

## THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

2:30 o'clock, Friday, March 25, 1966

MADAM SPEAKER: Before we start our proceedings this afternoon I would like to attract your attention to the gallery where there are some 35 Grade X students from Lakewood School, Kenora, under the direction of their teacher Mr. Dexter; and some 20 of a Young Peoples Group from the constituency of the Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs; and 25 Grade VIII students from St. Joachim School under the direction of Mr. Gagnon and this school is situated in the constituency of the Honourable the Member for La Verendrye. On behalf of all members of this Legislative Assembly I welcome you.

The proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable the Leader of the New Democratic Party.

MR. PETERS: Madam Speaker, in the absence of the Leader may we have this matter stand.

MADAM SPEAKER: The proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable the Member for Selkirk.

MR. T. P. HILLHOUSE Q. C. (Selkirk): Madam, with leave of the House I would like to have permission to withdraw this resolution.

MADAM SPEAKER: The proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable the Member for Selkirk.

MR. HILLHOUSE: With leave of the House I would ask this matter to stand.

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution as amended by the Honourable the Member for Portage la Prairie. The Honourable the Member for Assiniboia.

MR. STEVE PATRICK (Assiniboia): I would ask the indulgence of the House to have this matter stand, Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Member for Ethelbert Plains. The Honourable the Member for St. George.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Madam Speaker, I for one cannot understand the attitude of the government in their firm opposition to this resolution. There has been so much evidence over the years that has been made evident in the Auditor-General's report in the Federal House, that this is a very worthwhile position in determining the waste in governments that I would think in the interests of the people of Manitoba that the present government would be anxious to instill a similar position to try to avoid the waste that can happen in any government, and we have had indications of it in this government as well. It seems strange that the government wouldn't want to take a measure which would try to reduce waste in government which is known in all parts of the country. We have had cases from the Auditor-General's report where horses were on the payrolls. We have had instances where buildings were rented by government and nobody occupied the premises. We have had instances not so long ago where a judge was charged with perjury, and subsequently convicted. He then appealed the case and during all this time the Auditor-General revealed that this man had received his full salary in the neighbourhood of \$20,000.00. It's instances like this, Madam Speaker, that make it apparent to everyone on this side of the House and I think to most people that an auditor-general is a very worthwhile position.

In the past, and particularly in this House, there has been a great deal of confusion about the functions of the Auditor-General and those of the Comptroller-General and the fact that they might duplicate each other's work. The business world does not share such confusion and they fully recognize the independent reason for the existence - internal auditors, similar to the Comptroller-General, report to management for the purpose of internal control and management. The external auditor or the chartered accountant reports to the shareholders of the corporation and in the public corporation this becomes a basis of the analysis of the corporation outside, to the outside investors.

Perhaps if the House will permit I might use an analogy from the business community which might clear up the confusion. The government can be likened to a large diversified corporation with a multitude of functions but a common objective - the optimum efficiency in using all resources at its command. The Legislature represents the shareholders' interests for they are representing the shareholders, and in this case, the people of Manitoba. The management of the corporation must have rapid knowledge of the efficiency of business and employ internal auditors to make management reports. Further, management wants to know the monies of the firm are being handled properly and for this reason they demand a running account. Management

(MR. GUTTORMSON cont'd.) . . . . may have a multitude of functions for their internal auditors, all of which are necessary for an informed and premeditated management. Our own Comptroller-General performs an admirable job in his capacity, reporting to the management which is the Government of Manitoba. However, there is a great difference in the business world between management and the shareholders. Both operate toward the same goal, that is, a profitable corporation; but the shareholders, or the investing public, would not dream of asking management whether the corporation was properly run or not, and this is what they would be doing if they asked the internal auditor who answers to management. This is our position when we talk of the Comptroller-General.

The investor or owners of the corporation want an independent opinion. They demand a report to the shareholders; similarly we are demanding a report to the shareholders. But the members of the Legislature are - through them the people of Manitoba, occupy a position similar to the shareholders because they are the shareholders of Manitoba and the government represents the management. The government's efficient operation cannot be answered by the very people who are in their employ. Business would never stand for it yet the Legislature is asked to tolerate such a situation. The Legislature, just as a corporate management, is asking for an independent opinion, answering to the people of Manitoba.

Perhaps through the foregoing analogy the members of this House can see the ridiculousness of the situation suggested by the government when they tell us that the Comptroller-General can do the job that we are asking for. Certainly he does a job that is creditable but we are not asking him that he perform those duties of an external auditor which would be physically impossible for his department.

The Comptroller-General answers to the government and rightly so. The Auditor-General should answer to the Legislature and therefore we suggest that the government pass this resolution.

MADAM SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question.

MR. TANCHAK: Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Assiniboia that debate be adjourned.

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

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Member for La Verendrye, and the proposed amendment thereto by the Honourable the Member for Souris-Lansdowne and the proposed amendment to the amendment by the Honourable the Member for Gladstone. The Honourable the Member for Lakeside.

MR. DOUGLAS L. CAMPBELL (Lakeside): Madam Speaker, I would wish to not proceed on this resolution today and would ask leave of the House to have it stand; but of course, if anyone wishes to speak on it, I'd be very happy to have them do so and then it could remain in my name.

MADAM SPEAKER: Any member wishing to speak? The Honourable Member for Emerson.

MR. TANCHAK: Madam Speaker, I have spoken on the main motion and there isn't very much to be added here. It's a different subject now, it's an amendment; therefore I'll not take too much of the Legislature's time up in saying what I have to say. This amendment before us is simply an amendment to counteract the delaying tactics of the government, that asks the government to take immediate action.

Now there is a good reason for that because from past experience we all know that the government resorted to similar delaying tactics, even on this same or similar resolution. Last year it was delayed by an amendment and proposed another solution to it and we know what that delay meant. No action whatsoever on the amendment. Now if this amendment was not sub-amended or amended further, I presume that the same treatment would have been given this resolution as last year. So again I go back, it's a counter action against the delaying tactics of the government. Another delay like the one last year is unwarranted and the amendment simply says that no undue delay should be proposed in this House any longer.

Now if you read the amendment, it says this House urge Dr. J. C. Gilson to complete his study as quickly as is consistent with the importance of the subject. Now why is the subject important? Some of the members feel that it isn't very important but I'm sure if they took the trouble to go out among the country folk, among the farmers, they'll find out differently in spite of what the Honourable Member for Souris-Lansdowne has said. They are very concerned about it and they talk about this. They would like to see this little concession given to them and there

(MR. TANCHAK cont'd.) . . . . is a lot of talk about it. The farmers resent the fact that the present government does not want to consider them but at the same time give consideration in other fields, industry and so on.

Why is it important? The farmer feels, and rightly so, that this tax that he is paying on the gasoline which he uses in his trucks in pursuit of his business on the farm is an added expense - an expense which could be avoided, and it aggravates as I said before the cost-price squeeze. I'm sure that if the government believes that the farmer is right here in complaining about the cost-price squeeze, the government should not hesitate in allowing these privileges to the farmer. What other reasons? We all talk about the farmer's occupation as being a big business now. We all know that in business a budget is being made and then the business tries to follow up its work according to the budget that was laid down either by experts or by the manager of the outlet. The farmer does the same thing. He has to sit down at the beginning of the year in his spare time if he has any spare time and he makes a budget. He knows how much money he must spend regardless, whether he makes a budget or not, but there are certain other expenses that he can delay from year to year. Maybe he intended to buy a tractor or something. He might make the old one do for another year, so he works on a budget. He must know the amount he can spend. And how can he make his budget if he is not sure that he will be able to save a few cents, a few dollars here and there and especially in this case.

Now the farmer also knows that other people as I said before, have already been given certain concessions. You take for instance yesterday there was another announcement made that the school bus owners, the school bus operators are being considered. They have a concession.

There will probably be, I don't know how soon, a reduction in their licences, and we know that many of them are private owners of bus lines. So those people are being considered. Why not the farmer? Why not the farmer? I ask again. And again I'll say, in spite of what was said here before, that the farmer is not entitled to a \$3 million gift thrown at him. I don't think he is actually looking for a gift. The farmer feels that this will help as far as the cost-price squeeze is.

Now if you read the amendment further, you will see it says: "So that the government will have no reason to further delay the implementation of this necessary assistance to the farmers of Manitoba." That the government will have no reason to further delay. They have delayed it for years and years by amending a certain resolution, saying we'll do this, and not doing it afterwards. Completely ignoring what they themselves promised because they promised in the last year's amendment. Now what reasons could the government have then? What reasons could they have for delaying tactics. One reason I would suggest could be, just a minor one as far as I would like to think in this House, is that this suggestion was brought up by the opposition and not by the government themselves; they didn't think of it themselves. Maybe the government is reluctant to accept ideas from the opposite side, although from time to time they do. After voting against a certain resolution, it may be two months or three months later, the government thinks, well, we'll accept this as our own. They change their mind. But in this case, maybe that's one of the reasons the government is reluctant to accept this resolution as it was first introduced. What other reason could there be?

Well, another reason I can give, that the government simply is not willing to help the farmer any further. They say, "We've helped the farmer here and there by farm credit and so on, and the crop insurance and many other things." Sure, it is a help, but the farmer has to pay for that help, maybe not in full, but he does have to pay. He has to pay his premiums, he has to pay interest on the borrowed money that he can borrow from the Manitoba Farm Credit. So the second reason could be as I said that the government is not too willing, or in other words, the government is ignoring the plea of the farmer. Still another reason - and from one of the speeches in the House, of the Honourable Member for Souris-Lansdowne, it would indicate according to what he had said, . . . . . he said, that the farmer does not deserve this easement, this special consideration. I disagree with him. And I disagree with the government if that is the reason for delaying tactics. The farmer does deserve this special consideration because he is not having an easy time of it.

A fourth reason probably could be that the present government feels it cannot afford this extra loss of revenue. But only yesterday we have heard that last year the government boasted of \$22 million surplus or carry-over from last year. And then they add it on to this year's expenditure. So there was money in there. So I do not think that the government wishes to delay this just because they're afraid of loss of revenue. And it wouldn't be so huge in the Estimates

(MR. TANCHAK cont'd.) . . . . anyway. The fifth reason that I could say the government thinks that they have a good reason for delaying -- and I would go along with this, I heard it even yesterday -- that the government does not think that the farm vote carries enough weight to be listened to. I heard that even yesterday among farmers, because we've been asking for years for different legislation. The government is stubborn and will not go along with us. I'd like to know, does the government think that the farm vote doesn't carry enough weight any more? In my opinion, I think that the farmer should be considered.

This amendment simply asks for immediate action on this problem. If it was left as the government side amended it, that Dr. J. Gilson study that, I could foresee what would have happened. Dr. Gilson probably could have given his report; then through government red tape, no action would have been taken for probably months and most assuredly not this year whatsoever. So I think this sub-amendment is a very good one. It simply urges the government to consider this sub-amendment immediately and not keep on delaying this help that the farmer is entitled to.

MADAM SPEAKER: Agreed to stand in the name of the Honourable the Member for Lakeside?

The adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable the Member for Elmwood. The Honourable the Member for Winnipeg Centre.

MR. JAMES COWAN Q.C. (Winnipeg Centre): Madam Speaker, may I have the indulgence of the members of the House to allow this motion to stand?

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Member for Carillon. The Honourable the Member for Assiniboia.

MR. PATRICK: Madam Speaker, I wish to have the indulgence of the House to have this matter stand, but if there's anyone else who wishes to speak, they may do so.

MADAM SPEAKER: Any other member wishing to speak? The Honourable the Member for Lakeside.

MR. CAMPBELL: Madam Speaker, the reason that I stood the earlier one was because of certain information that I have been collecting. I thought I would make my small contribution to this debate on this occasion. Certainly this debate does not lack in interest, because several of the members have already spoken on it and I assume that several more will. I don't know that there's anything very new that I can add but I would like to emphasize some of the points that have already been made.

The resolution is a simple one and very direct. It isn't encumbered with as many "whereases" as frequently occurs. It starts out by saying that "The present method of returning part of the school tax to the property owner by a direct cheque from the government has proved to be slow and cumbersome;" I think that would be admitted. As long ago as June 25, the Information Service Branch of my honourable friend, the Provincial Secretary's Department mailed out a notice that started apologizing even at that time for the slowness - and I am quoting from the second paragraph of this release where it says: "Honourable Duff Roblin, Provincial Treasurer, said that with the required handling of 350 separate property tax notices coming in at the rate of several thousand a day, the processing period would not return to the normal ten day to two week until the heavy peak period was passed." Madam Speaker, it never was at the normal ten day period; not to start with; it never returned - to quote the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer's term - it never returned. It isn't back there yet. Not even yet, at this time of year. And by June 25th there were 350,000 separate property tax notices, so that all but 15,000 that were in during the total year, were already there by June 25, because we have this Return which was asked for by my honourable friend the Member for Gladstone, which elicited the information; that up to the end of 1965, only 365,000 applications had been dealt with. It's true that some others had come in, which were not yet processed, but the peak had certainly diminished very greatly and yet they're still not up to the ten day period -- and this in spite of all the protestations that were made from my honourable friends over there about how efficiently this was going to be handled.

I won't take the time to read other apologetic statements in this news release but I would like to turn to something longer ago than this, to quote from the answer that my honourable friend the Minister of Municipal Affairs sent out to municipal people with an accompanying letter, to tell them why he hadn't followed their advice and made the rebate deductible at the municipal level. The Honourable the Minister sent out a letter dated December 1921 after the municipal convention at which he had been questioned pretty definitely by the municipal people as to -- '64, December 21, 1964, I am sorry, Madam Speaker -- where he had been questioned very

(MR. CAMPBELL cont'd.) . . . . definitely as to why this hadn't been done in the logical way of the deduction being made at the time the taxes were paid. So my honourable friend wrote quite a courteous and complete letter to all Secretary-Treasurers and he reviewed for them the questions that had been asked at the convention and when he came to question No. 22, here was the question as he phrased it: "Would it not be possible to have the Secretary-Treasurer of a municipality deduct the allowable rebate on school levies when taxes are paid before December 31 of the year of demand, so a taxpayer would not have to pay this money out?" This was what the municipal officials, I think without a single dissenting voice, had asked at their convention in '64. Here is the answer that the Honourable the Municipal Affairs Minister gave. Answer: "While it might have been possible to have handled the school tax rebate through a deduction at the source of imposition of the tax, the policy of government in respect of the school tax rebate is set forth in the legislation relative thereto and prescribes the manner in which the school tax rebate is to be paid."

Madam Speaker, I marvel at the restraint of the municipal people in phrasing their question as politely as they did. After all they are very polite and reasonable people. And they didn't put my honourable friend, the Minister of Municipal Affairs, on the spot too badly. They didn't say to him, as they could well have said, "What a stupid arrangement this is, and why don't you smarten up?" That's what they could have and should have said under the circumstances. But they're gentlemanly people and they phrased it so carefully. "Would it not be possible . . . .?" And then they get a reply like this. Of all the evasive buck passing answers that could possibly be made, I think my honourable friend set a new high. -- (Interjection) -- Well, maybe a new low, according to how you look at it. I would put it on the low side too, on reflection. A new low. He actually appeared to be trying to pretend that if it hadn't been for the legislation it would have been done that way. And he kind of wanted to do it but the legislation prevented him. And who put in the legislation? He did. And defended it here at great length. And not only the fact that he put in the legislation and defended it in this House, but within a few months after that time he was offered, by an amendment that I had the pleasure of moving myself - an amendment to The Revenue Act or whatever that Act was called - an amendment that would have accomplished this purpose. That was Bill 140 of a year ago, and the honourable gentleman who had been pretending to the municipal people just a short few months before that if it hadn't been for this legislation that he would have been inclined to agree with them, voted along with the rest of the government forces against the amendment that would have accomplished that very thing.

I would wonder that now the municipal people wouldn't change their tactics and say something along the line of what I indicated a few moments ago because, Madam Speaker, it is a stupid arrangement. I don't care too much about the political aspects of it - those have been questioned, and after all we can take or leave our politics around here and we get used to them - but to do it for this purpose as a gimmick to get my honourable friend the Provincial Treasurer's name on thousands of letters going out to people that they try to lead to think are getting something back from the government that hasn't already been collected from them, if my honourable friends want to do that I can understand the idea, but I certainly can't blame the municipal people who are used to doing things in an efficient manner from objecting to that kind of a procedure.

Now let us look at how much simpler it would be to do it the other way. My honourable friends decide, after taking \$21 million or thereabouts out of the pockets of the taxpayers, now are going to give a portion back to them, and we are going to do it by a certain group of people - preferred people in this case because there are a lot who don't share in the gift - we're going to do it by this method. It'll be taken off the school taxes up to a maximum of \$50, but instead of the taxpayer presenting himself at the municipal office and finding out that his school taxes are, let us say, exactly \$100 along with his municipal taxes of, let us say of nearly \$100, because in a great many cases the school taxes are more than half of the total, therefore he's entitled to \$50.00.

Wouldn't the reasonable way, Madam Speaker, be for that \$50 to be deducted there at the municipal office. No, that's too simple for my honourable friends on the other side; it can't be done that way. What he has to do instead is pay the \$100 school tax plus his other municipal taxes - the whole amount has to be paid by him - then he has to send in a form to the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer and in due course, and after all these apologetic letters for the delay, he finally gets his rebate with a nice little note signed "Duff Roblin" saying that this is the contribution that's being made by your government in reduction of your school tax. Well now,

(MR. CAMPBELL cont'd.) . . . . Madam Speaker, with all their courtesy and diplomacy and politeness, I don't think the municipal people will continue to be very polite about this for too long.

Now it's true that on this resolution we are not debating primarily the question of the rebate itself. I think much could be said on that matter. I don't think it is the best kind of a tax concession to make to the people but we let that go. I'm not debating the tax by itself; we're dealing simply with the method of handling it. I think that the figures that have already been supplied, some of them in the daily press and some by Returns to Orders of the House, indicate to any thinking person how illogical this tax is, but illogical as it is, and bad as it is, the method of handling it is even worse in my opinion.

I have in my hand a copy of the Return to an Order of the House on the order of the Honourable Member for Gladstone dated February 21 and the answer received March 11, in which my honourable friend asks the questions as to how many applications had been made and how many refunds had been sent out, and the total number of applications received up to the end of the calendar year 1965 was 365,000. Those were sent out in 197 thousand-odd cheques. According to my rough arithmetic, these averaged just under \$50 per cheque - not \$50 per application of course, that wouldn't be expected - but they happened to come just a little less than the \$50 per cheque if my calculation is correct.

So the average receipt - the average receipt - and of course averages don't mean too much in these connections - but the average receipt would be just close to the maximum that is allowed under the legislation. That of course comes about because of people having more than one property that qualifies for the rebate. And isn't this quite illogical in itself? That matter has been debated quite sufficiently I would think in the House, Madam Speaker, and I don't intend to go into it in detail, but when you find the information given in one of the daily papers that one firm received under this policy \$22,000-odd and that some of the cheques actually get down into a very very few dollars, if not perhaps even less than \$1.00, you see the gross -- well, the lack of logic in both the policy itself and the method of distribution.

Now if my honourable friend for Gladstone was anywhere close in the computation that he made of what it would cost to handle these applications - we are dealing here with something that will run in the neighbourhood of \$400,000 a year to process these applications by this method - whereas the cost of doing it the logical and sensible way would be nothing, absolutely nothing. Not only would it be nothing, Madam Speaker, but the municipal people would be happy indeed to do it that way, which brings me back to the terms of the resolution itself, for the second paragraph of the resolution says, "Whereas it would be faster, more economical and more efficient to allow the municipal corporations to give the rebate directly at the time the property owner pays the taxes;" and the third paragraph, "Whereas the municipal corporations have indicated their willingness to have the rebate handled in this way." They haven't only indicated their willingness, Madam Speaker, they have been anxious to do it; they have pleaded for the opportunity to do it; they would be delighted to do it; and a tremendous amount of money would be saved to the government itself and the taxpayer would get much better and quicker service and he would not have to be waiting for this amount of money.

It seems to me, Madam Speaker, that the merit of this resolution is so complete that no one should even think of opposing it, yet I'm not so naive as to believe that my honourable friends across the way will be persuaded at all by the very logical conclusion that this resolution ends with: "Therefore be it resolved the the Province of Manitoba cancel the present system of rebating directly by cheque and institute a plan whereby the municipal corporations give an immediate rebate at the time the taxpayer pays the real property tax in the municipal office."

This is so sensible and logical, Madam Speaker, that I'm sure it would have the wholehearted support of every member of this House if it were not for the fact that because of some aberration that afflicted some members of the government a couple of years ago, they just feel embarrassed about changing their minds and getting back to this sensible system. Although I'm so sure of the logic and merit of the situation, I'm by no means confident that that merit has shown through to my honourable friends on the other side and I'm even so pessimistic about the situation, Madam Speaker, that I fear that my own diplomatic remarks to them won't have the effect of making them change their mind. So all I can promise to them is that when a more enlightened approach is taken to this type of service by the government that will soon be sitting on that side of the House, that they can depend that then the foolish arrangement will cease and desist.

MADAM SPEAKER: Agreed to stand in the name of the Honourable the Member for Assiniboia? -- Agreed. The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Member for Seven Oaks. The Honourable the Minister of Health.

MR. WITNEY: Madam Speaker, may we have the indulgence of the House to have this matter stand please?

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Member for La Verendrye and the proposed amendment thereto by the Honourable the Member for Arthur. The Honourable the Member for Emerson.

MR. LEONARD A. BARKMAN (Carillon): Madam Speaker, in the absence of the member for Emerson, will you allow this matter to stand?

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Member for Logan and the proposed amendment thereto by the Honourable the Member for Springfield, and the proposed amendment to the amendment by the Honourable the Member for Assiniboia. The Honourable the Member for Gladstone.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Madam Speaker, I am not prepared to speak on this today but I have absolutely no objection to anyone else speaking if they care to.

MADAM SPEAKER: Any other member wishing to speak? The Honourable the Member for Portage la Prairie.

MR. GORDON E. JOHNSTON (Portage la Prairie): Thank you, Madam Speaker. Madam Speaker, in doing some research into the matter at hand, that is the proposed resolution on automation and cybernation as it affects the employment of the people in Manitoba, I came across an excellent article in the Newsweek Magazine. Now this article is a year old but I think it is still valid in many points and I would like to read it to the members. It is dated January 25, 1965, and the title is "The Challenge of Automation. The musty smell of age hangs over the rows of aluminum G.I. Warehouses at the Smithsonian Institute Restoration Centre at Silverhill, Maryland. In one of them hard by an 1887 dentist's chair, a horse-drawn fire wagon, and other odds and ends of history, sat a grey enamel cabinet that has become the symbol of America's greatest economic challenge, Univac I. The world's first commercial electronic computer, and now an obsolete museum piece, once counted people for the Census Bureau. Now, according to many worried commentators, Univac's descendants are busy counting people out. More than any other single device, the computer has come to stand for automation, and automation is becoming the most controversial economic concept of the age. Businessmen love it, workers fear it. The government frets and investigates and wonders what to do about it. To some automation is the tide of the future, carrying golden galleons laden with untold riches. It is a mechanized, transistorized, cornucopia which may some day free mankind from drudgery, fill his cupboard with abundance in paved new highways to self-fulfillment. Even if automation deposits man somewhat short of this Utopia, America must, many experts believe, pursue it relentlessly to survive in a world of increasing competition.

"The alternative to automation is economic suicide declares a National Association of Manufacturers. The American standard of living, says the Secretary of Labour, Willard Wertz, is absolutely dependent upon automation. Some applications of automation hold out unalloyed hopes of progress and shadowed by penalties. Scientists are turning more and more to automation's tools for their fantastic agility and precision. Just one example is a eery looking pair of huge eyeglasses with a built-in photocell that measures light reflected from the wearer's eyes and feeds the results into a computer. With this apparatus researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are striving to diagnose brain disorders by studying eye movements, yet at a glance at this innocent spectacle in action it conjures up a vision of automation as it looks to some, a monster of dehumanization. To these observers automation's promise is only one face of the coin; flipped over it becomes peril indeed.

"The Federal Government contends that automation wipes out about 35,000 jobs every week; that is 1.8 million per year; and while figures on how much joblessness automation actually create are the subject of much debate, the peril is very real for those who lose their livelihood to a machine. Automation is a big cold thing to Chicago's Edward B. Matthews, a tall Negro tack welder who is about to be automated out of his job. I don't think the future looks .....

MADAM SPEAKER: ..... Please. I think the honourable member is speaking on the subject of automation, the main motion, but I believe he is not speaking to the amendment to the amendment which is before us.

MR. JOHNSTON: Madam Speaker, the article that I'm quoting out of contains the suggested solutions.

MADAM SPEAKER: Well probably if you could come to the paragraph that has the solutions I might be willing to allow you to continue, but - if you get to that paragraph please.

MR. JOHNSTON: Thank you, Madam Speaker. I'll deal with the suggested solutions.

This speaks about setting up a study group in Washington and last August Congress approved President Johnson's appointment of a 14-member Commission on automation, under the Chairmanship of a university professor from Iowa. The Commission is only now getting into action and is holding its first meeting in February of 1965. So far, Washington's major effort has been directed at training youth and retraining displaced workers, with good results, according to Labour Department manpower expert, Samuel Gantz. More than 250,000 people are taking or have finished training programs, and about three quarters of those completing courses have found work, if not always in the job they were trained for, then at least in training related jobs. The two year old effort, says Mr. Gantz has reinforced our belief that training is an important facet in dealing with unemployment, perhaps even the major one; but he admitted that without job opportunities training is an exercise in futility.

In the absence of a broad gauge government program labour and management have been left largely on their own to adjust to technological change, and labour's most controversial answer to automation problems has been a demand for a shorter work week to spread the job load among workers. In its most dramatic form the short work week showed up as a 25-hour week for the electricians in New York last year, that now longer vacations, more holidays, sabbaticals and early retirement all cut the average work week, and these provisions are likely to spread to more collective bargaining agreements as unions strive to create more jobs for their members.

Mr. Irving Bluestone, assistant to the UAW President, Walter Reuther, estimates there will be 30,000 new jobs in the auto industry if all eligible men take advantage of early retirement when the plan goes into effect next September. Even so seemingly small a matter as raising relief time from 24 minutes a day to 36 has created 1,000 new jobs at Chrysler, Bluestone relates. There is no single answer though to automation's job displacement problems. Different industries, different companies are trying to handle it in different ways. Three of the most ambitious programs are found at Kaiser Steel on the west coast docks and at Armour and Company. The Kaiser plant which gives workers a share of any cost-savings and guarantees those with half year or more service against layoff hasn't been fully tested yet, but the west coast dock agreement seems to be working very well. In essence, shipowners are paying five million a year for the right to automate. The money guarantees everyone of Harry Bridges' 17,000 longshoremen a full pay envelope every week.

So, Madam Speaker, in speaking to the amendment that is proposed here, it is by persuasion and by education and it is by co-operation of labour and management and full participation of government in supplying the retraining programs and making available the advice and correlating this, I think we can overcome this problem.

MADAM SPEAKER: Agreed to stand in the name of the Honourable the Member for Gladstone? The proposed resolution of the Honourable the Leader of the New Democratic Party.

MR. PETERS: Madam Speaker, in the absence of my Leader, may we have this stand?

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Member for St. John's, and the proposed amendment thereto by the Honourable the Member for Selkirk. The Honourable the Member for Winnipeg Centre.

MR. COWAN: Madam Speaker, may I have the indulgence of this House to allow this motion to stand?

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Member for Elmwood, and the proposed amendment thereto of the Honourable the Member for Assiniboia. The Honourable the Minister of Labour.

MR. EVANS: Madam Speaker, in the absence of the Minister, may this item stand?

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for Logan, and the proposed amendment by the Honourable Minister of Welfare. The Honourable the Member for Elmwood.

MR. PETERS: Madam Speaker, may I have this resolution stand?

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Member for St. Boniface. The Honourable the Attorney-General.



MR. EVANS: ..... item stand, Madam?

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Member for Assiniboia. The Honourable the Member for Selkirk.

MR. CAMPBELL: Madam Speaker, I believe that my honourable friend and colleague was intending to speak here....

MR. HILLHOUSE: Sorry, Madam.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Selkirk.

MR. HILLHOUSE: I feel very much like a certain Winnipeg lawyer when he gets into court and he wonders what case he's on. I understand this is the lowering of the voting age.

Madam, we have been chided by the Honourable Member for Seven Oaks on change of attitude respecting the lowering of the voting age to 18, and he has referred to the Votes and Proceedings of 1953. If my memory serves me correctly, on that occasion, Madam, the Honourable Member for Lakeside who was then Premier of this Province, did make a statement that he would suggest to the Federal Government at the next conference which he attended to lower the voting age to 18 years of age, and that if the Federal Government acted on that suggestion Manitoba would immediately follow suit. Now on that occasion, I believe there were two conferences held that year or within the period of a year, one being a constitutional conference and the other being a Federal-Provincial Fiscal Conference, at both of which the Honourable Member for Lakeside informs me that he did make representations to the Government of Canada to lower the voting age and that Manitoba would take the same action. Now I believe that the year following 1953 there was another resolution brought in on the same subject, and I believe that on that occasion we did as a government bring an amendment to the effect that if the Government of Canada would lower the voting age to 18, Manitoba would do likewise. I think that really puts in proper perspective .....

MR. WRIGHT: I was simply quoting the journals. What other deal was on hand, I didn't know.

MR. HILLHOUSE: What I wanted to do, Madam, was to put in proper perspective the position that we took. I don't think our position was one of opposition to lower the voting age itself, but at that time we felt that it might cause some confusion if we lowered the voting age in Manitoba to 18 and similar action was not taken at the federal level. I myself, I took a different attitude at that time. I felt that to lower the voting age without changing the legal disabilities that people of 18 were under at that time would be rather foolish, because I felt that it would be most inconsistent with full citizenship to have an individual who couldn't enter into a contract except for necessities; an individual who couldn't sue excepting through an ex-friend; an individual who couldn't be sued without having a guardian ad litem appointed. My feeling at that time was that what we should do is look into the whole question of what constitutes majority, and if we came to the conclusion that 18 should be the age of majority well let's reduce it to 18 and give them all the rights of citizenship at that particular age. Now that was the position I took. Later on I realized that perhaps I was asking too much, I was going too fast, and then I came to the conclusion that due to the apathy which existed among adults that we would have to do something if we wished democracy to survive, and the only way that we could do that would be to extend the franchise to people of 18 years of age.

Now in making that suggestion, at no time did I suggest that the lowering of the voting age in Manitoba to 18 would do anything but lower the age to vote at a provincial election. It would not give that individual the right to stand for election in this Assembly; nor would it give that individual the right to run for Municipal office or School Board office; nor would it take away from that individual any of the rights possessed by that individual as a minor at law. I felt too that that was as far as we could go on that occasion, and I still feel that way. I still feel that what we should do is make some effort and attempt to get the young people of this province interested in public affairs because that is the only way by which I think democracy can survive. We cannot rely now on the elderly people to take the same interest in public affairs as perhaps they did at one time and I think we must do everything in our power to encourage youth to take up that position.

Now, in simply giving youth the right to vote in a provincial election at 18 years of age we are not conferring upon that youth full citizenship in its generally accepted term, but I think what we are doing is placing that youth on a period of probation or apprenticeship towards full citizenship and I believe that if in our schools, and we can control curriculum, if in our schools we put on proper courses in citizenship, proper courses in the responsibilities of citizenship, proper courses in our democratic institutions and encourage in the youth of this

(MR. HILLHOUSE cont'd.) . . . . province an interest in public affairs, I think we'll be achieving something worthwhile.

So for that reason, Madam, I support this resolution and I ask the House to do likewise.

MADAM SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. TANCHAK: Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for St. George, that the debate be adjourned.

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

MR. GUTTORMSON: Madam Speaker, before you proceed to the next item I notice the Attorney-General has just returned to his seat. Perhaps he'd like to speak on the debate that just passed.

MR. McLEAN: Madam Speaker, if I had been in my place, I was going to ask that the resolution stand.

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Member for Lakeside. The Honourable the Member for Burrows.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Madam Speaker, if anyone wishes to speak on the subject we have no objections; otherwise I would ask it to stand.

MADAM SPEAKER: Any member wishing to speak?

MR. MOLGAT: Madam Speaker, I might say a few words on it at this time. . .

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. MOLGAT: I'd really hoped that we would hear from the Honourable the Member from Brandon on this resolution because he spoke on it in past years. It's obvious that the Province of Manitoba by itself can do nothing insofar as having the metric system established. It is not suggested in the resolution and it would not be conceivable that a province by itself should proceed in this direction. What we are recommending here is that we express to the Government of Canada our interest in this matter and urge them to take some action on this. Obviously they should be doing this I suppose on their own without our helping them but if they are not prepared to do so then I think it is a proper responsibility for those of us here who have a position of public responsibility, if we think that this is a good move then to recommend it to them.

Well now, the obvious objection to making this change is the cost and there is no question that it will be a costly change to make. It will be difficult. It cannot be done overnight. It means a major shift in so many things from the scales and the cash registers in stores to a lot of the technical equipment that we are using. These changes will have to be made. But the facts are, Madam Speaker, that bit by bit those changes are being made in certain fields now. My colleague the Honourable Member for Lakeside when speaking on this indicated where in certain fields such as medicine we are now using the metric system. We're talking about grams rather than ounces and pounds. In much of the technical work now this is being done. He referred to our work in the hydro field for example, we've just completed this morning a lengthy discussion of the Nelson River Development; well, all the discussions were on the basis of kilowatt, not of horsepower.

We turn around to the military field, the Americans proceeded some years ago to standardize all of their equipment, all of their military equipment, on the metric basis. And while, during the course of the war, the Canadian services still used largely the older system, we were still speaking then in the field of artillery for example, about 25 pounders and so on, but bit by bit this has been changed. Today the Canadian Army for example, speaks consistently in terms of the metric system. We have a 9 millimeter rifle and we have 40 millimeter artillery and all the way down the line, and the conversion has been made.

Now, bit by bit this is being done. Wherever it is being done there is obviously a cost attached, but the longer we wait, the longer this is delayed the more costly the change will be; the more difficult the change will be. Yet, Madam Speaker, as we are coming to an ever-shrinking world, as our contacts are becoming closer and closer with other nations, as Canada grows itself as a Nation, we are already the leading trader in terms of pro rata population, as this progresses, it would be helpful to Canada to standardize along with the other nations.

Now, we have to recognize that we probably cannot take this step without having the American government take the step at the same time. It would be difficult I would think for Canada by itself to make the change when our economy is so closely inter-related with the American one, but because of the fact that the Americans took the steps first, in the field of the military for example, the field of medicine, many of these, they were the first ones to

MR. MOLGAT cont'd.) . . . . change over, I think that they would be receptive, would consider at this state a move in this direction. Most of the rest of the world today is on the metric system. It is, I think not a question of doubt, that our connections and our trade will continue to grow with other nations. Why then delay and procrastinate on this matter? Why not start the process now, initiate the discussions which will undoubtedly take some time but let's get going on it. Every day that we wait means that we will have to pay more to do it in the future. In my opinion there is no question that eventually we will do this in any case. I think our position in the world and the events that will transpire will force us into it eventually. I think from a competitive standpoint we will have to do this. I think if we are going to trade with the rest of the world we will be forced in many areas to go into this in any case; or, we'll have to have double sets of many things. We'll have to be producing for the export market with everything on the metric system and producing for ourselves with everything on the old system.

So our recommendation in this resolution, Madam Speaker, is to start the process now. Let us advise the Government in Ottawa that this is something that they should be looking at, taking the steps to work with the American Government and standardize our systems along with those of the rest of the world.

MADAM SPEAKER: Agreed to stand in the name of the Honourable the Member for Burrows? The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition. The Honourable the Member for St. George.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Madam Speaker, may we have this matter stand please.

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Member for Portage la Prairie. The Honourable the Member for Assiniboia.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Could we have this matter stand please?

. . . . . continued on next page

MADAM SPEAKER: The proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable the Member for St. John's.

MR. CHERNIACK: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Logan, BE IT RESOLVED that the government consider the advisability of establishing a special committee of the Legislature to examine the statutes and regulations governing professional associations and the licensing, provision of standards and disciplining of professionals in the Province of Manitoba, as set out therein, and to consider the advisability of enacting uniform legislation wherever practical and applicable.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. CHERNIACK: Madam Speaker, with the growth of our society and the complexities that take place in it, we must recognize that along with that came a tremendous growth in the number of professional bodies of various types which provide a service of a special nature to to society. We must also recognize that it is the tradition in our society to recognize that the professionals have established a high standard of service and a high standard of qualifications, and that they have shown that they are jealous for their reputations and desirous of maintaining these high standards and I think that that is of course commendable.

But because of the growth in the number of professional societies there has become recognized a substantial disparity in the method by which they operate. I have tried to obtain information from places outside of Manitoba because we are seldom first in any of our studies but certainly we should not be far behind the leaders, and I found that I obtained some material from the Council of State Governments at 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois. The reason I read out the address was that I want other members of this House to know the source of the material in case they too would like to benefit from it. The material I received was on loan and I'm now overdue so I'm about to return it, and if others want it, they will have to get it. On the other hand, I make the offer now to keep it for another few days in case some member or other would like to look at it.

One of the documents I received is a report by a Legislative Interim Committee in the State of Oregon entitled "Professional and Vocational Licensing", and I want to read three short paragraphs regarding the approach that was taken by this Legislative Committee in Oregon, and I quote now. "Since the practice of certain professions and vocations closely affect the public health and safety, the major purpose of state regulations is to protect the general welfare. State licensing and regulation achieves this goal by: (1) admitting only qualified persons to the profession or occupation; and (2) by enforcing standards of practice and punishing by licence suspension or by revocations those who violate such standards. In most states, as in Oregon, the licensing and regulation of many professions and vocations is entrusted to boards consisting of members of the profession or occupation. These agencies are generally small and independent. Their members are appointed by the governor for definite terms." This applies in Oregon. "Most of the licensing boards have similar duties and responsibilities. They set standards for admission and examine applicants, regulate professional practice and discipline violators and issue and renew licenses."

The report continues that they find that in Oregon there were over 25 professions and vocations that were licensed, 18 by independent boards with separate administrative facilities. The remainder were licensed by advisory boards attached to some of the larger state agencies. And on Page 22 they make certain recommendations. I will only mention the headings of these recommendations: That certain use be made of administrative services of existing state agencies; that there be a centralization of administrative services; that there be set up a department of professions and vocational licensing; and that there be a complete review of administrative and licensing statutes. It is an interesting document to read, Madam Speaker. I have not learned how they acted as a result of this report, and the date of the report is June 13, 1958, so I assume something was done and I think it's worth knowing.

Another document I received from them is entitled "Professional and Occupational Licensing in the West", dated August, 1964, and prepared by the Council of State Governments which is located in San Francisco. This is a report dealing with a survey of 13 western states and goes into detail in all the variations of procedures and powers given to these professions and vocational bodies in the 13 states, and it indicates a tremendous variance in procedures and prerequisites in those 13 states.

Well, Madam Speaker, we have before us at this Session a bill for psychologists; we will have, I am informed, a bill for social workers; I would not be surprised if we will have a bill for dental technicians and we may even have a Bill for denturists.

(MR. CHERNIACK cont'd). . . One Bill that I don't believe will be coming this year, and I don't know when it might come, is a bill dealing with the profession and the work in the field of accountancy. We have the chartered accountants group; we have certified public accountants; we have general -- well they're called in some cases public accountants and in some cases general accountants; and the fact is that today any person may certify a financial statement. The value of the certification of course depends on the qualifications and ability of the person making that certification, but the fact is that any member in this House -- and I'm sure that members in this House can add two and two, but when it becomes a little more complicated it may be difficult for some of us -- yet any member of this House or indeed any person in the Province of Manitoba has the legal right to certify that a statement is correct, and this to me indicates that in a well-established profession as there is in accountancy, there is still a wide variance of responsibilities that are assumed by various people with varying forms of qualifications and rights to undertake that responsibility.

I don't want it to be assumed from what I said that I do not accept the capabilities of members of the accounting group, regardless of whether they hold a C. A. or a C. P. A. or are just well-trained for many years in the field of accountancy and know their work, but I point this out as being one field in which there appear to be no regulations except within their own organizations.

Now I've made a superficial study of the Acts that we have on our own Statute books and I have counted 18 Acts which set up various types of professional bodies, and I have, in a cursory way only, looked at the Acts to sense what is the general provisions for the matter in which the council of the group is established; the size of the group; the qualifications and others; and I'll just refer to some of the samplings that I found in order to indicate discrepancies. Although I think that the information I have is correct, I did not make a detailed study because that actually is the form of the resolution itself, and if I made a detailed study then obviously we wouldn't have to study it further. I am sure that my recommendations would be listened to and accepted, but just in case they wouldn't be, I think that it should be a Committee of this Legislature that should make the detailed study.

I want to point out that in all 18 Acts there are provisions made for the establishment of a council of the members. The number of the members of a council seems to vary from 5 to over 20; the term of council varies from 1 year to 4 years. All of them have the legal right to pass by-laws or regulations determining the manner in which they conduct their proceedings. Some of them can not pass the regulations or by-laws without having them approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. Most of them, as I recall it, do not need that.

As to qualifications for membership, some are set out in the Act; others are left to be spelled out in the by-laws or regulations; some give the power of licensing or acceptance into membership to the council; and yet a few of them give the power to the University of Manitoba -- I think the Board of Governors at the university, but it may be the Senate. There are certain ones that have nationality qualifications. A pharmacist apparently must be a British subject before he has the right to dispense drugs. A veterinary, I find, must at least have applied for Canadian citizenship in order to qualify. I can find no nationality qualifications in The Medical Act, and it appears that a person who comes here otherwise qualified to treat human beings need not be a Canadian or a British subject, but if a veterinary comes here and wants to treat whatever they treat, he must have applied for Canadian citizenship. I find that there seems to be various attitudes as far as acceptance of people into associations from outside of Manitoba. In some cases they only need show qualifications.

I did not find one that had a residence qualification although some have terms of articles or apprenticeship -- I think the optometric is one but I'm not sure of that, I don't have any note of it -- as to one year or more as an articulated student. The Law Society of Manitoba for example makes an interesting distinction. If you are a resident of Manitoba and graduate from the Manitoba Law School, you may apply for membership and pay a fee -- an initiation fee of \$250. If you come from outside of Manitoba and want to practice here, aside from showing your qualifications and articles, if you have not practised for three years outside of the province then you must pay \$500. There's a rationale for it and I'm not saying it's wrong. Although it's a discrimination, it need not be a bad discrimination. The Law Society, I believe, argues that they've invested substantial sums of money into the Law Library, which is true, and therefore a person coming in from outside did not contribute -- mind you I'm not sure that a resident of Manitoba who was not formerly a member of the Law Society contributed to that Law Library, but the Law Society has that distinction.

(MR. CHERNIACK cont'd)...

Dealing with hearings on discipline of its own members, I find that most of them appear, from what I could see in a cursory study, most of them are conducted in camera. Most of them are left to make their own rules as to the nature of the evidence that is taken. I find that appeals from these bodies for discipline or for rejection of an application vary to some extent. The time for appeal varies from a short period of two weeks to make the appeal up to one year in which to launch an appeal. I find that some of them, and I think most of them as far as I recall, have an appeal from the decision of the council, go elsewhere where the appellant body looks only at the record of what went on at that camera hearing in council. Others provide for a trial de novo, which means a trial afresh with the evidence brought in afresh, as if there had not been a prior trial, and I leave it to members to consider and decide which of the two is better. I'm suggesting that one of the two is better, and if I'm right that one of the two is better, then it should be right for the others as well.

I find that the appeal body in some cases - I recall only the Law Society one - the appeal is to the Court of Appeal of the Province of Manitoba. I find that in some cases the appeal is to a County Court Judge. I find that in, I would say most cases, the appeal is to the Queen's Bench. In most of these cases there is no further appeal, but I find that in The Pharmacy Act there is an ultimate appeal to the Court of Appeal from the Queen's Bench. I don't say which is right. I say if one is better than the other it ought to be looked at from the standpoint of the others.

I find that in connection with prosecutions of persons who attempt to carry on business, trading as if under the Act, who are not qualified or not licensed and are not members, in some cases the prosecutions have to be launched, conducted and financed by the association making the complaint; in other cases it is left to the provincial authority to do.

I find that there is a limitation within which an action can be brought. In some cases it's as short a period as six months; in others the time for prosecution is two years. One must be better than the other. I don't know which.

I find that as far as the fines are concerned when there is a conviction, in some cases the fines are paid to the association; in other cases they are paid to the province. There must be some sense to this difference. I don't see the sense as yet.

I find that there are variations in the limitation period within actions for negligence can be commenced. Some have a shorter period of time in which to commence the action; some a longer period.

Well, Madam Speaker, I'm suggesting to this body that the various disparities which I point out are disparities which I think are matters of concern for us, because we ought to know and study the impact of these various procedures, laws, regulations, and decide what is best. If it is best for all then we ought to see that it applies to all; if it is best for some - or better for some, then we ought to make that decision and say, "Well now, we are making a distinction for a good and valid reason."

I must say that I deplore the fact that most of these disciplinary hearings are held in camera. I suppose professional bodies don't like to wash their dirty linen in public, as the expression goes, but I think that the old saying that justice must not only be done but appear to be done should apply, especially in the case of an appeal where the appeal is always brought into court where it is public. At least there I think there ought to be a trial de novo, a fresh trial rather than to just review the record of the council itself.

I think there ought to be an effort to uniformity of legislation based on certain recognized principles, and I don't pretend to have the ability to set out these principles for this body. I reserve it for this body to appoint a committee which will then spell out these principles. I approach this from the standpoint of seeking knowledge rather than having the presumption to pretend to give knowledge.

The Hall Royal Commission on Health Services Report, with which most of us I think are familiar, has a short paragraph which I'd like to bring to your attention. It appears in Volume I, Chapter 2, on Page 31. It states: "We have affirmed our belief in three self-governing professions. Certain licensing and disciplinary functions are exercised by provincial colleges of physicians and surgeons. These provincial colleges derive their authority from provincial legislatures and act as an arm of government in the spheres of activity allotted to them. In some provinces, the functions of the provincial colleges of physicians and surgeons are not clearly separated from those of the provincial division of the Canadian Medical Association, the voluntary body concerned with the common interest of its members and such matters as

(MR. CHERNIACK cont'd)... public relations. We believe that the provincial colleges should be clearly separated from the voluntary association or associations and we also believe that the disciplinary powers of the provincial colleges ought to be extended so that they may have the authority to ensure that all medical and surgical practice is of high quality."

And I quickly point out that in the Province of Manitoba there is a clear-cut separation between the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the voluntary body of doctors, and that is in accordance with the recommendation of the Hall Commission and is a very important thing, that a body which is concerned in public relations, with self protection - and I think that's valid they should be - that body should not be the same body as deals, as the Hall Report says, "As an arm of the government for licensing and regulatory provisions". I hasten to say that the Law Society has the same provision. The Law Society of Manitoba is the arm of government, as the Hall Report puts it, whereas the Manitoba Bar Association is a voluntary association looking after the interests of lawyers.

So having pointed out that both in the medical and the legal profession we do accept the principle of the Hall Report, which I think is a commendable one, I hasten to add that there may be others of which I am not presently aware, but I will guess that there are also societies and organizations of a professional nature in this province that do not follow this principle as established by the Hall Commission, a separation of the arm of the government from the special interests of the body; and if not, and if the principle is right, then surely that should be looked at in order to see whether it makes sense that somebody should not have this clear-cut separation.

I couched the language of the resolution without preambles, without any drastic suggestions, because I don't have any. I feel the time has come - has long come when we already have 18 and we are going to get more, that we study the problem and we study the statutes and we study the regulations. I suggest that we learn from other jurisdictions, and there are other jurisdictions I know that have studied the problem and come to a conclusion, and I suggest that we hear delegations both from public bodies and from associations of professional groups themselves. We should listen to the special problems that each profession may have just to make sure that we don't just set up a set of rules and say, "Well, you all fall into the category; you all comply with them," because that may not make sense. But having made this type of study, I think we could then come to conclusions which would be beneficial for the orderly conduct of the affairs of this group of groups in order that there be a consistency in the approach of legislature to the authority given to these various "arms of governments" which are given powers unto themselves.

I urge therefore that this suggestion I make be considered. First, consider my suggestion, and when you agree that my suggestion is good, then I urge you to vote for the resolution so that we can proceed to study the problems that have been raised.

MR. KEITH ALEXANDER (Roblin): Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Arthur, that the debate be adjourned.

MADAM SPEAKER: Moved by the Honourable the Member . . . .

MR. HILLHOUSE: Madam Speaker, may I be allowed to speak? Do you mind and you can - it can remain in your name?

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable the Member for Selkirk.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Madam, I welcome the resolution that has been brought in by the Honourable Member for St. John's. I think it's an excellent resolution. I feel, as a lawyer and as a member of the Law Society of Manitoba, and in the light of the criticism that has been made in this House from time to time by certain members and more particularly my colleague from St. Boniface, that we should have an investigation by a public body into the affairs of all professional groups in Manitoba, including the Law Society.

I'm satisfied that the members of the Law Society of Manitoba have done everything humanly possible to prevent occurrences such as have happened in the past, but by reason of the fact that they are their own disciplining body, there is always the possibility that the public may feel that we haven't taken adequate and sufficient steps to ensure the protection of the public at the hands of members of our profession. For that reason, Madam, I welcome the appointment of this committee. I welcome the public to come before this committee and make whatever suggestions they can to the Law Society of Manitoba as to how we can best serve the interests of the people of this province.

I think that by the establishment of such a group, and by that group coming to know what has been done by the Law Society of Manitoba towards protecting the public against miscarriages

(MR. HILLHOUSE cont'd)... of justice at the hands of members -- and Lord only knows they've done everything possible as far as I can see to protect the public. We're the only association in Manitoba which protects the public against defaultations by its members. We pay that money ourselves, nevertheless in spite of what we have done to make our profession the best profession in this province, I still think that perhaps with some outside help and with exposing our activities to public view, we may receive from the public or we may receive from this government suggestions as to how we can better achieve the job we have set out to do. I therefore welcome the appointment of such a committee. I can only speak as a lawyer. I can't speak on behalf of the Law Society of Manitoba, but I do speak as a member of that association.

MADAM SPEAKER then presented the motion of the Honourable Member for Roblin, and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MADAM SPEAKER: The proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable the Member for Emerson.

MR. TANCHAK: Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Carillon, WHEREAS the business of farming is highly dependent on the vagaries of weather; and

WHEREAS the weather plays in important role in the successful operation of a farm; and

WHEREAS orderly planning of daily farm operations is essential to a farmer;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Government of Manitoba consider the advisability of co-operating with the Government of Canada and the news media in providing detailed local and regional, daily and long range weather information primarily for the benefit of Agriculture.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. TANCHAK: Madam Speaker, I would suggest that in presenting this resolution, it would be more or less like a fairy story - the birds and the bees and the sun and the frost and the wind and so on. And probably as the saying goes, if I would have known it was going to rain, I wouldn't have washed my feet.

We all know and we all agree that farming is still the backbone or the basic industry in Manitoba, and of all the variety of industries in Manitoba, I'm sure that the members will agree that the one which is most dependent on weather is the business of farming. The farmer looks forward to rain, sunshine, frost, wind, snow - all of these providing that they come at the appropriate time. Now we also know that timing is beyond our possibility at the present time or yet, I should say, to control, but proper and timely warning of changes in weather would certainly alleviate the anxiety and in many instances some very serious financial losses to the farmer.

I said before - mentioned rain and sunshine - the rain and sunshine is necessary to make vegetation grow, therefore the farmer welcomes that. The wind is necessary to help pollination of some plants. We know that, just as well as bees are necessary in helping the pollination of many of our fruits and different vegetation. Snow even is welcome by the farmer because it provides the necessary cover to protect our vegetation - our plants and farm crops from the severe hardships of our winters.

Even frost is welcome, not only to sportsmen who enjoy winter sports but it's also welcomed by the farmer, because in many instances the frost helps to mature certain crops. Take for instance the sunflower trap. On the other hand, unseasonal frost could be very very damaging to the farmer. We know that there are certain types of hay that, if frozen before they mature, could even be very very poisonous when used as a feed for our livestock.

Now all these changes in weather - we know that here living in a country like Canada that we have come to accept them, but if the farmer was told beforehand when to expect these changes, he could plan his operations to better advantage, thereby reducing the hazards of risk very very considerably. If the farmer could foresee that rain is imminent, he probably would not plant his crop at a certain time but he'll plan to seed it just before the rain so that he could be assured of good and proper - or better germination in the spring after he had seeded it.

During the summer, if the farmer knows or if he is told beforehand that it is going to rain the next day, probably he will refrain from mowing his hay at the time that he had planned. On the other hand, if he has already mowed it and it is dry, he'll make special effort - maybe getting help from neighbours and so on - to harvest this crop or this hay. During harvest,



(MR. TANCHAK cont'd)...knowing what prospects may be expected in the near future could save the farmer a considerable amount of money by planning his operations according to these forecasts. In the fall, knowing that there is a threat of frost, the farmer could arrange his plans also to meet this threat. All this points up to the fact that the business of farming is very very highly dependent on variations in weather and also very highly dependent on proper planning. To meet this situation whatever it may be.

ahead of what kind of weather may be expected, and here I am not laying the blame at the feet of the news media or our Met services because they're as good a job as could be expected under present circumstances, but I would say that the farmer at present isn't adequately informed in this regard especially as far as long-range expectations are concerned.

I know that the Meteorological services are the responsibility of the Federal Government and I'm not complaining about these services either, but it would not hurt if somebody was after them or somebody would go and ask them to improve these services. They're doing a good over-all job. They study the readings and they pass this general information to our news media who in turn give us the information on the air, and then we can observe it visually also on television, but the forecasting of weather conditions is not related to any specific location or industry and that's what I would like us to consider here, if it is at all possible to have it related to the industry of farming. This is why I say that the farmer is not being adequately informed in this matter.

Farming is becoming, as we all know, more complicated, more modernized and mechanized, therefore it is time that this assistance be provided as far as possible to him so that he could do his planning accordingly, and this is where I think that the Manitoba Department of Agriculture comes in. This is the field where the government could co-operate with the Federal Government officials, our news media - existing news media - and improving the long-range weather forecasting, primarily being for the farmer, for his benefit. At the same time, other branches of our industry, and not only branches of the industry but the tourists industry also, could benefit very very highly. I am sure that if the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce was here, he certainly would agree with me in this respect.

Now this isn't an idea of my own and it isn't a new idea, because the American people - many states in the United States already have such services. They have a well co-ordinated system of forecasting or taking the readings provided by the Federal Government, and passing them on to the regional and local news media. I have some examples here. Quite a few examples here of what they are doing across the line, and although they do not call it a farm broadcast, they call it "Special Services to Regions." Take the State of North Dakota - they've got five different kinds of forecasts. I'll read that out of here. Kind of forecast - No. 1 is local; period covered - 48 to 72 hours; area covered - within a 25 mile radius of the stations - the television station or the radio station; and the frequency - four times a day these broadcasts are given. Now the next one is the zone area. This is also 48 to 72 hours; area covered - portion of a state, part of a state; and frequency - 2 to 4 a day. A third broadcast is state-wide, also from 48 to 72 hours ahead, and it covers the entire state four times a day broadcast. There is a fifth kind of broadcast. It's called "Five Days Extended." Period covered - five days; once a day. Area covered - entire state; at least repeated Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Then average monthly - that's the fifth forecast. Period covered - one month; area covered northern hemisphere; frequency - 1st and 15th of each month. And here it says that people who wish to, may subscribe to the stations and they will get it free of charge.

Now those are just examples of the different kinds of forecasts and here I have a specific forecast. This one is for the 27th of January, 1966. I would have preferred it to be August or September, summer months when the weather is of more significance than it is in January, but unfortunately I wasn't able to get that. I got a copy from there and I made some - it cost me six cents like the Honourable Member for Gladstone says - six cents to have some made and I have a few copies here. Now this is all in short-terminology, but the first one is January 27. It is called "Local Forecast" and it comes over three different stations simultaneously. Here is what it says: "Occasional cloudiness with very light snow-flurries today. Mostly fair tonight and Friday. Continued cold. Northwesterly winds today 10 to 20 miles an hour. Bismark, high today and Friday 10 below and 13 below." And then it's repeated on and on from different stations. It gives you the different zones. I'll not bother reading the rest.

Here is another one. A five day forecast that I mentioned before - I haven't got a monthly forecast - and here is what it reads. "The Five Day Extended Forecast - temperatures will average 14 to 18 degrees below seasonal normals west and 16 to 20 degrees below seasonal

(MR. TANCHAK cont'd)... normal east, for the five day period Saturday through Wednesday. Continued cold Saturday and Sunday with a little moderation beginning early next week. Normal highs are 10 to 20 north and 19 to 26 south. Normal lows are 10 below to 1 below north, and 2 below to 7 above south. Little or no precipitation is expected during this forecast." That was Minnesota. Here is one for North Dakota. I'll not bother reading that because the first one indicates just more or less what they are forecasting.

The United States is not the only one - North Dakota or Minnesota - who are doing this, who have these special forecasts. I took the trouble to enquire west of us in the Province of Saskatchewan, and the reason I picked the Province of Saskatchewan is because it's the closest province next to us. Alberta, I understand, has something similar but I didn't have enough time to -- I wrote but I didn't get any answer from them, but I did get one from Saskatchewan. Now here is what it says. This is definitely labelled as "Farm Weather Report" - the title. "Forecast No. 82, Friday, August 27, 1965, released at 12:30 p.m. Central Standard Time," and then it's released more than once a day. And here is a little explanation. "The Farm Weather Report is issued for the Saskatchewan forecast region by the Saskatchewan Research Council in co-operation with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture." So the Department of Agriculture is involved in that. "This program is presented to farmers as a public service." And here are some examples of their forecasts. It's a three day forecast. "Skies cleared" - and this is just what happened, general review - "Skies cleared in the northern half of our area overnight and to a lesser extent cleared in the southern half. This clearing trend will be reversed tomorrow, however, as a weak Pacific disturbance now in western Alberta will cause cloudy skies and unsettled weather as it moves across the prairies over the weekend."

Now this is for Friday. "There will be variable cloudiness today with a chance of widely scattered showers late this afternoon, particularly in the western part of this region. Winds will be southeast at 25 in the southwestern half of the region; southeast at 15 miles per hour in the northeast half. Highs of 65 are forecast while overnight lows are expected to drop to 45." Now this is Friday. On Saturday - it's a three day forecast. "On Saturday, cloudiness will increase through the day with occasional light rain or showers towards evening. Winds will be southeast at 15 miles per hour in the morning, becoming northwesterly at 10 to 15 miles per hour in the evening. High temperatures of 60 to 65 are predicted. Sunday will likely be cloudy and cool with a risk of showers."

And then there is a further report. "A report from the Pool Agent people indicates that a large frost was experienced there overnight. Analysis of 25 years weather forecast shows that chances of frost in the Melford district by August 27 are almost one to three." --(Interjection) -- 1966 -- 1965, I'm sorry, it's right here. All those that I have are 1965, that's just the year that's gone by. I have another one for October, 1965 -- (Interjection) -- No, I'm not going to read it, I will comply with the Honourable Minister. And then I still have a third one and a fourth one. I've got four examples from Saskatchewan. Shall I read it all? --(Interjection) -- I think I'll not comply with the request of the Honourable Minister this time. I'd like to read one more because I think it's important. Although the Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources doesn't think that anything concerning the farmers is important, I do.

This is for October 1, 1965. "Generally dry weather is expected to prevail in this forecast region for at least the next three days. However, a series of weak Pacific disturbances will cause variable amounts of cloud with a risk of a little rain at scattered points in the northern parts of this area. Temperatures should be just about normal for the next week in October. Sunny skies are expected to clear during the day. Clouding over from west this evening. There is a risk of evening showers mainly along the northern fringe of this area. Light ones should freshen to southeast at 15 miles this afternoon. On Saturday, skies are expected to be cloudy in the morning, become sunny in the afternoon. High temperatures of 55 are predicted. Winds are forecasted to be 20 miles per hour during the day, becoming light towards evening. Forecast is for dry weather for the next few days. Sunday's outlook is for sunny weather and much dryer weather."

So you can see from these forecasts that forecasts like these, if we had them in Manitoba, the farmers in Manitoba had them, they would be very very beneficial to him. --(Interjection)-- No, he doesn't have to mail it. I thought that the honourable member knows more than that. The farmers have radios and television. Those are not mailed to the farmers; they're passed on to the news media and the farmers know when to listen. If they are well informed ahead of a certain time, say four times a day the weather forecast will be given especially for them, I'm sure that they'll all listen.

(MR. TANCHAK cont'd)...

I would suggest that Manitoba could provide similar services to those that our neighbours to the south and our neighbours to the west are providing their farmers and their citizens, and would also suggest that the cost, if any, would be very very low as far as the province is concerned because one, or say two knowledgeable men in this field could do this work by getting the necessary information from the federal people and then passing it on to the news media, the radio and the television and so on. This could be done at least three times a day, or say four times a day, but at least morning, noon and night. You could probably call this Special Agricultural Services, or call it as you wish, but I think it is quite feasible; it could be done in Manitoba and it certainly would help the farmers. I'm sure also that the proportion to cost, the benefits reaped would bear returns at least a thousandfold. Some of the members I noticed seemed to think that this was a matter of not great significance, the attitude that they have taken, but I would say it is, and I would like the members to study this and treat it without bias as I have tried to be in this.

MADAM SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. BARKMAN: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member from LaVerendrye, the debate be adjourned.

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

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the second reading of Bill No. 43. The Honourable the Member for Selkirk.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Madam, I crave the indulgence of the House and ask that this matter be allowed to stand.

MR. D. M. STANES (St. James) presented Bill No. 68, an Act to Amend Certain Acts respecting The North-West Line Elevators Association, for second reading.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. STANES: Madam Speaker, this is a private company owned and controlled by its members associated. It was incorporated by Act of this Legislature in 1904. Its purpose is liaison between the members to the benefit of all concerned and to represent the views of its members to various governments and other bodies. It does not in any way carry out business as it is generally known. Therefore it wishes to remain as it is, a private company owned by its members. Under a new Companies Act of last year, provision was made for letters patent companies to elect to become private companies, but no similar provision was made for companies incorporated by statute to do so. Therefore this Bill is necessary. I also mentioned that their name was changed to its present name from The North-West Grain Dealers Association by Order-in-Council in 1939. The other part of the Bill corrects that, Madam Speaker.

MR. CHERNIACK: Madam Speaker, one of the provisions of The Companies Act dealing with registration as a private company as I recall it provides that there must be unanimous consent of all the shareholders. I would think that when we send this Bill to Committee there ought to be some sort of certificate given that there has been complete compliance and that all shareholders are in agreement with this Bill, because there are certain protections provided for minority shareholders which they give up under the Private Company Registration. I would want to make sure that there is unanimous consent of all the shareholders to this change.

MADAM SPEAKER put the question and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. JAMES H. BILTON (Swan River) presented Bill No. 73, an Act to incorporate The Wildlife Foundation of Manitoba, for second reading.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. BILTON: Madam Speaker, I feel to a large degree that the Bill pretty well explains itself. However, I would like to say at this particular time that I spoke last year on the serious situation of the rapid depletion of wildlife throughout the province. I think every member in this House realizes the concern being felt in this direction, not only in Manitoba, but throughout Western Canada.

There is an urgent need I feel for a more sincere approach by the public at large to assist, simply to assist, in this undertaking; and keeping in mind the wonderful work that is presently being done by the government service, this Bill merely provides for a group of private citizens, well known citizens in the City of Winnipeg, to band together and complement the efforts being done now by those people whose life work it is to do what they can toward the preservation of wildlife. These people, Madam Speaker, by their interest are terribly concerned and only wish to help without any thought of reward whatsoever. It is a non-profit organization who by its

(MR. BILTON cont'd)... efforts will I am sure do the very best they can with their ability to assist the established governmental agencies charged with the heavy responsibility that centres around the preservation of wildlife.

I am very very sincere in this because of my closeness to the subject, particularly in Swan River and northern Manitoba areas; I feel that we should have the assistance of all to preserve the wildlife population we have, limited as it may be, for future generations unborn; and it is for these reasons, Madam Speaker, that I would ask that this Bill be passed at this time.

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

MR. CHERNIACK: May I make a comment, Madam Speaker? I think that the purpose of this organization is very much worthwhile and they should be supported in their efforts to proceed with what they undertake to do. I wonder only about the principle of a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees which is contained in this Bill. The only way a new trustee is appointed is by the Board itself appointing the people on it so that there doesn't seem to be any provision made for the donors of gifts to the Foundation to be represented on the Board in order to exercise an influence on the decisions of the Board.

Those applicants whom I know are of the highest character and I haven't the slightest doubt that their interest is not only genuine but completely altruistic, but I just mention that it seems to me that there ought to be some provision made whereby donors of a certain measure or a certain type should qualify to be nominated for and be elected to Board of Trustees, rather than leave it as a completely self-perpetuating body.

MR. BILTON: Madam Speaker, I appreciate the honourable member's interest ....

MR. MOLGAT: Madam Speaker, I believe that the honourable member would be closing the debate would he not? I just wanted to say a few words on this particular Bill.

I think it is very important that in all our activities wherever there are volunteer groups who want to work with government that they should be encouraged in every way possible, and to have a group like this one made up of the eminent people listed in the corporation group here, people who have been I think very active already in the wildlife field in the Province of Manitoba, it's certainly something that requires all the encouragement that we in this House can give them.

I share with the Honourable Member for St. John's who has just spoken some concern in how other people are going to join this organization. It appears to me that it is somewhat difficult for someone else who may be interested in the work of this Foundation to become a member because as you read the sections of the Bill it appears that the Board of Trustees are simply the members who are presently on the Board, and then for any new members coming in there's no real provision for people to apply to become members of this and work along with the Foundation. However, it may be that when we get to the committee stage there will be further elaboration on this score, because I do not imagine that these people really are interested in controlling this matter strictly by themselves. I would imagine on the contrary that they would want all the people who are interested in the field of wildlife and who have a contribution to make and who wish to become members, I would think that their real intention is to have them participate. So we can probably get details on that later.

Insofar as the objects, Madam Speaker - and again they are the people who are asking for the incorporation so it's up to them to decide what objects they want to have - but I wondered if they might not be interested as well to broaden their objects into the field of research. The objects as listed here are to provide facilities in financing for education in the science and art of conservation. It seemed to me that they might well do some excellent work too in the field of research and in broadening and objects of the Foundation from the very outset. There have been a number of groups in the province, the Manitoba Association of Game and Fish being the notable group who have worked in the field of wildlife development, and a number of their various associations - for example, the one down in the Miami area who have gone into a particular project with regard to wild turkeys in Manitoba, certainly have done a good deal of work of assistance to the Manitoba Government and the people of the province. They have done this, in part I would say, as a research project. At least the results of their work certainly has been research.

I would think this Foundation could very well expand its own terms and be of even greater assistance to the people of the province. I think it's very important that we take these steps now, Madam Speaker. As more and more of our land is being opened up, more and more of the wooded areas of the province are being denuded, and this is certainly going on now with the improved situation of grain farming, there is a definite pressure in many areas of the province

(MR. MOLGAT cont'd)... for the land to be cleared and I'm most anxious to see steps taken to protect our wildlife to make sure that we leave wherever possible areas for reproduction, areas for resting, areas where the wildlife of the province can continue so that in future years our children will be able to enjoy what those of us who are here now take advantage of. So I am looking forward to the committee stage and undoubtedly at that time the member who is introducing the Bill can give us further details insofar as these particular points.

HON. STERLING R. LYON, Q.C. (Minister of Mines and Natural Resources) (Fort Garry): Madam Speaker, I would like to add a work to the debate on second reading of this Bill. I have had the information given to me prior to the Bill being brought into the House as to the intentions of its sponsors. I think those intentions are of the highest in terms of contributing to the present and future development of the wildlife resource in Manitoba. As one of the sponsors said to me, there are those of us who gain so much from wildlife that we want to give above and beyond what we do as taxpayers, because we feel that we owe this to the wildlife resource to give above and beyond and to encourage those who would do the same to channel funds and support through this foundation for this very worthwhile purpose.

I see no duplications from the words that have been spoken to me by sponsors of the bill between work that will be carried on by government or by other existing agencies already in the field, and I'm thinking of such international agencies as Ducks Unlimited and other foundations which from time to time do provide large amounts of working cash for projects in the wildlife field.

So I think we are fortunate to have in Manitoba a group of men such as the sponsors, and those who will undoubtedly be gathered about the sponsors in subsequent years if this bill is approved, to add their work to this very worthwhile type of conservation that must go on, as the Leader of the Opposition has said, if we are to continue to enjoy the wildlife resource in years to come. This is a pressing problem, one of the problems that we face in this better half of the twentieth century when progress is all around us and land is taken up for other uses, we must ensure that habitat is left for game, for wildlife of all kinds. Furthermore, we must ensure it through research and through education programs, that the people understand that this is a resource which can be lost if we are not careful and if we do not research into the field to determine what the effects of modern society in all of its complex state can be upon wildlife. So I welcome the introduction of this bill and welcome the work that we anticipate this foundation will do in the future.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Madam Speaker, I note that the objects of the bill are, as my Honourable Leader has said, to provide for facilities and financing for education in the science and art of conservation of wildlife and its habitat. There is I think, as every member of the House knows, in the Gladstone constituency an abundance of birds in the nature of the wild sandhill cranes, and my guess is that there are many persons in the Assembly who have not seen one. There certainly are thousands of people in the Province of Manitoba who have not had the privilege of seeing the wild sandhill cranes and we certainly should preserve them. They are a protected bird as many other birds and many other forms of wildlife are protected.

Now it is an established fact that the reason that they are where they are in abundance up around the Big Grass Marsh is due to a lot of the farmers in the area, and many of the farmers in the area, particularly those who farm immediately adjacent to the lakes, are the people that we have to thank for them being there, because they are the farmers who feed the wildlife - and I'm referring now to the sandhill cranes and the wild ducks and the wild geese and so on that spend a lot of their summer months in that area - but it seems to me that it is a shame that a very limited number of farmers have to pay from their purse and pocket to preserve this wildlife so that the rest of us can enjoy it. I have long advocated that perhaps it would be a good idea to increase the shooting licence, the hunting licence, or our game licences, by a very nominal amount to put into a fund to compensate the farmers for the loss that they have sustained as a result of maintaining this wildlife, and I don't think that it would take a great deal of money - I am not certain of the number of licences that are sold in Manitoba, but my guess is it would not need to be great.

Madam Speaker, I am quite well aware of the provisions under The Crop Insurance Act to take care of a loss of this kind. I'm quite aware of that, but my point is that this only covers about half of the crop, that is it is quite possible as everyone knows for a farmer to lose about 50 percent of his crop by any hazard and still not be covered under the Crop Insurance Plan, therefore the Manitoba Crop Insurance Plan would not compensate the farmer for his loss in this regard unless he lost it all.

(MR. SHOEMAKER cont'd).

Now the time that the farmer really suffers in this area is in the fall of the year when we get a real wet fall. The farmer gets his crop cut, it's laying in the swath and literally thousands and thousands of these sandhill cranes and wild ducks and wild geese come out and, with their big webbed feet, in many cases they tramp it into the ground and they cannot recover it. I think we owe these farmers a real debt for preserving wildlife for us and I'm sure that this foundation when it is established, and the people that are the first trustees as set out in the bill here, will take these points into consideration in their formative years. I welcome Madam Speaker, I welcome the bill, but I sincerely trust that provision will be made in it or in other legislation to compensate the farmers to which we owe a real debt in this field.

Incidentally, I think that just within the last two or three weeks the Province of Alberta introduced legislation of some kind to do exactly what I have been suggesting, that is to compensate the farmers. I believe they made an additional levy of a dollar on their hunting licence or some nominal amount to go into a fund to compensate farmers for their loss sustained to maintain wildlife.

MADAM SPEAKER put the question and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Premier and Provincial Treasurer) (Wolseley): Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Welfare, that Madam Speaker do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the supply to be granted to her Majesty.

MR. MOLGAT: Madam Speaker, on a point of order, are there not some private bills that were at the front end of the Order Paper?

MR. ROBLIN: Government business is being called now.

MR. MOLGAT: But this is private members day and there's some private members' matters that were not brought up.

MR. ROBLIN: I don't think so.

MR. MOLGAT: But there are.

MR. ROBLIN: We've been through the whole of the Order Paper.

MR. MOLGAT: No, we haven't. If you'll go back to Page 2-3 of the Order Paper, there are five bills. When this matter came up the last time we went into private members day we were told that these would come at the end, so I presume today that this is going to be the case.

MR. ROBLIN: Well, I'll leave it with the Clerk, Madam Speaker, and yourself to put me right if I'm wrong here. My impression is that we've been through the Order Paper and we are now back on government motions. If my honourable friend is talking about public bills that were introduced by private members, they come under the public order of business. That's what leads me to think that it's in order to move the motion for supply, but as I say, Madam Speaker, you can set me right on this.

MR. PETERS: Madam Speaker, last week when we had private members day we went through the resolutions first and then came back by agreement to -- we had agreed because Madam Speaker had started on the public bills introduced by private members and we were told that we had to deal with the resolutions first and then go back to the public bills introduced by private members.

MR. CAMPBELL: Madam Speaker, before you rule, I would like to just point out that so far as I have ever been informed, that even though bills are called public - and I raise the point of order here which I was going to do as soon as I spoke on Bill No. 40 that there -- I have no idea in the world why that one is called a public bill, but even if it is so introduced here, so long as it is a private member's bill - so long as it's a private member's bill then there's no question in my mind that on private members day it takes precedence over government orders.

MADAM SPEAKER: Here in our deliberations we have reached the motion of supply. Going back on our Order Paper, we are now at the second reading of Bill No. 45. The Honourable Member for Swan River.

MR. STANES: Madam Speaker, in the absence of the honourable member, may we allow this matter to stand?

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the second reading of Bill No. 40. The Honourable the Member for Lakeside.

MR. CAMPBELL: Madam Speaker, in dealing with this Bill I may as well start off where I left off a minute ago although I had not intended to discuss that point until near the end, and that is that I simply cannot understand why this bill would be put on the Order Paper as a public

(MR. CAMPBELL cont'd)... bill. To my mind, everything about it designates it not only as a private member's bill but as a private bill, and how my honourable friend the member for Winnipeg Centre managed to evade the introduction of it preceded by a petition, I do not know.

I would call your attention, Madam Speaker, just as a reference, to the effect that the Orders of the Day that we have here - just look at the last bill that we were considering, No. 73 - there is an Act to Incorporate the Wildlife Foundation of Manitoba and certainly it has at least some public implication in that the work of the foundation that's proposed to be set up, as all the speakers who spoke this afternoon were quick to point out, have some benefit to the public itself and yet it's introduced as a private bill.

When we get to this bill that's under discussion now, it is in my opinion purely for the purposes of giving powers and responsibilities and benefits to a particular group of people as distinct from the general public. Now of course it can be argued as it can in a great many other cases that the public itself benefits by the operation of the profession who are being incorporated in this way, but as far as it being a public bill, to my mind it simply does not meet the qualifications.

Madam Speaker, last year we had a whole list of private bills. I won't deal with them all or touch the substance of them, but we had one dealing with the Anglican Church, the Mennonite Church, The Brandon Area Foundation, Convalescent Hospital of Winnipeg, Dufferin Racing Association, an Interior Trust Company, The Jewish Foundation, The Law School Foundation, an Act to Incorporate Planetarium, The Strathcona Curling Club, Transcona Curling Club, The United Way of Greater Winnipeg, and a host of others all introduced and passed here as private bills, and surely to goodness some of those - all of those had some public implication, so my first suggestion here is that I would think that we should give some consideration to just what we introduce as a public bill and what is a private bill.

A few years back we used to put the municipal bills in, not all of them perhaps but generally speaking the municipal bills, as private bills. I have no objection to the municipal bills being accepted before this House as public bills although I think in essence that they belong in the private bills category, but if the House feels inclined to make an exception for public bills, I don't raise any particular objection to that. and maybe it's been a good procedure that we've adopted of taking the municipal bills regardless of where they came from or what their object into the public sector, but I certainly do object to moving on from there to incorporate any group that comes along or every group that comes along as a public bill.

Now, interestingly enough so far as I am concerned, I have done some research very much along the line of that that the Honourable Member for St. John's mentioned this afternoon, and I will be particularly interested in the procedure and the conclusions and the information arising from the resolution that my honourable friend placed before the House this afternoon. I had done not as complete research as he has done, but still some on the same matter that he was dealing with. He will be as ready as I to guarantee to the House that we were not collaborating on this at all, but in connection with this Bill, an Act respecting the Registration of Psychologists, I had done something exactly the same type of digging that he has done. It wasn't quite as thorough as his research and I won't present it as well, but I had found - I had located something in the neighborhood of 17 acts - he mentioned 18 this afternoon which just shows that his investigation was a little more complete than mine - 17 acts that are for the purpose of giving special powers and/or benefits to certain groups of people. I don't think that he names them, but I'm going to run over some of them.

I didn't go into the various powers that they're given as thoroughly as he did because I was looking at particular instances, but here we have the agrologists, the chiropodists, the chiropractors, the dentists, the engineers - and I think more than one time perhaps, the lawyers, nurses - three associations at least of nurses, medical doctors, naturopaths, ophthalmic dispensers, optometrists, pharmacists, physiotherapists, veterinarians, volunteer reserves. I think that adds up to something like 17, and they're undoubtedly some that both the Honourable Member for St. John's --(Interjection) -- Pardon me? Yes, osteopaths and there are some others as well. As a matter of fact, I have the osteopaths here but I missed them in reading them out. --(Interjection)-- Pardon? Yes, I did mention them I think. I have them here. Very closely allied I think to my honourable friend's profession.

HON. GEORGE JOHNSON (Minister of Education) (Gimli): Maybe out in Flee Island, but not in Gimli.

MR. CAMPBELL: A truck driver would be as good for a person as either one of those organizations.

(MR. CAMPBELL cont'd)...

Now I went into these acts from the point of view of that the Honourable Member for St. John's and the Honourable the Member for Rhineland had mentioned as to the powers that we conferred upon these groups that we are setting up in this way, and because of that, because that is what I esteem to be one of the main objects of the bill, I suggest that they definitely should be considered as private bills, and I'm not too worried about the fact that these powers and benefits are given to them. As a matter of fact, I think that there's a good argument to be made for some, and perhaps all of these professional associations, to do at least part of their control and policing themselves. But as has been mentioned earlier, it is a question I think as to just how far we should go in handing over the powers that properly belong to this Legislative Assembly to a group of people who have a very definite personal interest, not as my honourable friend has said earlier in the day that they have generally been accepted and used, I think generally in a proper manner, but that could be used in a matter to restrict the entrance into the profession if they so desired.

Now my honourable friend the member for St. John's when he spoke on this Bill a few days ago, if I interpreted him correctly and I haven't had the opportunity of looking at Hansard to verify this, but I understood him to point out to the committee the tremendous powers that are given to the Board - what is it called - the Council under this Act, and he also made the point that those powers could be exercised by three people, just three people, and this I believe to be true, and I want to remind him however, and my honourable friend and colleague who sits beside me and the Honourable the Attorney-General, that the same thing exactly is possible under The Law Society Act.

Now my honourable friend shakes his head and so does the Honourable the Attorney-General. My honourable friend here who knows me better is more discreet, but this is the fact - this is the fact, Mr. Chairman, because The Law Society Act, while it has a bigger council - this is true, and while it has the appeal my honourable friend mentioned - this is true and this is good, this is right and I've no criticism of that - but the fact is that that Act says that a committee can be set up from that council - or whatever it's called in The Law Society Act - a committee can be set up and that committee has all the powers of the Law Society itself. Now, my honourable friend, do you still shake your head? Okay. You shook it too quickly the first time, so did my honourable friend from St. John's. This is the kind of a power that creeps in and that committee, as I read the Act, could be three people. Now I hasten to say again - and incidentally, The Medical Act has it too - they can get right down to --(Interjection)--Yes, they can. My honourable friend shakes his head. Yes, they can - right down to three people, because they say that a committee, a committee can be set up and that committee has all the powers of the council.

Now this isn't necessarily bad, and I am free to say that I think that in the most of cases that these societies have handled their business very well, but I certainly am in agreement with my honourable friend the member for St. John's when he says that it is time that we looked at all of these Acts. I do not pick out the psychologists or the legal profession or the medical profession or any others for special attention. It's simply that I do believe that it's advisable that we should take a look at them all, and I would be heartily in favour of the committee that has been spoken of today.

Now it seems to me that the benchers - I believe that's the correct name of The Law Society - the benchers who are the governing body, it seems to me that they have ample numbers in the ones that are provided there. It seems to me that from a quick reading of the Act that there is provision for a democratic election. I think we would agree with that.

The benchers themselves have the power, in spite of all the sections of the Act dealing with elections, they have the power "To regulate the procedure in respect to elections and contested elections." Well now, that's a pretty pregnant sentence itself. The benchers may authorize any committee - this is a quote - "Authorize any committee of the governing body to exercise and carry out any of the powers, . . . ., rights, privileges and duties conferred or imposed upon the governing body of the Society by this Act", and for anything that I see, that could be three people or two people - I wouldn't wonder that a proper interpretation might say it could be one person. The Medical Act does the same thing. Now I repeat that this isn't necessarily bad and there are provisions for appeal in most of these organizations, and so long as the appeal is there, particularly when the appeal is to one or the other of the courts, I think that there's an excellent safeguard there.



(MR. CAMPBELL cont'd) . .

Now one of the differences in this particular Act that we're discussing now, the psychologists, is something that I didn't notice in any of the others that I reviewed, that the rules, regulations, by-laws, etc., that the council is empowered to pass dealing with a variety of subjects, must be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. That's a bit unusual. If I were a member of the Cabinet in these days, I don't know that I would know that I would particularly want that job, but to the extent that it's put in there, it at least I would think indicate that the psychologists are quite willing to have somebody else take a look at these powers.

They have, as so many of these other governing bodies have, the power to prescribe the qualifications for membership in the association and this is quite a power by itself. They have the prescribing of the discipline. They can make rules, regulations, by-laws, etc., respecting the investigation of any complaint or unprofessional conduct, incompetency, want of skill, or otherwise, on the part of any member. They have the authority with regard to cancellation and suspension and my honourable friend the member for St. John's dealt with those points quite fully I think.

Then there's an inconsistency in this Act as I see it and I would like to be advised by some of my legal friends on this point, but while under one section it stipulates that the rules, by-laws, regulations, etc., must be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, over in a later clause of the same section it stipulates quite clearly that the council may at any time amend or repeal any by-law, rule or regulation made by it, and any such amendment or repeal, as the case may be, has effect only upon being published in the Manitoba Gazette.

My interpretation of this Act, and I'm not attempting to charge any legal fee to anyone for this advice, but my interpretation is that that part of the section is not governed subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, so that even though the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council passed them in the first place, they could immediately amend or repeal those by-laws. There is an appeal in this case to the Court of Queen's Bench, and I repeat that I think that these appeals are a vital factor in this type of legislation.

Now everything that I have said, Madam Speaker, simply leads me to the conclusion that while I do not object to this Act being given second reading and going to the Committee - and I am cognizant of the fact that the honourable the member who introduced it has mentioned that some amendments will be proposed at that time - I do say that it seems to me that the resolution standing before us in the name of the Honourable the Member for St. John's and already supported this afternoon by my honourable friend the member for Selkirk, is something that we would be well advised to consider, not that there is anything particularly wrong with what has been done in these various Acts up to date, but rather, as well pointed out earlier this afternoon, with the end in view that we could determine what is good, what is best in all of these, and then apply them in general rules to all of these various Acts, and as has been well said earlier, if there are some of them that require special interpretations or special exemptions, then those also could be considered.

So, Madam Speaker, my first reason for speaking on this bill was with regard to the fact that I think it should be a private Act rather than a public one, but having started to consider it carefully from that angle and to study it a little more than I otherwise would, I became very interested in it in comparing it with these other Acts, and it brought me to a complete support of the position that has been taken on the resolution of the Honourable Member for St. John's.

MR. JOHNSON: Would the honourable member, Madam Speaker, permit a question? Was he aware that when he presided over the affairs of this province that more doctorates were created in that period of time than in any other time before or since in the history of the province?

MR. CAMPBELL: Is my honourable friend suggesting that that is bad?

MR. JOHNSON: No, I'm not.

MR. CAMPBELL: Did he say doctorates, and did he mean by that medical practitioners or did he mean honorary doctors?

MR. JOHNSON: No, naturopaths, chiropodists, etc.

MR. CAMPBELL: Oh yes, I remember - yes, I remember, that's when we made the chiropractors doctors and people of that kind. Oh yes, I remember that - I remember that very well. But my honourable friend, I am sure, heartily approved of that.

MADAM SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. COWAN: Madam Speaker, you will note that there are many professional groups which have received similar incorporations in the past and the Honourable Member from Lakeside has told us of some of them, the chiroprodists, the chiropractors, the naturopaths and the osteopaths and the chiroprodists, and the psychologists are asking for this incorporation in the same way that others have been incorporated in the past, and I think that they are entitled to be incorporated in the same way.

Now it has been said that a quorum of three members is permitted. Well, the organization is certainly quite willing to increase the quorum or to increase the size of the council. It isn't a very large organization and the members thought that the council needn't be very large either, but in committee the psychologists would certainly be glad to consider an increase in the size of that and will have no objection to an increase.

I would like to point out that similar acts have been passed in Saskatchewan and Ontario, and in those provinces, a person who calls himself a psychologist must be a qualified person; and if we don't pass a similar act in Manitoba, it may be that unqualified people from those provinces will come to Manitoba and establish themselves as psychologists, and as it stands today, any one of us - anyone can set themselves up in an office and call themselves psychologists and hold themselves out in that regard and deceive the public without incurring any penalty or without anyone being able to stop them. So I think it is for the benefit of the public that this Act be passed so that when people hold themselves out as psychologists, the public will know that they have qualifications.

You will note that in this Act there are some things which aren't in other Acts in that the qualifications for membership are set out in this Act, which is something that is not left to the council or the organization itself as in the case of other bills of this nature. If there are some powers which members think are a little bit too powerful, a little bit too strong or delegation to the organization, then these matters can certainly be considered in committee. If it is thought that the University of Manitoba might not recognize some university that should be recognized, then I think that we are not adopting a very reasonable attitude in looking at this bill. I am sure that the University of Manitoba will adopt a reasonable attitude in that regard in classifying the universities that it will recognize for the purposes of this bill.

The council, I am sure, will act in a reasonable manner, and I would like to point out that the all-powerful body in respect of this council is not the council or not the psychologists organization but this Legislature, and if the organization does not act in a reasonable manner, if it keeps out people that members of this Legislature feel shouldn't be kept out, then at any time members of this Legislature can bring another bill to this House to amend this Act. The all-powerful body is this Legislature, and so in that way we have control over this organization and we shouldn't be afraid of giving the council some powers. If the by-laws can only be approved by Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, we have an additional safeguard, and I am sure that if it is thought that these by-laws can be repealed or amended without the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, that this oversight can be looked after in committee.

MADAM SPEAKER put the question and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the second reading of Bill No. 63. The Honourable the Leader of the New Democratic Party.

MR. PETERS: In his absence, Madam Speaker, we'll have this matter stand.

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the second reading of Bill No. 64. The Honourable the Member for La Verendrye.

MR. VIELFAURE: Madam Speaker, as much as I very seldom make long speeches, I doubt if I can make my contribution before 5:30, so I would ask to have this matter stand.

MADAM SPEAKER: Are the honourable members willing to call it 5:30?

MR. WRIGHT: Let's do one more Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: The second reading of Bill No. 59. The Honourable the Member for Seven Oaks.

MR. WRIGHT presented Bill No. 59, an Act to amend The West Kildonan Charter, for second reading.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. WRIGHT: Madam Speaker, I'll be very brief. Madam Speaker, this enabling legislation is requested so that if the occasion should arise that it might be desirable to have uniform prohibition of the sale of firecrackers in the Metro area, West Kildonan will be able to co-operate.

MADAM SPEAKER put the question and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

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MR. EVANS: Madam Speaker, I'm not quite aware whether the Rule Book reads the same for Friday at this time as it does for Wednesday, but if it's acceptable I will move, seconded by the Honourable the Attorney-General, that the House do now adjourn.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House adjourned until 2:30 Monday afternoon.