the Assessment Branch you have a land-use map made of your land that an appraiser can go out in the winter time and come fairly close to the values of the property. Everything else is before him. I wonder at times if this government, having made such a wonderful job of selling this particular piece of legislation to the people of the province, are receiving a lot more applications than they actually anticipated at the time it was introduced as a result of that, are they discouraging the applications or applicants from forwarding applications in? It makes a person wonder.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I said I wasn't going to take up a great deal of time and I probably have taken up too much, but I certainly expect that everyone in this House will vote in favour of the resolution and give it every consideration. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

HON. ROBERT GORDON SMELLIE (Birtle-Russell): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for St. James, that this debate be adjourned.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Turtle Mountain.

MR. E. I. DOW (Turtle Mountain): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Gladstone, resolved that this House request the government of the Province of Manitoba to consider the advisability of rescinding the present secondary school construction contract grant formula and replacing it by one that will provide from the consolidated revenue of the Province of Manitoba 75% of the construction grants of all secondary schools within any division.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. DOW: Mr. Speaker, I would like at this time, in view of the fact that the same resolution has been proposed on two other occasions, and not to labour the House with the arguments that have been put up at that time, to read from Hansard number 25, page 904 on July 14, 1959, a portion of the Honourable Minister of Education's remarks in reply to the same proposal. Part way down the page he says that "now that is perfectly understandable because many of them have not had the opportunity of even assessing fully their needs for high school rooms and indeed will not know whether they will require 12 room high schools, ten room high schools or four room high schools, or as the case might be. But I think it is necessary to allow the plan to have a further time of working. I am not necessarily certain that for all time that it will be considered that the largest grant should go to the 12 room high school. It may be that some other number of rooms would be most suitable. I am prepared of course to always keep in mind the necessity of reviewing that particular point in the light of circumstances as they develop, but up to this moment, they haven't developed and no one is in a position to say what it should be." I was heartened, Mr. Speaker, to read that because I am one that is very much in favour of a better system of education for all boys and girls within our province and I fear that unless some immediate action is taken by the Government of Manitoba that we are going to defeat that particular item that they are not going to have the opportunity. Not so much in the larger areas does

(Mr. Dow, cont'd.) . . . this particularly hold that because of the population basis they have sufficient pupils that they have no difficulty in building 12 rooms or more. But I find throughout the rural part of Manitoba, in a few of the divisions, that I have talked to the division trustees on, and I have great confidence in the elected trustees of the divisions of our school districts within Manitoba. But they are being prejudiced in their thoughts that to get the most money from the Province of Manitoba, we must build 12 room schools. And that is creating a hardship that they are closing two, three and four room schools to get a sufficient number of pupils to develop a 12 room school within the division. And I think there comes the hardship of the pupils, that in some divisions they are travelling as far as 40 miles to go to a central school. Personally, I am not one that favours centralization of anything--education or industry or anything else. My own thoughts are we should have decentralization, but we should have it to a point that we can utilize and give the benefits to all that we are able to give as citizens of this province. So, Mr. Speaker, I feel that the school boards of today--after they have been in operation this past several months--that they are now deciding on a building program, and they are deciding on the fact that we must build 12 rooms or more to get the maximum amount of grant. I feel that the position of the Department of Education would be fulfilled just as well if the Act was rescinded to mention that, within the wisdom of the trustees within the division, that they would get the maximum of grant, regardless of whether they build a two, three or ten, 12 or 50 room high school. And therefore, Mr. Speaker, not to labour it at any great length, I feel that that in itself is enough to justify the thinking that it should be rescinded almost at once because the division boards are now in the process of a building program and that is their thinking. We must go to 12 rooms to get 75%. If you wish to go into various divisions you will find that possibly six and seven rooms is adequate at the moment. The foreseeable future might be that they may use 12 rooms 15 years from now, but I contend, Sir, the construction is so designed that those schools in 15 years' time or 20 years' time would be obsolete. And they could be built in such a way that if of necessity they required another room or two, it could easily be added on to. So therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am happy to propose this motion, that asking the government if they would not consider the advisability of rescinding that particular portion of the Act and let the divisions decide the size but still get the maximum amount of grant of 75%.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I wish to say a few words--I hope--well chosen words, with regards to this resolution. I--like last year--I still feel that the government would be wise to seriously consider the subject matter of this resolution. At the same time, however, I must confess that I am not quite sure if the Liberal group is of one mind on this particular matter because this resolution reads a little differently from the one which was proposed in this House in July by the late W. C. Miller. I have before me the journals of the last session and on page 77 of the session of June and July, I have before me the resolution pertaining to secondary school construction grants and specification here is that the grants be made basis 75% to all secondary schools. There is no mention made of divisions. Now, I certainly would like to assure the Honourable the Minister of Education that we support him. At least it is a matter of personal conviction with me that we should support him as regards the principle of larger schools. But at the same time, I would appeal to him--and I wish he will not be as hardhearted as he was June 30th last--I would appeal to him to consider those areas where, because of geography or population patterns, it simply is not possible to build a larger ten or 12 room school. Now surely where you have such a situation, and there are many--quite a few--surely, where you have such a situation, the department should rely on the discretion and the wisdom of the school division trustees. If they are quite convinced that it is not feasible to build a large school then the maximum grant should apply to whatever size the school may be. Before I sit down I would once again say that although something in the way of an improvement can be made here, I certainly would not like to see the government grant being extended to those schools, or those school districts, where the density of population warrants the larger school, but where they refuse to build it for one of various reasons which they might have. Now as I said, last summer the Minister was quite adamant on this and he was quite determined to quash the resolution, but I think that he would be justified to seriously consider the matters of geography and population densities.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. W. H. HAMILTON (Dufferin): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Springfield, that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and following a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Proposed motion standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Inkster.

MR. R. PAULLEY (Leader of the CCF) Radisson): May I request that the order stand, Mr. Speaker?

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand? Order stand. Adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for St. Vital for an address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in answer to his speech at the opening of the session; and the proposed motion of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition in amendment thereto; and the proposed motion of the Honourable Leader of the CCF Party in further amendment thereto - that the proposed amendment be amended by adding thereto the following words: we also regret the failure of the government to take the initiative in promoting a comprehensive Federal-Provincial Health Insurance Plan. The Honourable Member for Elmwood.

.....continued on next page.

MR. S. PETERS (Elmwood): Mr. Speaker, I would like to start off by complimenting you on how well you look — you appear in very good health and I hope you continue that way. I would also like to compliment the mover and seconder in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Last night, Mr. Speaker, the Honourable Member from St. Johns gave some very good reasons why we should have a national comprehensive health scheme. I would like to add a few more reasons to why we should have a comprehensive health scheme. This is from the official history of the Canadian Medical Service where out of 740,000 persons who were called up or volunteered for armed services between 1941 to 1944 we had 35.5 persons rejected on medical grounds. This, Mr. Speaker, clearly points out the unhealthy state of our young people in this country and I dare say that if a survey were taken today the percentage of rejections would be even higher than that.

Carrying on, Mr. Speaker, I would wish to quote from the Tribune of the 22nd of January, 1960. "Montreal Doctors develop drug but Canada pays highest prices in the world." This was brought out in the investigations taking place, in the United States and I will quote some of the passages from this article. "Mr. Munns, who is the President of one of the firms under investigation attempted to claim the major credit for developing the drug, but he admitted under questioning that his company had merely got a license on this compound from the French company which had produced it. It was further revealed that the two Montreal Doctors who discovered and tested the drug, as an entirely new method of bringing psychotic patients under control, and restoring them to normal living costs." Then it goes on, Mr. Speaker, to give the prices that the other countries pay and what we pay for it here in Canada.

In the United States 50 of these tablets bought for \$3.03, sell for \$5.05. In Canada, the same drug costs \$6.75. On the same investigation only taken from the Free Press of the same date, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Kefauver, the Chairman of this Commission, summing up the day's hearings on the price of tranquillizers, Mr. Kefauver said he was opposed to the idea of socialized medicine but he declared it would come "unless you and others like you get your prices down." Then the committee also brought out the wages of the presidents of these companies, and this Mr. Munns in particular, had a salary since 1958 of \$140,000.00 per year, plus a bonus of \$32,000.00 in 1958, and at the end of 1959 held shares which entitle him to dividends of more than \$940,000.00. Mr. Speaker, I say this, if we had a national health scheme things like this would not happen; you would not have people drawing big wages and corporations making big profits at the expense of the sick and the needy.

Last year, Mr. Speaker, I quoted from Harper's Magazine on "Ten years of socialized medicine in Great Britain." I would like to quote again, Mr. Speaker, because I think that some of the members weren't paying very much attention -- if they had of they wouldn't have brought up some of the questions that they did later on. "Ten years after the establishment of the British National Health Service it is difficult, in fact almost impossible, to find an opponent of socialized medicine left on this island. There are plenty of critics of a health service. There are doctors who are discouraged and bitter, and there are patients who complain loudly and frequently. There are individuals who would not dream of accepting free state medical treatment, and there are physicians who will have nothing to do with state paid medical practice, but opponents who would turn back the clock ten years and return to the old medical system in this country are really non-existent." Quoting further, Mr. Speaker, "Certainly there are among the 49,850,000 Britains, 97% of the population who are registered patients of national health service doctors and never pay any medical bills. Among the doctors themselves, out of a total of 49,000 in the United Kingdom, there are still a gallant 600 or so general practitioners who ride through the valley of death relying solely on fees from private patients. But even these physicians are not exactly opponents of socialized medicine. In fact their practices have probably gained them improved snob appeal." Quoting further, Mr. Speaker, "For the patient of course the ultimate test is not how smoothly the system works, but how good the medical care turns out to be. To this question there is no easy answer. There have been plenty of bad experiences, frustration, tragedy, and tempers shortened by the problems of conforming to a state machine, but to begin with paying a doctor fee does not automatically make him a doctor, a good doctor, any more than free medical care makes bad doctors." Further on Mr. Speaker, there was an independent investigation made by an American doctor and this is what he had to say. "An independent analysis of doctors' grievances was made

(Mr. Peters, cont'd.).....some months ago by an American professor of economics from W... School of the University of Pennsylvania, Doctor Paul F. Gemmill. He spent seven months in Britain probing the health service like a good old fashioned leg-work reporter. His study of the health service was, he explains, not for it or against it, but of it. There was no official sponsorship of his enquiry, and as an American he might well be expected to hear all the gripes as well as all the good. His method was simply to drop in unannounced at doctor's offices and sit with the patients until all had been seen, observe waiting time as he waited, and then presented himself and his questions to the physician. He saw almost 400 doctors and if there was no time for discussion he left a questionnaire to be returned to him in Philadelphia. He also left questionnaires with 1500 national health service patients. The result it seems fair to say, are about the most straight forward survey to date of the private opinions of doctors and patients about the health service. On the question of frivolous calls he found that 49% of doctors said they often had time taken up with minor ailments; 30% said occasionally; and only 20% said almost never. On the other hand he also asked if prompt visits and early examination enabled them to catch disease early, to which 11% replied, often; 60% replied occasionally; and 29% almost never. In summary, 79% thought they were bothered by frivolous calls; while 71% found that early visits helped to head off disease. Paper work under the national health service has been another doctor criticism. Doctor Gemmill found that only 33% found it burdensome, while the other 61% said it was not. Both sides agreed that the national health service had increased certain kinds of form filling but that it was largely offset by no longer having to make out bills and prod patients for private fees. As to the burden of practice, with an average of 2200 patients each, 59% of the health service doctors find it reasonably easy to give adequate care to their..... list; 38% find it difficult, but only a minute 3% said it was impossible.

Mr. Speaker, there will be those that will say that we don't need a national health scheme, that private enterprise can look after it. I've had some experience with private enterprise. At the place where I am employed we have a welfare plan covered by an insurance type of plan. We didn't know what we were covered for. Upon asking and requesting from the company what we were covered for, they gave us one page of ailments and operations that we're entitled to under the coverage, then they gave us three pages of what we were not entitled to. So I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that to say that private enterprise can look after it is not true at all. Mr. Speaker, I don't intend to speak at great length on this subject. Yesterday there was quite a hassle created when the Honourable Member for St. John's strayed off the path. I don't intend to stray off the path. I just want to say this, Mr. Speaker. We have stated our position on this very important question of national health insurance. What is the stand of the other parties in this House? The Liberals want us to stick to the subject. Well let us stick to it. What are they saying? The Liberals fought hospital insurance in this House until the very day they introduced it under pressure, Mr. Speaker. From 1919 the Federal Liberals have been promising us health insurance. How long do we have to wait? What about the Tories? They also are on record as favouring health insurance. But what have they done about it in Ottawa? Nothing. What is the present position of this Provincial Government? They want to get on with this debate, but before this sub-amendment is voted on the government should tell this House their position on it. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. D. M. STANES: Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with the previous speakers in congratulating you, Sir, on your good health, which is very evident, your fine spirits, and above all your occupation of that high office.

Remembering very clearly, Sir, the position that you were put in during the last legislature and the excellent way in which you handled the decisions and the control of this legislature and this Assembly, it is my wish also in agreeing with the mover of the Address that you may occupy that Chair and that authority for many years to come. I do so, Mr. Speaker, with some trepidation in agreeing with the Honourable Member from St. Vital, and maybe I should say that at somewhat of a calculated risk. I also do not mention the question of the permanent speaker. I feel, Mr. Speaker, that permanency is a long time, and seems to me to be somewhat of an incorrect word, in connection with us mortal creatures. However, I would like to publicly agree with the sentiments of the Honourable Member for St. Vital.

I should also like, Mr. Speaker, to compliment the mover and seconder of the Address

(Mr. Stanes, cont'd.)....in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, and I join with the many other previous speakers in hoping that we may hear more frequently from the seconder, the Honourable Member from Rupertsland.

Now Mr. Speaker, I won't dwell at any great length on the constituency which I am so proud to represent. The grand people and inevitable position of the constituency of St. James is well known to most of us, and has been covered previously in this House by myself and the Honourable Member from Assiniboia.

However, Mr. Speaker, there is a further development that I would like to bring to your attention, and that is the progress that has been made by our family YMCA in St. James. They are doing a magnificent job and it's very heartening to go down there during the evenings and to see the boys and girls -- and they are packed in that quite small building, although a fine building -- learning such fine lessons as sportsmanship, leadership and so on. It is grand to see these things going on and the response by the children, by the boys and girls, and their parents-- and incidentally the parents share in the activities of the YMCA -- has forced the YMCA organization into a position where they must expand, and I would like at this time to bring to your attention the drive that the YMCA central committee for Greater Winnipeg have just started to collect \$2 million for that expansion. I commend it to you, Sir, as a very, very worthy enterprise. I might also add in mentioning the YMCA in St. James that we shall have a swimming pool which will be city owned and city controlled -- a year round swimming pool built this year adjacent to the YMCA in order that the people of St. James may have fullest advantages of swimming, at the same time the adjoining advantages of the buildings of the YMCA.

Mr. Speaker, returning to the amendment to the amendment, there is one thing that comes to mind in speaking about national medicine that one can't help repeating and repeating to oneself, and that is a basic fact that the more responsibility and the more authority that a government or a state takes upon itself, it takes away from the people whom it is supposed to represent. That I suppose is of course the spirit which is behind the amendment, but I do commend it and I won't elaborate on a matter for considerable and very serious consideration.

I was most interested, Mr. Speaker, in the comments of the Honourable the Leader of the CCF. I see he is not in his chair. I would like to read just a small excerpt from Page 40. It reads -- "Oh, sure, of course, Mr. Speaker, reference is made to the Farm Credit Act; reference is made to the Crop Insurance Act. Of course it is. But is any reference made to any action that is contemplated by the Government of Manitoba to increase the net income of farmers in Manitoba so that they can repay the credit that is now being given to the farmers of Manitoba? I see not a word of it, Mr. Speaker, in the Speech from the Throne." The obvious intent in this case of course is to pass the blame on to the government. I would like to make a point which I think is obvious to many, and has received a great deal of publicity in the last week or so, and I feel cannot get too much publicity. And that is the role of industry in regard to the economic situation of the farmer. How can one honestly and sincerely constantly strive for a shorter working week and more pay for the hours that are worked and thereby increase the cost of the necessary machinery and products required by the farmer, and at the same time turn around and say that we are friends of the farmer? There are two sides to the problem. And a very serious and very important part of that problem, and side of that problem, or side of this coin, is of course, the cost of materials and equipment which the farmer has to buy. (Interjection) I am no farmer, Mr. Speaker -- I am no farmer, I don't pretend to be one-- but I don't feel that this is a farming problem at all, it's an economic problem. And this of course has even far reaching effects, far greater than just an agricultural problem.

I was very interested to read of the meeting that the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce had, I think it was on Monday, in Winnipeg, together with the National Chambers of Commerce, in which they are trying to lick this important question of cost of production. Mr. Speaker, I know it's been said by far greater and better people than myself, and much more eloquently than I will ever be able to say it, but I feel that the No. 1 problem to us here in this Province, and nationally, is the cost of our products. It was also brought to light last week when we had the pleasure and the privilege of having the Premier or the Prime Minister of Japan visiting in Ottawa on what was obviously primarily a trade mission. This cost of production is of No. 1 importance and cannot be over-estimated, and therefore I feel that the problem can be licked. It is not just something which is affecting our agricultural side, not just affecting our production

(Mr. Stanes, cont'd.)....for import for domestic consumption, but export consumption as well. We are an exporting nation and the problems created by this constantly spiralling increase of our cost of production is having far, far reaching effects on the international market as well as the local one. Now I'm quite certain that the problem can be licked but I think it only can be licked by co-operation between all parties, and particularly by our honourable members of the CCF in using their influence to try to keep down the costs of production and the wage rate. I'm not suggesting for one moment (Interjection) --that's also part of the picture. Where was I? It's also part of the picture. I'm not suggesting for one moment that the labour force should pay the cost of this retarding of the spiral, not for one moment. There are as you say, profits to share in it, management to share in it, and so on, but it is a co-operative thing, and everybody, everybody, must pay some price. We will not lick this on the assumption that the other man can pay the price and we will not have to. And I do commend, Mr. Speaker, to all parties that this matter be given the greatest attention and the most serious thought because in the coming year and years I am quite convinced in my small way, I am quite convinced that we are going to see in our industry, and that applies agriculturally as well as our industries, we are going to see far more competition than we've ever had before, and if we're not very careful we're going to out-price ourselves on the market, and by taking such action and looking at it from the long view we are not only going to serve the people of Manitoba, including our farmers, but we're going to serve the people of our nation.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. SCHREYER: I move, seconded by the Member for Kildonan that the debate be adjourned.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been moved by the Honourable Member for Brokenhead, seconded by the Honourable Member for Kildonan that the debate be adjourned. Are you ready for the question?

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and following a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, before I move the adjournment of the House, may I just remind members of the Special Select Striking Committee that if it meets their convenience we meet in my office after the House rises. I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and following a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House adjourned until 2:30 the following afternoon.

ELECTORAL DIVISION	NAME	ADDRESS
ARTHUR	J. D. Watt	Reston, Man.
ASSINIBOIA	Geo. Wm. Johnson	212 Oakdean Blvd., St. James, Wpg. 12
BIRTLE-RUSSELL	Robert Gordon Smellie	Russell, Man.
BRANDON	R. O. Lissaman	832 Eleventh St., Brandon, Man.
BROKENHEAD	E. R. Schreyer	Beausejour, Man.
BURROWS	J. M. Hawryluk	84 Furby St., Winnipeg 1
CARILLON	Edmond Prefontaine	St. Pierre, Man.
CHURCHILL	J. E. Ingebrigtsen	Churchill, Man.
CYPRESS	Mrs. Thelma Forbes	Rathwell, Man.
DAUPHIN	Hon. Stewart E. McLean	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
DUFFERIN	William Homer Hamilton	Sperling, Man.
ELMWOOD	S. Peters	225 Melrose Ave., Winnipeg 5
EMERSON	John P. Tanchak	Ridgeville, Man.
ETHELBERT PLAINS	M. N. Hryhorczuk, Q.C.	Ethelbert, Man.
FISHER	Peter Wagner	Fisher Branch, Man.
FLIN FLON	Hon. Charles H. Witney	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
FORT GARRY	Hon. Sterling R. Lyon	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	141 Cathedral Ave., Winnipeg 4
KILDONAN	A. J. Reid	561 Trent Ave., E. Kild., Winnipeg 5
LAC DU BONNET	Oscar F. Bjornson	Lac du Bonnet, Box 2, Group 517, R.R. 5
LAKESIDE	D. L. Campbell	326 Kelvin Blvd., Winnipeg 9
LA VERENDRYE	Stan Roberts	Niverville, Man.
LOGAN	Lemuel Harris	1109 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg 3
MINNEDOSA	Walter Weir	Minnedosa, Man.
MORRIS	Harry P. Shewman	Morris, Man.
OSBORNE	Obie Baizley	185 Maplewood Ave., Winnipeg 13
PEMBINA	Hon. Maurice E. Ridley	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE	John Aaron Christianson	15 Dufferin W. Ptege la Prairie, Man.
RADISSON	Russell Paulley	435 Yale Ave. W., Transcona, Man.
RHINELAND	J. M. Froese	Winkler, Man.
RIVER HEIGHTS	W. B. Scarth, Q.C.	407 Queenston St., Winnipeg 9
ROBLIN	Keith Alexander	Roblin, Man.
ROCK LAKE	Hon. Abram W. Harrison	Holmfield, Man.
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, Man.
ST. GEORGE	Elman Guttormson	Lundar, Man.
ST. JAMES	D. M. Stanes	381 Guildford St., St. James, Wpg. 12
ST. JOHN'S	David Orlikow	206 Ethelbert St., Winnipeg 10
ST. MATTHEWS	W. G. Martin	924 Palmerston Ave., Winnipeg 10
ST. VITAL	Fred Groves	3 Kingston Row, St. Vital, Wpg. 8
STE. ROSE	Gildas Molgat	Ste. Rose du Lac, Man.
SELKIRK	T. P. Hillhouse, Q.C.	Selkirk, Man.
SEVEN OAKS	Arthur E. Wright	Lot 87 River Road, Lockport, Man.
SOURIS-LANSDOWNE	M. E. McKellar	Nesbitt, Man.
SPRINGFIELD	Fred T. Klym	Beausejour, Man.
SWAN RIVER	A. H. Corbett	Swan River, Man.
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WINNIPEG CENTRE	James Cowan	512A, Avenue Bldg., Winnipeg 2
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