



Legislative Assembly Of Manitoba

DEBATES and PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable A. W. Harrison

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA
2:30 p.m., Thursday, March 22, 1962.

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions
Reading and Receiving Petitions
Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees.

HON. STERLING R. LYON (Attorney-General)(Fort Garry): Mr. Speaker, I beg to present the first report of the Standing Committee on Law Amendments.

MR. CLERK: Your Standing Committee on Law Amendments beg leave to present the following as their first report. Your Committee met for organization and appointed the Honourable Mr. Lyon as Chairman. Your Committee recommends that, for the remainder Session, the Quorum of this Committee shall consist of Ten members. Your Committee has considered Bills: No. 2, an Act to amend The Expropriation Act; No. 6 an Act respecting Legitimacy; No. 7 an Act to amend The Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act; No. 12 an Act to amend The University Act; No. 16 an Act to amend The Manitoba Evidence Act; No. 17 an Act respecting Survivorship; No. 21 an Act to amend The Election Act; No. 35 an Act respecting The School District of Transcona No. 39; No. 38 an Act to Amend The Loans Act; No. 39 an Act to amend The Public Works Act; No. 44 an Act to amend The Health Services Act; No. 45 an Act to amend The Mental Diseases Act; No. 46 an Act to amend The Private Hospitals Act; No. 47 an Act to amend an Act to amend Chapter 91, 46, 47, Vic., intituled "An Act respecting the Winnipeg General Hospital"; No. 50 an Act to amend The Hospital Debentures Guarantee Act; No. 53 an Act to amend The Civil Service Act--and has agreed to report the same without amendment. Your Committee has also considered Bills, No. 28 an Act to amend The Medical Act; No. 49 an Act to amend The Department of Health Act; No. 51 an Act to amend The Business Development Fund Act, and has agreed to report the same with certain amendments, all of which is respectfully submitted.

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Acting Minister of Municipal Affairs that the report of the Committee be received.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Notice of Motion; Introduction of Bills.

HON. GURNEY EVANS (Minister of Industry and Commerce)(Fort Rouge): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Education that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the resolution standing in my name.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I might draw your attention to the fact--did I understand you to say seconded by the Attorney-General? I amended my motion while I was on my feet because the Attorney-General was out of his seat--seconded by the Minister of Education.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister of Education seconder to the motion. Are you ready for the question?

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole with the Honourable Member for St. Matthews in the Chair.

MR. EVANS: 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: Resolved it is expedient to bring in a measure to amend The Partnership Act by providing, among other matters, for the registration of partnership declarations in the office of the Provincial Secretary, resulting in the payment from the Consolidated Fund of certain incidental expenses.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Chairman, I would like to explain the reason for the proposed legislation. There have been a growing number of cases in which names are granted to corporations under The Partnership Act coming into conflict with names granted under The Companies Act. Under The Companies Act there is power to refuse the use of a trading style or title, if it can be confused with some other company in existence or with some other incorporated company. There is no such power under The Partnership Act.

(Mr. Evans, cont'd.) It is proposed to mould the administration of both these Acts into the same department, namely, by transferring the administration of The Partnership Act into the Department of the Provincial Secretary, and then by compiling the names in proper card files and indexes, to eliminate as much of the confusion as possible, over a period of time to eliminate confusion, and to have uniform administration of both these Acts.

MR. M. N. HRYHORCZUK, Q.C. (Ethelbert-Plains): Mr. Chairman, would there be any difference in the fees charged if you make that switch; and if there are fees to be charged, why do you ask for the right to use the Consolidated Fund to meet incidental expenses?

MR. EVANS: as I understand it even if there are fees sufficient to recover expenses it's customary to place the amounts to be expended in the--to ask for authority to spend the money. When we come to see the details of the Bill we will be glad to--I haven't got the detail of the schedule of the fees here and I'm not able to answer that question at the present time-- but I would be glad to discuss it at the proper time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution be adopted? Committee rise and report. Call in the Speaker. Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole has adopted a certain resolution and directed me to report the same and ask leave to sit again.

MR. W. G. MARTIN (St. Matthews): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Morris that the report of the Committee be received.

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

MR. EVANS introduced Bill No. 94, an Act to amend The Partnership Act.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I call the Orders of the Day, I should like to introduce to members of the Legislative Assembly, 37 students from Collicutt School, under the guidance of their teachers, Mr. R. V. Pepler, and Mrs. L. I. Shultz. The school is located in Seven Oaks constituency and is represented by The Honourable Mr. Wright. We hope that their visit with us this afternoon will be a pleasure to them and they may take back with them favourable opinions of the Legislature of Manitoba.

Second Reading of Bill No. 48. Orders of the Day.

MR. MORRIS A. GRAY (Inkster): Mr. Speaker, I would wish to direct a question to the Minister of Agriculture. He painted a very pessimistic picture in connection with the flood. The last day or two, conditions have not improved. My question is: Is the government ready in case, God forbid, there is a flood?

HON. GEORGE HUTTON (Minister of Agriculture)(Rockwood-Iberville): Mr. Speaker, yes, the government is ready, in respect to any emergency that might arise--in fact machinery has been set up and the preliminary steps are already under way. The Emergency Flood Committees for both the Assiniboine River and the Red River have already been called and are sitting this week to consider the reports and to determine what steps they think should be taken even at this stage in preparation for further developments. Quite a complete program has been mapped out and it falls under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Industry and Commerce in respect of emergency planning--not only for flooding but for other disasters that may strike this community or any other community in the province. I think it's in good hands, and, of course as I announced yesterday, a very close eye will be kept on the weather and the development of the flood threat. If such should develop we can, I think, have confidence that appropriate measure will be taken to counteract any adverse conditions that arise.

MR. JOHN P. TANCHAK (Emerson): Mr. Chairman, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to direct a question to the Honourable Minister of Agriculture. He made reference to the Assiniboine and Red Rivers and I wonder what plans are being made for the protection of the people south of Ste. Agathe; whether the government has any plans at the present time? Now there's a plan under way in Emerson--I'm not trying to scare the people that there will be a flood, but our friends across the line are almost positive that there will be a certain amount of flooding. Now these friends are forming a committee and their intention is, wherever possible, with machines to raise some of the buildings above the flood level. Now they're wondering if in an event like that they would get any assistance from the government. Could the Minister answer that please?

MR. HUTTON: I'd just as soon take that question as notice.

MR. DAVID ORLIKOW (St. John's): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I'd like to direct a question to the Attorney-General. Could the Attorney-General arrange for a few

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd.) members of the House to visit and inspect the Vaughan Street Detention quarters, preferably before the estimates of his department are before the House?

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, I'd be quite happy to make such arrangements for the honourable member and any that he might wish to bring with him. If he would let me have the names of those who would wish to come then we can set up a suitable time for the visit.

MR. LAURENT DESJARDINS (St. Boniface): Before the Orders of the Day, and in the absence of the Minister of Health, I'd like to direct a question to the Honourable the Leader of the House. Yesterday I asked a question of the Minister of Health--this proposed hospital in St. James, and he answered then that he didn't know anything about it. Now I see in the report that they are talking of building this hospital in St. James and that there are some negotiating between the City and the Salvation Army. Earlier in the session the Minister said that this hospital would not be built in St. James and I wonder if there is any commotion or if the Salvation Army and the City of St. James is building without permission of the government, and if so would they still receive their grant?

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Premier of Manitoba)(Wolseley): Mr. Speaker, I'm not an expert on this subject but I think I can offer some comment in answer to the honourable member's question. I think that first of all we have to realize that the community as a whole certainly are indebted to the Salvation Army and others like them who wish to undertake the operation of hospitals, and I can see nothing to prevent the Salvation Army and the City of St. James consulting with the people of St. James as to whether the people of that community wish to put up the funds that are required in order to build a hospital in St. James to be operated by the Salvation Army.

It is true that the hospital cannot proceed without the consent of the Minister. However, as I understand the matter, the Minister is quite willing to give this consent, subject of course to the fact that financial support cannot be given until--is it 1964-1965? However, as far as we know, even if the people of St. James decide to give a favourable answer to the vote that will be put to them, it will be that length of time before this hospital can come into operation. Therefore I see no conflict between the government, the Salvation Army and the people of St. James with respect to the principle as to whether or not the hospital shall be operated, because the Minister will be quite willing to give his consent in accordance with the time schedule that we have established and which I think is the same time schedule that will be required to build the hospital in St. James. If they get ahead of the schedule, then of course they will have to wait for the government grants, but that's the only complication that I foresee, and I do not think it would be a serious one at all. That is the situation as it appears at the present time.

MR. DESJARDINS: answers very well the question of time which was by the way very clear in the newspaper, but what about the question of location? The Honourable Minister told us that this could not be built or would not be built in St. James. Has there been a change or are these people taking a chance of not getting a grant from the government if they decide to build in St. James?

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I have nothing further to add to my statement. I'm not aware of the Minister having said that he would not allow a hospital to be built in St. James--I really don't think that was his intention.

MR. ORLIKOW: same question. I wonder if the First Minister would give some consideration to the question of what happens to the existing hospital which, as I pointed out yesterday, has just been completed within a very recent period of time.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, that matter will be attended to after we know the wishes of the people of St. James.

MR. SPEAKER: Before we leave the Orders of the Day, I should like to introduce to the Members of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba another school group, this time from a neighbouring and friendly State in the United States. We have with us this afternoon the School Band of the Wisconsin State College from River Falls, Wisconsin. We have under their direction the conductor of the Symphony Band, Mr. William Abbott; the conductor of the Concert Choir, Mr. Chauncey King, and the conductor of the Brass Ensemble, Mr. Conrad De Jong. This band is in Winnipeg at the present on invitation of the Winnipeg Jaycees and I understand that they will perform this evening at the Musical Festival. They did this afternoon, earlier in the afternoon, privilege us with selections from their band in the main rotunda of the Legislature Building. We welcome them here this afternoon and I am sure that they will observe

(Mr. Speaker, cont'd.) with interest the workings of a friendly democracy which is closely associated and allied with the history of the United States and of the State of Wisconsin. We're happy to have you with us and we hope that your stay in Winnipeg will be a happy one and that you will wish to return again at some future time.

Orders of the Day.

MR. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Leader of the New Democratic Party)(Radisson): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I have a duty to perform which isn't quite as pleasant as the one that you have just performed in introducing our distinguished guests from the State of Wisconsin.

It is with great humility that I have to draw to the attention of the House, Mr. Speaker, that this morning a great event took place that is of considerable interest to this House and to the Province of Manitoba--namely, the curling championship of this Legislature. And I say with great humility, Mr. Speaker, because I have to stand here on behalf of the representatives of the New Democratic Party and admit defeat. I want to congratulate the team representing the Conservative Party for their victory this morning. It was a very close game--as a matter of fact an extra end had to be played before the winner was determined. I would suggest, however, to the chairman of the sports committee of this Assembly, that referees be in attendance at all times during these games. I do not like to make accusations against any individual member of this Assembly, but there is a considerable amount of suspicion that the Honourable Member for Arthur, on one very vital shot of one of the members of my rink, threw half of his broom in the path of the rock. I would not go so far as to say that had that rock entered where it should have entered into the house the result would have been different. However, Mr. Speaker, I offer sincere congratulations--the winning team has to pay for the ice--the losing pay something that's considerably more expensive. I would have been delighted to have paid for the ice this morning. Sincere congratulations to the new champions of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, but let them beware the fact that next year we of the New Democratic Party will again show that we are truly the champions here in the Province of Manitoba.

MR. J. D. WATT (Arthur): Mr. Speaker, I would just like to say that I've been curling for--oh, approximately 30 years now, and I have always been very careful that I did not let straws fall out of my broom. Unfortunately, this morning one straw happened to slip from my broom, which tripped the Leader of the New Democratic Party, for which I am very sorry.

MR. ROBERT GORDON SMELLIE (Birtle-Russell): Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the Leader of the New Democratic Party for his kind remarks concerning the government team, and I would concur with him in his suggestion that we should have referees present at all times because it was painfully noticeable that the Leader of the New Democratic Party continually harassed his own skip so that he became excited and continually swept our rocks in front of the tee--a most regrettable occurrence.

MR. D. L. CAMPBELL (Lakeside): Mr. Speaker, I would like only to comment at this time that having watched the members of both of these rinks in action on more than one occasion, that I would think that any straws dropped in the way of their rocks would help them rather than hurt them.

MR. DESJARDINS: I wouldn't want to add any pain to the Leader of the NDP but I think he's entitled to the information. After the courtesy that we showed the winning rink last week the bill was \$60.00.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. Second reading of Bill No. 48. The Honourable Minister of Health.

HON. J. B. CARROLL (Minister of Labour)(The Pas): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the Minister of Health I would ask that this matter stand.

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand. Second reading of Bill No. 54. The Honourable the Minister of Labour.

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Education that Bill No. 54, an Act to amend the Vacations with Pay Act be now read a second time.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Speaker, two years ago we brought a bill into the House here which provided for two weeks vacation after one year's employment. However there was another

(Mr. Carroll, cont'd.) section in the Act which was unnoticed at that time which provided that where another favourable agreement existed that it would have precedence over the amendment that we brought in. As a result of this there has been some dispute as to whether the provisions of our amendment applied or whether the provisions of the agreement applied and this bill is just intended to clear up any doubt with respect to the provision of two weeks vacation after one year's employment.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of Bill No. 54. Second reading of Bill No. 55. The Honourable Minister of Education.

HON. STEWART E. McLEAN (Minister of Education)(Dauphin): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Labour, that Bill No. 55, an Act to amend The Education Department Act be now read a second time.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Speaker, there are one or two matters of principle involved in this bill. First, some provisions are placed in the bill to allow orders to be made in the event of an emergency. This is to enable us to put into operation plans that may be developed in reference to Civil Defence. The more substantial part of the bill relates to the Advisory Board which is a board already established under The Education Department Act. Briefly, what we are doing here is expanding and enlarging the Advisory Board and assigning to the Advisory Board the responsibility for matters of curriculum approval and general development. Previous to this time the Advisory Board has been a statutory board with certain statutory responsibilities and it has functioned in that fashion. Some years ago there was a curriculum committee appointed. This was not provided for by statute in any way. It was what one might call a voluntary committee, I suppose, and it had certain duties assigned to it with respect to curriculum. That committee has not met for a long time; it was quite a large committee and it hasn't had any meetings for quite some time. It has been decided that it would be advisable to regularize the whole matter by combining the functions of the Advisory Board and the committee that formerly looked after curriculum, or had some responsibilities for curriculum, and giving the whole matter statutory authority. So this bill proposes the establishment of the Advisory Board; it will be somewhat larger than the Advisory Board that is now in existence and adding to the responsibilities of the Advisory Board matters pertaining to curriculum and curriculum development.

I would emphasize that nothing is taken away from the duties and responsibilities which the Advisory Board has at the present time. This Bill only adds to their existing duties and responsibilities certain other matters pertaining to curriculum. And I would further emphasize that the number of persons on the board is expanded and all those groups or associations that have been represented before, or are represented at the present time, will continue to be represented. We believe that this is a worthwhile way of giving more responsibility to the Advisory Board and of having the curriculum development brought into a somewhat orderly pattern because we will be having a great deal of work in that field as the years go by.

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

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I may be allowed to refer to the fact that yesterday I gave notice that the government would like to proceed with the Supplementary Supply estimates and also the Interim Supply estimates this afternoon. And if there is no objection to this course, I would suggest that we go into Committee of Supply for this purpose, and that if we get agreement we can then give concurrence to second reading--Committee of Ways and Means concurrence to second reading; first reading and second reading of the Interim and Supplementary Supply Bills, and leave the Committee of the Whole stage and the third reading for a subsequent occasion. I understand that there's no objection to that course.

I therefore move, Mr. Speaker, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried, and the House resolved itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty with the Honourable Member for St. Matthews in the Chair.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I think that yesterday members of the committee received

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) a statement of the items to be considered under Supplementary Supply and if you would call those items we can proceed.

MR. PAULLEY: to ask, Mr. Chairman--we're still approximately ten days away from the end of the fiscal year. Is there any particular reason--now I'm not opposing it--but is there any reason why we're doing this now? In the past, I think, we've done it when we have been sitting close to the time at the end of the fiscal year at that particular time. Is there any particular reason for this or is it just something that's happened?

MR. ROBLIN: There's no ulterior motives, Mr. Chairman. It's just that we thought it would be wise to get this done before the end of the fiscal year. There's plenty of time so we can take it in a couple of bites.

MR. PAULLEY: It's not anticipated that there may be another one within the next ten days as well, is there?

MR. ROBLIN: Another what, Mr. Chairman?

MR. PAULLEY: Another--Supplementary Estimate.

MR. ROBLIN: None are planned--none is planned.

MR. GRAY: Just one question for my own personal benefit. How was it possible for the Treasurer last year to underestimate the expenditures of Thirteen Hundred Thousand Dollars?

MR. ROBLIN: One million, three hundred thousand? It represents about a little over one per cent. I don't think that's too bad. This is a regular procedure, as my honourable friend knows; he's one of the most experienced members in the House.

MR. A. J. REID (Kildonan): Mr. Chairman, I see a recurrence of this every year, and when we were discussing Industry and Commerce and I asked the First Minister--I believe it was, one item there was overdrawn in development or something--how could a department overdraw before the end of the year, and where did they get the money from? And the First Minister said: "Oh, well, we have a system of getting it from the Consolidated Fund." Well if one department can do it from Consolidated Fund why can't another, but every year we have this before us before the end of the year.

MR. ROBLIN: I think that we can--it doesn't matter whether you call the interim first--that's in order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: resolved that a sum not exceeding \$11,178,321.30 being one-tenth of the amount of the several items to be voted for departments as set forth in the main estimates for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, laid before the House at the present session of the Legislature, be granted to Her Majesty for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March, 1963.

MR. ROBLIN: I suppose it's hardly necessary for me to explain, Mr. Chairman, that this represents one-twelfth of the regular estimates that we are now considering and will provide sufficient funds to see us through the first days in April until such time as the budget is down or approved. It's one-tenth, I'm advised. This is a thing that we go through every year when it appears that the budget will not be approved before the 31st day of March.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution be adopted? Committee rise and--

MR. CAMPBELL:, Mr. Chairman, that the Honourable the First Minister is optimistic enough to think that we will finish our deliberations within one-tenth of a year after April 1st?

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, before you make the motion--on the second page under Mines and Natural Resources I see that the government is asking for--(interjection)--Oh, this is the other one. I'm sorry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Supplementary estimates. Resolved that there be granted to Her Majesty a further sum not exceeding \$20,000 for Treasury. Miscellaneous--interest on trust and other special funds--\$20,000. Agreed?

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, this is only a small amount but is there that much variation in the funds that we have on trust and special funds that it's impossible to gauge in advance? I notice this comes up every year.

MR. ROBLIN: It's the case, Sir, that we can't really tell in advance how much money we'll have on our hands, but whatever we do have we have to pay interest on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Passed. Department IV--Provincial Secretary. Item 6--passed; 8--passed. Department V--Education, 1--passed.

MR. E. R. SCHREYER (Brokenhead): Mr. Chairman, could the Minister tell us why there's any variation or deviation from the main estimates in 1(c)--\$17,000? Why is this appropriation there?

MR. McLEAN: Just an increase in the number of teachers over the number estimated when we prepared the estimates for the year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Passed? Agriculture and Conservation--3(a)--

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman--I want to speak on the agriculture estimates. There's no sums in here for any of the drought assistance that was given last year. How was that covered?

MR. ROBLIN: By special warrants, Mr. Chairman.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, wouldn't it be better if the special warrants were included in supplementary estimates so that we would know exactly what the total expenditure has been?

MR. ROBLIN: It's never been done, Mr. Chairman. The supplementary estimates are prepared for those items where we don't have to make the expenditure in any emergency situation and it can wait until such time as the House passes them. The special warrants are for emergency items of the sort that my honourable friend mentions and the distinction between the two is well understood; it's been going on for some time.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, on (a) of Agriculture and Conservation, would the Minister give us a breakdown as between the two different services mentioned--Bang's Disease and Sire Purchase Policies?

MR. HUTTON: I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman, I couldn't. I haven't got the information at hand.

MR. ROBLIN: I presume that if my honourable friend is inquiring to which purpose is the \$25,000 being put, I have that information and it is for Bang's Disease, testing and compulsory vaccinations. There are some 21,300 certificates on hand for processing and it therefore appears that an additional \$25,000 will be required.

MR. CAMPBELL: The whole item is for Bang's Disease?

MR. ROBLIN: That's right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (a), passed; (c), passed; (f), passed. Department of Attorney-General. 2, passed; 3, passed; 5, passed; 7, passed; 9, passed. Health and Public Welfare. 1, passed; 2, passed; 3, passed; 4, passed. Department of Mines--

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Chairman, in 3--Public Welfare Services--3(e)--Assistance for municipal aid expenditures--I'm just curious about this because--at the amount of unforeseen expense with regard to aiding municipalities because in the two municipal areas that I have the privilege of representing here there's been, in fact, a decrease in municipal relief expenditures. This is quite a substantial increase over what was expected. Where has this come about?

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, the amount that is appropriated under this item depends on estimating what the municipalities will ask us for. We're not in direct control over this. It's merely the grants that are made to them. Therefore we have to estimate what they will require. True, some were underestimated and some were overestimated. The main increase in this, practically all of it, is due to an increase in the case-load and expenditures by the City of Winnipeg.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, this reflects the unsettled economic condition where we've had such high employment and as a result of that the calls on municipalities, particularly in the Greater Winnipeg area, have been far more than normal.

MR. ROBLIN: It all depends on where you live, Mr. Chairman. Some are up and some are down, but undoubtedly there's been a big increase in the City of Winnipeg.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, there's also a very substantial increase in the social allowances. What is the explanation for that one?

MR. ROBLIN: This is also required for increased assistance given by the City of Winnipeg to non-resident people who are unemployed or in need of assistance for other reasons. Practically all of this amount is due to non-residents' applications for assistance in the City of Winnipeg which we're bound to assist them with. There's no real means of knowing how many non-residents are going to turn up in the course of a year.

MR. MOLGAT: It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, though, that our estimating must be

(Mr. Molgat, cont'd.) rather badly off because this year we're having to put through half a million for municipal aid and upwards of a quarter of a million for social allowances. Last year I notice on our supplementary estimates, again, municipal aid was underestimated by upwards of half a million; social allowances not quite as bad, 120. Now it seems to me we should be able to get closer than that if--in our regular estimates this year for '63 have we taken into consideration the fact that the past two years we seem to have underestimated?

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, all I can say is that the departmental staff do their best to estimate accurate figures, but I think members will appreciate that in dealing with this kind of thing which is quite beyond any control of the provincial government, one has to make what is at best an educated guess. On the last two occasions we've guessed on the short side, but the staff continually try to do their best to be accurate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 3, passed; 4, passed--Mines and Natural Resources 5, passed.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, I note that there's no provision here for the costs of fire fighting which I understand from the report, ran to a million three. Would the First Minister tell us please how it was raised, and what it was charged to?

MR. SCHREYER: the same point. I think that I'm fairly clear on the difference between supplementary estimates and Lieutenant-Governor warrants--if that's what you call them--Lieutenant-Governor's warrants. Is that the other method? Special warrants. But actually it's not a criticism of the amount that was underestimated because one million three is less than one percent of the total estimates of last year which is pretty accurate when all's said and done. But I, like the Member for Ethelbert, would like to know why we're not given an opportunity to give at least retrospective approval of expenditures made through special warrants, as for example, a substantial amount for fire fighting. Somewhere we should be able to give retrospective approval.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, in answer to the question, may I say that special warrants are always detailed in the public accounts and my friend can find them there and when the Public Accounts Committee meets we are open to any discussion there may be about them. With respect to the fire fighting expenses, they have been raised by special warrants. I'm not able to say to what account they've been charged but I can find out. I can tell my honourable friend they're probably charged to a surplus reserve account.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, before we leave this particular item, I think that this raises a fine point. When we're considering the estimates, and eventually the budget, how can we find out whether the budget has been overexpended? In the last couple of years we've been told that there was surpluses. There would be surpluses from the figures that were shown in the estimates as compared to what was expended, but if we have big sums of money such as this one, a million three, paid by way of special warrant or drawn on some of the reserves, actually that should go into the operating expense for that year, and if we have, say a surplus, it may not be a surplus at all, if these figures are not taken into consideration.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, the honourable member will recall that in the budget speech the full statement is given as to the total expenditures which includes the supplementaries and includes the special warrants and that kind of thing and the total income; so we, at that time, get the best estimate of the surplus for the year that is closing. But that information is given in the Budget Speech.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, while we're on the subject of special warrants, I wonder if the Minister would undertake to give us the list and the amounts of the special warrants issued this year, because there must have been some very substantial ones. We know about the fire fighting. The flood must have cost also substantially--the drought substantially more than normal. Now I appreciate what he said that it's in Public Accounts, but when we will be in the Public Accounts Committee, Mr. Chairman, we will be discussing the Public Accounts for the year ended - 31st of March, 1961, and that, of course, will not include the special warrants that were passed during the last summer. I think it would be more useful to the Committee if we could have those at the same time as we're discussing the estimates for the current period. Could the Minister undertake to give us such a list?

MR. ROBLIN: If my honourable friend will give me a note specifying just what he wants, I'll do my best to get it for him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 5, passed; 8, passed. Municipal Affairs. 3, passed; 4, passed.

(Mr. Chairman, cont'd.) Resolution adopted? The Committee rise and report. Call in the Speaker. Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply has adopted certain resolutions and directed me to report the same and ask leave to sit again.

MR. MARTIN: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Swan River the report of the Committee be received.

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

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Education that the resolution reported from the Committee of Supply be now read a second time and concurred in.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. CLERK: Resolved that a sum not exceeding \$11, 178, 321.30, being one-tenth of the amount of the several items to be voted for departments as set out in the main estimates for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, laid before the House at the present session of the Legislature, be granted to Her Majesty for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March, 1963. Supplementary Estimates. Resolved there be granted to Her Majesty a further sum not exceeding \$20, 000 for Treasury for the fiscal year ending 31st day of March, 1962. (2) Resolved there be granted to Her Majesty a further sum not exceeding \$28, 100 for Provincial Secretary for the fiscal year ending 31st day of March, 1962. (3) Resolved there be granted to Her Majesty a further sum not exceeding \$29, 680 for Education for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March, 1962. (4) Resolved there be granted to Her Majesty a further sum not exceeding \$46, 000 for Agriculture and Conservation for the fiscal year ending 31st day of March, 1962. (5) Resolved there be granted to Her Majesty a further sum not exceeding \$107, 000 for Attorney-General for the fiscal year ending 31st day of March, 1962. (6) Resolved there be granted to Her Majesty a further sum not exceeding \$1, 090, 900 for Health and Public Welfare for the fiscal year ending 31st day of March, 1962. (7) Resolved there be granted to Her Majesty a further sum not exceeding \$10, 000 for Mines and Natural Resources for the fiscal year ending 31st day of March, 1962. (8) Resolved there be granted to Her Majesty a further sum not exceeding \$48, 462 for Municipal Affairs for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1962.

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

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Attorney-General that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, and the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider of Ways and Means for raising of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means of raising of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty with the Honourable Member for St. Matthews in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolved that towards making good the supply granted to Her Majesty on account of certain expenses for the public service for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, the sum of \$11, 178, 321.30, being one-tenth of the amount of the several items voted for departments set forth in the main estimates for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, laid before the House at the present Session of the Legislature, be granted out of the Consolidated Fund. Resolution be adopted? Supplementary Supply. Resolved that towards making good certain further sums of money granted to Her Majesty for the public service of the province for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March 1962, the sum of \$1, 380, 142 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund. Resolution be adopted? Committee rise and report. Call in the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Ways and Means has adopted certain resolutions and directed me to report the same and ask leave to sit again.

MR. MARTIN: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Swan River the report of the Committee be received.

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

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Acting Minister of Municipal Affairs that the resolution reported from the Committee of Ways and Means be now read a second time and concurred in.

MR. CLERK: Resolved that towards making good the supply granted to Her Majesty on account of certain expenses of the public service for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, a sum of \$11, 178, 321.30, being one-tenth of the amount of the several items

(Mr. Clerk, cont'd.) voted for departments set forth in the main estimates for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, laid before the House at the present Session of the Legislature, be granted out of the Consolidated Fund. Supplementary Supply. Resolved that towards making good certain further sums of money granted to Her Majesty for the public service of the province for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, the sum of \$1,380,142 be granted out of Consolidated Funds.

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

MR. ROBLIN introduced Bill No. 88, an Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public services of the province for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March, 1963.

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

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Labour, that leave be given to introduce a Bill No. 89, an Act for granting to Her Majesty certain further sums of money for the public services of the province for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, and that the same be now received and read a first time.

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

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, may we now turn to the adjourned debate standing in the name of the Honourable Member from Rhineland.--(interjection)--Oh--well, in the absence of the honourable member, Sir, I suppose that if anyone else wishes to speak on this resolution he would not object; but if there are none such, we could allow the matter to stand. In that case I would ask you to call the resolution standing in the name of the Minister of Education respecting the problem of curriculum.

MR. SCHREYER: The debate was adjourned by the Member for St. John's for me, and I would like to make some contribution to the debate on this resolution at this time.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, well I'll put the motion first.

MR. SCHREYER: Oh.

MR. SPEAKER: Proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable Member--proposed by the Honourable the Minister of Education. The Honourable Member for St. John's.

MR. SCHREYER: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The opening remarks made by the Minister of Education in this regard of course dealt mainly with the principle of the proposed action, and likewise such was the case with the speech on this matter that was made by the Member for Pembina. I also cannot do much else but deal in general with the principle of the proposed resolution. The idea of course is a fine one and I suppose, while there might be some in this Assembly and in the province, who would have some misgivings about it, I think we must realize that like in so many other things in today's society, we must learn to adjust--we must learn to adjust to the concept of providing a greater degree of standardization as regards provision of education in this country of ours. Something must be done, but the degree to which it is done, of course, will really tell the tale.

Without being in opposition to the principle that is provided for here in the resolution, I would like to advance some misgivings as to the choice of words used. All we can do now is hope that the committee that is being set up will use the utmost of discretion. We, I don't think, are yet ready, nor do we want to go to the extent of uniformity of curricula that is now the case, for example, in the country of Holland where the curriculum is so standardized throughout the whole country that one child leaving one particular school and moving to another the next day will take up the lesson exactly where they left off the other day. Perhaps it is necessary to do so in Holland because of the shifting population that depend upon fishing along the coast line, but I don't think we have to go to that length here in Canada. So some standardization then is desirable; but, would we want to go to the extent of standardizing our textbooks very rigidly. We have no way of knowing what degree of standardization of text the Minister has in mind, nor what the committee will have in mind in that regard, but especially in the social sciences taught in our high schools you have to be very careful about the degree to which you try to standardize the use of textbooks. Would you have the history of the Riel Rebellion written by some teacher, or some group of teachers, in Ontario, or would you have it written by someone else?

I could inform the members of this Assembly that this very topic which we are discussing is being now currently discussed in the United States--the same problems and misgivings are

(Mr. Schreyer, cont'd.) being voiced there. They want to try to achieve some semblance of greater national uniformity of curricula, but already voices of protest are being raised--someone advanced the question: who is going to write the particular textbook that deals with the Mexican war--you wouldn't have some Senator or some school teacher group from Texas write that particular part of the textbook. So I think we have certain problems in the field of social science that would impinge upon the degree to which we should go in standardizing our textbooks, especially in the social sciences. I don't think that it would be at all desirable that we have a single history textbook for, say, Grade X in Canada. I don't think we want that degree of uniformity. I notice that the wording in the resolution says "some degree". Well, until we find out just what that "some" means we reserve the right to criticize. The principle, as I say, we are in favour of. I believe that until we see things working out in actual practice we cannot be too critical--nor too laudatory. The only thing that we can commend the Minister for is the initiative he has shown in bringing this topic to a head, as it were, and as such we support the principle.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce. The Honourable the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, as I rise to speak on this resolution I find myself in the unusual position of congratulating my honourable friends across the way. After the time we've had on estimates so far, this is a pleasant change. I congratulate them most sincerely because I consider that the subject that they have brought forward in this resolution is one of supreme importance to Manitoba and to Canada as a whole. I'm sure it won't surprise them, of course, if I say that had not the Throne Speech prevented us from presenting a resolution of this sort, that we were going to have one on the Order Paper ourselves--in fact, I wonder if possibly this was not in their mind when they made this inclusion. But be that as it may, I congratulate them and I am very happy to see the new progressive view that they're putting on this subject.

I feel, however, that I must remind the House that this is a rather new development for my honourable friends. It seems to be a rather recent change of heart, because not too long ago--in 1958--at that time I presented a resolution in the House which read in many ways close to this particular resolution that we have now--not identical but some relationship. It started off: "Whereas a further expansion of world trade is of vital importance to Canada; whereas the reduction of tariffs and the development of free trade areas are conducive to increasing world trade; whereas lower tariffs and increased world trade would be of great benefit to the agricultural economy in Manitoba." Then there was an amendment proposed by one of the Conservative members of the time: "And whereas the prosperity of Manitoba depends to a large degree on the sale of wheat and other products of the farm to various countries of the world." Then we come along--I'm jumping some of it but the main operative part: "Therefore be it resolved that this House regrets the negative and dilatory attitude of the federal government toward the offer of the British Government of free trade; and be it further resolved that this House request the Government of Canada to fully investigate the offer of the British Government as soon as possible." And particularly I want to note this one: "and be it further resolved that this House requests the Government of Canada to give serious consideration to the movement to free trade in Europe and further requests it to explore the opportunity for broadening the European Common Market into an economic community for all the members of the North Atlantic Alliance." That, Mr. Speaker, was in April of 1958.

When we turn and look at what happened to this resolution we find there in the group of nays my honourable friend the First Minister and the Minister of Industry and Commerce who today is proposing this resolution. However, I don't criticize them for the change of mind--on the contrary I compliment them highly. I am glad to see that they've come around to the point of view that this is of supreme importance to the Province of Manitoba. I don't have to add, I am sure, that the remainder of the Conservative Party in the House at that time also voted all against this resolution. But we're very happy to see the change of heart and we only hope that it's not temporary and is a permanent conviction with my honourable friends. The Minister of Agriculture of course, also had some reservation on the matter of trade. He and I had some discussions--I think it was under estimates of 1960--when I had made certain comments and he took objection to them, and he was quite upset because I stated that the Federal Tory party, or

(Mr. Molgat, cont'd.) the Conservatives, had been the party of high tariffs and he disagreed violently with that. I had brought in particularly at the time some statements which I felt proved the case--the attitude, for example, that they had taken towards the whole matter of the British free trade offer; the fact that they proceeded to increase tariffs on British woollens; the position they had taken with regards to the Japanese market--and members will recall that that was the time when the Pool Elevators, in particular, were pressing the government to take a positive progressive stand on this. But the Minister of Agriculture wasn't agreed at all. So my honourable friends won't be surprised if we find it rather amazing to have the change of heart today, and I only hope that they can persuade their federal counterparts to have the same change of heart and take on a positive position in this question of trade and tariffs. Because while it's very commendable for the Manitoba Government to appreciate the importance of this subject, it's still a fact that the matter of trade cannot be discussed intelligently on a purely provincial basis. It can only be discussed by a full examination of the attitude and the policies of the Government of Canada, in particular in the matter of tariffs; and it's a fact that no matter what efforts we may expend here at the provincial level, in the long run, accomplishment in the field of external trade can only be brought about by the Government in Ottawa.

Now I want to make it very plain, Mr. Speaker, that I believe some desirable results can come out of the resolution proposed by my honourable friends. It will be provided of course that the government is successful first in persuading sufficiently high calibre men to go on this trade mission. But secondly, the attitude that these men will take towards the work that they have to do on the trade mission will be very important. If they go over with the intention, for example, of finding out what Manitoba products can find a ready market in Europe, or finding out how Manitoba manufacturers might change their products to fit into the demands in Europe. Or if they want to go and find out about new products, new methods that can be instituted here in Manitoba to again make our industry fit into the European market, these will be desirable. It's hopeless, of course, if they are going over there to try and solve all the problems of the Common Market. And again I'm sure I can say this for the First Minister as well, that he appreciates that the trading opportunities for the province cannot be considered in isolation, and we have to fit ourselves into the trading pattern that the Ottawa Government will establish. But it's certainly desirable that we take whatever steps we can to adjust Manitoba industry into this new scheme. I believe though, Mr. Speaker, in the light of the importance of the federal government in this whole subject that it's important that we look at the position of our own federal government in this regard. I reminded the House a few moments ago about the position of the federal government previously on British woollens, for example, when they raised the tariffs instead of accepting the free trade offer--the position they took on Japanese quotas. My honourable friend the Minister of Industry and Commerce spoke about the great opportunities in the Japanese market and I agree with him completely, but the present government in Ottawa isn't assisting that by the attitude that they take on quotas and tariffs.

I said in my Throne Speech, Mr. Speaker, that the present government have been unco-operative and truculent and difficult in this whole question of the European Common Market and the possibility of Britain's entry into that field. Those are actually very mild terms when one looks at the report that came after the ill-famed Accra Conference in particular. I think that there are no terms that can adequately describe the unfortunate retrograde position that the Ottawa government took in this field. Then they came back and they try and pretend they never said the things that they were reported to have said. However, I suppose one can make a mistake. But since then, Mr. Speaker, the same Ministers have kept up the same position. Instead of seeing the error of their ways and going out to correct this, they are keeping up the same opposition to the whole question of Britain's entry, and to the Common Market, and to the development in the world today of freer trade.

More recently, for example, the Minister of Agriculture himself--he was speaking in British Columbia and is reported in the Daily Columnist of December 2nd, 1961, as saying: "If Britain goes in and joins this cloister, this monastery, everybody will be taking in everybody's washing." Now this, Mr. Speaker, is the assessment of one of our senior Ministers in Ottawa of this development. More recently still in the House of Commons, Mr. Pearson the Leader of the Liberal Party asked some questions of the Finance Minister with regard to the position that Canada was taking on this matter of the European Common Market and Britain's entry.

(Mr. Molgat, cont'd.) I'm quoting now from a Free Press clipping of February 14th-- this must have been then in the House the day before: "Finance Minister Fleming said today Canada has not asked to participate in negotiations affecting Canadian products during British bargaining on membership in the European Common Market." He was replying in the Commons to Opposition Leader Pearson who noted that Britain at Australia's request has asked the Common Market countries to allow Australia to take part in the negotiations. He asked whether Canada has requested that Canadian representatives also participate. "No," Mr. Fleming replied. Mr. Speaker, that is the record of the federal government from first to last. Protectionists loading this nation down with retrogressive tariffs, turning its back on the United States, badgering Britain as it's entering the very delicate negotiations on the Common Market; refusing to take a positive progressive attitude and dragging its feet all the way.

In a debate earlier in this session, Mr. Speaker, the First Minister described some members of this House as being dragged, kicking and screaming into the second half of the Twentieth Century. Well, Mr. Speaker, it was a colourful phrase, but it couldn't apply better than to the three gentlemen, Mr. Diefenbaker, Mr. Fleming and Mr. Hees on this whole question of trade and tariff--kicking and screaming all the way and holding back instead of going forward. Now, Mr. Speaker, I think it's good when we see this position by our present government in Ottawa to compare it to the attitude of other nations.

Let's look for example at the British attitude on this whole new development. I think possibly it can be best described by quotations from the book by Professor John Pinder when he says, referring to this whole question: "It is, therefore, in the coming months that the course of our history will be determined for many years to come." This is a British Economist and the booklet 'Britain and the Common Market.' "Should we fail to take the European path those forces in our society that are petulant, tired, weak, defensive and negative will come to predominate and will strangle the new life that is struggling to grow. But if we join the community, it is the dynamic elements that will be encouraged--optimism, vigour, and renaissance will be the rule. We will have shown that we are not imprisoned in the ideas of the past but are ready to move forward into the new world that is being born. Britain did so much to create this world with its vast potential for good or ill. Now that the time has come to shape it along new lines we should surely be playing our part." It's not the old world, Mr. Speaker, that lacks vigour, foresight and courage, it is the new. In the Canadian half of the new world, Britain hasn't let us down but Canada is presently letting Britain and the other free nations down in this regard. Contrast again the Canadian attitude with that of the President of the United States who has taken the lead in putting his country into the forefront in this whole new development, who's taken advantage of these changes to bring his nation forward. Contrast again this attitude by the present Tory Government with the attitude taken by the Liberal Party and its Leader, Mr. Pearson.

My honourable friends across the way and my honourable friend the Leader of the NDP have been fond recently of quoting, out of context I might add, some of the statements that Mr. Pearson made on other subjects. I think it might be useful to the House to quote some of the statements he made on this subject. I'd like here to go back over some years, Mr. Speaker, back to 1958. This is a speech the Leader of the Liberal Party made in the Throne Speech debate on the 13th of May, 1958. At that time he said: "There can be no more important policy for Canada, no more important step to the realization of our great destiny than to defeat these restrictionist tendencies at home and abroad, to work for the freest possible system of trade and payments, not merely on bylateral but on a wider, indeed particularly on an Atlantic basis. This may seem to be an unrealistic vision, one impossible to achieve. I suggest that its achievement is becoming more and more essential both for political and economic reasons. Either the Atlantic Association goes forward to closer economic and political unity or it will lapse back into separate and competing national units or, perhaps, into two groups to the harm and disadvantage of all. This is a vital problem--I'm skipping some--this is a vital problem for Canada and one which demands leadership and action by us in the search for a solution. Lack of a Canadian vision here, lack of energy in working for the wider Atlantic economic area may, indeed, throw us into that complete economic dependence on the USA which so frightens, and rightly, honourable members opposite. An expansionist trade policy with Commonwealth and US arrangements for closer integration in a larger Atlantic system surely that is the

(Mr. Molgat, cont'd.) essential objective to be sought by this country in its international economic policy. That is the result which we must do our best to achieve or we will never be able to fully realize the vision nearer home of Canada's greatness." Mr. Speaker, this statement, very clear in its objective coming as it does from one of the architects of NATO, is more than an opinion, it is a policy grounded on facts and reaching towards an attainable goal, attainable however, only if we accept and adopt constructive policies. I'll remind the House that this statement was made in 1958, Mr. Speaker, long before many people foresaw the opportunities coming up in this field.

Again in 1961, Mr. Pearson speaking in Toronto to a joint meeting of the Empire and Canadian Clubs said the following: "How can such Soviet competition be met by the Democracies? By doing something which is required also for other and more positive reasons, namely, by removing trade barriers between free countries, by building up the largest possible trading area with a minimum of restrictions between its members and a maximum of exchange between them. The Atlantic area is the place to begin this progress on a wider than a continental basis. It should also be done in a way which would provide for the association of any other free democracy that wishes to join the group. This process of economic integration is essential if we are to solve other international problems that face us. Except in periods of immediate and great danger we cannot have collective defence without political co-operation; we cannot have political co-operation with economic conflict and division. Neither national prosperity nor national security can be guaranteed by national action alone. The time for imaginative action that will encompass more than a continent is here--nothing less will do. The time, the opportunity is now. It may soon pass." He went on to describe the situation as he saw it and ended by saying that he knows there are difficulties in the way; he knows there are dangers; but that the important thing is to begin now before it's too late to take advantage of the opportunities that are there. Mr. Speaker, this is the sort of an attitude that is desperately needed now in Canada. Some one once said that those in government have a dual mandate. By that he meant that we're trustees in a double sense. We must work for the good of the people we govern, but we must also seek to illicit from those people the maximum contribution which they might make to the world at large. Surely in Manitoba and in Canada those in government must realize the full meaning of that mandate at this time.

Liberal policies on the matter of trade and tariffs, Mr. Speaker, are not a recent conversion. Going back to the time of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and I know my honourable friend the Minister of Agriculture will be looking forward keenly to my comments in this regard because he has argued with me in the past about the positions of the parties in this regard. Sir Wilfrid Laurier when speaking on reciprocity said the following: "Canada must abandon the policy of retaliation; must show the American people that we are brothers and hold out our hands to them with a due regard for the duties we owe to our Mother Country. Then he went on and painted a broader picture of trade. He spoke of commercial treaties with the Australian continent, with other parts of what was then called the Empire and with the nations of Europe. Mr. Speaker, with but a very few changes, the policies enunciated in that speech by Sir Wilfrid Laurier could be the policies of the Liberal Party of today. If we said, "Show the free world that we are brothers," no further alterations would be needed, and no policy, surely, is more needed at this time.

I could go on, Mr. Speaker, and give any number of quotes in this fashion. I'd like to refer to only one more, and that is an editorial entitled "In the Post-War World," printed on April 6, 1942, by that great Westerner, in fact that great Canadian, and I'm proud to say, that great Liberal, J. W. Dafoe, when he said, "The upholders of the contrary view that the road to prosperity for a nation is that of economic exclusiveness are silent at the moment, but they are not converted and they will be in full cry the moment the war is over. But perhaps this time they can be prevented from capturing governments and putting into effect economic policies which, in our time, could be relied upon to breed World War III." The doctrine of economic exclusiveness to which he referred is exactly the one now propounded by the men in government in Ottawa. Mr. Speaker, those who support the concept of the European Common Market, as the Liberal party does and as I do myself, and as I have reason to believe from this resolution my honourable friends across the way, in contrast to their friends in Ottawa, also support, I'm sure are animated by more than just the desire for prosperity much as we may wish that all

(Mr. Molgat, cont'd.) mankind will prosper. Material gains and comforts are desirable. I'm sure no one would deny that, but there's a spirit abroad in Europe today, Mr. Speaker, that speaks for more than the wish of a higher standard of living. It's the spirit of hope itself. There, ancient enemies who, a very few years ago, were in battle to the death against one another, have come to the conclusion that these policies cannot fit into the modern scheme, that these extreme nationalisms, these views of exclusiveness which they held, can only lead to further difficulty, and in spite of the tremendous problems in between them, in spite of years--almost centuries--of antagonism, they have come to the conclusion that they must co-operate and join together. They haven't been afraid to do so, and in a very few short years since they started this policy, they have achieved a great deal.

Now, Mr. Speaker, a trading market, an alliance, an economic basis can be just that, but it can also be a great deal more. Through the broader vision of an Atlantic trading area, the prize of peace can be brought immensely closer to our grasp. That is the meaning of this development, Mr. Speaker. It's a challenge that throws out to all the free nations. Mr. Speaker, the objectives set out in this resolution are excellent to my mind, but they are not enough by themselves. The proposed action by the Manitoba Government, commendable as it is, can only be successful provided that the federal government takes positive action. We must have no illusions that the road to freer trade will be an easy one. There are difficulties and dangers ahead and it will take time but the start must be made now before it's too late, and it's in this spirit, Mr. Speaker, that I propose the following amendment and ask all the members of the House for their support.

I beg to move, seconded by the Member for Lakeside, that the motion be amended by inserting the following words after the word "producers" in the 23rd line thereof: Whereas success of the Manitoba Trade Commission is largely dependent on the actions of the Government of Canada in the field of trade and tariff arrangements, and whereas the Government of Canada is responsible for trade and tariffs, and whereas the Government of Canada has taken a negative attitude toward the European Common Market and the entry of the United Kingdom into that association, therefore be it resolved that this House request the Government of Canada to extend to the United Kingdom co-operation in this venture. And further be it resolved that this House request the Government of Canada to declare its readiness to support enlightened policies of freer trade and to investigate actively all possibilities of developing larger areas of freer trade such as an Atlantic trading area and including all free nations wishing to join, and that the motion be further amended by deleting the word "Therefore" in the 24th line thereof and substituting the words "and further".

MR. SPEAKER: I would think that the House would agree that I have a look at this resolution and to get down to the 23rd line and the 28th line, that it takes a little time to put it in the right context.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, we are then to proceed to the next order of business. May I request you to call the order respecting the Committee of Supply.

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of Supply.

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

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried, and the House resolved itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty with the Honourable Member for St. Matthews in the Chair.

.....Continued on next page.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Department IX, (1) Administration.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: The Minister, yesterday, was confined to making only some very pertinent remarks to the various branches and I do hope that he will find time to expand on some remarks as we go through his estimates. I can say quite sincerely and frankly that the Minister has done some very good work in his department since he's taken it over, but during 1961 it's questionable whether the good work he has done was equal to the work -- or some of the branches in his department that were pretty badly looked after. --(Interjection)-- Now the Honourable Minister for Industry and Commerce says pretty badly run-down. Well I don't think they were any worse run down than his department was. I think we proved that beyond any doubt. There's the possibility that this one was not quite as badly run down --(interjection) -- Oh, they remind me that this department was in the hands of the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce just before the present Honourable Minister took over. Well I can say quite frankly I think it has been better handled since.

MR. EVANS: I agree. I think you're quite right.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: We sometimes, Mr. Chairman, overlook the fact that we have a department here which is actually the very core of the existence of the province. I feel that the matters that come within this department are all-important, and that the rest of our lives and our economy more or less centre around the manner in which the various branches of this department are managed and looked after. Now we've been blessed with a great heritage insofar as our lands, our mines, our forests, and waters and so forth are concerned. I think that we are much more fortunate than most of the provinces of the country and I do feel that sometimes we underestimate the value of these blessings because they have been given to us and we didn't have to work for them. We shall find that we have underestimated their value in 1961, as we go along in these estimates, and I would like to just take the branches one after another very briefly. I would like to point out before I do so that in the annual report of the department for the period ending March 31, 1961, we can see at Page 151, that the revenues in this department exceeded the sum total of the appropriations that we're making this year. That just gives an indication of how important this department is, because this is not exclusively a fee or revenue-collecting department. It has a great many more valuable services to perform.

Now if we take lands, we find that the policies of the former government are being followed pretty closely, and I would refer the members of the Committee to Page 46 of this report, and on Page 46 at the top of the page, read as follows: "To facilitate as far as possible proper management of Crown Lands in the light of land classification and use capabilities, the Lands Branch over the past 20 years has been conducting a land acquisition program involving the purchase of undisposed Hudson's Bay Company lands and privately-owned lands for park purposes as well as lands for public shooting, forest reserve and community pasture areas. Consideration is now being given to the acquisition of vacant local government district lands and other lands in depressed or problem areas." Well I agree with this policy and the program entirely, Mr. Chairman. We made mistakes in the past when we settled our sub-marginal lands, and now we find that the people inhabiting them are unable to make a livelihood. It's a very big problem as to what you can do with them and I think that the acquisition of these sub-marginal lands and then putting them to the proper use, of which I think the most important is to provide more natural habitat for our wildlife and for other purposes such as community pastures and so forth, is to be very highly recommended. I note from the graph appearing on the opposite page that the sales of our lands were high between 1946 and 1954. That is when we had these large developments in the Pasquia area, the Washow Bay, and I think it was the Bellsite, and others, where the veterans were given lands that were developed by the governments. From then on our sales dropped, and I think that was the right thing to do also, until they have reached the stage where the sales of Crown Lands are just about insignificant.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in the matter of mines, we're again very fortunate in having the mines we have and that this government is proceeding along the same lines that we established formerly. I would again refer to the report, on Pages 9 and 10, where we see what the policies of the governments are, and at the top of the page I quote: "The level of mineral exploration development in Manitoba during 1960 showed an encouraging increase over that of the previous year, when activity declined somewhat from that of 1956, '57 and '58. Well, I'm glad

(Mr. Hryhorczuk, cont'd) it's back to normal development because this is a very important part of our whole economy. In short, as far as this branch is concerned, the explorations and the developments are centred around the fields which were explored--or rather discovered-- during the past several years.

Then we come to the Fisheries Branch and in this, as well as the Game Branch, I think that the Minister is to be commended for his work. I think he has done excellent work in both these branches. Angling -- both summer and winter angling in Manitoba is becoming quite the sport. It provides a great deal of recreation to many Manitobans. I'm glad to see that the department is carrying out the policy of stocking and re-stocking lakes, which I think is very necessary, and I think is being very well done.

Insofar as the commercial fishing is concerned, all I can say, Mr. Chairman, is that this is one of the very important sources of livelihood for the people of the Province of Manitoba -- for a great many of them anyhow -- and in this particular branch the only improvement of any consideration is the use of the trap nets. These have their weaknesses, and I believe that the Minister admits that there are certain disadvantages to the use of the trap net. It is an expensive piece of equipment which the ordinary fishermen cannot acquire. It improves methods of production; it gives us better fish and so forth; but I think there are more important considerations than that to keep in mind. Looking at Page 84 of the said annual report, I find this: "Although a trap net fishery can be more economical from the point of labour costs, the initial capital costs for nets and other gear are high. Thus, while trap nets last for many years and in the long term may be less expensive than gill nets, fishermen will find it difficult to finance a change-over to this new gear. The cost of converting to trap net gear may be prohibitive to many fishermen." Well that is quite correct. But aside from the production, that is the taking of fish, where we haven't made any progress is in increasing the population of our various commercial fishing lakes nor have we improved the marketing of our fish, and I say, Mr. Chairman, that these are two fields that we must continue to look at very carefully. Insofar as maintaining an increase in the population of our various lakes, this is a question that has bothered the government of the past and no doubt is a problem to the government of the present, but if we could find some way of improving the spawning grounds of these fish, I think we could improve the population to some degree; and the matter of marketing of course, is a problem all of itself.

Now in the Game Branch, we find, Mr. Chairman, that the Honourable Minister has made a very good job since he has taken over in this particular branch. He has the personality --he's the congenial type that lends himself to good public relations-- and with the co-operation of the Manitoba Game and Fish Association, I believe that our rules and regulations have been somewhat broadened and improved. I would like to take this opportunity, Mr. Chairman, to commend the Minister and the Association for their genuine interest in the wildlife of this country. I understand that we have now 91 branches of the Game and Fish Association in the province, with approximately 9,000 members. That is a large association, and in my experience I found the men that lead this association, and take responsibility for it, as being men of sound mind and practical in the matters of conservation.

Now we come, Mr. Chairman, to Forestry, which I consider the most important of all these branches. Here, I'm afraid I'll have to somewhat deviate from my complimentary attitude toward the Minister. I don't do this with any relish -- I'm sorry that what happened in 1961 makes it adamant that I do raise the question as I see it, but I feel very strongly about this particular branch because I said previously, Mr. Chairman, I feel that our forests are the mother-protector of our lands and our waters and our wildlife. If we destroy our forests, all else goes with it. Our lands are then subject to wind and water erosion --this has happened in many areas in the world; our waters become filled with silt and the supply of fresh water disappears; our wildlife are destroyed, not only in that they are killed, but that the food and habitat is destroyed; and then, of course, the various recreational values that our forests have are all-important to us in many, many ways.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to just bring to the attention of this committee how important the forests are to Canada and to Manitoba and, in doing so, I'd like to refer to a little pamphlet which is headed "Canada's National Industry", and it was issued by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association in Montreal on September 28th, 1960. If we look at the last page

(Mr. Hryhorczuk, cont'd) of this particular pamphlet we find out how important the pulpwood industry in itself -- which is only a part of our forestry industry -- how important it is to the economy of our country, and I quote: "Canada accounts for almost a fifth of the world's wood pulp production and for more than a quarter of all the interational trade in pulp. Canadian mills provide 48% of the newsprint supply of the free world. Pulp and paper is Canada's largest creator of national wealth. The annual value of its production exceeds that of wheat and all other grains combined; or that of all Canada's mines; or that of any other producing industry. Exports, and for almost 30% of the value, pulp and paper alone accounts for 21% of the value of all Canadian exports and for almost 30% of the value of exports to the United States, with a domestic trade of \$500 million. Pulp and paper also ranks as one of the leading producers serving the domestic market."

Now, the employment --what does the pulp and paper industry employ in Canada? "The total annual wages are \$425 million. Permanent employees in mills and woods, 81,000; seasonal woodworkers, 200,000." Then I continue to quote: "Excluding its seasonal workers, pulp and paper stands first among all the manufacturing industries in numbers employed and in wages paid. The annual wage bill of the industry far exceeds the combined wage bill of the two manufacturing industries that rank after pulp and paper as the largest manufacturing wage payers in the land." Then I go on: "In all manufacturing industry, pulp and paper stands first in value of production, exports, capital investment, employment and wages paid. Almost one of every ten freight cars loaded in Canada carries pulp, paper or pulpwood. The annual transportation bill of the industry is \$250 million. Pulp and paper uses 27% of all the electrical power used in industry and mining. Pulp and paper spends more for goods and services than any other manufacturing producing industry. Pulp and paper accounts for close to 5% of the gross national product, because the production of a dollar in goods or of a dollar in exports is generally followed by the production of another two dollars in other goods and services. Pulp and paper operations generate directly and indirectly one of every seven dollars in the income of every Canadian. Pulp is turned into myriads of other useful forms -- building papers, building boards, hardboards, wrapping and industrial paper, cellophane, paints, lacquer, photofilm, explosives, sponges and a variety of plastics. Even the by-products of pulp manufacture -- turpentine, yeast, commercial alcohol, road binder and serve useful important human needs."

Now, Mr. Chairman, this is only a portion, only a small portion -- I shouldn't say small --but only a portion of what the forests mean to us in this country and in Manitoba, because over and above the pulp and paper industry we have the great lumbering industry. We have the production of railway ties; we have the production of mining timbers; we have the fence-posts and the Christmas trees and many, many other items that fall under this. All in all, I think we can see how important our forests are to our economy as a country and to our economy as a province.

Now I think, Mr. Chairman, that we as a legislative body have a sacred duty to our posterity to see that we protect and manage this natural resource with the greatest of care. Now some years ago, Mr. Chairman, the former government, realizing the importance of our forests, undertook with the federal government to take an inventory of our forests and to establish what is now called the harvesting of forest products on a sustained yield basis, which simply means, Mr. Chairman, that you take so much of our forests --or you harvest so much of our forests every year, a specified amount, which you could carry on into perpetuity --that a thousand, ten thousand, a hundred thousand years from now, all else being equal, we'll be able to produce annually -- our forest will produce annually what they are producing today. Now in order, Mr. Chairman, to maintain that particular type of management there are three factors that we must always bear in mind. One of them, we must protect our forests from fire. We must control the pests and diseases that are inclined to infest our forests, and we must have proper management and utilization. Well I believe that as far as the last two are concerned we've got them pretty well under control; but as far as fire prevention, Mr. Chairman, is concerned, I think that we have failed very, very badly and it was a failure that is inexcusable so far as I'm concerned, and I hope to prove that before I am through. We know that fires destroy more forests than we utilize. Under the circumstances, it is only right and proper that we give them the right type of protection and see that fires are not destroying our natural resources,

(Mr. Hryhorczuk, cont'd)and 1961, Mr. Chairman, was the blackest year in the history of the province. This was not only true in the Province of Manitoba, to a lesser degree it was true in the rest of Canada. But as far as Manitoba is concerned, it stands out like a sore thumb.

Now I want to refer to some figures in this connection, Mr. Chairman, and I'll refer to an article which was written by D.D. Lockhart, R.P.F. It appeared in the October 1961 issue of "The Timber of Canada", and it's headed: "Can't we really do something about this fire problem?" Now this gentleman is one of our leading forestry men and I think knows well what he's talking about, and I quote from this article: "This question has been asked many times during the past few months by many citizens of this country who are shocked at the staggering fire losses which have piled up, particularly in Newfoundland, British Columbia and Manitoba." Now I'd like to point out that, insofar as British Columbia is concerned, that the terrain there is an obstacle to efficient fire-fighting which we haven't in Manitoba in most fire areas except the remote areas, the hinterland; and the same applies to a lesser degree in Newfoundland. But here we have a table of the acreage burned, Mr. Chairman, and these figures are sad figures. In 1960 we find that the acreage burned in Manitoba was equal -- just about equal to the total acreage burned in the rest of Canada -- in 1960. The total acreage burned in Manitoba in 1960 was 412,000 acres. In the rest of Canada, 498,000 -- just about equal. But it's much worse if you compare it with our immediate neighbours. Insofar as Alberta is concerned, Alberta had 19,000 acres burnt-over in that year. That means that our acreage was 20 times that of Alberta. If we look at Saskatchewan, our next-door neighbour, our total was 100 times that of Saskatchewan; and if we look at Ontario it was 13 times that of Ontario. Now you would think, Mr. Chairman, that those figures would set the government up to take the necessary precautions in the following year when they knew what the situation was.

Now the figures given here are not complete for the year 1961 but they are worse than they were in 1960, because instead of being equal to what the rest of Canada was, the figures given here, which I say are incomplete because they were gathered in October of 1961 which is sort of late in the year, but according to the figures here, our losses through acreage burned amounted to 1,445,000 acres, Mr. Chairman, and this is double that of the rest of Canada. No figures were given for Ontario here. But if you look at these figures, what do we find? We find that our total burnt-over acreage was 14 times that of BC; 20 times that of Saskatchewan; 5 times that of Alberta; there's no figure for Ontario, but it was 40 times that of Quebec. Now I say, Mr. Chairman, that is inexcusable because the conditions throughout the country were the same, and if Manitoba, two years in a row, headed the list the way it has, then there is something wrong with the government's policies and its responsibilities to the people of this province.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to further refer to this particular article. Here is what Mr. Lockhart has to say: "The yearly pattern is becoming commonplace. Everyone is exhorted to be careful with fire in the woods, yet the woods continue to go up in smoke. As can be seen from the table on the facing page" -- that is the table I was just referring to -- "the only thing that is constant with respect to the annual acreage burned is the inconsistency. It seems that if the weather is wet, we escape; if it is dry, then we don't escape." That is just exactly what happened in Manitoba. Then he goes on to say this: "And yet this should not be. Our means of detection and suppression are far ahead of what were available ten years ago. With modern detection apparatus, it is possible to detect any fire within minutes of its origin." I'd like the members of the committee to remember these words, because later on I'm going to point out where it wasn't minutes, it wasn't hours, it was days before this government moved. "Such being the case, it is reasonable to assume that our fire losses should be reduced year after year. Obviously from the figures it is evident that they are not, and why not? Because the politicians elected to the Provincial Legislatures are, to a large extent, selling our forest industry short all along the line." I suggest that our Minister falls in this category. We turn to the next page and what do we find? "We are taking a terrible chance and we lose every year. Now our foresters know what must be done to stop this loss; our provincial Department of Lands and Forests know what must be done but the estimates are always cut and cut and cut. Sorry, no money is available to train men; no money is available to buy planes; no money is available for pumps; no money is available for access roads; no money is available, that is, until a holocaust descends, and then the Provincial Treasurer, in effect, issues a blank cheque" -- which again I'd

(Mr. Hryhorczuk, cont'd) like you to remember, because this is exactly what happened in the Province of Manitoba in 1961, and I continue the quote -- "much like locking the barn door after the horse has been stolen."

Now, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to draw your attention to the fact that we had not one, not two, but several major fires in the Province of Manitoba, and I'm only going to name the biggest of the lot. There was a Duck Mountain Forest Reserve fire; there was a Whiteshell fire; the Gypsumville fire; the Cowan fire; and the Riding Mountain National Park. Now as far as I know, Mr. Chairman, with the exception of Whiteshell, all these fires got out of control and only Providence stopped them. The Riding Mountain National Park is an exception, but I'd like to point out that the National Park is not under the protection of our fire-fighting resources. It is a national park, and the one place where the fire was stopped by human effort.

Now I want to go to the fires that occurred in my constituency. Of these I have some first-hand knowledge, and the rest of what I've got to say is based on reliable information. What was known as the Cowan fire, Mr. Chairman, started up north of Cowan between Highway No. 10 and Lake Winnipegosis. Now this particular area for years and years and years has been the source of employment to hundreds of families. Millions of feet of lumber have come out of there; millions of ties, thousands of cord and pulp and fuel wood. Today it stands absolutely destroyed and the area covers hundreds of acres, hundreds of miles -- square miles. I saw this fire on more than once occasion, but do we know how it was handled? We can only go by the report of a newspaper reporter who was at that fire. He reported that there was very poor supervision; that there was insufficient equipment; insufficient men; and insufficient co-ordination of effort. That fire was allowed to go out of control eventually and died a natural death -- rains killed it. But it destroyed that area absolutely and I must remind the members of the committee, Mr. Chairman, that it will take some 75 to 100 years before this or any other forest is put back to where it was the day before the fire started.

Now what happened in the one area that I've often spoken about in this House; that we've always taken great pride in; and that is the Duck Mountain Forest Reserve. Here, Mr. Chairman, the actions or lack of action taken by this government are absolutely inexcusable. I want to give you the place of origin of the fire first. It started a short distance in a northerly direction from Childs Lake. There is a highway, a standard highway -- it's not finished but it's a wide highway, all-weather road and the roads are good -- which runs along the south side off Childs Lake from the lake all the way to No. 83. There is another road, Mr. Chairman, that joins this one and runs in a northerly direction all the way to Minitonas. The place of origin of this fire was just within a few miles of either one of these roads. The area where the fire started itself was permeated with lumber roads, because there are operations in that particular area. Now the reason I'm pointing this out, Mr. Chairman, it was a fire that you could get at very easily. Now let's see what the government did. According to the information I have, the fire was foreseen on the Sunday evening by a camper -- not by a fire patrolman or by one of the conservation officers of this department. Now we have three methods of sighting fires -- of finding them. We have the towers which are strategically set throughout the mountain area, from which either one or more you can see any spot in the whole mountain and there are supposed to be men in these towers -- that's what they're for. During the critical conditions such as we had in the summer there was no excuse why these towers were not manned, if they were not manned; and if they were manned, the fire should have been spotted immediately. Then we have aerial coverage, and the mountain being as important as it is to the Province of Manitoba, we should have had aerial coverage during this very, very dry season during the time when the mountain was full of campers. It should have been watched very carefully.

We had ground patrols, Mr. Chairman. These were men that went out and spot-checked the various areas in around Blue Lake -- their headquarters were at Blue Lake. Within six miles or seven miles of Blue Lake there are one, two, three, four, five, six, seven camping grounds, where campers come out for the week-end and where they can make their fires and have their picnics. These fire patrols used to go out during the week-ends -- mostly during the week-ends -- visit these various places, and the most effective patrol was in the evenings. When the campers had gone home, they'll go and visit these various camping areas in the evening to see whether any careless camper had left a fire and what the situation was. Well, Mr.

(Mr. Hryhorczuk, cont'd) Chairman, right in the middle of the summer these men were told to make no further patrols after six o'clock in the evening because it cost too much money, and from then on there wasn't a single check made in the evening. Now, Mr. Chairman, if that isn't dereliction of duty; if that isn't dereliction of responsibility; I'd like to know what is.

The fire started on -- or was seen -- it started on August 13th which was a Sunday -- was seen by this camper. Some forestry officials asked him why he hadn't reported it when he saw it and he said: "Well, I thought it was evident to everybody. I thought they knew about it." When was the fighting actually commenced against this fire? Tuesday morning. That's the actual fighting. I say that is unforgivable. It should have been started first thing Monday morning at the latest. It should have been noticed; it should have been seen; and sufficient men and equipment should have been put in there to put it out. This wasn't done. Tuesday the fire fighting started. And, Mr. Chairman, who did they have fighting that fire and what equipment? They had one or two pieces of forestry equipment which were bulldozers; they had a few adults; and a bunch of teenage boys -- high school boys. And how were they fighting this fire? The high school boys were carrying water in back tanks with no hand pumps, great distances, and coming into this fire and squirting water at the base -- when the conditions were such as they were. They had from the 13th to the 17th to put this fire out. They didn't. It was only fortunate, Mr. Chairman, that these teenage boys were not lost in that fire because for several hours everybody thought that they were trapped and that they'd been burned. Later in this fire we did lose lives. Fortunately, these boys were not burned but for some time the families were pretty worried as to what had happened to them because they didn't know where they were or what had happened. The fire broke out on the 18th for the first time --(interjection) --They were anywhere from 14 to 19 -- they were high school boys.

Now, there you have the 14th, the 15th, the 16th, the 17th --the first break-through came on the 18th -- four days. I'm going to show later, Mr. Chairman, that only a few miles from this same fire two other fires were started by lightning, but because the forestry department acted fast, they had both these fires out inside of 48 hours at a cost of about \$800,00. The same thing could have been done here but it wasn't done, and it wasn't done because of one thing. We don't give the branch the money to fight a fire until it is too late and, as Mr. Lockhart says, "the barn door is locked after the horse is gone." That's what happened in this situation because this particular fire cost this province hundreds of thousands of dollars, but all that money was poured in too late. It was a wasted effort. It could have been done for several hundred dollars and done effectively, and we'd have saved anywhere from 50 thousand to 75 thousand acres of native forest land that we won't see again for a hundred years.

Now, Mr. Chairman, on the 17th --the fire broke out on the 18th and that was the first time it actually got out of --what we call out of control. Now, there was all kinds of equipment available because the Hatch Construction Company was building the road leading from Blue Lake to Minitonas. There was heavy equipment within few miles of this particular spot and this equipment was there. They didn't have to bring it in from the other side of the province. It could have, what we call walked into the fire in an hour -- an hour and a half -- but these units were not employed until it was too late -- then they were, but it was too late. In fact, a very funny thing did happen -- if it wasn't so tragic it would be funny. In order to get water into an area that is under fire you can either do it with equipment, that is tanks, or you can do it by hoses attached to pumps, or you can carry it on your backs as these high school boys did. One of the officials on the ground -- a lesser official -- hired a cat from Hatch Construction Company to build a road from the highway to the base of the fire so that he could get the water in there right at the fire instead of having to carry it for long distances or pump it for long distances. This caterpillar just got nicely started when a higher official came down and dismissed it because it was going to cost too much money.

Now the fire was gaining ground slowly after the 18th, but it was very slowly until the 23rd -- 10 days after the fire had started -- that the big break-through came, and it was here that the fire got absolutely out of control, Mr. Chairman. It was during this day that two men were very badly burned. One of them died; one of them is still living but he is crippled and disfigured for life. It was after this fire really got out of control that the department or the government wrote a blank cheque. From then on there was no trouble getting money to fight the fire, but it was too late. By that time the circumference of the fire must have covered --

(Mr. Hryhorczuk, cont'd) . . . I would make a guess of anywhere from 30 to 50 miles -- well, you can see how hopeless the situation was -- it got completely out of hand.

Now I can give you examples of lack of supervision even after this, how every time a little shower fell the equipment was pulled out. A day or two later the fire would break out; the equipment was brought back in again; and that happened on two or three occasions. Instead of putting the fight to the fire when conditions were with them, when they could have done something, they pulled their equipment and men out and said the fire was under control. A day or two later it would break out, cover another five or six thousand acres, and back would come all the equipment and start all over again against a hopeless cause. Now when did this happen? How often did it happen? It happened on September 2nd; it happened on September 13th; it happened on the 16th; and every time that it rained a little bit and the fire stopped, as I said before, out went the men and equipment. Instead of fighting it when they had a chance to do something -- no -- two or three days later the fire would break out and back would come the men and equipment.

And just an incident to show you how the supervision, what kind of supervision there was during this particular fire -- this fiasco -- this was overheard in a two-way radio conversation at Childs Lake. I want to quote this because this is a good example of what actually went on during that fighting. I could give you a lot of examples -- you'd wonder whether it was possible that anybody would do anything of that nature. Well, I haven't -- I can't find it here in the notes, but I remember it very well. This conversation was overheard on a two-way radio at Childs Lake, where one of the radios was located. The conversation went like this: "There are two cats and operators here. What are we to do with them?" The answer was "Do not know. Leave them there." There was equipment staying idle because there was nobody there to tell them what they were supposed to do.

Now, Mr. Chairman, is there anything that can be done about this? Before I come to that subject I want to pay tribute to the conservation officers who fought this particular fire because they worked their hearts out, knowing all the time it was a losing battle because they didn't have the tools to fight it with. No blame is attached to the conservation officers. The blame lies squarely here with the government and its policies. Now, Mr. Chairman, after we spend millions of dollars on road improvements, picnic sites, recreational areas, pour millions of public funds into industries in the Province of Manitoba, and we allow one of our best industries that has been given us for nothing to go up in smoke, again I say it's inexcusable.

Now if you look at our estimates this year, we'll find that they're slightly smaller than they were in the year 1958, that is the provincial contribution towards fire-fighting protection. Last year it was \$150,000 and this year it's \$150,000.00. Evidently the government hasn't learned its lesson. The appropriation is the same. I know what the Minister's answer is going to be. "When there's a fire we don't need an appropriation, we get a blank cheque." But I have already shown, and so does Mr. Lockhart point out, that that's too late, and was proved too late in this particular fire because the men were held within their budget, particularly so were those patrol men. There's a good example. If they had a blank cheque or if they had an appropriation within which they could work effectively, that would never occur.

Now, Mr. Lockhart has a few suggestions here and I agree with him, and I quote: "In our opinion, several things must be done, and at once. A National Forest Fire Conference should be called. To this should be invited foresters from the various provincial Departments of Lands and Forests, from industry, plus representatives from the Federal Department of Forestry, which department to date has shown a complete lack of interest in the whole problem. This conference should not be concerned with forest fire research. What is needed is immediate action to produce trained men and equipment. In addition, representatives from the Canadian Forestry Association and its affiliated provincial organization should attend. Methods of automatic detection should be looked into. Surely if we can send a man into orbit, technology should be able to produce a means of detecting all fires quickly. Programs of mutual aid should be worked out. Communities do, why not provinces? It seems to be a fact that fires are no respecters of provincial boundaries." It goes on to say: "Drought on the prairies seemed to galvanize the Diefenbaker regime into some sort of action. The annual destruction of tremendous areas of timber resources produces no action at all. In this connection, is there any reason why the federal government, through the Department of Forestry, could not organize a national

(Mr. Hryhorczuk, cont'd) . . . force of fire-fighters? Surely the Air Force could be worked into the plan. This idea is, of course, not new. It was raised last fall at the Pacific Logging Congress, and the writer recalls that the previous manager of the Canadian Lumberman's Association, Bill LeClair, made this suggestion several years ago." If the federal government can consider donating \$5 million to amateur sports, it can certainly donate 10 times that amount to prevent the destruction of our greatest natural resource and largest source of wealth. After all, without forests there'd be very little sport, and I say that something along these lines must be done immediately -- no studying -- no laying plans. We've heard enough about studies. We want action, and in this field I think we can get it if the Minister makes up his mind to follow it.

Now in the years gone by, I've always invited the members of this House to visit this beautiful country of ours. Some of you -- very few of you took advantage of it, of that invitation. I can no longer give you the invitation with the same spirit as I did in the past, because this particular country is now horribly mutilated. For miles along the main highways the forests are black and dead, but there are still some green spots and I would suggest that you do come this year, if you couldn't make it in previous years, to satisfy yourselves as to what a fire meant to the forests of our province, because the picture is there.

Now I know, Mr. Chairman, that every Minister has a certain amount of responsibility insofar as public relations are concerned. I know that the Honourable Minister has a natural aptitude in this type of work, but I must say, Mr. Chairman, that it isn't sufficient for him to be a good public relations officer. I think that the people of the Province of Manitoba expect him to give a little more time to protecting the wealth and nature of this province.

HON. CHARLES H. WITNEY (Minister of Mines and Natural Resources) (Flin Flon): Mr. Chairman, I trust that the committee will excuse me for getting into the debate at this time because I prefer to hear the criticisms as they come one after the other and then answer them all at one time, but the Honourable Member for Ethelbert Plains has said that it was inexcusable, my action in regard to the forest fires in this province this year. I reply to him that his performance today was also inexcusable because if he tells me that the politician should be doing something about forest fires, I ask him, why did he not come to me; or why did he not go to my forestry officials; or why did he not make this complaint, not in March of 1962 but in August of 1961 when all of these dreadful things that the honourable member is talking about were going on. Now where were you? To my knowledge, I don't think any of my forestry officials up there heard from you. I certainly never heard from you in all that period of time. If you are sincere in what you say about protecting the forests of this province; and if you are sincere in those figures that you gave me; if you are sincere in saying that something should be done; I say then that that sincerity should have shown up in August, not in March of '62 -- some six months later.

When he talks of the Duck Mountain, it is a fine country. When he talks of the wide area that was destroyed, my figures show that there were 55,000 acres destroyed in the Duck Mountain, and as I understand, 640 acres is one square mile, and from the figures that I have here, that makes 48 square miles of the whole of that country. Now these figures can be checked--but 55,000 acres at any rate. I want to point out to the Honourable Member, too, and he must have seen it, because last year he said to me when we were building that central Duck Mountain road he said, "you won't get it done." But it was done. It was done to the point where the forestry people were able to break it through for a mile during that period and I want to point out to him the road that had been built up there. I am quite satisfied in my mind that when we went into this period of forest fires, when we came into the summer period, that we did have equipment -- sufficient. We had an expanding forest fire tower system in the province; we had an expanding communications network; we had an expanding forest access road network; fireguard road network; all during that period, and not only during that period but before it, and accelerated in the past two years.

I point out to him the work that was done in the southeast corner, one of the areas where we had some of the most terrible fires in the province, and I read them out fast the other day. I read out the figures of some of the work that had been done in that country and it was substantial. There's money being called for in these estimates here that you see before you for more forest access fire roads. There's money in these estimates before you for more equipment that we have in here. That figure of \$150,000 doesn't represent all of the forest fire

(Mr. Witney, cont'd) expenditures that we're making. But the big thing, the big thing, I feel, in his speech, and the one which strikes at me so directly because I have just as much responsibility as he has towards the renewable resources of this province and I felt equally as bad as he did about the forest fires that took place in this province. My forestry officials knew that anything they wanted to meet with that emergency, that I was at that desk to give it to them. We can't prepare for the magnitude of a forest fire situation that we met this year. This is one of the worst that has been met since the province has taken over the renewable resources of Manitoba from the Dominion -- the worst one.

If you want to take some comparisons of the precipitation figures, let's take a look up in Gimli. In 1960, there was 18 inches; and in 1961, 10. At The Pas, 9. From 1959, 15; 1960, 9; and 1961, 9. In Winnipeg it went from 23 to 11 down to 8. In Boissevain it went from 17 to 11 down to 9. In Swan River, your country, it went from 14 to 10 down to 5. In this country -- in the prairie provinces, we had one of the worst drought years that we've ever had before. We had a situation where fires were popping up all over the province due to this dry weather. Normally, where we were able to concentrate our equipment in one area where there was a fire, this year, because of the numbers of them that kept coming up because of dry conditions; because of low humidity; because of high winds; because of high temperatures; we had to have our equipment and our men scattered all over the country trying to fight fires.

He didn't mention in the work that was done up in the Duck Mountain, in all these accusations, he didn't mention the fact that we got in a water bomber. Now I know that the honourable member up here is going to say that that water bomber was nothing but a spit in the ocean, but we were out with my forestry officials, out to the industry fire-fighting school in Victoria in April, to find out the new methods and to find out what these water bombers were and to find out how you can more effectively use the helicopter. We saw these big lumbering moths carrying, I forget how many gallons, some 3,000 gallons of water. We saw the carrying about 600 gallons of water and we assessed them, not only for use in our province but the way they have been handled in other provinces. We found out that they were used for a very special purpose only, and one of those special purposes arose up there in the Duck Mountain. There was no hesitation. That Canso was brought in. It was a Canso and we could take off within 15 minutes from one lake and, in front of that fire, drop 600 gallons of water roughly every 15 minutes. He had run into trouble when he landed on Childs Lake. The honourable member has forgotten about the smoke when he's talking about the forest towers and the forestry officials not spotting fires -- he's forgetting about the smoke -- that you couldn't see them. That Canso landed on Childs Lake; it ran into a log; it hit a float; it had to go back to Calgary. We couldn't get replacements anywhere else. We got it back as soon as we possibly could, and when it started to work, from sunrise to sunset it was dropping 600 gallons of water roughly every 15 minutes in front of that fire. We had hoped at least that we could have had 1/10 of an inch of rain to back it up and to put that fire out.

I've asked my officials, I've said, now was there anything more that could be done under this situation and I'm talking to experienced men when I ask that -- I'm not experienced, but they are experienced. I'm talking to experienced men and they feel that everything that could have been done was done. Granted, there were errors made; granted there is frustration when fires are popping up all over the place; granted there is some confusion; but he was gracious enough to pay a compliment to the conservation officers. He could have included in it those above him. Those men worked for many hours -- there were no hours; there were no days in the week. They just kept on going and this province owes a lot to them. It owes a lot to these high school students. I'm not sure about this high school student business, but I've seen high school students. I think high school students are pretty intelligent and pretty capable and I think high school students have got just about as much "savvy" and initiative and get-up-and-go as an adult. If high school students could be used, then I think they should have used them.

The other criticisms will come and I'll answer them all, but, in the meantime to sit and listen to this inexcusable business and to realize that the honourable member making that speech took six months before he ever got to me, and I'm the man that's held responsible and I bear the responsibility, it took six months before he got to me in this dreadful situation that he's speaking about and these dreadful things that were going on up in the Duck Mountains. I say that his performance is inexcusable too.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, that is no answer to the charge whatsoever. In the first place, the Honourable Minister and his immediate staff knew what the conditions in the area were; knew that there were dangers; knew that they were critical. He didn't need me to go and tell him that. If he did, he shouldn't be where he is. Not only that, Mr. Chairman, but the Honourable Minister flew over that fire. Did he expect me to run to Winnipeg after he was there and tell him that there was a fire in the Duck Mountains?

MR. WITNEY: On a point of order, I did not fly over the fire. I couldn't get off the ground because of smoke at that time. It was my intention to do that, but our planes were grounded because of smoke and visibility. I went up there as soon as I could by car.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: All right then, whether he was there with an aeroplane or whether he was there and was ready to go up, he knew the fire was there and there wasn't anything I could add to let him know. All his officers knew. My point is this, Mr. Chairman, I've admitted that they did everything they could -- but too late. That is the whole point. It's not that they didn't have an aeroplane down there dumping water on the fire; it's not that they didn't have the equipment and the men; but they had them when? Ten days after the fire was growing and that's the part that is inexcusable. The Minister tells me that it isn't only the \$150,000 we've got here for this particular fire-fighting necessity. I admit that, I admit that, but I say that it hasn't been used properly. That is the point. It's certainly not up to me to run to his staff and tell them why aren't you fighting that fire over there. In fact, Mr. Chairman, the area was closed to anybody that wanted to go into that area. It was sealed off. The Honourable Minister knows that. Why bring up an argument that hasn't any weight to it whatsoever.

Now he says that I should have let him know. Well the fact is, Mr. Chairman, that in August, several days after this fire started, two other fires in a similar terrain, the same area, the same conditions, got started; but the forestry -- the government was on its toes by then, which should have been in the first instance. They put these fires out without any trouble. They took the equipment off the road work and brought them in and put them out. That's what could have been done in the first instance. My point, Mr. Chairman, is why wasn't it done? If he thinks he can slough off his responsibility on me that I didn't let him know until six months later, does the Minister try to tell me that he didn't know until I told him? Is that what he's trying to tell us? He knew within hours after this fire was started that the fire was there. If he didn't know, he should have known. If he expects me to be running around the country to see whether his forestry officers are doing the job, he's got another think coming. I think he should be doing the running instead of me. That's what he's paid for. He can't slough off that responsibility that easily.

MR. PETER WAGNER (Fisher): Mr. Chairman, may I pour some cold water on this hot fire or add more fire to the fire. Mr. Chairman, I believe I will be through by 5:30. As usual, I don't like to bore and repeat myself too many times in one item and I shall continue at a rapid pace for my size. The very first thing, I want to congratulate the Minister and his staff on their activity and particularly their ability. Not one Minister of this province yet entered my house, but the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources was there. There was a Minister of Labour in Fisher Branch; there was a Minister of Agriculture in Fisher Branch; they didn't pay me a visit. Oh, no, they wouldn't do that. I even was chasing the Minister of Labour to say "Hello". He wouldn't even look at me -- I'm just joking now --

However, what I wanted to say, and when I was complimenting the Minister and his staff, you will recall when I was blowing my head off about timber wolves and I even got into trouble with the Press and the spelling and whatnot. Actually it was a terrible situation in that area and I must admit that the Minister felt that he should come out and investigate himself with one of the directors -- that was Mr. Malaher and another gentleman from way up north, if I remember the name, it was Rabson. He came to my house and he scrutinized me to give him all the detailed information what humanly possible was to give. They scoured the area trying to alleviate this situation and finally it was alleviated. However, I'm not going to go into this coyote control because I spoke on it yesterday, so the Minister knows all about it.

However, I would like to bring to the Minister's attention about these local small fires, and that's a very damaging item for the local fires. I do not blame nobody because like last summer it was terrifically dry and the fire would get started any place by unknown situations. I wonder what happened in two areas where I was summoned to the areas. In Poplarfield and

(Mr. Wagner, cont'd) Inwood, the fires had started and the people were out of knowledge what to do. Naturally they phoned the Department of Mines and Natural Resources and, unfortunately, nobody was available to go and investigate the fire so naturally they got their member to do something about it as usual. I picked up the phone and I phoned the department and I had an answer that everybody was out fighting fires -- that was understandable. However, I painted a picture very dark, which it was a very dark picture, and somehow within two or three hours a man came out from Lac du Bonnet area or some place across the country to analyze and give support to the people how to fight the fire. But my reasoning is this: that the farmers lost haystacks; they lost cord wood; they lost valuable bush; they lost their own domestic work -- some of them they fought that fire day and night. They used the equipment most suitable that they could use, and yet not all the community fights the fire -- only a few individuals. These people carry expenses and heavy expenses in losses, and we haven't got a policy in our department that we can reimburse these people, these individuals, for at least their losses and expenses. Naturally when we're fighting a big fire, for example like the LP member from Ethelbert Plains stated and the Minister answered: "Big equipment and everything that was humaly possible was done," according to the Minister's rebuttal. It was carried by the province -- or the government I would rather say. However, in these cases, in my own case nobody can qualify for a loss or an expense. This is what I want to bring to the attention of the Minister.

Now the fire that was at Gypsumville and Grand Rapids, I went through that area but I don't know what bush it is, whether it's too heavy bush further down off the highway or not, but what was brought to my attention was that when it did rain the fire-fighters were moved and the fire would resume as soon as the clear fine dry weather would start. Possibly it could have been alleviated to a certain limit by leaving people watching the fire. I don't know whether it was done or not, but this is how it was reported to me. Why wasn't there left any guards watching the fire in case it should resume again?

Now what are we going to do with this marginal land -- may I use that word -- which the fire destroyed all the bush -- possibly the bush was not very good for material, but it's destroyed anyhow. Now are we going to re-seed to the forest again or are we going to leave it as it is now, and then the young growth is going to come up naturally and then start another fire, or we may try and speculate or something. I have seen caterpillars work -- the new invention of two "cats" going at a distance apart and pulling a big steel ball in the middle and knocking all the bush down. Possibly we can re-seed this burnt-out land into grass and have the people lease the land for pasture or hay. I think we could salvage some of these burnt-out areas. If it's going to stay idle, naturally nobody will benefit from this source.

Now these forests -- maybe there was some valuable timber. Sometimes the fire just creeps low at the bottom and it just chars the timber; sometimes it just singed the timber; but they go dry anyhow then they fall down and rot. I feel that if there is such timber, it could be utilized by giving larger quotas for farmers applying for lumber; reducing the permit, reducing the permit for cord wood cutting and let these people take this timber out of the bush. Whatever salvage we may have, it would be beneficial to the country as a whole.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I'm just touching here and there, and while the estimates will be going on I may have something more to say. However, we have our people on the reserves. These people, their actual economic life is trapping, lumbering, cord wood cutting and fishing. Now the bush is being depleted and fire is taking most of it. Now these people have to be on rations and assistance and they got to live -- I agree with that. I have in my own mind if we could, closer to their homes, how close we can come nowadays, but nevertheless closer to their homes, give an area, a timber berth that they could use for themselves to subsidize their living standards. What's happening nowadays, the big contractor or a jobber with heavy equipment, with men, goes into the bush and he just makes, in my language, a killing on it. This way they would have a designated area strictly for the Reserve people. They would go and take out so many cords or so many logs or lumber and they would subsidize their standards of living.

Now I'm surprised and unfortunate that the road was not proceeded with, according to the report, to Jackhead -- we ran short of finances. Now just a little while ago we passed the supplementary assistance, '61 - 62. Couldn't we have added another few thousand dollars and we would have completed that road for those people to get out to town, to civilization. Last

(Mr. Wagner, cont'd) year, in 1961 summer, it was a very unique summer for building roads in such areas as Jackhead. However it was not done. Now on March 20, Tuesday, I was a little bit surprised to see this Free Press clipping that Chief Cooke from Bloodvein Reserve, he's taking the job of road-building and he claims 102,500 grant leads the way to civilization. Now he claims that there are timber berths, there are fishing facilities that could be a summer resort in that area, but the main reason, it struck me, and the Minister -- I hope he corrects me if he thinks it's otherwise -- the word "civilization". We've got to bring these people to such standard of living and knowledge as the Canadians we are, because otherwise these people, if we keep them as we do nowadays, they shall stay there as they are.

Now I want to talk a little bit on wild rice, and this is the complaint I got from the Reserve people again, particularly from their Chief, stating that they are discriminating against the people from the Reserve. First, that they do not pay them actual amount which it should be paid on wild rice; and secondly, they have to pay taxes on top if they make a few dollars; and thirdly, that always the white man seems to beat them to the punch. I'm sure the Minister will comment on this.

As far as the Crown lands are concerned, the member from Ethelbert Plains stated that he agrees very much that we do not sell no more Crown lands -- marginal lands. That's fine, but I would go just so far, because if there is Crown lands along the occupied farms and the farmer wants to extend his unit, I don't see no reason why the Crown wouldn't sell him the land. Whereas the argument shall be, and it is, that due to the effect of the marginal lands we cannot expand the settlement, therefore we lease them -- we rent them. I have a letter right in front of me right now -- I don't want to read it but if I have to I will -- that these leases and rentals are just only for one year and then you have to renew. Naturally, every farmer is hesitant whether he wants to improve, and then if he is outbid next year, he will lose the improvements. Yes, the department will argue that there is an improvement reimbursement. Possibly I can explain this way. My house to me is worth \$10,000, but to anybody else if he would want to come and buy it and he says: "look, it was built in 1943; the depreciation the old building; it's worth \$3,000.00." But to me, I still live in it and it's still worth the \$10,000.00. Therefore, I would encourage the Minister, the government as a whole, to give good consideration to this -- where it's feasible, where it's close by and where a farmer wants to extend his unit, the Crown land should be sold because when the farmer buys the land he does the improvements whatever he wants to, to what amount and to what extent. If that is not feasible to the government, then I would suggest that the contract should be at least on a long period of time.

Now to the fishing. As the Minister reported yesterday, it's not too encouraging to the fishermen in spite of some improvements. Fishing is a good industry and I must admit that I like fish on my plate, so I would be the last one to see the industry going down. However, those people that are not directly connected with fishing, sometimes they just overlook it. Oh, it's just fishing -- we are short of fish, we haven't got fish, and the fish is being depleted. But those people that make their living on fishing; those people whose occupation is fishing; they're in a very, very sorry state. Therefore, I am pretty sure that the Minister, if humanly possible, gives his support to the fishing industry -- possibly we could, through some kind of another method, possibly marketing -- possibly processing -- possibly getting the rough fish into some utilization. I understand the Fish Co-op in Saskatchewan is doing not too bad, and particularly the one in Ontario is doing very well at Port Dover on Lake Erie. I just would like to mention these few things on the fish, and I would encourage that we should conduct more study, more research and improve the fishing industry: because if we can keep the people, their occupational atmosphere in their own category, we will find that it is beneficial to the country. We won't have so many people unemployed and we will keep everybody happy.

To conclude, Mr. Chairman, on a happier ground -- but I don't know if the Minister is in a happy mood now -- I was going to suggest to him that I was going to invite him to a fishing lake, and that lake is Lake St. George way out in the northern portion of my constituency. However, I would like him to make a road first at the west shore of Lake Winnipeg where there is an ideal sport for a tourist summer resort. There only is required a few miles of road, and it's easily to be built with scrapers because it's on a sandy beach and that would be appreciated very much. The people go there and a large crowd go there but they always refer that the

(Mr. Wagner, cont'd) facilities are not there and they are handicapped. But in Lake St. George, that's a good fishing lake, and if the Minister would build that road I would join him to go fishing 5:00 o'clock in the morning, but he would have to teach me how to cast the line.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a short contribution from a layman because until now we've had only professionals, and I would respectfully ask the Leader of the House to call it 5:30. I could not -- my speech is usually two minutes -- for once I want to speak seven minutes, and I would like you to call it 5:30.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can you be here this evening?

MR. GRAY: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, you can say something now and carry on at 8:00 o'clock.

MR. STAN ROBERTS (La Verendrye): Mr. Chairman, I won't be here this evening and so I would like to say just a very few words. I would like to just point out to the Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources -- refer him to some of the speeches; some of the talks; some of the advice, shall we say, which has been given to him by the Honourable Member for Ethelbert and by myself, as well as a number of other members of the House. In the past four years, concerning the forests of Manitoba and the danger of fire therein, he said to us: "Why didn't we tell him? Why didn't we do it then? Why didn't we know about this before? Why are we talking about it now?" Well I ask him to read the first speech I made in this House. The very first subject on which I talked and I remember speaking 'cause I spoke for 40 minutes and it was a big event to me, and my whole subject was fire protection in our forests. I was speaking particularly, naturally, of the Whiteshell area, the area which is of greatest concern to me. I spoke of the lack of fire guards; lack of fire trails, lack of work that has been done and still is not being done in these areas to protect them from fire. I spoke of the need for a trained fire-fighting force. I described this force which I had in mind, a force of men who could be at all times trained on up-to-date methods of fighting fires; men who could work at any time of the year in the forest on various jobs; but at the time of fire, would be there, trained, ready to lead and lead this fight against fire. I told of the economic value of having these people, of the fact that they would cost the province not anything, but they would save the province a great deal, because in this very area to which I refer, and which I referred then, are many, many men out of work; many, many men who are receiving each month from the Department of Welfare, strong, able-bodied men receiving from the Province of Manitoba, funds for sitting and doing nothing where they would sooner be training; sooner be cutting fire guards; sooner becoming fire-fighters; sooner be becoming worthwhile citizens. They would sooner, Mr. Chairman, they would much sooner work for a living in an honest manner, and yet these people are on Welfare -- unemployed because there are no appropriations in this department to hire men to train to fight fires. He says to us, "Why didn't we say something about it then?" Well, we did. We said it four years ago. We said it three years ago. We said it two years ago. I said it a year ago. I said it last year in the special session, and all we get is a shaking of the head and not one extra dollar of appropriation towards fighting fires.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I call it 5:30 and leave the Chair until 8:00 o'clock.