

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

8:00 p.m. Monday, February 14, 1966.

MR. D. M. STANES: Madam Speaker, a thing I've been wanting to say to this House for a long time because I find it very strange and I have not been able to find an explanation, is why when one is sitting down one has a number of very good thoughts which appear to disappear completely when one gets to one's feet, that the simplest words become unpronounceable when one gets on his feet. I say these things because perhaps there are others who share these feelings with me and perhaps confession is good for the soul. It also may be a major reason why, Madam Speaker, there has been a prevalence of written speeches. Also I do think that Hansard, perhaps, is another factor.

I'd like to join the others, Madam Speaker, in congratulating you, pay my respects to your high office, and to express appreciation for the excellent way that you have discharged your duties. I do hope that you may have the health and the strength and the desire to remain in your position serving this Assembly with such discipline and with such care, so important in the democratic process.

I must also congratulate my colleagues, the mover and the seconder in the Speech from the Throne. I particularly enjoy references to the individual constituencies. I hope that this custom will not die out, because being an urban member, a city member, and not being able to perhaps travel the province as I would like to, I find it most interesting to hear little pieces from the various constituencies, description of the constituencies and so on. Madam Speaker, I also think it is important because it gives breadth to this Assembly. The Assembly here is to serve all the people of Manitoba and I hope that this custom in the Throne Speech debate may include and continue to include references to the constituencies.

I should also like to give my best wishes to Ed Schreyer, former member for Brokenhead. I had the privilege of knowing him fairly well during the meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in Prince Edward Island two years ago. I admire his ability and his dedication. I do not agree with his philosophies but I know that he will serve Canada and his constituents well.

Madam Speaker, I am, as I have expressed before, very honoured to represent the constituency of St. James, for several reasons probably. The first reason is because St. James, and particularly the constituency of St. James, has played an important part in the early modern history of our province. One or two things that may be new to members, who are probably quite familiar with the area as they pass through it quite frequently, but in the early days at the time of the arrival of the Lord Selkirk settlers there were a number of farms of those settlers in that area; one in particular was Bourke, who members will recall was the only survivor of the Seven Oaks Massacre. His farm was in the area now occupied by the St. James Collegiate which is called Bourkevale Park. There is also a community club there. There is still a direct descendant from the Bourkes living in St. James in that same area right today - Jim Bourke, a lawyer in the city.

It's also very interesting to note that the Silver Heights area developed by Frank Lount was the home of Lord Strathcona and was, of course, referred to as "the estate." There are still signs in the lane west of Conway Street where one can still see the remains of what were the imprints of the railway track that connected his estate with the main line of the C. P. R. A second reason, and I - of course, one could go on for a long time reciting some of the interesting little facts of history concerning that area - another reason maybe that I am particularly proud to represent the Constituency of St. James is because St. James itself was originally developed by Anglo Saxon pioneers who came out to this country around the turn of the century, and in order to avoid the high tax area of the centre of Winnipeg moved out into the country, into what was then the beginning of the area of Assiniboia. I am referring, of course, to that area near the St. James Bridge now: Madison, Kensington, King Edward, and those streets there, and this is the development of those 25 foot lots - those pioneers, those wonderful people who because of their efforts and many of them like them, made the life that we have today. I do respect them, I honour them, and I am very proud to be a representative of some of those in our province.

Madam Speaker, I was most interested to see the reaction from the Throne Speech. I wondered what the Opposition would do about it. Undeniably Manitoba has had the finest leadership and government in the last eight years, and I was wondering what the Opposition would do in view of the facts of history and the progress which was announced in that Throne Speech. I thought at first perhaps there would be a number of red herrings - we've had them in this House.

(MR. STANES, cont'd) . . . We've had flagmen; we've had Hydro problems, land deals and so on - all of which finished at naught. I was wrong; this was not the approach. The approach, apparently, as I refer to the speech of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition in supporting the amendment which is before us now, was that the Roblin administration had been doing nothing for eight years, and throughout his speech there is constant references to it. I am looking right now at Page 75 which reads: "Once again, what has the Roblin Government been doing for the past eight years?" There have been numerous speeches from this side of the House pointing out the amount that has been done.

Madam Speaker, the other day I was looking through some old papers in the basement - and there's no shortage of old papers - and I came across some interesting papers, including what I have now: Manitoba Industrial Topics 1949 and Industrial Developments, Manitoba 1948. I also came across an old map - I think it was 1945 or '46. In looking at that map, the first impression I got was that it covered about a quarter of the Province of Manitoba. The next impression, looking at it of course and comparing it with the 1965 map, is the number of roads that we have today. This is progress. But these things, I think, become commonplace when one gets used to them, and we have grown used in the last seven or eight years to having modern numerous highways. Incidentally, it's always an amazement to me when I drive on some of these highways, as to how we can afford to build them with the small population. But looking beyond the actual map itself, I could see in that map not just the grain elevators pointing to the sky, but numerous, numerous modern schools pointing to the sky, changing the face of Manitoba. I also see on that map, Madam Speaker, modern homes replacing the old farmsteads. There are still a number of the old farmsteads, I know, and very beautiful old buildings a lot of them are, but there are a large number of modern homes which have gone up in Manitoba in the last eight years.

I also see buses taking children to school; I see improved standards of schools, high schools; I see such tremendous projects as the Grand Rapids hydro generating station, this huge project of the Greater Winnipeg floodway - Red River Floodway - which incidentally, Madam Speaker, I was very surprised to learn has had very little national publicity. Just to digress for a moment, I was on a plane coming back from Toronto towards the end of last year - as a matter of fact the day before, the Friday before Grey Cup - and there was a newscaster, at least I think it was a CBC official beside me in the plane, and just before we arrived in Winnipeg I asked him, "Were you returning home, or did you do anything?" And he said, "No, I am coming from Toronto to return with the Grey Cup Train back to Toronto." We talked for a few moments and I happened to mention the Red River Floodway and the size and magnitude of that floodway, and he had never heard of it. I am surprised that such an enormous project - and it is an enormous project not by just national standards but international standards - has not had the publicity it deserves.

And as I'm looking on this map, Madam Speaker, I see many other projects, many many other projects changing the face of Manitoba. Having looked at this map, I see that the justification for the vote of non-confidence by the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition is that the Roblin Government has done nothing. I think it's amazing that so much has been done in 7 1/2 short years, absolutely amazing; and I am quite confident there's no other man that could have done this and it could not have been done without leadership. Apparently, Madam Speaker, this tack did not work too well, because we had a speech on Friday from the Honourable the Member from Gladstone-Neepawa who said the Leader of the Opposition did not mean this, he meant a number of things that had not been done. Now this is again a complete change of approach. Now on this I must agree. There are a number of things that have not been done; there are a number of things that I would like to see done, and I'm sure that applies to anyone in this House. But Madam Speaker, the vote is of confidence in what has been done, not on what has not been done. If there was nothing that could have been done or had to be done, surely there'd be no reason for us meeting here, no reason whatsoever.

Madam Speaker, I got involved in politics in our province because in 1957 I was convinced that more could be done to bring Manitoba into the modern age. It is true that there had been savings financial, but little had been done. I feel that the duty of the government is not to tax and save the money but to give in return for what has been collected by taxes. I felt so sincere in this matter that I got myself thoroughly involved and, proud to say, finished up here. I made an investment, as we all did; an investment in time, energy, and in many cases money. I am quite confident, I am quite certain that my investment is in sound hands. It is showing good return, good capital gain, and I am sure that the people of this province would agree with me wholeheartedly that we have had excellent government, and would defeat the resolution before us

(MR. STANES, cont'd) . . . and support confidence in the Roblin administration.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Pembina.

MRS. CAROLYNE MORRISON (Pembina): At this time, Madam Speaker, I would like to take a short while to say a few words in support of my leader and the splendid group of men that he has gathered around him to carry on the work of giving good government to Manitoba. However, first I would like to extend to you my good wishes and to say to you that your charm and ability in carrying out the duties of your high office add much dignity to this Chamber. I congratulate you sincerely on the splendid work you are doing and wish you good health to continue for many years to come.

I would congratulate also the Member for Souris-Lansdowne and the Member for Churchill for a job well done in moving and seconding the Speech from the Throne. Their remarks were informative and well delivered. I would like also at this time to extend kindest wishes to our newly appointed Lieutenant-Governor and his lady. I would hope that their time in their high office will bring them much happiness and I'm sure it will, because when one has the ability to do a job well, that in itself brings much pleasure and satisfaction.

Next, Madam Speaker, I would think of those members we do not have with us this session. I think of the young, good-looking member from Brokenhead whose ability in debate was outstanding. I know our kindest thoughts and wishes go with him and his family to their new life in Ottawa.

And now to the much loved member for Inkster. I happened to be in this building the day the sad news went around that Morris Gray had passed on to a higher calling. I immediately thought of the many times he had urged that this country would take better care of its senior citizens; the years gone by, when my husband joined forces with him in supporting the urge to provide better pensions for our senior citizens, a time when they were getting only a mere pittance, and that with the means test. Yes, we will not soon forget the Member for Inkster and I think it is most fitting that the seat he occupied be left vacant for this session.

I would refer now, Madam Speaker, to the numerous times I have heard the remarks in this Chamber about what other people are saying. Frequently we see someone waving a clipping in the air with "This is what other people are saying about the Government of Manitoba." I would like to say that I have been thrilled and delighted on many occasions with what other people are saying about what the Roblin Government is doing for Manitoba. I had the opportunity this summer, Madam Speaker, to attend a couple of school reunions in areas where the local people had decided the little one-roomed school had outlived its usefulness and they had decided to close it up, and at one of these reunions I recall some folks who had journeyed back from British Columbia to renew old acquaintances. It was some ten years or more since they had left Manitoba to retire to a warmer climate, and they were most vocal and enthusiastic in their praise for what they saw when they crossed over the western boundary bringing them back into Manitoba. To use their own words, Madam Speaker, they said, "What a wonderful job Duff Roblin is doing for Manitoba. We were just amazed to see the progress, the network of good roads, the beautiful schools, the little towns boasting their hospitals and their dust-proof streets. Manitoba looks so different, it's unbelievable that there could be such a change in such a short time."

I have a clipping here too, Madam Speaker, words expressed by a visitor from Toronto - perhaps many have read it - who visited our province last summer. This is entitled "Beautiful Winnipeg," quite different to something I read in a paper recently about our City of Winnipeg. I will quote from this clipping: "It was our pleasant privilege to visit the capital of your province, Winnipeg, in a recent tour. We thoroughly enjoyed the clean, beautiful city and noted the new progress being made, with new buildings and your new City Hall and adjacent buildings and fountain. We found your Legislative Building particularly beautiful. It is an elegant edifice with much that the people of Manitoba can point with pride, from the bronze buffalo at the foot of the marble steps to the surpassingly exquisite blue dome and the Assembly Chambers. The fountains adjacent should be mentioned also for we had never seen such a display of beautiful colours from pastels to vivid red and orange, and designs which it is impossible to duplicate, or so it would seem. We found friendliness and courtesy on every hand and thoroughly enjoyed our visit. One thing, however, stands out from all other provinces, cities or states we visited - the absence of a sales tax. For this you are to be truly congratulated. Wherever we have travelled there were of course tips and then taxes: bed tax, food tax, sales tax and what have you; a source of additional expense and irritation. Winnipeg and Manitoba stand as an oasis for the

(MRS. MORRISON, cont'd) . . . traveller, for were it not for tips and taxes people could take more extensive trips. Manitobans are justified in being proud and we congratulate you on all counts."

I think it would be an excellent idea, Madam Speaker, for everybody to take a few weeks holiday in some distant place. Personally I don't have to; I like Manitoba. But for those who think it probably isn't so much, just a few weeks away from it and they will return saying to themselves, "It sure is good to be back in Manitoba." I have heard this statement made many times. Less than a month ago I travelled on the bus with a young woman from British Columbia, a former Manitoban, now married and living in British Columbia. She hadn't been back for many years, but chatting with her only a few hours after she returned, she enthusiastically remarked, "My, it's wonderful to shop where there's no sales tax," and I said, "After living all these years in British Columbia with a sales tax, do you never get used to it?" And she replied, "No, it is a terrible nuisance and an expense too."

I think of travelling on the bus with another young woman who was on her way to visit her grandparents living in a senior citizens' home in one of our little towns. She made this statement: "My husband and I never complain about paying taxes. We feel it is one way we can repay the government for the happiness and comforts they are giving to our older people. We just love to see our grandparents so happy in their comfortable surroundings. Why shouldn't we be willing to help pay for some of these comforts that are provided to them?" This young couple apparently have a very fine philosophy of not "What can my government do for me?" but "What can I do for my government?"

I could go on and on, Madam Speaker, on the theme of what other people are saying, but I will finalize by saying my leader has not failed the Province of Manitoba. He has provided excellent leadership. His is a proud record.

And now, if I may, I would like to take a few moments to remind the members of this Chamber that I represent the very beautiful constituency of Pembina. I invite everyone to take a browse through it to see the real variety of scenery it provides, the steep rolling hills, beautiful valleys, as well as acres of level farm land, and here I would emphasize the fact that it is a proud agricultural area as is proven by the number of prizes that come to it from the entries of livestock and farm produce which are shown at Toronto Royal Fair. Many first prizes, seconds and thirds, a record very proudly accepted in the constituency of Pembina, a record which proves that it is a prosperous farming country. I invite the members to take advantage of the beauties of blossom time and visit that fast expanding town of Morden. Here you will see a magnificent display of what Mother Nature can do in providing a profusion of blossoms, not only at the Experimental Farm but throughout the town and countryside. For those who are interested in skiing, the Holiday Mountain Ski Resort at La Riviere is a skier's paradise, judging by the many hundreds of skiers who are enjoying the facilities each weekend as well as through the week. I would make the suggestion that if you plan to stay overnight at the Holiday Ski Resort, you would be wise to stop in at the delightful town of Manitou and make reservations at the Manitou Motor Hotel. It very ably carries the overload from La Riviere.

I could name many other delightful towns in my constituency, all noted for their friendly hospitality, where at this season of the year that very popular game of curling provides much to help the winter pass very quickly, and very cold weather is forgotten. When the Honourable Member for Dauphin was doing his commercial about all the winners that come out of Dauphin, I would remind him that his group of lovely Dauphin ladies, who came first in their effort, only made it by a small margin over a charming foursome from the town of Morden.

At this time, Madam Speaker, I would extend my very best wishes to my Association president, Bill Sharpe, and his rink who are today entered in the British Consol play-offs playing in the Town of Dauphin.

And now Madam Speaker, regarding the Speech from the Throne. It speaks for itself, assuring Manitobans that this government intends to continue providing legislation that will be for the good of all Manitobans. Each item has been suitably dealt with by other members on this side of the Chamber. I would say that I am most grateful for legislation in the field of agriculture, welfare and many others, and especially the plans to promote education - education at every level. My thoughts turn especially to the Retarded Children's School at Morden where so much volunteer effort has done a great deal to improve the lot of these people who are not so fortunate. Anything that can be done to ease this burden will certainly be greatly appreciated.

And so Madam Speaker, I wish again to express my opinion that the Roblin Government has provided very efficient leadership. It has provided good government for the people of Manitoba.

(MRS. MORRISON, cont'd) . . . and by its program as outlined in the Throne Speech I know it will continue to do so. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. STEVE PATRICK: Madam Speaker, it seems the custom in this House to compliment the Speaker when one takes part in the Throne Speech debate, and I would like to congratulate you on the high office that you hold in this Assembly and the way you discharge your duties.

It is my pleasure as well to congratulate the mover and the seconder to the reply to the Speech from the Throne. They made very interesting speeches. However, I did detect from the remarks of the Honourable Member for Churchill that he was somewhat disappointed in the performance of the government as far as his constituency was concerned. I listened to him quite carefully and it sounded like a warning to the front benches, and I congratulate him for the courage that he had to say what he felt the problems are in his constituency.

I also regret the loss of two members from this House: the late Morris Gray, who I admired most sincerely for the serious attitude he took to his work in this House and the many contributions that he had made to Manitoba; the Member for Brokenhead - I was much impressed by his actions in this House. I know we will miss him in here but I do want to wish him well in Ottawa.

Getting back to the Throne Speech itself, Madam Speaker, I was most pleased to hear that the government plans to do so much for the people in Manitoba. It would seem that our province is in for a period of rejuvenation almost in all fields of human endeavour. However, on further examining the Throne Speech, the feeling of elation becomes a feeling of disappointment, because the speech indicates that we are going to have an election within the next couple of months and many of the programs that are in the Throne Speech are mixed with much of the things that were in the Throne Speeches from other years. It would seem that the program designed to get the economy rolling one would get from a government that has just taken office and not from one that has been in office for some eight years. However, most Manitobans should welcome many points outlined in the Throne Speech and I would be remiss if I didn't say to this House at the present time that many of the points, or some of the points advocated in the Throne Speech, have been recommended by the members on this side of the House for the last few years.

The Throne Speech promised something for every citizen of Manitoba, but what do these promises mean at the practical working level? I know there has been much attention paid to the development of the Nelson project and I agree this sounds really great. This promises all sorts of primary and secondary industry in Northern Manitoba as well as central Manitoba, but it seems we should also be concerned, how will it affect the working people at the present time? It might be years before this gets off the ground and what if it doesn't? Surely there should be some other programs in line to go with the development of the Nelson project.

This government also plans to do great things in order to raise the status of the agricultural industry which is the backbone of our economy in this province, and Madam Speaker, I fail to see how ARDA funds spent for the Birds Hill Park will benefit the poverty-stricken farmers in the Interlake areas. I'm not against Birds Hill Park; I think it's probably one of the best and most beautiful areas that could be developed for a park and I compliment the government for developing it, but I don't believe it should be developed at the expense of the farmer.

I listened to the Honourable Minister of Agriculture this afternoon and in his remarks he stated that he did predict there's going to be a shortage of beef, and I would like to know if the beef producers and the hog producers have responded to his suggestions - not his suggestions but as well of his department - or if they had not, and I think this is quite important to this House because I feel these are the things that the producers should know and would probably help them to know if they know what demands are going to be for their products in years or months ahead.

Madam Speaker, the Throne Speech gave top priority to education and I would like to devote some of my remarks in this area because I feel education is of vital importance to the development of our province. First of all, I want to commend the government and the Minister for the program which they do plan to undertake as outlined by him just the other day when he tabled his white paper, but I wonder if this is enough to adequately meet the challenge of the future. What does our government plan to do for those who for some reason are forced to leave school at an early age, and I don't mean the ones that can get into Manitoba Institute of Technology; I mean the ones that leave school at Grade 7 or Grade 8 level. Where will these people be when they become adults? These are the things that I would like to know. I feel we need more vocational schools located in various parts of the province with curriculum geared to the need of

(MR. PATRICK cont'd)..... the province. Vocational training should be encouraged in the field of area required by Manitoba industry.

Madam Speaker, I would like to explain this. Today we have electricians leaving our province to go to United States, the big cities, because they can't get employment here in Winnipeg, and at the same time there's many more attracted to take this same trade, knowing that there's no opportunity for them in the near future, and still today we are in great demand for bakers, woodcraftsmen, carpenters, or finish carpenters, wood engineers, or chemical lab technicians, stenographers; and couldn't something be done to encourage students to go into the field where there is a demand where they can get employment immediately instead of more people going into the type of trade where they will not be able to get employed and will have to leave our province? I'm sure there could be something done in this regard.

This brings up the question of teachers, and I feel we cannot have good education without an adequate supply of properly trained teachers. In spite of the fact that our facilities have been increased, a funny thing, our ratio of teachers is negative, and we still have to use more permit teachers. We are suffering from a brain drain insofar as our teachers are concerned and I feel this government should take immediate steps to change this trend, and I would like to outline some possible means as constructive suggestions how this may be brought about.

1. Teachers' salaries should be brought in line with those of other provinces.
2. New courses introduced in our schools geared to the needs of our province.
3. Provide funds for additional training of our teachers. It should be made possible for our teachers to undertake further studies on specialized subjects at schools and universities outside of our province. I feel the School Board should set up a scheme whereby highly talented teachers could undertake further studies without suffering losses of salary or seniority while they are taking these extra courses.
4. In cooperation with the Manitoba Teachers Society and others concerned, this government should initiate a procedure of basing promotions, recognizing highly talented teachers at all levels, mainly to promote more qualified teachers much faster.
5. More guidance and counselling. Much of the social unrest is attributed to the fact that many are attempting to work above or below rather than at their natural level.
6. Our principals, many of whom are highly trained, spend a great deal of their time on routine administrative work, making phone calls and talking to parents, talking about school supplies, talking about the year books, and surely -- I think assistants or secretaries should be doing this type of work and the principals themselves should spend more time teaching, because their time is very valuable, and probably counselling.
7. The Department of Education should have a qualified person who would be responsible for informing students what jobs would be available. I think it would be quite simple to arrange or organize people from different types of professions who would be willing to speak to students on the opportunities available in their specific field. These are some of the suggestions I wish to make to this House as far as education is concerned.

Madam Speaker, last year I spoke about the Manitoba Research Council and again this year I would like to make a few more comments. I understand there has been no progress made since last year. There are still two people, two permanent staff as far as the Manitoba Research Council is concerned, but according to the report which was tabled the other day, we understand that there have been provisions made with the staff and the facilities are going to be increased. The point I want to raise is, are we acting fast enough to keep up with the growth of the rest of Canada? I have examined the activities of Saskatchewan Research Council as outlined in their annual report. The Council has four divisions which undertake research and tactical information on such studies as availability and utilization of water, discovery and utilization of minerals, in addition providing scholarships in some ten university departments in certain research fields; and I think the longer we wait in Manitoba in research the further behind we will be in the development of our province.

Now Madam Speaker, last year a considerable amount of time was spent debating a resolution on automation which was presented to this House by the Honourable Member for Logan, and today we cannot yet see if automation will result in an increase or a decrease of unemployment, and it seems this problem is quite common throughout Canada. It's just not here but I think our challenge must be such that if we are going to make any progress we must make a study of automation and see just what is happening. I would like to know how Manitoba is meeting this challenge, if the Minister of Labour will be giving us a report of job displacement because of automation; how many people have been displaced last year. Have they been retrained. Who paid the cost of retraining? The reason I am asking this question is because last year during the debate the Honourable Member for Roblin amended a resolution, which

(MR. PATRICK cont'd)... was a good one, and this is what he had to say - and I'd like to quote it; it's in the journal. I'm not going to quote the whole thing, just where he says, "Therefore be it resolved that the Government of Manitoba be encouraged to pursue its programs in connection with attaining and maintaining a high level of employment and the best possible educational and training facilities as the most effective means of coping with the problems attendant to automation, and that participation in these programs by labour and management be continued and extended where necessary; that the matter of automation be kept under continual study by the government and its agencies in co-operation with labour and management." It seems that according to this amendment that there certainly has been some studies going on and I feel that we in this House must find some answers to these questions.

The Government of British Columbia has recently announced that a special study will be undertaken by the Department of Labour in this field, and I think that -- (interjection) -- well, it was announced in the Legislature. I feel until we in Manitoba approach this problem in an organized way our efforts will be ineffective.

In conclusion, I wish to say something about the remarks which were made about the Members of the Opposition, and the First Minister implied that we were the wrecking crew. Perhaps he may be right in some cases and I feel where it is necessary we probably are the wrecking crew. We were the ones probably that wrecked the Canada Pension Plan -- not the Canada Pension Plan but the Cabinet's Pension Plan which was designed purposely for the Cabinet. We were the wrecking crew which prevented the government from imposing the Land Transfer Tax on the people of Manitoba. We were the wrecking crew that argued against the heating tax, and I believe every member in our group spoke on the resolution a couple of times. I'm glad that the government saw fit to withdraw the heat tax this year but we were the wrecking crew in that instance, and I feel that we should continue to be the wrecking crew where it is desirable.

MR. LYON: You will.

MR. PATRICK: We will, that's right. Madam Speaker, at the same time I would like to say that we have presented many constructive proposals to this House. (Interjection) Yes, I will name not one but many. Curriculum revisions; the Leader of my Party has spoken curriculum revisions every year since I have been in this House and he has made a long speech on it. I'm glad that the Department of Education has taken some action, but today the Grade 11 students are told "It's no use studying chemistry because next year it's completely out of date; Grade 12 is completely different and it's of no use to you." I feel that we're going in the right direction but we have suggested curriculum revisions, and particularly in this field, for quite a few years. We have made suggestions about kindergartens; proposals for repeal of the secret strike vote; proposals for broadening the Labour Board powers to deal with certification matters; proposals to place industrial safety under Workmen's Compensation Board; proposals for a Land Purchasing Board; proposal for highway safety and driver training, Madam Speaker, which I had the pleasure of introducing to the House the first year I was in here; proposal for an Auditor-General. And these are just a few of the many that we have presented so I would like to disagree with the First Minister that we don't make any proposals.

I say to the First Minister that he did great justice to the people of Manitoba, repealing the heat tax. That when he asks the members of the Opposition to bring the Air Canada base back to Winnipeg I would like to ask him what did he do from 1958 to 1963. He knew about TCA transfers. What did he do? He was silent. And if one is to steal one of those famous phrases, "Why didn't he do it then?" Because I'm certain every member in the Cabinet knew what was going on. We had no publicity; not one of them said anything about it, and if they don't believe that the people don't feel that they didn't know, because I have a reply here from the Honourable Minister of Transport, the Honourable Leon Balcer who was Minister in the Conservative Government, and this is a reply to the St. James Chamber of Commerce letter who wrote to the Department - and I'm sure the member for St. James knows it quite well because he's familiar with this thing. I'm sure the Cabinet had the same kind of replies from the Federal Government then. I won't read the whole thing - there's about three sheets - but I'll just read the paragraph which is most pertinent. The date of the letter is April 19, 1961 and I'm sure the Cabinet had replies of the same nature. The paragraph that's pertinent, and I'll quote: "There are no plans for the establishment of jet engine and jet-engined aircraft overhaul at Winnipeg. The new Dorval maintenance and overhaul base has been designed and built specifically for the handling of turbine parts aircraft, and it was also designed to have a capacity potentially greater than the initial requirement and laid out in a manner which permitted further expansion at a

(MR. PATRICK, cont'd) . . . minimum cost. In view of the period of time involved and the long-range planning which is necessarily part of airline operation, I have little doubt that the ultimate consolidation of overhaul facilities at Montreal can be achieved without major disruption to the lives of employees or the economic welfare of Winnipeg." This was his reply, and everybody on that side knew it in '61 and previous, but nobody said anything about. They were silent. So I feel when the First Minister said he might be somewhat weak-kneed to repeal the heat tax, Madam Speaker, I'd say the cabinet and the government was weak-kneed when they stayed silent in those years on the Air Canada base.

MADAM SPEAKER: the Honourable Member for Swan River.

MR. BILTON: Madam Speaker, before joining briefly in the current debate, may I please extend to you my respects and that you will enjoy good health and continue to carry out your arduous duties as you have done in the past.

I should also like to congratulate the mover and seconder to the Address. My colleague from Thompson has been knocked around a bit but he's big enough and can take it. I do believe however, Madam Speaker, that he has been misunderstood, purposely misunderstood, because I don't think there is a better worker for his people in this House than the Honourable Member for Churchill. Much has been said by way of condemnation as to the contents of the Throne Speech. For my part I believe that the government has done a fair job, and in some instances a good job, and in other instances an excellent job, for after all, Madam Speaker, it is the responsibility of the government to tell the people of its intentions, and what is more important, Madam Speaker, the government is committed to carry out those intentions to the best of its ability.

It has been said that we're a "do nothing" government, a government dragging its feet; nothing has been accomplished for eight years. A member of the Opposition called for a crash program and another one said that he was sick of crash programs. I, for one, would like to see them get together and make up their mind and tell the government exactly what they do want. The criticisms that have been heard from across the floor is something I feel the people of Manitoba, Madam Speaker, are not going to swallow. One must, in fairness, accept some of the points that have been made and are very worthwhile, but for the most part we have heard thus far, to put it bluntly, I would say some of the suggestions at least have been rather questionable. The government has been condemned for the lack of drive for these eight years, in health, education, agriculture, roads and many other things. What is the record, Madam Speaker? I am not going to labour the point as to what is happening in the north. I didn't intend to. But the Leader of the Opposition gave me the honour the other day of talking about the solid Conservative representation in northern Manitoba. When were they going to speak? And that is one of the reasons I am on my feet today.

I make no apologies for this government as to what it's done in the Swan River valley and I'm proud to relate what they did and have been doing. We had a 32-bed hospital, Madam Speaker, for many, many years; a 32-bed hospital that I have seen carrying a patient load from 80 to 100 beds. A hospital will shortly be opened, and within weeks, which is being completed at a cost of \$2 million, and I'm given to understand with all the accessories that it will be second to none in rural Manitoba. One of the proudest things I want to relate to you, Madam Speaker, is that included in that hospital will be a diagnostic unit. Whereas things happen in one part of the hospital, diagnosis of the case can be made and action taken immediately. Whereas it is now, a doctor travels from Brandon by air, once a week, at tremendous cost to read the X-ray plates in order that the local doctors can continue to administer to the people. Is this dragging feet? I don't think so. This is a step forward.

The First Minister spoke the other day of many, many things, some of the greatest things that have happened in the history of Manitoba. I want to tell you, Madam Speaker, this is the greatest thing that ever happened to the people of the Swan River valley. They've never known this. These people are descendants of pioneers that went in there with the ox-cart. Now they're going to be given the treatment when they're ill, aged and infirm that they should have. This, Madam Speaker, 300 miles north of Winnipeg. I can imagine the reaction of my people when this modern hospital goes into operation.

Since we last met, Madam Speaker, the Manitoba Telephones put up a building at tremendous cost, and I understand the installation that went into it was in excess of half a million dollars. We have dial telephones. Last year we have dial telephones. I can phone from the City of Winnipeg right to my office in Swan River and I have them within moments. Is this progress to northern Manitoba? Why, of course it is.

(MR. BILTON, cont'd)

Mention has been made of patients waiting to get into the hospitals; of wings being closed. It may be of interest to mention, Madam Speaker, that in Swan River they closed down 18 beds last summer. It wasn't for the want of patients; it was because we didn't have the nursing staff. I think the First Minister gave a fairly good picture of what has been done in that direction. In our case, thanks to the Trade Minister in the Philippines, we get three Philippine nurses direct from the Island to us. Wonderful girls doing a wonderful job. This nurse situation, Madam Speaker, is not the fault of this government; not the fault of the people of Manitoba. It's Manitoba-and nation-wide and I think it's fair to say that it's world-wide. But in time we'll overcome this, but not with the comments that are being made from across the floor. Are we going to encourage nurses to come here and work or are we going to keep them away?

I should add too, Madam Speaker, for the information of the House and I hope the whole of Manitoba, that three graduate doctors of Indian blood from the Bahamas are practising in Swan River, giving us a total strength of six doctors, well received by our people in every respect; and I would wish them well and I would hope more would come to Manitoba because first and foremost they're gentlemen and they're workers and they're human and the people understand humans.

The structure that I'm speaking of, Madam Speaker, was included in the Willard Report. It was high on the list. The Leader of the Opposition mentioned the Willard Report. It's true that within the next few weeks or months it's going to be opened but that is not the fault of this government. For three solid years it was a case of bringing together of minds of the local board and the Hospital Commission. The local board, Madam Speaker, as I argued in the last session, because of their interest in the community and the people, and they were spending the people's money, wanted to see to it that it wasn't wasted, and this is the way it should remain. Out of it all, we've got the hospital that I related to a moment ago, and added to that, Madam Speaker, 25 beds of extended care, so sorely needed for these poor old people - and I say "poor" not in a monetary sense but rather that they have reached their days of twilight and they have their hand out just as a babe to be taken care of - and this government is taking care of them. Our old people are scattered to the winds, so to speak, in The Pas, in Dauphin, in Winnipeg, and in Brandon, and many of them can't get it anywhere, but with these 25 beds, Madam Speaker, all will be well.

Much has been said about the education problem - or they call it a problem - but at least we are getting on with the job. Here again, Madam Speaker, my area is an area of the little red schoolhouse, or was until this government came into office. We now have five fully modern high schools and maybe -- I know my daughter went to one of the small schools. She never enjoyed the facilities that are available to the high school students of the Swan River valley. This too, Madam Speaker, would have never come to pass, with all due respect of our people, had it not been for the assistance by this Government, and when I say "by this Government" I also mean the people of Manitoba, because \$1-1/2 million went into that Valley, Madam Speaker, to provide the facilities that are comparable with anywhere in the City of Winnipeg. Transportation to and from these schools. Ask the farming population, I say to the Opposition; ask the farming population for their individual costs in carrying out this chore day by day with their private automobiles over the years. I feel I know what their answer would be. I know too, Madam Speaker, that this government has done its part in endeavouring to work with and for improvements in almost every sphere of endeavour in agriculture. Unfortunately I was away this afternoon but I believe the Minister of Agriculture spoke on this matter, and I'm sure you will agree with me that he could possibly express thoughts in that direction much better than I.

In the matter of Public Works, apart from the new main highways that this Government has handled over the past eight years, last January it moved into the area of secondary roads. In our area it has meant over 100 miles of market roads. The municipalities have co-operated with the government, and I am sure this effort will go forward giving the rural population better and safer market roads over which many of the school buses travel.

The reduction in municipal taxes by this effort, Madam Speaker, has not been told yet, but it should be reflected by this effort, and the municipal bodies I feel will do the people a disservice and, in my opinion, would do well to relay the information as to what the Government of Manitoba is doing in endeavouring to relieve or lighten their taxes on road building and bridge building in the rural areas.

We in the Valley, Madam Speaker, as I reminded you in my maiden speech, pioneered the Senior Citizens Home, and I'm happy to tell you tonight that it's as popular if not more popular

(MR. BILTON, cont'd) . . . than it was then. A waiting list as long as your arm and a grand and happy people, and the community and the church groups make it a habit week by week to see that those old people are not forgotten. They visit with them and they have their church services with them and they have their concerts, and all is well, I am happy to report, in that direction. But there is a gap, Madam Speaker, there is a gap between the Senior Citizens Home and the hospital. It's the feeling of our people that the Senior Citizens Home should not become an infirmary or a hospital or a partial hospital, but rather it should be maintained in its present status and carried on. A nursing home is the next step in order that the expensive help and the beds are not taken up in the hospital, which in some instances take place today.

I'm not going to relate to you tonight, Madam Speaker, as to the efforts of the people in the Swan River Valley - I've done it before. But I do take exception to the Leader of the Opposition when he quotes from a newspaper story that everything around about in the north is dormant. This is not true. He, as I said to you a moment ago, Swan River he included as Northern Manitoba - and I'm happy to say that's where the Gateway of the North is - poured more than \$14 million into the economy of Manitoba through agriculture, through pulpwood and timber products. Over 800 carloads of livestock were shipped to southern Manitoba and I'm sure you can imagine the amount of money that would be involved in that.

This too, Madam Speaker, has continued to support, I omitted to say a moment ago, the Senior Citizens Home and they put money into it in the beginning. All the people of Manitoba did.

Retarded children were mentioned in the Throne Speech and, Madam Speaker, to me this is one of the most wonderful things that has happened. This is smashing all history for those poor unfortunate children who were pushed into attic rooms, into basement holes; they weren't wanted by family. Their only misfortune was that they ought not to have been born but they are here, Madam Speaker. They are part of our society and our society is big enough and able enough to see to it that they get a chance in the sun, and this Government, Madam Speaker, has seen to it that they are going to get a chance for all time. The Lions Club took on this project and raised \$25,000, and this Government matched it with \$25,000, and there it is, Madam Speaker, opened a few months ago, and I wish you could see it. It's wonderful. It's got a purpose and there it sits in use and will be in use for a long time to come. The people I feel will be happy to learn that the education of these children, no matter how limited it may be because of their ability, is now becoming a public charge and it should have been fifty years ago, but we saw to it that it's in there. This is the government, Madam Speaker, that's dragging its feet and doing nothing. If it did nothing else, from a human relations point of view, this I feel they've done and done well.

With regard to the Indian population, we have some 50,000 of them in Manitoba, Madam Speaker. These people and their ancestors at one time roamed this province at will. With the advent of settlement and development, they were slowly pushed north; 20,000 of these people, Madam Speaker, are in Northern Manitoba. The people of southern Manitoba can push them no farther, for there they are, and it's the likes of the Honourable Member from Churchill and myself to carry the torch and tell this House and the people of Manitoba to stop, look and work. I said work, not listen, and I hope you'll join me in these sentiments. Records indicate, Madam Speaker, that this group of people is the fastest-growing segment of Manitoba's population and it will continue, it will continue in that position, there's no question about it. Madam Speaker, I can speak with some feeling with regard to these people. I've strapped on snowshoes with Indians and Eskimos and travelled hundreds of miles with them. I probably wouldn't be here today but for their ingenuity when the occasion arose with ice tracks and many, many other things that I could talk to you about. They are a great people and they are a proud people and they are not going to be pushed around. I know their attitude is one of apathy and discontent and "take the white man for all he's got." I've heard these things. When thinking of what to do to eliminate the present situation, those in authority have been battling this for 100 years but there are both sides to this fence, Indian, Metis and the White people. I should say too in all honesty, Madam Speaker, at this time, that the people of Canada through their churches, at home and abroad, have poured millions of dollars into evading these unfortunate people. This is added to what we as a people have given through taxation, and where do we find ourselves today? We have field workers, welfare workers, probation officers and dedicated people endeavouring to cope with this massive problem. Sometimes I think we have too many chiefs - not enough doers; not enough people that'll get down to the level of these people and work with them. They want to be at the top of the ladder, and point down to them and dictate to them.

(MR. BILTON, cont'd) . . . Whose fault that might be I don't know but it's grown that way. This government, Madam Speaker, has, and is showing concern. I say to those who criticize the effort to call for the facts and look at the record. I know these people, these Indian and Metis people, are accorded treatment in our hospitals in Swan River. Children at long last are being integrated into the schools. Certainly they live in squalor, Madam Speaker, but this is not attributable to us as a people. The Indian-Metis people have a stake in this effort, a tremendous stake, and I believe they should be given a hand, and I'm sure they will be given a hand with the right assistance in up-grading their way of life. Comments from the floor to the contrary, Madam Speaker. This must be a joint effort of the Federal Government and the Provincial Government. I know exception has been taken to that remark but in this case we are dealing with a hundred-year problem, not something that's here today and gone tomorrow but a hundred-year problem behind us. If those before us have neglected it, there's no excuse why we should. For those that went before made Canada what it is today and it is for us to take it one step forward and take care or do something for those people. Future generations, Madam Speaker, will curse us if we stand idly by and allow this situation to continually deteriorate as it has done these past 50 years or more.

The technical schools, Madam Speaker, at The Pas and the residential complex at Cranberry-Portage provided by this government, or the initiative taken by this government to put it in there rightly or wrongly -- and I pray to God that they're right and it does something for those people -- are important for it is the minds of the Indian and Metis children that must be cultivated and their hands and bodies trained to prepare them for their place in the society. Those, the mothers and fathers and those getting along in their thirties and forties and fifties, maybe, we can't do very much more for them than we've done today but we'll do it, but it's those little fellows, those little fellows with exactly the same brains as your child and my child that we've got to do something about and if we do something about it, we will have accomplished something.

Who, in view of these facts, Madam Speaker, as I have endeavoured to outline from a layman's point of view, will deny, sincerely deny, that this government is a "do nothing" government? They can't. In my opinion, there is a hard and rocky road ahead that is going to require and need the best amongst the Indian and Metis people, the best amongst the Indian-Metis people, and the white people alike in the days that lie ahead, if a solution is to be found to this problem. The only other alternative to this, Madam Speaker, is misery -- much of it is present today -- degradation, which will and furthermore out of it all it will develop into a blot against this nation. I've said it before, and I'll say it again knowing it is not too well understood, or appreciated, that there has been developed, Madam Speaker, in Canada, two classes of people amongst these unfortunate people - the Treaty Indian on the one hand, and the Indian-Metis on the other. On the one hand the Treaty Indian whose well-being, if you can call it well-being, is assured by the Federal Government. On the other, the Indian-Metis is a provincial responsibility. A ruinous, and I say a ruinous with everything that's in me, a ruinous situation has developed. In the meantime we have these Empire builders -- have developed each maintaining the status quo at no small cost to the people of Canada and more important the Indian people themselves, those people whose hand we must take and lead out of the valley.

And another thing that's not too well appreciated Madam Speaker, in the middle of all this mess, that's trying to be sorted out, stands the municipalities who carry no small load and at times unsurmountable problems in caring and providing for these people. I have personal experiences since I was elected a member of this House of trying on a local level to do things for these people, as a group and as individuals; they've lost their home by fire, the Red Cross comes through immediately over night, and I try to get a roof over their heads and the doors hang closed everywhere. A municipal responsibility they say and under the laws of the land it is. The local taxpayer carries the shot and pays the bill and does what he can for these people. We've been muddling through, Madam Speaker, and we've got to stop this muddling, and I feel this government is going to put an end to this muddling regardless of what is said across the floor. There are some of us - in fact all, if I read my colleagues right - that are just as interested as I am and as you are.

No, Madam Speaker, I'm not calling for a Royal Commission, a commission of any kind. Over the last 30 years we've had enough of them. Vital information brought together by the best brains in the land on this subject, in my humble opinion, in my humble opinion, is gathering dust in Ottawa. What a shame! What a shame that those people didn't take action on

(MR. BILTON, cont'd) . . . the suggestions that were made 30, 20, 15, 10 years ago, and even five years ago -- eight years ago, I should say. I suggest that these Commission Reports be dusted off - it wouldn't take much time - and the recommendations that I am sure are there, examined and acted upon without delay. This should be a collective effort, Madam Speaker, federally and provincially. With Indian participation, not the see-saw complex we have now, one government competing against the other to do what they can in a human way for that individual. By the time it goes up all the way and then comes down again these people could have starved to death and been in their graves in many instances. But I know -- I have called upon the Department of Welfare and they have come to the aid, reluctantly at times because the regulations -- they're there, passed by this House -- but humanness I assure you, Madam Speaker, has been shown on occasion when I have asked for it and I take this opportunity of thanking those for the job they did at least for me.

Time is getting short, Madam Speaker. The Indian and Metis people by their ever-increasing numbers are not going to be pushed in the backwoods much longer. I don't need to tell you what happened in recent months. Madam Speaker, that's only the beginning. I'm not trying to scare anyone. I'm just trying to tell the people of Manitoba it can be headed off if we will go to work as this government is determined to go to work. I would remind you, Madam Speaker, that there are few remote areas. May I repeat? There are few remote areas in Manitoba south of Flin Flon; few remote areas south of Flin Flon. It's there to see. The facilities are there for the people to come and see it. This 600 miles north of Winnipeg, Madam Speaker, there are few if any remote areas in Manitoba, south of Winnipeg. What does this mean? It means to me . . .

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

MR. BILTON: I only need a second. Thank you very much. What does this mean to me, Madam Speaker? It means this, the heads of young and old, of every Manitoban, of every Canadian that's interested in our northland; the professional people and the business organizations must look toward the north. That sleeping giant waits if only they knew -- that sleeping giant waits, requiring only foresight, imagination and just downright forward thinking. If we could persuade Manitobans and these long-haired bearded fellows that I see walking down Portage Avenue how much better occupied they would be showing the glint of the pioneers of the early days in the interests of Manitoba and its future by strapping on their belts, putting on their boots, putting on their hats and getting up there and working for the good of us all. Thank you very much.

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MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable Member from Elmwood.

MR. PETERS: Madam Speaker, it was not my intention to take part in the Throne Speech debate. I thought that I would leave all of my remarks till we got to the estimates but I've been prompted to say a few words. First of all, Madam Speaker, I would like to add my congratulations to the others that have spoken before me to you and in the high position that you hold in this House. I'd also like to congratulate the mover and seconder in reply to the Throne Speech.

Now, Madam Speaker, I think I'll get right to the business at hand. What a revelation we've heard here in the past few days and the speaker that just finished speaking astounded me, Madam Speaker. Where was he when my former colleague, the Member for St. John's, David Orlikow, when he brought resolutions into this House dealing with Indian and Metis affairs, what happened to the government then? They turned all these things down. Now they're talking about retarded children. Do you remember the resolutions that Morris Gray brought in? He's probably rolling over in his grave. The kind of remarks that are going on in this House, because they think they're going to call an election. Madam Speaker, I'm getting sick of what they're doing. They claim that -- the prior speaker and the speakers before him -- well we've got a shortage of nurses but it's not just in the Province of Manitoba, it's all over the world, it's nationwide. Madam Speaker, I don't believe you were in the House when I made my maiden speech in 1958 -- the former Minister of Health was here, he is now the Minister of Education. I told him then that there was a shortage of nurses -- they didn't need the report in 1963; they didn't need the Willard Commission Report to tell that there was a shortage of hospitals. I told them in my maiden speech in 1958, Madam Speaker, that the hospital plan was just put into effect, we were going to be short of hospital beds. There wasn't a hospital in the Winnipeg North area, and there still isn't -- and they promised us one in 1964. What are we getting now? Buck passing again -- not until 1970. If 1970 comes and they don't elect a Conservative member in Winnipeg North, then we won't get a hospital.

Madam Speaker, the Member for Kildonan when he was speaking mentioned of all the money that this government had spent in the last eight years -- \$26 million on hospitals -- less than \$3.5 million a year. This was the forward-looking government; this was the giant on the move. And my leader at one of the past sessions had mentioned about the teenie-weensie steps -- they're talking about giant steps. Well the giant tripped over his own feet and fell down and never ever got up again.

Madam Speaker, the Member for Kildonan when he was speaking, mentioned how happy the people in the Winnipeg area would be with all the programs the government has brought in the last eight years. I wonder who he's been talking to. I think he looked at himself in the mirror and had a good talk to himself and he convinced himself, because he sure hasn't been talking to the people in his constituency, because he represents them in this House, Madam Speaker, and I invite him to go out with me and we'll go and talk to the people and see how happy they are. They can hardly wait for Mr. Roblin to call the election so that they can kick him out. They can hardly wait. -- (Interjection) -- Let him go and speak to the members in his own church. I don't think he bothers talking to them. They will tell him how happy they are with the Roblin regime -- not very happy, Madam Speaker.

He mentioned that this government paid for the Disraeli Bridge. They may have paid some money, but don't forget, Madam Speaker, you've got to give the devil his dues and it was this forward government that actually paid for the cost of the bridge. And this is not a coalition. But, Madam Speaker, they did it a few years too late. They wouldn't give the people of Winnipeg the money that they asked for and finally they said, "Well, we'll give you more than you asked for, we'll pay for the bridge." But there was an election coming on and it was too late. -- (Interjection) -- No, no, there was just an election.

Now, Madam Speaker, we've heard a lot about Air Canada and all the rest of it. But who is to blame for Air Canada? It didn't start in 1958 or 1960 or 1964. It was 1947 when this move was first planned, that Air Canada would move out. That's when it was first started, the talk first started about the move of Air Canada, and it seems to me a shame, Madam Speaker, that they are moving the base right under our very noses -- they're doing it. And if you go to the Toronto Airport, Madam Speaker, they say that there isn't enough traffic between Winnipeg and Chicago and that's why we didn't get the run. But if you go to Toronto, Madam Speaker, how many flights are there a day out of Toronto to Chicago? And where are the people coming from? Western Canada. And they tell us there isn't enough air traffic between -- the whole trouble, Madam Speaker, is that the East and the eastern members are selling

(MR. PETERS cont'd). . . . Western Canada down the river, and they've sold us down the river for the past 30 years. This is what's wrong. It isn't 1958 or 1959 or '61 or '62, it goes further back than that. And it was Mr. St. Laurent that started selling the West short and we're paying for it now.

Madam Speaker, we've heard a lot about the ARDA program and all the rest of it, and I was just sitting here this afternoon and listening to the Minister of Agriculture and about the wonderful things that were going on. I wonder if he recalls when my former colleague, Peter Wagner from Fisher, was sitting in here and asking him questions about what was going to be done for the people in the Interlake area. And what did the Minister of Agriculture say to him then? He says, "Well I -- my honourable friend doesn't even know what's going on in his own constituency; he doesn't know the things that we've got planned for them." They sure planned a lot because they haven't done anything yet; they're waiting for the Federal Government to give them funds to start something. And this was five years ago, Madam Speaker.

And still talking on agriculture, Madam Speaker, if you will recall -- I believe you were sitting in the Chair then -- when I brought to the attention of this House the shortage of beef and hogs in the Province of Manitoba; that we were importing hogs from the United States; that we were importing cattle from the United States. And what did the Minister of Agriculture say? He just shrugged his shoulders. The farmers are happy, what are you worrying about? And today he tells us about the wonderful plans they've got for them, that they're going to get them producing hogs or get the farmers to start raising hogs again and all the rest of it. Well, Madam Speaker, this government was warned and they paid no attention to it. They always accuse the members on my right here of saying that we're spending too much money and that we're not going fast enough, but then they don't want to vote money, or they vote for it and then they say that we're spending too much money. I am going to tell you, Madam Speaker, as far as I'm concerned, we're not spending enough money because if we would be spending more money, we would have attracted industry into this province. We haven't done anything to help industry come into this province. We've had reports, Commissions and Royal Commissions -- (Interjection) -- yes we've had them for breakfast, dinner and supper - and nothing has been done.

Now, Madam Speaker, as I said, I didn't intend to take part in this debate but I just can't sit here and hear about well - shortage of nurses couldn't be helped, it's just one of those things that happened. But they were warned. I told them in 1958 and I wasn't an expert. I'm still not an expert but I still know there's a shortage of hospitals and I don't need to appoint a commission to investigate and find out why we've got a shortage, or is there a shortage. The Minister of Education knows - he's not the Minister of Health any longer, he's the Minister of Education - but I'm sure, Madam Speaker, that he realizes that there is a shortage of nurses. Not only is there a shortage of nurses, there's a shortage of doctors. --(Interjection) -- Yeah, that's right. -- (Interjection) -- There's the problem -- it seems to me, Madam Speaker, in talking to doctors and to nurses and people from hospitals, they can't seem to make up their minds whether they should have Registered Nurses or let LPN's in, Licensed Practical Nurses. There's no meeting of the minds there and until they get together and discuss this -- this shouldn't have to be discussed now, Madam Speaker, this should have been done in 1959 and 1960. They got a report in '63, they didn't act on it and when are they going to act? After the election. They'll give all kinds of promises and I'll tell you, Madam Speaker, that the First Minister the other day said, "We're going to have an election but not so soon as you people think." Well let me tell the First Minister and the front benches over there, that they can call it any time they like. The people of the City of Winnipeg area can hardly wait to get rid of you.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Madam Speaker, when the Roblin government.

MADAM SPEAKER: Order, please. Is it a question or

MR. GUTTORMSON: No.

MADAM SPEAKER: Oh, The Honourable Member for Wellington has the floor first.

MR. RICHARD SEABORN, (Wellington): Madam Speaker, I believe that first of all we should compliment the Honourable Member for Swan River for rising from a sick bed to come down here and express his deep and sincere feelings about the problems that he feels exist, or did exist, in his constituency. I feel that under circumstances like this that he reveals a diligence and is really serving his area well despite what the Honourable Member from Elmwood says. Of course that member has solved everything in his maiden speech and the fact that the others went out and did something about the problem doesn't seem to mean too much to him.

(MR. SEABORN cont'd) However, it did take courage to rise up with the pain that he has obviously endured, and to come down here to give his views and I want to once again compliment him for what he has done.

Now, Madam Speaker, before I proceed any further, I would like to add my compliments and good wishes to you, also to the mover and seconder to the speech in reply. Indeed I would like to compliment all those who have made such excellent contributions to this debate so far.

At this time I think it would be most fitting to mention that this year of our Lod 1966 is an extremely important period in the colourful history of that great country Poland, for this year marks 1000 years of Christianity, much of this under extreme and adverse circumstances. But despite the difficulties involved, the Polish people have stubbornly clung to their religious beliefs, and their faithfulness to Christian principles have proven to be a real obstacle to the full implementation of communism in that country. Consequently the Polish people enjoy a greater measure of freedom than probably any other Soviet satellite. It has been said with a great deal of truth, I believe, that a man's spirituality increases under adversity, and Poland under the domination of the Soviet Union is one of the strongest Catholic countries in the world. The church is the largest anti-communist body behind the iron curtain today. The churches in Poland I understand are unbearably full, and in England for example there's a contrast, less than five percent of the population attend church on any given Sunday.

We in the West are losing our appreciation of spiritual values in the presence of unprecedented abundance of material things, and as a result we are reaping the harvest of indifference to Him who blessed this country and made all things possible, and this indifference is also leading us to accept strange philosophies and to accept the impositions upon our freedom that would have been completely unacceptable thirty or forty years ago. The Polish people have found under the most trying circumstances that material values count but very little when the freedom of the individual no longer exists, so these proud and noble people worship their God, knowing that one day justice and righteousness will prevail, and they do this, despite the fact that they are dominated by a very powerful and atheistic neighbour. So I know that you, Madam Speaker, and the honourable members of this House, will join with me in paying our respects to the sons and daughters of this great nation as they celebrate the millennium across the length and breadth of Canada, indeed right across the world, and hope with them that one day, in the not too distant future, their prayers for the freedom of their beloved homeland will be realized.

Now, Madam Speaker, my contribution to this debate will be brief, simply because I could not possibly add anything to the excellent reply given by my leader to the many complaints of the honourable gentlemen opposite. I am sure though that they will not be convinced, for in the words of the old rhyme, "a man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still," but I am equally sure that the people of Manitoba understand what is being done and they, after all, are the people that count in the long run.

However, I would like to make some observations on the contribution made by that very amiable gentleman from Radisson. I always enjoy listening to him even though I find myself frequently in disagreement with him, but this is not new and I know that that member would be very surprised if it were otherwise. You know it amused me to hear the Leader of the NDP suggest that the First Minister was, to use his words, "a cunning politician, one that needed watching," and according to a report from our local press, one that the Member for Radisson felt would use the taxpayers' money to win votes.

You know I felt this was a real switch, for in my opinion no party has been so adept at this sort of thing as the NDP. Now if we needed any proof of this, we have the honourable member opposite propose what he called a negative income tax. The way it was introduced was real tricky, because I do not believe that many of the members knew what he was talking about and he certainly made no attempt to enlighten us. As I was equally in the dark, I made it a point to find out, and believe me, if you've heard complaints about the tax policies or the indiscreet use of taxpayers' money, just listen to what this suggestion of a negative income tax really means.

First of all, I found out it requires everyone to report on their income, whether it's a small income or whether they have no income at all. Then for those with incomes under what is considered a poverty level, a cheque would be sent out from the public treasury to assure a minimum income. I might say that this idea is not new. It originated in the States and has received some consideration, although not too much consideration from some officials in Washington.

(MR. SEABORN cont'd).....

In that country they used the following illustration to reveal how the system will work. A family of four has an income of say \$1,500.00. The amounts of deduction or exemptions under the present income tax rules in America would come to \$2,400, that is \$600 each. In addition, the family has a minimum standard deduction of \$600, so that the total exemptions and deductions therefore come to \$3,000 against an income of only \$1,500, and this leaves what is called a negative income. The negative income is \$1,500.00. The idea is to mail out a cheque to make up the difference.

Without pointing out the obvious desire of the NDP to reward many who are inclined to do nothing, an observation about the proposal that is also being made in Washington, by some pretty liberal individuals, it also involves very fantastic figures in government spending. As the money has to be raised from the people as a whole, the repercussions could be enormous. In the United States, it is estimated that it will cost \$12 billion to raise all incomes to a minimum of \$3,000.00. If the minimum is to be fixed at \$4,000, the cost would be \$25 billion. To set the minimum at \$5,000 would cost \$40 billion, and I honestly feel, Madam Speaker, that if this is a fair appraisal of the proposal suggested by the Leader of the NDP, this House deserves a far better explanation of what is involved; how he proposes to raise the necessary money and other pertinent facts, for this plan could well prove to be one of the most costly advanced by that party to date, and there have been plenty.

Next we have the suggestion for more Crown Corporations. It was touched again by the Honourable Member from Elmwood. Well, the Provincial Secretary the other day commented on the suggestion of building industries with public money, so there is really no need to expand on that subject much further. I think that everyone is acquainted with the disastrous record of the Saskatchewan Government in the establishment of Crown Companies, one that has cost the taxpayers of that province countless millions of dollars. One would think that with such a sad account, that this would prove a very valuable lesson to one who has the aspirations anyway of being the head of the Manitoba Government in the very far distant future, particularly when it was a government of the same philosophy that had the tragic experiences and there is no assurance that such ventures would succeed any better in Manitoba than they did in Saskatchewan.

I appreciate, Madam Speaker, that other administrations are pursuing policies intended to encourage industry to locate in the respective provinces, mainly by offering attractive financial assistance to help them get established, but in Nova Scotia, the home of another Conservative Government, they are finding out that even this course is fraught with some danger. One company, the Oxford Desk Limited, recently failed in that province and it is my understanding that the equipment was sold by the Crown Company known as the Industrial Estates Limited. Another government-sponsored enterprise, the Roland Industries, is no longer operating. The Industrial Shipping Company, another I.E.L. project has failed. It was taken over by an American Company and then returned to I.E.L. who put in their own manager. But when I say this, I am not suggesting that this government should not co-operate if necessary with private enterprise to encourage them into our jurisdiction, but I believe it is an area of activity in which the most extreme caution should be exercised, and in my opinion the initiative should not originate with a public body.

Next we were reminded by the NDP that they were still pressuring for compulsory car insurance and compulsory medicare. I feel that I have adequately covered these two areas in the past, and to go over it all again would only be a futile exercise as far as that party is concerned. I must say, however, that I feel that the NDP never really faces the facts of life involved with their idealistic proposals. For example, last session I went to a great deal of trouble to obtain the cost of comparative state medicare programs in other countries, but outside of receiving some personal criticism, the figures I submitted were never challenged or explained.

You know I think this is significant because it reveals the persistency of the NDP to pursue their objectives without profiting from the experience of others or taking into consideration the excessive cost to the taxpayer of these government-controlled compulsory programs; but while the complaints are growing in the European countries about the shortcomings of state medicine, our country is being forced into a scheme by the Liberals which is almost identical to those which are proving so unsatisfactory elsewhere. I don't believe for one moment that the citizens of Canada want a compulsory plan. In fact, all the indications are that they would prefer one that is voluntary, but if the honourable gentlemen opposite would question whether a voluntary plan can work, I would suggest that they study the Kaiser Foundation Health Scheme

(MR. SEABORN cont'd) which is meeting the greater part of the cradle to the grave health needs of some 1,300,000 members on the West Coast of the United States. Perhaps I may have the opportunity to enlarge upon this plan later on in this session.

Now I find it very hard to accept the similarity between the Liberals and the Conservatives as the Honourable Member for Radisson seems to feel exists. In fact, I can see very little difference between the Liberals and the NDP. Certainly the Liberals in Ottawa have brought in, and are bringing in, plans that could well have been taken right out of the NDP handbook on socialism, and if they keep on going the way they are the NDP will be completely unnecessary on the political scene. We will be back to the two-party system that the Honourable Member from Radisson seems to feel is desirable. A body to the left, a body to the right, the Liberals and the Conservatives.

You know, I think the fact is becoming more and more evident that the class struggle which the members of the NDP have tried to grind into the face of the Canadian political and social life for over 30 years, does not fit the social patterns of 20th Century North America. The fact remains that we have grown wealthy beyond the wildest dreams of the early thirties. Everyone, not just the privileged few, is better off. It's not surprising, therefore, to my mind, to find the voters making their choice time and time again on the proposition that our economy should be planned to meet the needs of all the people. People just don't want it. They can spot malarkey like this a mile away, and the thought of such individuals being in control of our government simply does not appeal to them. They can see that the members of the NDP are the great advocates of everything except personal freedom, and the average individual only looks for the opportunity to work, to keep the greater part of the fruits of his labour, to own property, and to raise his children without the fear of the oppressive power of the state, as witnessed in other parts of the world where socialism is in full sway.

Revolutions are not looked for by the Canadian people. What they want is an energetic government like the present administration in Manitoba who will tackle the public problems within the framework of Canadian political tradition. They don't want apple-cart upsetters and enemies of private property. Everyone in that party over there consistently cries out to levy higher and higher taxes on the wealthier members of the community and give the money to the people with less, and this proposal for a negative income tax is probably the most brazen example of it. The NDP assumes that this process of income redistribution can go on indefinitely without cutting down the nation's capacity to produce more and more real income. On the springs of personal productive effort depends our pace of progress, the total bill of wealth produced, and the capacity of the society to finance welfare programs; and in the economic sphere of politics, Madam Speaker, it is the Conservative, not the Socialist who carries the golden key to the future of tomorrow where, above all things, freedom must prevail.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for St. George.

MR. ELMAN GUTTORMSON: Madam Speaker, when the Roblin government brought down the Throne Speech, which was a blatant confession of failure, it was rather surprising that the Minister of Education would introduce a document which would emphasize that failure to the degree that it does. I would be interested to know who prepared the paper. I'd also like to know if the Minister of Education saw the document before he read it to the House. Because Madam Speaker, I find it hard to believe that the Minister of Education would be party to a document which is so misleading, so vague and full of double talk. We were told that Phase I of the Government's program took eight years to complete, and that on Friday, February 11th, 1966, Phase II was to be launched. The document is also remarkable for what it doesn't say. The people of Manitoba have a right to know the schedule the government intends to follow. The people of Manitoba will certainly want Phase II to be more efficient than Phase I was in meeting the education needs of the Province of Manitoba, because as far as we're concerned on this side of the House, Page 2 of the so-called Phase I in fact has been referred to in several previous speeches from the Throne. If on the other hand Phase II is to be implemented in the next year or so, the people of Manitoba have the right to know how the government proposes to meet the financial requirements of that program. In this respect many of the projects outlined in the White Paper would be carried out in co-operation with the Federal Government under the Technical and Vocational Assistance Act and the living allowance program for unemployed persons taking training.

It is with reference to these programs the White Paper is most misleading. In several instances the White Paper says that the cost of the program will be borne by the province. This just isn't true. The facts are that the Federal Government will pay between 75 and 90

(MR. GUTTORMSON cont'd), . . . percent of the cost of the program, yet the Minister reads the White Paper that says the cost will be borne by the province. In many of the programs outlined the province is actually acting only as an agent for programs which were set up and paid for by the Federal Government. In plain fact, the Roblin Government is just waking up to implement many of the educational programs which have been available to the province by both the Diefenbaker and Pearson governments. And the nerve of the government to suggest that it is starting something new in education when in fact they have been dragged, kicking and screaming, into action to implement many of these programs which some of the progressive provinces of this country have been taking advantage of for many years.

The cost of the delay is going to cost the people of Manitoba millions of dollars. Building costs have risen between 20 and 30 percent since the Federal Government began offering these generous shared programs in 1961. Now when the government wakes up to their failure, they announce a crash program to try and catch up with the other provinces. Unfortunately, we have in Manitoba a serious shortage of skilled craftsmen, and even if the government does embark on a major building program there is serious doubt that sufficient manpower will be available to do the work, and if we attempt to outbid other projects for the labour markets we will not only contribute to the current inflationary pressure but at the same time the cost of these programs will jump beyond the 30 percent which we will have to pay as a result of the delay.

The crucial factor in all these programs if they are going to be successful is a qualified and well-trained teaching staff. We already have a critical teacher shortage for the academic programs. The shortage of vocational and technical teachers is even more desperate. If these programs are to be successful the government is going to have to pay more than lip service to teacher recruitment and teacher retention.

To illustrate the situation, the Roblin government will pay the Winnipeg School Board a half a million dollars less - more than half a million dollars less; \$550,000 to be exact - less in 1966 than it did in 1965 on the basis of the present grant system. A thorough perusal of the White paper, which could better be described as a grab bag of generalities, in which the Roblin Government attempts to whitewash all the education failures for the past eight years -- there are a lot of words, but they don't say very much and the people of Manitoba have a right to know what they mean. One is to battle a of words in an attempt to find out the real purpose of the government's intention.

Let's deal with the White Paper step by step. The fact that 116 school districts were merged to form 45 consolidations may appear impressive, but in fact the consolidations have involved two one-roomed schools and only in one or two instances have the real purpose of consolidation been achieved, which is the bringing together of eight or ten school districts. Those of the 116 were prompted by low enrollments and smaller districts.

The Minister refers to 10 divisions where all the control of the school boards is under a single authority, as if this was an achievement under Phase I. In fact, nine of the 10 boards have been in existence since time immemorial, certainly long before the Roblin Government took office, another example of misleading the people of Manitoba, trying to create an impression of an achievement which it doesn't deserve. For example, the school boards that are referred to are Winnipeg, St. Boniface, Norwood, St. Vital, Fort Garry, St. James, Seven Oaks, Flin Flon and The Pas. In fact, there were more single boards such as Brandon, Transcona, and East Kildonan before the Roblin Government took office, and this is what they call progress.

I'd like to ask the government, what satisfaction does it get from Bill 39? I ask the Minister, has one of the 900 or more school districts in the province passed a resolution requesting that the referendum be held on the area plan? Everyone told the government that the bill wouldn't work, but the government in its usual manner pushed the bill through disregarding advice it received elsewhere.

Let's deal with the institutions to provide vocational and technical training. Yes, there's one going to be built in Brandon, one in The Pas, and a junior vocational school in the Winnipeg area in the Selkirk Park, and we have the Institute of Technology in Brooklands which is now in operation. But that is the only one that's operating, Madam Speaker - the one in Brooklands. Grants have been made available for vocational and technical schools since 1961, and since that time we have only completed one school while other provinces have built a raft of them to take advantage of the generous grants which were started by the Diefenbaker regime in 1961. What does the Roblin Government do? It wakes up years later when costs have risen sharply.

(MR. GUTTORMSON cont'd).....If this isn't a confession of failure! The government says it will pay the costs of all these schools. What are the real facts? The Federal Government pays 75 percent of the cost of technical and vocational schools; the Roblin Government does nothing until an election year before it wakes up to the needs of this province.

Now let's take some of the remarks made on the White Paper. On Page 2, "Local Organization" and I'll read this paragraph. It says, "Bold new steps which will lead to much greater flexibility in the policies and methods by which major improvements may be introduced and established in local administration will be proposed. Legislation to be considered will place the affairs of 150 or more districts (now under the Official Trustee) under their respective division boards. You will be asked to approve a similar course of action for approximately 200 districts whose schools have been closed for two or more years." Madam Speaker, that recommendation was made by the McFarland Commission which was tabled in 1958, and they call it a "bold new step" in 1966.

Let's look further down the page. On Page 3 it says, "Additional financial resources will be made available to enable local school boards to offer the diverse programs envisaged. The province will provide additional money for the foundation program." It says, "The capital cost of all the new vocational schools will be assumed by the province." Is this correct? No. The Federal Government pays 75 percent, yet they say "will be assumed by the province."

The Mitchener Commission recommended \$10 million. I'd be interested to know from the Minister what funds this government proposes with reference to that paragraph.

Under the title Vocational Secondary Schools, it says, "Vocational secondary schools, each being large enough to offer an adequate number and variety of specialized programs, must be developed. The required number of these, destined for operation by combinations of divisions, will be built by the province in the next five years." Built by the province. Who's paying 75 percent? The Federal Government. And I would also be interested to know -- it says how many the government proposes to build when it refers to vocational schools in that paragraph.

In the next paragraph it says, "It is expected that from 25 to 40% of Manitoba's high school population will eventually enter Vocational secondary schools. A Junior Vocational School for Winnipeg and the Metropolitan area is now in the final planning stages and construction at provincial expense will begin this spring." Who is paying 75% of the cost? The Federal Government. If this isn't a misleading document.

Let's go to the next paragraph. It says, "There must be an adequate number of institutes offering training in trades and technologies. The space originally provided at the Manitoba Institute of Technology is now fully occupied after its third year of operation. Additional space has been fully converted for instructional use." It says "fully occupied." Madam Speaker, this school is overcrowded and students have been turned away in droves because they haven't got accommodation for them. Perhaps if we had built these schools when the program was first offered by the Federal Government it wouldn't be necessary to turn all these students away that we have been over the past few years.

Under Academic High Schools it reads: "Only under very exceptional circumstances will the Minister authorize the construction of small high schools." He says, "It is unlikely (in any division other than a single-district division) that authority will be granted for the construction of any more school accommodation until the question of centralized fiscal authority has been determined for that division."

Madam Speaker, we have been building small schools for the past eight years and the only division is Tiger Hills and B.....that we haven't built these small schools. Now they're going to say, "We're going to build the schools that the McFarland Commission recommended in 1958;" in fact we are closing the barn door after the horses out.

MR. JOHNSON: Who gave the leadership in St. George?

MR. GUTTORMSON: It certainly didn't come from the government. It says on Page 7, "Two years ago the government instituted a policy of paying living allowances for unemployed persons taking training." Who is paying the cost? The Federal Government is paying 90% of it and this White Paper goes on to tell the people of Manitoba that the province is paying it. It says, "A pilot program will be submitted to the Federal Government for the training, re-training and up-grading of unemployed or under-employed persons in the Interlake district. The need for community and junior colleges is under consideration." This is welcome news, Madam Speaker, but how long overdue is it? I remember so vividly when the Premier made speeches in 1956 and since that time about what we needed in the Interlake and they tell us in

(MR. GUTTORMSON cont'd) 1966 that they are going to start doing something in the Interlake.

On Page 8 the paper says, "The recruitment of candidates for training as teachers will be strengthened by the provision of an increased number of bursaries in larger amounts. The government will also pay the tuition fees levied by the university and the Manitoba Institute of Technology for full-year teacher training programs and for teachers taking the faculty summer training combination leading to a certificate." This in my opinion is excellent news, but I would like to ask the Minister this. What strings will he attach to this program, because if we are going to introduce a program (and I think this is a good one) and allow the teachers to take the opportunity to accept this program and then depart to another province, it isn't going to do us very much good. And as the Minister knows, there are a number of people who take the teacher training course who have no intention of going into teaching but take it perhaps as security in later years or something if they want to go into the profession at a later date, and I think that when the Minister introduces legislation pertaining to this particular program, I would urge him to make sure that Manitoba will benefit from the program that the province is going to offer.

One Page 9 it says, "A Residential School for the Deaf was recently opened." I'd like to congratulate the Minister on that. I visited the school at his invitation and I think it is an excellent school. I think it is an excellent step and I was very impressed with the school which was opened.

On Page 10 it says, "Lack of money should no longer be a road block on the way to higher education. High school examination fees will be abolished." This is welcome news as well. I agree with the change but I might like to remind the Minister that this request has been made for years by the Opposition and different organizations urging that these fees be abolished.

MR. LYON: Seven minutes, Elman.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Thank you, Red. The government says we must move resolutely forward. Has it taken eight years to find that out? The Roblin Government's lack of action, inability to take advantage of programs made available by the Federal Government for the past many years, has taxed both the patience and the pocketbook of the people of Manitoba. The Government's arrogant attitude and self-satisfied outlook leads them to believe that they govern the province by a matter of right. Well, the First Minister says we are going to have an election sometime. When he calls it he is in for a rude shock.

MADAM SPEAKER: May I suggest -- are you ready for the question?

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

MR. GUTTORMSON: Yeas and Nays, Madam Speaker please.

MADAM SPEAKER: Call in the Members. The question before the House, the proposed motion in amendment thereto by the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition Party that the motion be amended by adding thereto the following words: "That this government has lost the confidence of the people of Manitoba, (1) by its failure after almost eight years in office to promote adequate growth and productivity in Manitoba, (2) by this province's failure to keep pace with the rest of Canada."

A standing vote was taken, the result being as follows:

YEAS: Messrs. Barkman, Campbell, Cherniack, Desjardins, Guttormson, Harris, Hillhouse, Hryhorczuk, Johnston, Patrick, Paulley, Peters, Shoemaker, Tanchak, Vielfaure, Wright.

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

MR. CLERK: Yeas 16; nays 29.

MADAM SPEAKER: I declare the motion lost. The adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable the Member for Souris-Lansdowne for an address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in answer to his speech at the opening of the session.

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

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

MR. ROBLIN: Madam Speaker, I believe it would meet the wish of the House after a rather full debate on the motion that has just been voted upon, that we should not proceed with

(MR. ROBLIN cont'd). the rest of the Order Paper but that we should move the adjournment.

I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Radisson, 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 Tuesday afternoon.