

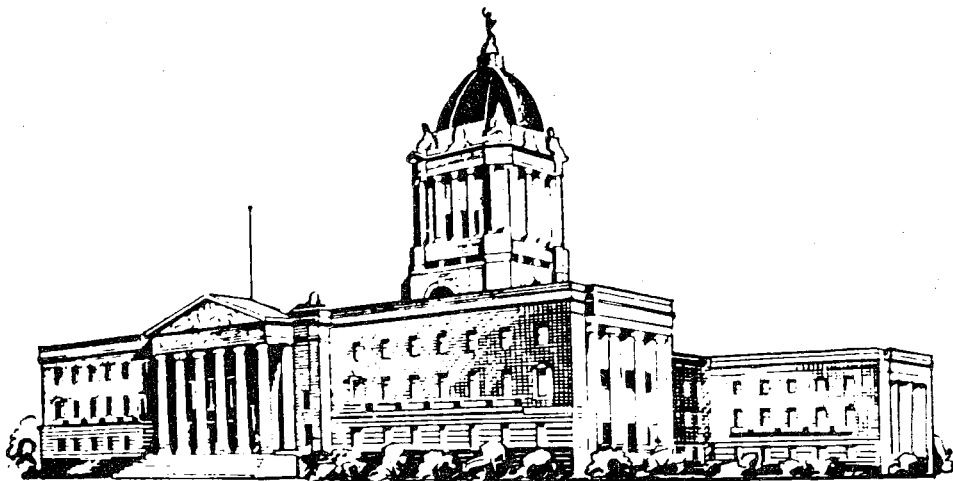


Legislative Assembly of Manitoba

DEBATES
and
PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable James H. Bilton



Vol. XV No. 27 2:30 p.m., Friday, March 21st, 1969. Third Session, 28th Legislature.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA
2:30 o'clock, Friday, March 21, 1969

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

MR. SPEAKER: I'd like to take a moment to introduce our young guests today. On my left we have 80 students of Grade 8 standing of the St. Norbert School. These students are under the direction of Messrs. Hague, Vigier and Bosc. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable the Attorney-General. On behalf of all the honourable members of the Legislative Assembly, I welcome you all here today.

MOTIONS FOR PAPERS

The adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie. The Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie.

MR. GORDON E. JOHNSTON (Portage la Prairie): Mr. Speaker, in moving this Address, I think I said yesterday afternoon, much of which if it were repeated now would be repetitious, but I think all opposition members have made the point that they are being called upon to vote on a Bill to do with the Southern Indian Lake question, and before any members can vote on a matter such as this they should have the same information made available to them that the government has available to them. So for this reason I moved the Address, and I was shocked to hear from the Honourable the Minister of Finance that the government would not support the motion; yet they see nothing odd in asking members to vote on a Bill where they have the information yet they are asking members of the opposition to bear responsibility in the voting but refuse to give them information on which to base their judgment. I believe during the course of the estimates the Honourable the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources last evening, I understood -- although I haven't checked Hansard yet -- I understood the Minister to say that all required information would be made available. Now this seems rather an odd contrast, when one Minister speaks for the government saying that the government will not support the Address for Papers between the hydro, which is a Crown corporation of the province, and the government; yet on the other hand, in the heat of debate last night, the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources said that all required information will be made available.

MR. ENNS: All you require.

MR. JOHNSTON: In your opinion, all we require. You don't consider our opinion in this matter then. -- (Interjection) -- I don't doubt that the press will have more information in matters such as this than we will, and this is the only way we get our information on a matter like this. I had hoped that perhaps the Minister of Mines and Resources meant what he said last night when he said that all the information would be made available. So, Mr. Speaker, I'm hoping that the government have changed their minds and will support the motion to make the required information available, and surely information that would be contained in documents between Hydro and government is required information.

MR. GILDAS MOLGAT (Leader of the Opposition): In view of the interjection of the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, would he like to put on the record at this time his statement as to what information he'll supply.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie was closing the debate and closing the matter, therefore it's my purpose to put the vote.

MR. MOLGAT: ... interjection by the Minister, Mr. Speaker, and that's why I thought he should clarify his statement.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie.

MR. JOHNSTON: Mr. Speaker, I was not closing debate.

MR. SPEAKER: It was my understanding you were.

MR. EVANS: On a point of order, I must insist the honourable gentleman introduced this. He adjourned the debate for the purpose of closing the debate and the debate, when he has spoken, will be closed.

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

MR. JOHNSTON: Yeas and nays, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Call in the members.

A STANDING VOTE was taken, the result being as follows:

YEAS: Messrs. Barkman, Borowski, Cherniack, Dawson, Desjardins, Dow, Fox, Froese, Green, Guttormson, Hauschak, Harris, Johnston, Kawchuk, Miller, Molgat, Patrick, Poulley, Shoemaker, Tanchak, Uskiw and Vielfaure.

NAYS: Messrs. Baizley, Bjornson, Carroll, Claydon, Cowan, Craik, Einarson, Enns, Evans, Graham, Hamilton, Johnson, Jorgenson, Klym, Lissaman, Lyon, McKellar, McKenzie, Masniuk, Stanes, Steen, Watt, Witney, and Mesdames Forbes and Morrison.

MR. CLERK: Yeas, 22; nays, 25.

MR. SPEAKER: I declare the motion lost. Orders for Return. The Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie.

MR. JOHNSTON: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Emerson, that an Order of the House do issue for a Return showing:

(1) The number of municipalities now dumping raw sewage into rivers or lakes in Manitoba.

(2) The number of municipalities which have dumped raw sewage into rivers or lakes in Manitoba in each of the following years: 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968.

(3) The names of municipalities in each of the above.

(4) The number and names of industrial plants, other private concerns, provincial institutions and federal institutions now dumping raw sewage and/or industrial wastes into rivers or lakes in Manitoba.

(5) The number and names of industrial plants, other private concerns, provincial institutions and federal institutions which have dumped raw sewage and/or industrial wastes into rivers or lakes in Manitoba in each of the years from 1964 to 1968 inclusive.

(6) The number of prosecutions which have been carried out under the "Clean Environment Act".

(7) The number of warnings issued under the Clean Environment Act.

(8) The names of offenders and punishment meted out in each of (6) and (7) above.

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Health and Social Services.

MR. LYON: I think the Member for Portage indicated he wished to speak on this matter. If he doesn't speak now, of course, he would be deprived of that opportunity except when he closes the debate.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie.

MR. JOHNSTON: Mr. Speaker, we recall that last year a Clean Environment Act was passed by the House and I believe the citizens all over North America, let alone Canada or Manitoba, are deeply interested in communities not falling into the ways of some of the older established industrial areas of North America. I have had brought to my attention a situation at Thompson, Manitoba, where there is some concern among citizens there. Apparently some years ago when the INCO plant was established, the concentrator or the mill was discharging industrial wastes into a lake formerly known as Grass Lake, now known as Thompson Lake. I have been given to understand that some of the industrial waste is partly processed, but there is damaging chemicals still in the fluid that is being discharged into Thompson Lake. I am further told that presently INCO has under construction a nine-foot in diameter pipeline or open ditch, or combination, to take water from Thompson Lake and dump into the Burntwood River system, and there is some concern in that area that in the process of removing excess water from Thompson Lake there will be industrial wastes with contaminating chemicals which will damage the fish and other water life in the Burntwood River system, so hence the reason for my Order.

I would like perhaps -- if the government are going to speak on this to tell the House whether the water control authorities have granted a license to make this move. I would like to know also whether government authorities have tested the waters in Thompson Lake to see if there is contamination that will cause harm in the Burntwood River system, and I would also like to know if the department, or the Director of Wildlife or any of his staff, have conducted a study to see if there will be any harmful effects from this action that's being taken by INCO.

MR. SPEAKER: Does the Honourable Member for Inkster wish to speak? The Honourable Member for Inkster.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Logan, that the debate be adjourned, unless my learned friend the Honourable Minister wishes to speak.

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

PRIVATE MEMBERS RESOLUTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: The proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for Logan. The Honourable Member for Logan.

MR. LEMUEL HARRIS (LOGAN): Mr. Speaker, when we were speaking on this resolution there the other day, I would like to read back into the records what I am talking about. "Whereas the need for new housing, and building used for agricultural purposes, and for repairs and improvements to such existing buildings is recognized as a high priority for the welfare of a great number of Manitobans; and Whereas the federal sales tax greatly increases the cost of construction beyond the reach of many; Resolved that the government request the Government of Canada to rescind its sales tax on building materials used for housing and agricultural purposes."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I used to live in a home, an old home -- oh, it would be about 65 years old -- and this home was going to be sold. I had a good chance to buy it, but after thinking things over and saying to myself, in this way you're only putting patch on patch, and I'm glad today that I did that. That was quite a few years back, because I know several of my friends have bought homes afterward, and they bought these older homes and they've tried to renovate them. Well, they've started on these homes, and with this extra tax coming up they found that they were away out of pocket; they would have been better off buying a new home rather than fiddling around with an old home like that because of this exorbitant tax that has been put on building materials.

Now we look around town today and you see in the paper all these high-rise apartments, and I often wonder to myself how these people pay the rents in these places, but after thinking things over I guess it is easier to take a small bite at a time rather than pay out 50 or 60 dollars on a home and you're not going to own that home anyway. So you might as well go into an apartment, and no matter what happens you're there for the month as long as you pay your month's rent. That's O.K., and this is the trend today, but what gets me down on this, is what of our poorer people? It's all right for these people that can go into an apartment to pay \$200.00 a month, or maybe \$225.00, but there are other people that would like to own a home of their own, but with these present taxes they haven't any chance at all. They go out and they get a lot, it costs around about three or four thousand dollars. I might be - pardon the expression, I'm not referring to you people - conservative, but anyway they start to build on this lot and they find out the price they have to pay for this home, and in the end they wished that they hadn't of started at all and gone into these high-rise apartments.

We go around this Winnipeg today and it seems everywhere you go, the man that has the money is going out and building these apartments. He's not putting out this tax, the building tax, the sales tax from the provincial government, but his tenants are paying that. As I said before, it's all right to take a little bite at a time, which these people are doing, but in the end they'll have nothing anyway; they'll have no home, they'll have nothing, but I guess they figure that this is just as well because even if they went and built a home, or even bought a home at 9 1/2 percent on 30 or 40 thousand dollars, what have you got?

So, Mr. Speaker, I urge this Assembly, I urge this government on the other side to think a little bit and think of the Manitobans, and urge this senior government of ours to turn around and rescind this tax so that our people will have some chance to own a home of their own. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Gladstone.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I will be very brief in this particular occasion because my illustrious friend who has just taken his seat has made the point quite clear this year, and my dear friend the Member for Souris-Lansdowne made it quite clear in 1966, and in the three-year interval we've had several people who have spoken on this subject matter. But I think that it was my honourable friend the Member for Souris-Lansdowne that made the most telling speech of anybody on this resolution, or practically the same resolution back in February 18, 1966. Incidentally, Mr. Speaker, you were not occupying the Chair that you do now, but you will recall that you supported the resolution, I think surely - isn't that right, Mr. Speaker? Did my honourable friend the Member for Souris-Lansdowne - he must have been successful in getting his colleagues to vote with him. It's on the same resolution exactly; I think the one before us does not in fact mention any specific amount of tax, that is the percentage-wise, while my friend the Member for Souris-Lansdowne spelled it out, and he said: "Madam Speaker." - this is the Member for Souris-Lansdowne - "Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Member for Arthur" - that's the Minister of Agriculture, by golly, that seconded that, what do you know about that?

A MEMBER: And who was Madam Speaker?

MR. SHOEMAKER: "... and that Whereas the costs of building and maintaining the farm buildings in the Province of Manitoba have greatly increased in the last three years; and Whereas the costs of building and maintaining the dwellings in the Province of Manitoba have greatly increased in the last three years; and Whereas the cost of building and maintaining the buildings used for industry in the Province of Manitoba have greatly increased in the past three years; Therefore Be It Resolved that we urge the government of Canada to rescind the 11 percent sales tax on building supplies."

Now, the only thing that is new about the resolution that is before us is that it does not touch on, or suggest that the sales tax should be removed on industrial material, and I think therefore, really, that the one that's before us is a better resolution than the one moved by my honourable friend the Member for Souris-Lansdowne three years ago. But the member for Souris-Lansdowne starts right out by saying: "Madam Speaker, I'm sure that everyone will be unanimous in this resolution, because what we've all heard this afternoon is everyone is trying to get rid of death and taxes, and with that idea I thought I'd like to suggest to the Premier that maybe after hearing the Honourable Member for St. Boniface yesterday speak on taxes, that maybe we could appoint a minister of death and taxes".

And then he goes on in a very telling way: "The impact that this 11 percent sales tax does have on particularly farm buildings" -- I think my honourable friend built a new house that year -- (Interjection) -- he didn't? Well, someone else -- (Interjection) -- Oh, he renovated his house that year. Well, whether he built a new one or whether he renovated it, he spent a lot of money on it according to the speech that he made, and I'm going to quote what he said. "One of the things that's always bothered me, we heard in 1963 during that great campaign that we were going to get economy moving all across Canada, and the first that was brought in was to increase the members salaries. Well, I'm not against that because I think they deserve that, that they should have had that long ago, but the thing that I didn't like was putting on that 11 percent sales tax on all building supplies used across the Dominion of Canada. This, as we know, to a farmer increased our cost. Many of us had to buy granaries and build machine sheds and also build new homes and repair our old homes, and as most of you know, by the time you pay for the cost of supplies, and add the 11 percent sales tax and pay for the labour involved, this greatly increased the cost of our farm dwellings and also the buildings used in conjunction with the operation of the farms.

"I took it upon myself to calculate a few figures. The Honourable Member for Gladstone is a great believer in figures, and I'm trying to impress upon the members here in this Legislature the importance of dollars and cents, so I thought I'd do the same thing and maybe I could accomplish a fact here. For a \$20,000 dwelling, which would be a modern dwelling in this day and age, many of them are more - a few of them are less - which 50 percent is labour and 50 percent material, this would amount to \$1,100 in sales tax." And he's right. His calculations are correct - 11 percent of \$20,000 is \$1,100 and that's a lot of money. And as the farmers would say, that's a lot of hay.

And then he goes on and he says that -- I think he had certain interjections and someone said, "Yeah, but doesn't that increase the price of your land holdings?" And my honourable friend says: "No, it doesn't." And I agree with him that it doesn't. That is, you can put up a \$25,000 home on a quarter-section of land and you still can't get \$25,000 for the quarter of land, because most of the land sales that have taken place recently are from farmer to farmer, one neighbour buying out his next door neighbour to increase his holdings, or you sell out a block to the Hutterite Colony or something of this kind. So surely to goodness, Mr. Speaker, we can get two people on the other side of the House to vote with us on this one, the Member for Souris-Lansdowne and the Minister of Agriculture, because they moved and seconded this three years ago, and that will make a tie vote if we all vote the same as we did on the last one. It was 22 - 24 I think. And then, Mr. Speaker, we will depend on your good judgement to cast your lot in with us and we'll get rid of that awful tax.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we think there is another tax that's just about as bad - just about as bad. -- (Interjection) -- Well, they called it the educational tax back a few years ago and then they called it the revenue tax, and this day and age I don't know what they call it, but we know that it produces something like \$60 million.

MR. SPEAKER: Before the honourable member gets away on a tangent, I believe this is directed to the government of Canada rather than the provincial sales tax, which I think he's on his way to.

MR. SHOEMAKER: But, Mr. Speaker, I was just about to advise you that it was my intention to move an amendment. Will I move the amendment and then speak on it, or will I -- they're very anxious to hear the amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: I would be very pleased to hear the honourable gentleman conclude his speech, which is of course his privilege, but to keep within the bounds of the resolution that's before us and that has to do with the Government of Canada.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Well, Mr. Speaker, I do intend to move an amendment because, as I started out to say, there is another tax that is equally as bad as the one that is referred to in the resolution that is before us, and so it is my intention to move this amendment, but I suppose I can't talk on it until I move it, and then I can close the debate I suppose or something like that. -- (Interjection) -- I can't? Gee whiz, they got me stymied.

A MEMBER: You can read the paper.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Well, in any case, Mr. Speaker, since you are going to have to cast the deciding vote I will leave it in your good hands, and so I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Member for -- St. Boniface, I guess -- that the resolution be amended by adding thereto the following: And Be It Further Resolved that the Manitoba Government give consideration to the advisability of rescinding its sales tax on building materials used for housing and agricultural purposes.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member has mentioned the precarious position I'm in, so therefore I'm going to take this matter under advisement for today. The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for Burrows. The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. MCKENZIE: Mr. Speaker, I would beg with the indulgence of the House that the matter stand, the resolution stand.

MR. SPEAKER: (Agreed) The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for St. John's and the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Selkirk in amendment thereto. The Honourable Member for St. George.

MR. ELMAN GUTTORMSON (St. George): Mr. Speaker, I'm rather disappointed at the negative attitude the government has taken towards this resolution. It seems that no matter what suggestions come from this side of the House the government turns a deaf ear, and then at some later date -- 2, 3, 5 years hence -- it suddenly dawns on them that the proposals offered by this side of the House have a great deal of merit and they bring them in at that time. I think the members of the government should realize that recognizing suggestions by this side of the House would show their bigness, and by turning them down they're revealing just the opposite. All members of the House, regardless of what Party they are a member of, attempt in a sincere way to put forward proposals which they deem in the best interests of the people and the province, and yet it seems that no matter what we offer from this side of the House they are rejected just because they are not offered by the government side itself.

I can cite you some examples of what I am referring to. The Leader of the Liberal Party has for some eight years been advocating that an ombudsman be hired for the people of Manitoba, and time and time again the proposal has been turned down, then watered down, and now it appears that there is the possibility we may get an ombudsman in Manitoba.

This side of the House suggested in a resolution a Council of Higher Learning; this too was turned down, and a few years later the government saw fit to adopt such a suggestion.

The Member for St. Boniface a number of years ago, when the present minister of Transportation was Minister of Education, introduced a resolution that we employ television for instructional purposes in our schools. This was turned down, and as a matter of fact at that time it was scoffed at, and now we see that it's being used and used effectively.

I recall introducing a resolution expressing my disgust at the fact that the people of Manitoba who live in one of the coldest areas of North America, that they had to pay a tax on heat, and the former Member of Churchill even defended the government's actions, despite the fact that the people that he represented were discriminated in a very great extent in this matter.

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. I've been stretching my ears and my mind as much as I can to determine how any discussion of either ombudsman or the heat tax has much relevance under a resolution which purports to deal with compensation to victims of crime. I wonder, Sir, if you've had the same problem that I have?

MR. GUTTORMSON: Well, Mr. Speaker, they won't have any problems if they would sit tight and listen for a moment.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. It is always my hope that having said a word or two the honourable members will come back to the subject under discussion, but I believe the honourable member will agree that he is going a little far and wide at the moment. Would he really come back to the content of the amendment and the resolution.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Speaker, I'm replying to remarks made by the opposite side of the House. I feel if you allowed them I am entitled to a reply to them; and I am doing that at this time on this amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope the honourable member will appreciate my position. All I am trying to do is attend to the affairs of the House and it is not with any thought of discrimination against the honourable member whilst he has the floor.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Well, I'm glad he'll allow me to continue then.

MR. MOLGAT: Don't take the advice of the Attorney-General Mr. Speaker. Very bad advice.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I take the advice of no one.

MR. GOTTORMSON: Then I know I won't have to worry about being interrupted again. Mr. Speaker, I'm endeavouring to outline some of the proposals that have been put forward by this side of the House. We had an example this session whereby the Member for Inkster introduced a resolution which would permit Indians to sit on school boards and the Minister of Education announced this morning that the government was now going to introduce this and didn't even do the member the courtesy of allowing

MR. LYON: I'm afraid there is another point of order, Mr. Speaker. My honourable friend is now out of order on a second count because he is discussing a matter which is on the Order Paper for discussion perhaps later on this afternoon. He will perhaps find himself taxed enough to discuss the amendment without discussing all of the resolutions that are on the Order Paper.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Speaker, the Attorney-General can speak after I've finished. I wish you'd

MR. LYON: Just trying to keep you in order that's all.

MR. GUTTORMSON: That's the Speaker's responsibility, not yours.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I'm sure the Honourable Member for St. George realizes that I intend to exercise it too.

MR. GUTTORMSON: I'm sure you will. But you realize that you haven't been required to do so up until now. So the list is long, Mr. Speaker. We have made a number of proposals and they've all been ignored until years hence and thus depriving the people of Manitoba of what we believe is good legislation. The Member for St. John's some three years ago introduced a resolution advocating that victims of crime be compensated. I think it was a splendid resolution and it was adopted unanimously by this House. Now we find ourselves in the position where we find that the legislation that the government did implement isn't all encompassing enough and we are attempting to bring in suggestions which would improve the situation.

Last September we had a situation in Winnipeg where a twenty-one year old postal worker, his name is Mel McKenzie, suffered a near fatal stab wound when he came to the assistance of a youth being attacked by a gang of thugs. The victim in question suffered, or received I should say, some 300 stitches in an injury in which his heart was pierced, and after all the hospital bills had been paid and the other expenses involved in connection with the incident he had a deficit position of \$2,105.00. This is the price that this man paid to come to the assistance of a person who was being attacked by thugs. The other victim in this case was kicked unconscious, suffered broken teeth and a broken nose. I'm told that he made application to the government for assistance under the law that we passed here a year ago and he was told that because he hadn't come to the assistance of a police officer he wasn't entitled to assistance. Fortunately through the kindness of a resident of the Metro area, who learned of the plight of this boy through columnist John Robertson, the money was paid to him.

A few years ago I recall very vividly where a young woman was assaulted in New York, stabbed countless times, her screams were heard by dozens of people in the vicinity and no one came to her assistance. The girl died from her wounds. I would hate, Mr. Speaker, to see such a situation ever develop in Winnipeg where a person is a victim of a vicious crime, or any crime for that matter, and no one would come forward to assist. I suggest to the members of the government that they put themselves in the position where maybe a son or a daughter or other close friend should have the misfortune to fall into the position where they were attacked

(MR. GUTTORMSON cont'd) . . . by a thug and no one would come forward to offer assistance such as happened in New York. I think we must take steps to assist people in plights such as this and offer assistance to them particularly where they receive bodily injury.

We have had the case of the great train robbery in England where one of the victims will never recover his health as a result of the injury. Last year in Canada we had some 40,000 victims of crime -- crimes of violence as I should say. Our society today spend a great deal of money trying to rehabilitate the criminal. We have free legal aid. We provide them with professional guidance. We do all this for the criminal who is causing a great deal of problems for society. But what are we doing for the victims of crime? Mr. Speaker, we're not doing anything. I suggest that no one in this House will appreciate the situation more than yourself who had the honour to serve in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for a number of years. Isn't it time we started thinking of the people who are victimized by the criminal element? Start doing something for these people. I think that it's one of the first considerations that these people be looked after. The resolution and the amendment only asks that we reconvene the committee to look at this problem and the government attitude is: we know what the problem is, we're not going to do anything about it. Mr. Speaker, this is an awful attitude to take when you consider the cases that I have cited, and I'm sure that others could cite many others. Government must show its bigness and start adopting suggestions that come from this side of the House. Members of this side of the House, I suggest, regardless of their political affiliation are just as sincere and just as anxious to see good legislation and I think it's time that these suggestions are adopted. Because in this case, Mr. Speaker, there isn't any difference of political philosophy, it's a view that's accepted regardless of party beliefs and I strongly urge the government to reconsider their position and accept this resolution and amendment in the interests of the people of Manitoba.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question? The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Speaker, in view that we will be voting on this and I will be called on to vote on the matter that is before us, I thought I would like to express or make a few brief statements. The resolution is not a new one to us, we've been debating this in past years as has already been pointed out by previous speakers, and a resolution similar to this was adopted a few years ago. But I would just like to point out one other thing. In the matter of assisting people who will be attacked, we're referring to policemen here, but I think this should not necessarily be confined to police. I think this should be a matter that should be applied to the public in general. I also feel that the compensation need not be a monetary one only. I feel that too many of our people that join mobs and create trouble like this need some other treatment and I feel that we could use the paddle more than what is being done today. I'm sure this is something that the N.D.P. boys or members probably do not subscribe to. At least on past occasions they've said so, but I feel that I think this would be a much greater deterrent to some of the troubles that we are experiencing not only here but in other parts of the country and in other countries as well. We had an incident in this city not too long ago where a young boy was beaten up by a mob.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, in order to avoid a debate, I wish to raise a point of order at this time. If my learned friend is going to debate that people should be whipped and paddled I'm liable to get into this mess. I don't think that this is in order and has nothing to do with the resolution. Mr. Speaker, if it has to do with the resolution then I can promise you a lengthy debate.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Speaker, we're speaking here to prevent having occurrences by beating up and to compensate for those who are involved or getting involved . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Somewhere there, it doesn't immediately come to my eye, but I think what is being suggested is "assistance to persons that come to the aid of . . ." Am I not correct in that thinking? Would the Honourable Member for Rhineland care to continue within the scope of the resolution before us?

MR. FROESE: Yes. I notice in the resolved part here on Page 4 of our Orders of the Day, the top part goes on: "who has suffered personal injuries directly attributable to a criminal offense or to acts of crime prevention." I feel this would be a matter of prevention, a deterrent in my thinking, could prevent certain incidents, and I'm sure it would prevent certain incidents because if our young people who do not care for other people and will just rob and beat up and cause trouble to other people, surely enough, I think, we should then employ

(MR. FROESE cont'd) . . . some measures which will deter them from doing so. Therefore I feel that other measures could be employed than just a monetary compensation.

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

MR. GUTTORMSON: Ayes and Nays, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Call in the members.

A STANDING VOTE was taken, the results being as follows:

YEAS: Messrs. Barkman, Borowski, Cherniack, Dawson, Desjardins, Dow, Fox, Froese, Green, Guttormson, Hanuschak, Harris, Johnston, Kawchuk, Miller, Molgat, Patrick, Paulley, Shoemaker, Tanchak, Uskiw and Vielfaure.

NAYS: Messrs. Baizley, Bjornson, Carroll, Claydon, Cowan, Craik, Einarson, Enns, Evans, Graham, Hamilton, Johnson, Jorgenson, Klym, Lissaman, Lyon, McGregor, McKellar, McKenzie, Masniuk, Stanes, Steen, Watt, Witney and Mesdames Forbes and Morrison.

MR. CLERK: Yeas, 22; Nays, 26.

MR. SPEAKER declared the amendment lost.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question on the main motion. The Honourable Member for St. John's.

MR. CHERNIACK: I'm prepared to close debate, Mr. Speaker, but I'd be very happy indeed to sit down if someone else wishes to speak.

Mr. Speaker, when I first introduced this subject, I recall the Honourable Member for Brandon asked whether there wasn't some form of insurance that could take care of providing compensation for victims of crime, and I indicated that there may be but that I was unaware of the type. I'm still not aware of the kind of insurance that people can take out, and I'm assuming that there's no one in this House who has that kind of insurance because otherwise I imagine we'd have heard about it. It's not the purpose of this resolution to provide for an insurance scheme, and indeed it was not the purpose of the government to do so at the time when the government favoured us with what they call a White Paper. Mr. Speaker, I'm not too familiar with all the precedent involved in a White Paper, but I understand it to be a statement of government policy, and I read from the White Paper on Citizens Remedies Code presented by the Honourable Stewart E. McLean, December 1966. He is still a member of the Cabinet and I assume that what he said is still the intention of the government because I haven't heard to the contrary, and the Citizens Remedy Code starts out with an introduction which reads: "The government proposes to introduce legislation providing measures for extending remedies and relief provisions more adequately to protect the citizens of Manitoba in the circumstances of contemporary society." That's a pretty high sounding lofty motive. And the code says: "This White Paper indicates the scope of the proposed measures and the reasons leading to their consideration." Makes a further statement: "With the increasing pace and complexity of commercial and social relationships the existing safeguards of the private person are not adequate to protect him in many of the situations in which he is increasingly involved. The more specific areas requiring consideration are . . ." -- and there are four listed, and one of them is "compensation to victims of crime." And when it deals with that portion the statement is "there appears to be a need to alleviate hardship which many crimes of violence are inflicting upon innocent people. The increase in crimes of violence in recent years has focused attention on this need. The government proposes to consider fulfilling it by the introduction of legislation establishing a scheme of compensation to victims of crime" This is not a White Paper issued by the government of the State of New York, nor of the government of the State of California, nor of the government of England, nor of the government of Australia, nor of the government of Saskatchewan -- it's this government of the Province of Manitoba, issued in 1966, December 1966. And I wonder how many platforms, election platforms on which government people, conservatives, stood and quoted from the White Paper, the Citizens Remedies Code which was produced as a statement of policy? How many of them were proud to point to what this government, this far-seeing government was prepared to do; and how did they face up to this undertaking they made?

I'm sorry the Honourable Member for Brandon isn't here, because I wanted to point out to him that the description in the White Paper of the scope of the scheme indicate proper checks and safeguards to prevent abuse of the scheme, to prevent a person who may have involved himself in this trouble from being able to collect, to limit the amount of compensation so it doesn't go hog wild, in order that it is a workable scheme; and this government paper signed by the honourable the then Provincial Secretary heeded the fact that it is one that has to be carefully assessed, and states: "We are aware that the Manitoba Bar Association has interested itself

(MR. CHERNIACK cont'd) . . . in the problem of compensation to victims of crime, and we will welcome the advice and assistance of the Bar Association and other interested groups and citizens in the preparation of a sound, fair and workable plan." This government did refer this matter to a committee of the House, and this government did involve people in studies, did involve the Honourable Ivan Schultz and members of this committee in carrying on extensive studies at their sacrifice and at their expense, and this government permitted these people, and the Honourable former Mr. Justice Schultz, to come to the committee and read his report, and this government then slapped him down by not discussing the report and not enabling it to be discussed.

Mr. Speaker, if you are employed, or let's reverse it, if someone is employed in your printing shop and is injured because of his own fault, there's a Compensation Board that has been established to see to it that he has adequate compensation for any injury sustained while in his work. Even if he was negligent there was still protection for him supported by the government of the people of Manitoba. If he is working in a shop and a worker beside him negligently, and even willfully does something which results in his injury while he's at work, the Compensation Board is there to protect him and also to protect society, and there is compensation for that man. Mr. Speaker, if you are driving in an automobile and somebody who is a careless driver or not a very experienced driver, drives into you and injures you, if you cannot collect from him you have a right to make your claim against the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund. If he does something really negligent but not criminal, you have protection. If instead of using an automobile as a weapon, he uses a caterpillar, I assume you're in trouble, because there is no Unsatisfied Judgment Fund for caterpillars to my knowledge that would protect you so that a person who uses an automobile as a weapon, as a person who uses a club as a weapon, can create, cause the same harm, the same damage to you but your compensation in one case is protected and in the other is not protected and indeed is more likely to be denied because the criminal who causes injury is unable and incapable of providing proper compensation. So that in what appears to me to be such an obvious case, the government, which accepted the principle of study, which bothered people to give up of their own time to study the matter and bring in recommendations, is turning its back on people who suffer in this way, through no fault of their own, through no involvement of their own, but only because they happen to be there at a bad time when some criminal was carrying on an illegal act.

Mr. Speaker, the government spokesman on this resolution was the Honourable Member for St. Matthews, to whom I have in the past jokingly suggested that he come over to this side because he often appeared so uncomfortable on that side, and to whom I am now about to withdraw that invitation, because Mr Speaker, I have had the impression that he has been earnestly working as a member of the Legislature in the interests of what he believes is right for the people of Manitoba, and I believe from what he has said in committee -- I'm not talking about any private conversations -- in committee, and even in this House, that he believes that this proposal is a proper one, a worthwhile one and one that should be carried forward; and yet he has already shown his complete disillusionment with his own front bench in relation to the work of committees as to say, "there's nothing we can do, fellows, it's up to the government," because he says, and I'm quoting now from his last speech on this issue on Page 429: "Only the government can introduce matters which call for the expenditure of money and there's just nothing we can do in the committee except sit back and say, 'migosh, I only wish we could do something' ". How's that for disillusionment, Mr. Speaker? A member on the government side, a member of the group that forms the majority control of that committee, to admit in public and to the world that all we can do in committee is to sit back and say, "Migosh, I only wish we could do something."

Mr. Speaker, let me assure you that this disillusionment which I read into his words is one which surely cannot come lightly to a member who has shown an interest in many humanitarian things, and particularly to this one. For him to be put up by this government or for him to agree to speak on behalf of this government, as I believe he does when he speaks on a resolution like this, and to squash the attempts on this side to get some action done, I think is a very sorry thing for him and I would think he was pretty unhappy when he did it. Now I don't know that that's so but I would think so.

Mr. Speaker, we're speaking here about a matter which has been guesstimated to cost some \$50,000 a year, if the scheme is brought in in the same way that it has been brought in elsewhere. Fifty thousand dollars a year to take care of real hardship, to take care of real need,

(MR. CHERNIAK cont'd)... because the scheme envisioned by the White Paper of the government three years ago does have protection to see to it that the costs are not too hard for the government to bear. And the honourable member says, "The principle of the compensation to victims of crimes of violence, a principle which I think every single member of this House endorses to the fullest." Mr. Speaker, talk is awful cheap, and if every single member of this House gets up and says: "I endorse the principle" then the answer, and the practical answer is "Do something about it" instead of saying, "By gosh, I only wish we could do something about it." If members on that side can't do anything about it then what are they doing here? What is a back bench supposed to be doing sitting there and nodding every time the front bench indicates that they should nod. If their role isn't in caucus, if their role isn't to spur the government benches, the front benches, into action, then what are they doing here at all? Are they sitting in caucus and saying, "By gosh, I only wish we could do something about it." Where is their responsibility? And to whom are they accountable? Is it to the front bench or to the people who elect them to sit where they sit? They'll sit back there and they will follow blindly what the front bench tells them to do. And then, - and I don't blame them for that - that's understandable, that's how government is run -- but then to permit themselves to be used, to expound the statements that the front bench wants them to state, is I think an awful pity.

The Honourable Member for St. Matthews says, "I hope" - I quote from Page 428 - "I hope that we in Manitoba some day soon, when feasible" - he's learning the language of the Ministers, you note, Mr. Speaker? - "some day soon, when feasible, we'll go even further and extend the assistance" - and he's now talking about going further than the existing law in relation to assistance to police officers - "that we in Manitoba will go even further and extend the assistance that we offer to people who find themselves in these unfortunate circumstances." Fifty thousand dollars a year is the estimate, Mr. Speaker; and for that it is too soon? And it is not feasible for a government which presents estimates that we are dealing with now in the millions and millions of dollars, which is prepared to expend so much money in the development of Manitoba to say, "We hope some day soon, when feasible, to take care of what everyone, according to the honourable member, recognizes is a real need, to compensate people under very unfortunate circumstances.

And the honourable member says again on Page 428, and this time I really challenge the statement that he makes; the other ones I challenge the intent or lack of it behind it, but in this one I challenge the statement. He says: "What is the point of sending things to a committee of the House when that Committee of the House will receive representations from the general public in the form of briefs which have to be read by the members of the committee, when every member of the committee has already received all the leading briefs on this particular subject, and has already read and studied them" - which I don't believe, Mr. Speaker - "and the next point that the committee would have to do is to make some form of recommendation or the government would have to take some action." And he says, "until the government takes some more action, there is no point in the committee meeting to rehash a brief that was already received and read before." My challenge there is two-fold, Mr. Speaker. What is the purpose of a committee if it is not to make a recommendation? What is the purpose of a committee if it is not to explore, consider, evaluate and report, and to report to the front benches and to tell the Honourable the Attorney-General, who just left the Chamber, that we believe you should do this and not to be put in the position to hear the Attorney-General say at 6 o'clock in the evening of the day before the Session commences, "We have considered it and we don't think it's feasible at this time." We - we, the Attorney-General, not the committee. The committee was not allowed to discuss this.

And the other statement that I challenge of the Honourable the Member for St. Matthews is the suggestion that the briefs were heard - and I only believe one brief was heard; and the suggestion or the implication that he gives to us that it was considered - and that's not true, Mr. Speaker -- that brief presented by the Honourable Mr. Schultz was given to us and there was some desultory questions asked of him, but, Mr. Speaker, to the best of my recollection it was not discussed, and if it was, and the Honourable Member for St. Matthews or anybody else says it was, then I would be glad to relinquish the floor for a moment to be corrected because I do not want to make a misstatement of fact, Mr. Speaker. It is my sincere belief that that brief that was presented was never discussed, and I really ask now that if it was discussed, that I be corrected because I'm going on record in a pretty firm way of making a statement, so I do request - not challenge, but request -- that I be corrected if I'm wrong. Well then I'm right,

(MR. CHERNIACK cont'd) . . . Mr. Speaker, and if I'm right then this committee was not permitted to discuss this matter.

I'm glad the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer has just come in because he's the one who seems to feel that committees make their own decisions, and let me just tell him that in the case I'm speaking of the committee did not have enough opportunity to even discuss the proposals on which it was supposed to report and make recommendations, and therefore when the Honourable Member for St. Matthews says, as he did on March 14, that there's nothing more for the committee to do, it's only because the government will not permit it to happen. That's the only reason that it's not feasible, and that's the only reason the Honourable Member for St. Matthews says there's nothing more we can do. It's because the people who sit in front of him refuse to do it, that is not only refuse to bring in the legislation but refuse to permit us to discuss the legislation, and for that I think the government deserves condemnation as does every member sitting on the government side. And I do accuse the members in the back rows much more than the front bench, because I think they are being led into this position.

The Honourable Member for St. Matthews concluded his statement by speaking of the principle which we all endorse anyhow of compensation to victims of crimes of violence. I say that is not correct, because if there was endorsement then there would be action; and if there were action, then it wouldn't have been necessary for me to couch in the language in which I did the condemnation of this government for its failure to act. I have thought about it a number of times, about the wording, and I don't detract anything from what I said. I believe it is correct what I said, citing the history, and I've cited it again today, that this House -- and I suggest now -- "should" severely criticize the government for its failure to have the committee meet and deal with the recommendation effectively and to bring in proposed legislation to assist many persons who have been and will be grievously injured by criminals without compensation for their suffering and financial loss.

In reading carefully the speech by the Honourable Member for St. Matthews, I do not believe that he challenges my statement that the committee did not have the opportunity to meet and deal with the recommendations effectively, because the fact is the committee has been used by the government to delay matters, to make a fuss about how they stand, what this Citizens' Remedies Code means, and then the committee has been prevented from making the recommendation which might then have come out with a proposal which would have been acceptable to this government. For that I think the government, and the people sitting right behind the government in the back bench who nod when they are told to nod and shake their heads when they are told to shake their heads, be severely condemned for what they have done in an issue which was never a political issue. I don't think it was ever -- it was unanimously passed by the House -- it was never considered to be one which favors one Party's principles as against the other, but which did favour all of the people of Manitoba who are in danger of being involved in this way and which did receive the support of every member in the House who was present at the time this resolution -- or the principle involved was first dealt with. For that, Mr. Speaker, as we rise and register our votes, I hope that every member in this House will remember back to the history and will think seriously when he agrees to act on a committee of the House to deal with matters that are referred to it.

I just wonder with what enthusiasm will government backbenchers sit on committees to which recommendations are made, knowing the history of their own Cabinet in smugly, and in a superior way, telling the committee when it shall meet, what it shall discuss, and for how long it can meet. How can those people enjoy the work that they are supposed to be doing in committees when they have this reaction to what the committees are good for.

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

MR. CHERNIACK: Could we have a recorded vote please.

MR. SPEAKER: Call in the members.

A STANDING VOTE was taken, the result being as follows:

YEAS: Messrs. Barkman, Borowski, Cherniack, Dawson, Desjardins, Dow, Fox, Froese, Green, Guttormson, Hanuschak, Harriis, Johnston, Kawchuk, Miller, Molgat, Patrick, Paulley, Shoemaker, Tanchak, Usklw, Vielfaure,

NAYS: Messrs. Baizley, Bjornson, Carroll, Claydon, Cowan, Craik, Einarson, Enns, Evans, Graham, Hamilton, Johnson, Jorgenson, Klym, Lissaman, Lyon, McGregor, McKellar, McKenzie, Masniuk, Stanes, Steen, Watt, Witney, and Mesdames Forbes and Morrison.

MR. CLERK: Yeas, 22; Nays, 26.

MR. SPEAKER: I declare the motion lost.

MR. SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for Inkster. The Honourable Member for Rock Lake.

MR. HENRY J. ENARSON (Rock Lake): Mr. Speaker, as I rise to speak to the resolution proposed by the Honourable Member for Inkster, I note in the first instance where he states the development of the natural resources of the province should be proceeded with in such a manner as would ensure the greatest possible return to the people of the province. I would say, Mr. Speaker, that I have no quarrel with the honourable member with one exception, and that is in the manner in which he may attribute by which we should solve this problem. I have listened for the time that I have spent in this House to the thoughts as they seem to portray in the way they think that this province should be run, and I think it follows when we speak of developing the natural resources of this province.

I listened this morning to the comments made by the Honourable Member for Churchill and he stated in his speech, I think if I remember him correctly, when he was speaking of that natural resource in the town of Thompson where he had shares in that company, and I noted that the Member for Inkster seemed to nod his head in agreement with this. Therefore, I am at a loss to wonder just how the Member for Inkster thinks, when he says in words something that applies somewhat differently. It seems to me what he says is a sociological philosophy, but in actual practice I think that he seemed rather to go along with the way in which we feel that our natural resources should be developed. The Member for Churchill mentioned, and he seemed to be quite in agreement with the fact that this being an industry that has been developed by private enterprise, and he was glad to be able to share the dividends that are achieved by that private enterprise.

Also, as we go on in this resolution Mr. Speaker, the Honourable Member for Inkster states, "WHEREAS the present tendency on the part of the Provinces to bid against one another to induce outside capital to develop our resources is self-defeating to the people of all provinces." Here again I wonder if we were to take the initiative, as he states, in trying to get the co-operation of all provinces of this nation to come together to agree to terms by which we might be able to develop our natural resources. If we are not able to get capital, or have access to capital in the province in which we live, I am wondering, and I would become very concerned as to the position we might find ourselves in if we take the attitude of establishing rules and regulations by which private capital from outside our country may be allowed to enter in. When we are talking about our natural resources this is a subject I think that we could expand on at a great length, but I would just like to use one example and use our forestry products, because I think that it is one that when we consider our forest products in the Province of Manitoba and say the forest products that the Province of British Columbia have, I wonder how you could take the attitude that you would have to have the same rules by which a company coming into this province to develop our forest products could be applied in the same way in say the Province of British Columbia.

I am one who believes firmly in the private enterprise system, and I think that when we think back over the past 100 years the way in which this country has developed, I think we have fared pretty well. I feel that you have to have incentive, and in so having incentive you get different ideas; you get the initiative of individuals or groups of people who may form a company to come in and develop your resources. I think that on considering this matter, when we think of developing our resources for this province we have to take into account many things, the development and the building of our roads; and when we think of the resources of this province we're concerned primarily with the north country because this is where we are looking to. I sometimes wonder when those who are in that part of the country, that is particularly the Member for Churchill, and I think the Honourable Member for Inkster has probably paid a number of visits and learned quite a bit about that part of the country in the past few months. I think that we may use the industry in Thompson for an example, and think back to the time that the government, which I am a part of, in the past ten years I wonder if that town of Thompson would have been there if it hadn't been for the way in which we have created an incentive to come into this province. You talk about the revenues that individual companies are making as a result of developing the natural resources of our country. I think that the difference lies here in that while we think as people of the province we have a right to a share of the profits that are gained by the resources that are developed within this province, but I think the difference arises here in how much of that revenue are we entitled to. I don't think there's any question but what you have a point that is worthy of consideration and I think we have taken this into account.

(MR. EINARSON cont'd.)

You suggest that this province should take the initiative in doing just this, and I'm given to understand that we have, through the organizations of our Canadian Council Resources, the Mines' Ministers Conference and through our Prairie Economic Councils, have discussed these matters, and I think that in so doing we have to be very careful when you talk about the incentives that you would like to do away with by establishing the strict rules and regulations that companies or corporations would have to live by if they were to come into this province to develop. I think, Mr. Speaker, that these are matters that are very important, and when we talk about the regulations or restrictions, standards that you might establish, it could have a tendency to probably drive away people who are interested in coming in to develop our province.

And so, Mr. Speaker, with these few words, I don't think I can go along with the principles that the Honourable Member for Inkster proposes in this resolution.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Speaker, I don't know whether I'm quite prepared with my notes to make a contribution that I feel is really worthy of the resolution. I agree with parts of it and I'm not sure that I agree with the conclusions that he reaches in the resolved part. Certainly we know that the natural resources of this country, and especially of this province, are not being developed the way they should be, and certainly we as a government and as a people of this province are not getting the revenue and the results that we should get from them. As I pointed out this morning, the 1966-67 revenue from our mining royalty amounted to \$2,455,604. In the year 1967-68 the revenue amounted to \$2,206,156. This is what we're getting from our mining royalty, from our minerals, the royalty that we are collecting, and as I just showed you, it's down 10 percent from the previous year. We do not have the figures for the current year that we're in just now, but last year when the budget was brought down it showed that there would be a further reduction because of the expansion taking place in that industry and because of the legislation that was brought in two or three years ago whereby when these industries do expand that they get a tax holiday, and the result is they do not have to contribute in the same way and with the same percentage as they have to do ordinarily, so that they are getting further considerations here and concessions.

We note from the financial statements of International Nickel that they have some net profits of \$190-odd million a year, and I was informed this morning that about half those profits come from Manitoba's production. This I'll have to check out and get confirmed, but that would mean that about \$100 million of profit from the mines up north is being harvested here in Manitoba and all we got is roughly two million, about 2 percent of the net profit of a big corporation up north that is harvesting the natural resources of this province that belong to the people. And what are we getting out of it? This is a sorry state of affairs, and when we look to some of the other provinces - and I've given you information on that in past years as to what is happening in British Columbia and Alberta - where they're getting much much more in the way of revenue from their natural resources.

Here again I feel that it is government policy that is to blame for the loss of the revenues that we should be getting, because here is an area that if we got additional revenues that they wouldn't have to come from the taxpayers of Manitoba. These minerals are being sold to other countries, and as a result the revenues that would be accruing would come from other countries and from other large industries elsewhere and the revenue would not have to come through taxes from our people. This is why it's so important that we have further development and that we do share to a much larger extent in our natural resources here in Manitoba. We note for instance under the sales tax, regardless of how much you earn, whether you have a net profit of \$1,000, whether you have no income tax to pay, whether you do not earn sufficiently in Manitoba to have to pay income tax, but under the sales tax when you go to a store and buy an individual item, immediately you're called on to pay a tax whereas these people are getting away almost scot-free and making these enormous profits.

Now, Mr. Speaker, where I will be departing from what the mover of the resolution has to say will come very shortly, but you know and I know that we in this country, and in this province for sure, have a chronic shortage of purchasing power. Never at any vertical moment of time is there sufficient purchasing power in the hands of the people to buy back the goods that they produce and manufacture in this country. Never at any moment is there sufficient purchasing power in the hands of the people, because when goods are produced you only bring into

(MR. FROESE cont'd.) being the necessary amount of money to manufacture the goods; you never bring into being sufficient money to also provide for the mark-up that is being made by the wholesaler, by the distributor and by the retailer. This purchasing power is never being brought about and into being, and therefore you always have a lag between the gross national product and the amount of purchasing power in the hands of the people to buy back that production. I didn't check out the figures, the current figures for this, but it could well be in the neighbourhood of 10 to 15 billion dollars below the gross national product, which I think stands around probably some 65 to 70 billion for this country. So that here is a shortage of purchasing power in the hands of the people that is not available to the people, and therefore we in our Party feel that this should be made available to the people. This is why in the early days when Aberhardt first came out with Social Credit that he recommended a dividend, and I feel that this dividend is still necessary even today in this country and that a dividend should be provided. Mr. Chairman, I'll be coming right back . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I'm sure the honourable gentleman expected that I would interrupt him and I'm sorry for interrupting him, but he realizes my endeavour during the rest of the day. I wonder if he would continue to come back to the subject under discussion. I would appreciate it.

MR. FROESE: I'm coming to that, I'm developing my speech toward it, because if our people had the necessary purchasing power, if our monetary system would provide for this profit margin and bring in to existence that amount of credit, surely there would be ample money in the hands of the people to also provide for the development of our natural resources. But this is sadly lacking.

MR. GREEN: I wonder if the honourable member would permit a question. I wonder if the honourable member will tell us after this dividend has been paid to the people, what will prevent the people who have control of goods and services from raising the price, therefore creating another gap?

MR. SPEAKER: I don't know whether that question is entirely in order or whether we're going out to Alberta again. However, if the honourable gentleman would care to answer it briefly I suppose it's in order.

MR. FROESE: No, that question cannot be answered that briefly and therefore I will not go into that matter. No, Mr. Chairman, the cost of money too is far too high at the present time; it should be nominal. And the reason this has come about is that you've made a commodity out of money. Instead of serving as an exchange, a medium of exchange, you've made it a commodity, and this is why you have the high cost. Another contributing factor is the banking legislation that was brought in two years ago at the federal level which took off the ceiling on interest rates, and as a result they are going sky-high, which also means that money is getting that much scarcer and there's no money left in the hands of the people to develop and invest in developments of this kind, so that you're completely then dependent on large firms to come in and do the developing.

This also, in my opinion, brings me to another point that I think is connected with the matter before us, that to rectify part of the situation would certainly be that he is calling for convening an all Province Committee whose objective it would be to agree where possible upon standards which all provinces would adhere to governing terms and conditions of resource development employing private capital. He's referring to a conference here. Mr. Chairman, I think there would be no better conference to deal with this matter than our Constitutional Conference like the one we just had and of which we will be having more, because I feel that we need a change in the Constitution of this country and the British North America Act which would bring the banking system and monetary policy as a joint matter under joint jurisdiction of the Dominion Government and the provinces as well. Presently, it is under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government and we have very little, or hardly any say in the matter, and if we do not and will not correct this matter I feel that we will never have full development in our country the way we would like to see it, if our provinces have no say in the matter and that the jurisdiction of monetary policy will be left completely in the hands of the Federal Government. Therefore, unless a conference of this type take place and changes are made to bring monetary policy partly at least under provincial jurisdiction, until such time as we have that, I don't think we can get the objectives as outlined in this resolution. We will never obtain them.

Mr. Speaker, I had a quite a number of remarks that I wanted to make but I'm sure that you would call me out of order if I delved into them, so I'll probably have to let the matter go

(MR. FROESE Cont'd.) at the present time.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable gentleman can always try.

MR. FROESE: Certainly I would have no objection of calling a conference or a committee like he is proposing here, but I feel that there would be not too much point, and as far as out-bidding each other for development of this country, if this other was provided, if we had the necessary funds to do it and if our banking and monetary policy were changed at the federal level, I'm sure we as a province could ask people in our province to do some of the development and not having to go to other countries or to other big industries and ask them to come in, and offering them concessions if they will come in. I think this would not be required and we would get the development without having to resort to such measures.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Brokenhead.

MR. SAMUEL USKIW (Brokenhead): Mr. Speaker, I originally did not intend to participate in this debate this afternoon, but because of the comments emanating from the opposite side of the House, in particular from the Honourable Member for Rock Lake, I think it's important that my honourable friend be put back on the track. I don't know what his remarks had to do with the resolution before the House this afternoon. It seems to me he either did not take the trouble to go into the matter fully or he would probably not have made the kind of speech which he made here this afternoon. I am inclined to believe that my honourable friend from Rock Lake still has those blindfolds on. If you recall, Mr. Speaker, and I'm sure you do, the type of blindfolds that we used to have on the horse harness whereby you would provide these things so that the horses would not be distracted — (Interjection) — that's what they are — blinkers — that's what they are, Mr. Speaker. I notice that this is the case with the Honourable Member for Rock Lake because immediately, without researching the resolution at all, he is jumping the gun and suggesting that this must be some sort of suggestion emanating from the Bolsheviks or the likes. Automatically he seems to associate any resolution that comes from this side of the House as being contrary to his philosophy and that he must for that reason object to it even though he hasn't properly researched the subject matter before him.

I simply want to point out for the benefit of the House again, Mr. Speaker, what the resolution actually says. It says, "Whereas the development of natural resources of the province should be proceeded with in such manner as would ensure the greatest possible return to the people of the province." Now, Mr. Speaker, I don't know how the member for Rock Lake would not agree that that should be so. I find it difficult to understand that his indications are that he's to vote against the resolution.

Now the other "Whereas" suggests that "the present tendency on the part of the provinces to bid against one another to induce outside capital to develop our resources is self-defeating to the people of all provinces." Again I'm sure that the Honourable Member for Rock Lake, if he's at all attuned to the times — and his Minister of Finance has mentioned on a number of occasions in budget speeches to this House, Mr. Speaker, that he has to meet inter-provincial competition when he starts to legislate taxation or laws of taxation. He always makes reference to the fact that we must look at what Ontario is doing; that we must look at what Alberta is doing; that we must look at what Saskatchewan is doing. This has been his speech every time, Mr. Speaker, so we know that there is inter-provincial competition. We know that they are competing in the business of auctioning off resources that are owned by the people in the respective provinces and this is something that the resolution is attempting to deal with. I'm sure that this House will agree that this is the case, and I'm sure that if we have the best interests of the people of Manitoba at heart, that we would agree that this approach is desirable in that it will come true that there will be increased benefits to the people of Manitoba as the result of some arrangement with other provinces in the development of natural resources, then this must be the thing that we ought to pursue. I suggest this is what the proposition is, Mr. Speaker, nothing more.

The "Resolved" portion of this resolution states that: "The Province of Manitoba take the initiative" — in other words, invite the other provincial governments into some conference to decide what the ground rules of the development of natural resources ought to be in the best interests of their respective people in the respective provinces, Mr. Speaker. And where is that, Mr. Speaker, contrary to any philosophy in this House? I can't for the life of me see it, and to have the Member for Rock Lake suggest that this is something of a socialistic principle that we're trying to pursue, I just can't imagine it, Mr. Speaker. I could only say that the Honourable Member hasn't done his homework.

(MR. USKIW cont'd.) ...

Now it states that "where possible, standards would be agreed upon." It doesn't mean that if we don't agree on a certain thing that we have to accept propositions emanating from one side of the country to the other. It says: "Where possible to agree on certain things", that we ought to have agreement so that we would remove the fear in all governmental levels of all provinces that someone, that someone is going to undercut them, is going to underbid them, is going to be willing to give away more of the public resources than they were prepared to in the first instance.

Now this is the thing we have to get away from, Mr. Speaker. Resource development is necessary; it's necessary for many reasons. (a) It should provide jobs for people - this is something we must always increase; but basically, Mr. Speaker, it has to provide for the over-all well-being and development of the community. I'm sure that all the provincial Premiers of all provinces in Canada have this in mind, but the only thing that prevents them from doing their best is the fear that some other province is going to underbid them in competition by some means of concession or tax incentive to enhance some corporate people into their respective provinces, some private capital.

This is the thing that we're trying to get away from, Mr. Speaker. I want to get away from the day when the Minister of Finance in this Legislature has to always qualify his remarks in the way that he has in the past; namely, that he must take into account the respective competition from the provinces on both sides of Manitoba in the framing of Manitoba's tax laws. This is something, Mr. Speaker, that has been sadly overlooked and we should be prepared to deal with it. I'm sure, Mr. Speaker, you will agree with me that where one province makes a substantial concession, or any kind of concession to any industry or any capital that is interested in moving into Canada, I'm sure that you will recognize that before too long all the provinces are bound to make that same concession in order that they are in keeping with the competitive situation which they must do in order to attract some of this capital into the province.

So in the end, Mr. Speaker, we end up all in the same place. We have competed to the point where we've all decided, all the provinces have decided to give away as much, and the total community of Canada then becomes the loser. It is the people who own the resources in the first place that ends up losing in this kind of a deal. This is something that I charge this government with the responsibility of trying to evolve some sort of a conference, trying to bring together the other provinces so they have some code of ethics, Mr. Speaker, some ethics in the way we invite capital into our respective provinces and in the way we develop the natural resources, designed in such a way, Mr. Speaker, that we don't compromise the position of the people who own the resources, but that we in fact will compromise the position of the companies that want to develop and that that compromise will accrue to the benefit of the people in all provinces.

I know, Mr. Speaker, that it has been mentioned a number of times recently that even the municipal governments are starting to look at tax concessions as a means of attracting industry, and that is the same kind of merry-go-round, Mr. Speaker, that we have with the provincial set-up. I would hope the province, by moving in this direction of some sort of an agreement across Canada, would set the example, and in fact prevent our municipal bodies from getting into inter-municipal competition, because this in the end result, Mr. Speaker, will also mean a loss to the people of Manitoba, to the people of Canada as a whole.

I sincerely commend this resolution to the House. I would suggest to the Honourable Member for Rock Lake that he take another look at it - maybe he needs a little more time - but I'm sure if he sized the resolution up carefully that he wouldn't find anything objectionable in it, Mr. Speaker.

MR. EINARSON: Would the Honourable Member for Brokenhead permit a question? Supposing if an industry was interested in establishing in the municipality in which the honourable member lives for a very slight tax incentive, would he turn it away for the principle by which he is speaking of?

MR. USKIW: Mr. Speaker, I've made my point very clear, that wherein you enter into incentives and giveaways, it may benefit the first municipality or the first province, but the moment you get all the other municipalities doing the same thing or all the other provinces doing the same thing, you end up that the public is the loser in the whole process, and this is something that we cannot do, Mr. Speaker.

(MR. USKIW cont'd.)

Mr. Speaker, I would return a question if I may. If my constituency were to offer an incentive that would create a situation whereby an industry was to leave Rock Lake to enter into my constituency, would he appreciate it?

MR. SPEAKER: I think the honourable gentleman might have asked the question when the Honourable Member for Rock Lake had the floor. Are you ready for the question? The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: I wonder if I could ask the honourable member who just spoke a question? Does he not believe in competition? We have the motto of competition being the life-blood of trade. Does he not . . .

MR. USKIW: Mr. Speaker, I believe in competition but I don't believe in the type of competition that competes to give away peoples' resources.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question? The Honourable Member for Emerson.

MR. JOHN P. TANCHAK (Emerson): Mr. Speaker, I get up for one purpose only, for one reason only, and that is to correct the Honourable Member for Rock Lake. I believe that his statements made in this House should bear some resemblance to truth and not stray completely off the track. The statement made by the Honourable Member for Rock Lake had no base or truth whatever to it. I wonder when he was born, - where he was for the last 10 years?

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable gentleman is surely not suggesting that the Honourable Member for Rock Lake has misled the House?

MR. TANCHAK: He tried to, I would say, and I'll explain, Mr. Speaker. Maybe for some of the members or some other people sitting he did mislead, so I'm just trying to explain it. He makes the statement in this House that Thompson may not have been there if it wasn't for the Conservative Party for the last 10 years in power. That's the statement he made and that's where I'm taking objection. Maybe he doesn't know; maybe he hasn't read; he didn't know when Thompson originated. Does he not know that Thompson was there before the present government took power? That's why I say such statements should not be made. They're erroneous and it's the kind of innuendo that I do not like anybody to make. If the government was building up the north like the honourable member tried to suggest to us, even by referring to Thompson, why was it that another member who is a member of the present government - and I can refer to him now as Mr. Beard - why was it that he resigned as a member of that government? Because he felt that this government neglected the north and he felt that this government hadn't done anything worthwhile for the north. But now to have this audacity to go ahead and say that Thompson may not have been there if it wasn't for "my Party," I think this isn't a true statement and I don't think that this statement should have been made at this time at all. Everybody knows that Thompson originated under the leadership of the former - not the former premier, but the premier, Mr. Campbell - or Premier Campbell at the time. It was his administration that made the agreement, made the deal with Thompson to go ahead.

MR. PAULLEY: Oh boy, that was a giveaway!

MR. TANCHAK: Whatever it was, but that's when the deal was made -- (Interjection) -- Are you through Mr. Socialistic Capitalist? I like to refer to them as Socialistic Capitalists on my left side. They are Socialistic Capitalists.

MR. PAULLEY: I don't mind the Socialist, but don't call me a Capitalist because I'm not.

MR. TANCHAK: Well, most of you are on that side anyway. When I am through you can get up. Regardless of what kind of a deal was made, we can see that this company now is one of the foremost companies in the Province of Manitoba, and a company that has a great future and a company that's expanding tremendously even at the present time, and he can't go ahead and take credit for that for his Party. That's my objection to that statement made at this time and I do not think that it should have gone by unchallenged.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for La Verendrye.

MR. VIELFAURE: Mr. Speaker, if nobody else wishes to speak, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Portage, that the debate be adjourned.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The adjourned debate of the Honourable Member for Kildonan. The Honourable Member for Logan.

MR. HARRIS: Mr. Speaker, in speaking to this resolution, I'd like to read off the first

(MR. HARRIS cont'd.) "Resolved". It intrigues me very much. It explains so much and I would say that this resolution has been worded so well that I feel that I would like to make some comments on this: "Resolved".

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the criteria for the establishment of a minimum wage be such as would provide an individual with an income sufficient to meet normal living conditions consistent with the standard of shelter, food, health, education, recreation and such other amenities of life as are considered basic to the enjoyment of life in Manitoba." Now with those words, Mr. Speaker, I would like to go into this resolution and talk on it.

Now I come here in the year 1927 and I can remember at that time listening to the people talk, and they talked of a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour. Isn't that a magnificent sum? But before that time they told me that there was no minimum wage and they were working for 12 and 15 cents an hour. So the Premier at that time, I think it was Premier Bracken, went ahead and made this figure of 25 cents an hour. Well, I suppose his idea was all right in a way, but the minimum became the maximum, so the boss said, "Well, I can't give you any more; this is the minimum." That is the way it went. There was nothing in this place here, no union to bargain for the workers at that time except maybe in the railroad shops, so the people had to take whatever was coming. I at that time went to work in the packing plant, and sure enough the wage was 25 cents an hour. We went in there at 7:00 o'clock in the morning, half an hour for lunch, and worked till 6:00 and 7:00 o'clock at night. Well, I thought to myself, I don't know. These Canadians are pretty tough. I never seen anything like this before. They must be all like a bunch of horses, because by golly they can sure slug it out all day long. Through the years we were given a raise - oh, approximately two and a half cents on top of that wage. The time come in 1939 we had the grand sum of 45 cents an hour.

In the busy time in the fall of the year, as some of the farmers would remember, the farmer brought in his stock to the packinghouse to be killed and there was a glut of stock coming in, hogs, and cattle, that is beef and sheep, so on and so forth. That was a busy time. Then these people would work from 12 to 15 and maybe more hours a day, but come around Christmas time they were all laid off. The thing was finished as far as they were concerned, and maybe they would be off for 2 or 3 months at a time. There was no such thing as unemployment insurance, there was no welfare to go to. You just had to live on what you had. That's not too long ago. That's just prior to the war; just prior to the war.

Mr. Speaker, conditions were so bad in these plants at that time that when the war came about, this was the ideal condition for them to unionize, which they did, and from that they got the wages that they get today, which is about three or four times what they were getting with your minimum wage. Now, Sir, in them days as I said, it was slack and these people, a few of them, would work two or three days a week - with this lowly wage they took home 10, 12 maybe 15 dollars for the week. How could you pay your bills on that kind of money? If someone had told me in those days I would make \$1.00 an hour wage, I would have told him that could never be; but through the years with the help of fair minded people, the minimum wage is now set at \$1.25 an hour. Isn't that a glorious sum in this day and age - \$1.25 an hour? I would like to see any of us coming home with 40 hours work at \$1.25 an hour and taking the pay packet to the wife and maybe two or three kids. I wonder how that would feel. Under the present circumstances with the cost of living going up every day, the minimum wage today only comes out to 85 cents an hour, in bargaining, in purchasing power I should say.

We should not peg the minimum wage down, but keep it in line with the cost of living; as it goes up, we should escalate it and bring it in line, as from 1967 to 1968 the prices index had risen by six points. Now these people are just like the old age pensioners and such like. They were left behind. Nobody seemed to care for them at all, but they are fellow Canadians like ourselves and should be looked after just as well. They have a livelihood in this country and as was said here just a little while ago, so many millions are given away and only a couple of spoonfuls coming back in. These are the people we have in here, they live with us through the winter here, seven and eight and nine months of winter; nobody asks them have you got heat, have you got anything else that comes along - no they're not interested. Well I say there are fair minded people here in this Chamber that wish to see that these people have a fair break. What protection today is there in any plant that is not unionized? When I say that I am not pressing for union or anything else, but that is the only way a man can protect himself today. It seems that is the only way; he says look I bargain for my ten fingers, you give me so much or I don't use those ten fingers. The man is trying to be as fair as possible, but it seems under

(MR. HARRIS cont'd.) this minimum wage they want to drive him to the dust. Oh you hear of various unions going for raises and before they leave the bargaining table, the raise is wiped out. Yes, we know that that is true. These raises have been wiped out by the raise in the price index. These are the people that can bargain with the employer, but the man working on the minimum wage has no chance as there is no one to speak for him.

Would you like to go home with \$49 in your pocket for a week's work and give that to the wife to pay the rent and buy the groceries for the week, besides all the other incidentals she would have to buy? We are all human beings no matter what side of the track we live, irrespective of race, creed or sex, and have the right to pursue our material well-being and our spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity. To me, it seems this government allows a committee to do a job it should do itself. When you look at the rising cost of living you wonder how the people on the minimum wage live. They have no recourse, no bargaining power, no way of improving their conditions. They have to wait and see what this government will do after a verdict is brought in by the Minimum Board. Do you wonder why these people live in run down districts? Do you wonder why they cannot buy homes? To me this minimum wage is a farce, the government should bring in a decent minimum wage and tie it to the cost of living. Thank you very much.

MR. SPEAKER put the question. The Honourable Member for Fisher.

MR. PETER MASNIUK (Fisher): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for St. Matthews that debate does now adjourn.

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

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MR. SPEAKER: The adjourned debate of the Honourable Member for Ethelbert Plains. The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. WARNER JORGENSEN (Morris): Mr. Speaker, in listening to the Honourable Member for Ethelbert Plains last week when he introduced this resolution I was hoping that he would produce some evidence that the regulation of the Board which was passed in 1960 had proved to be detrimental to the producers and consumers of feed grains alike. However, during the course of his remarks I could not help but come to the conclusion that he could produce no such evidence to substantiate the purpose of his resolution, nor did he get many of the facts that he said he was going to put on the record straight.

In the first place, he suggested that it was the Canadian government at the time that had changed the legislation; and of course anyone who is familiar with the situation knows that it was simply a regulation of the board, and it was the Canadian Wheat Board itself that changed that regulation following a very thorough examination of the entire problem by a committee of the House of Commons; and during the course of the committee hearings organizations from across Canada interested in the grain trade submitted evidence and answered questions on this very important subject. And he said that he vividly recalls the occasion when the Minister made the announcement, and suggesting that the announcement was made in the Marlborough Hotel on February 12th, I believe was the date he used. In actual fact, Mr. Speaker, I made the statement in the House of Commons on November the 29th of, he got the year correct I must confess that, 1960. The statement that I made was simply one that was handed to me by the Canadian Wheat Board in which they announced that they, in light of the submissions that had been made before the committee, thought that in the interests of both the producers and consumers of feed grains, that the regulations should be changed. He suggested that the farmers are undermining themselves by selling grain to the feed mills. Now surely, surely he doesn't mean to suggest that the farmers are so incompetent and so hopelessly inept in the management of their affairs that they don't know what it is costing them to feed their livestock or what they are selling their product for. I'm sure that any farmer who was to take into consideration the costs that are involved in preparing feed would soon stop buying grain or soon stop buying his feed from a feed mill if he thought he was being bilked. And in much the same way the producers of grain would not sell if they thought that they could get better price elsewhere; and they have the opportunity of doing that by selling to the Canadian Wheat Board if they do not feel that the price being offered to them by the feed mills is adequate. And I know what my honourable friend will say - well they are short of cash. But they do have the opportunity of going to the banks for a cash advance on the grain that they have in store, which will enable them to have that amount of cash on hand. It isn't really necessary.

MR. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Leader of the New Democratic Party)(Radisson): At what interest?

MR. JORGENSEN: No interest at all. And there you see my honourable friend doesn't even... The cash advance legislation does not bear any interest whatsoever on advances on grain that he has in store. — (Interjection) —

Where do you suppose he gets the money from? It's cash advance legislation that has been provided by the government and the farmer is able to get that cash advance on the grain that he has in store. And I repeat, interest free. Now my honourable friend, if he doesn't know that, should have known it. Now he suggests that five million bushels were going through the feed mills at the time that the legislation passed and there is something like 35 million bushels going through now, which is reasonably correct. There is actually something like 37 million bushels that is being processed through the feed mills at that time, so you can't fault him too much there. But one of the amusing comments that he made when he suggested that the reason why the Conservatives lost the polls during the election of 1962 was because of this legislation. Well I might point out to him that in the election of 1962 we won every rural seat in Manitoba, all but one in Saskatchewan and all but two in Alberta, and if that's what he calls losing heavily at the polls, we are happy to lose like that.

As a matter of fact Mr. Speaker, based his whole argument, his entire argument, on the assumption that the application of restrictions alone in the matter of feed grains going to feed mills would resolve the problem. Now such is not the case as I shall endeavour to point out in a moment. But he reminded me of the man who had been introduced to an audience as a person who had made a million dollars in oil in Alberta, and when he rose to speak he said, I think I have got one small correction to make to that introduction. It wasn't in Alberta, it

(MR. JORGENSEN Cont'd.)... was in Saskatchewan; it wasn't in oil, it was in wheat. It wasn't a million dollars it was only a thousand. I didn't make it, I lost it. Otherwise the introduction is correct. And that I think pretty much describes the type of presentation that he made in attempting to provide us with an argument that the restrictions to feed mills should be reinstated.

In the first place Mr. Speaker, I asked him if he would be in favour of farmer to farmer sales. He said no, only where it applies to seed grains, and then he went on to say that the thing worked pretty well prior to that time. Well maybe I should point out to him that there never were, and the Wheat Board has no authority to apply restrictions on farmer to farmer sales, and they never have. The Wheat Board is authorized to act as an agent on behalf of the farmer in inter-provincial and export movement of grain. Farmer to farmer sales within the province has never come under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Wheat Board. So his suggestion that the regulations be applied to prevent farmer to farmer sales is one that simply cannot be done by the Canadian Wheat Board because they have no jurisdiction to do so.

Now in the application of the regulation to feed mills I think it should be pointed out that at the time that the regulation was passed, there were something like 182 feed mills in the prairie provinces and there were two classifications of mills. One called the quota or contract mills, whichever term you want to use, and the other the non-contract or non-quota mills. If you could classify those mills according to the volume of grain that they handled, by saying that the big feed companies owned all the big mills, and the small individuals owned all the smaller ones maybe it would be simplified a little, but that wasn't even the case. In many cases, the volume was handled by a custom feed mill operator in the rural part of the province, such as in my honourable friend from Carillon's constituency where there are many feed mills, and my honourable friend from LaVerendrye in which there are many rural feed mills. These are non-contract mills that never were under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Wheat Board insofar as price was concerned. In other words, they never were subject to the price regulations of the board. The price that these mills bought grain from was one that was negotiated between the feed mill operator and the farmer himself with no restrictions whatsoever imposed by the board. They were subject only to the quota regulations of the Board, and you had a rather ridiculous situation where, because of the lack of storage in most of those small rural feed mills, they were prevented from purchasing sufficient quantities of feed by virtue of the quota restriction, to enable them to supply their customers. It's a rather ridiculous state of affairs when you have a restriction preventing a feed mill operator from buying the quantity of grain that was necessary to supply the customers that he had in his community. And I might add at that time a growing number of customers, because more and more farmers are using the feed mill to supply them with their complete mixes, rather than going through the difficulty and the problem of buying the equipment necessary to do their own mixing. The rural custom feed mills were providing a service to those communities that was very much in demand. They were being hampered in their efforts by the quota restriction of the Canadian Wheat Board preventing them to buy grain. Now my honourable friends who are so fond of restrictions will say, well they could buy it from the Canadian Wheat Board. But what they fail to take into consideration is the fact that there were Wheat Board charges applied to that grain, which meant that without any benefit at all to the producer of grain, the consumer was paying a higher price. Nobody was getting any benefit at all, it was going out of one pocket and into the other. And then the difficulty of arranging for quotas, the difficulty of arranging for transportation, and then to be constantly looking over your shoulder watching the policeman following you was one that was proving to be very irksome, and very annoying to both the consumers and the producers of feed grains.

It was because both the farmers who were producing grain and the consumers who were feeding grain, came to me and to the other members of the House of Commons, complaining about this stupid situation, that the matter was brought before the House of Commons Committee for examination, and the recommendation that followed is one that I thought resolved the difficulty and enabled farmers to sell their grain to the feed mills if they chose. Nothing compels them to do so, nothing whatsoever. Or alternately sell their grain to the Canadian Wheat Board and they have a basis for a comparison. If they feel that the price the feed mills is paying is not sufficient to compare with the price they get from the Canadian Wheat Board they don't have to sell. Nor do the consumers of feed grains have to buy from the feed mill. If they feel that the price that the feed mill is charging for the complete mix is out of line with

(MR. JORGENSON Cont'd.), ... what he could do if he bought all the components parts of a particular mix himself and mixed it himself, he wouldn't buy. The fact that more and more farmers continue to buy their complete mixes from the feed mills is, in my opinion, indicative of the fact that the mills are being competitive; and if they were not competitive, farmers - and particularly farmers in the constituency of the Honourable Member from LaVerendrye and Carillon, who I happen to know watch their prices very carefully - and I'm quite confident that farmers in other areas of the province are just as careful about the prices of the products that they purchase - if they felt that those prices were out of line, you can bet your bottom dollar that they wouldn't be buying from feed mills. They would arrange to purchase their own grain, their own supplements and the mill would provide nothing but a service for mixing, and in some cases that does happen; and there is nothing stopping it from happening in any of the feed mills across Canada. Now surely my honourable friend from Ethelbert Plains is not suggesting that farmers are paying so little attention to costs that they are not aware of the fact that the mills are competitive. Surely he can't suggest that farmers are so loose in the management of their affairs that they will allow a feed mill to bilk him and rob him, as he suggests, without doing something about it. There are many avenues open to him and I have suggested them during the course of my remarks.

But there is another problem, and that is the question of the application of justice. How, Mr. Speaker, under the regulation as it existed before it was changed in 1960 -- and my honourable friends in the NDP party are so concerned and have certainly demonstrated their concern for justice. I'm not quarrelling with that and I'm not being critical of them for that -- how then can they justify a situation where farmer A who has every right under the law to sell to farmer B, without prosecution, without violating any law whatsoever, and then farmer C being prevented by a regulation or a law from selling to a feed mill - how do you apply that kind of a law? How can you suggest that one farmer has the right, within the law, to sell all the feed grain that he chooses to another farmer and yet prevent him from selling it to a feed mill? It is beyond my comprehension of the law and admittedly I'm not a lawyer. But I have dealt enough with this situation to know that it is impossible of application. And also for my learned friends opposite, how do they justify the application of a regulation that does not have the public support of the people who are intended to use it. I think one of the fundamentals of the application of law is that it must be agreed upon by a majority of the people, that it's a sort of thing that is necessary. And to suggest for one single minute that the people of this province, or indeed in Western Canada, find any favour whatsoever with the application of the law as it existed prior to 1960, escapes my imagination. They were opposed to it then and they're opposed to it today.

My honourable friend from Ethelbert Plains suggested also that the reason why the quotas have not opened up to the extent that they have in past years is because of the fact that the feed mills are taking so much grain. How he arrives at this conclusion is beyond me. The fact is that every bushel of grain that goes through a feed mill is a bushel of grain that does not have to go into storage, and which the farmer does not have to dig out of his pocket to pay storage on. It tends to allow the freer movement of grain that is moving into export and inter-provincial channels, and doesn't burden the Wheat Board with the responsibility of having to take care and to move that grain within a province. He did make the suggestion that it is this action that is undermining the Wheat Board. Well do you suppose, Mr. Speaker that the Wheat Board themselves would have agreed to the passage of this regulation, the amending of this regulation, if there was any doubt at all that it might undermine their own operation? Of course not. Again I repeat, the Wheat Board amended the regulation, it doesn't have to be amended by Order-in-Council, by legislation. It is an order of the Board. Therefore this resolution suggesting that we ask the government of Canada to change the legislation is silly in the first place because it doesn't need the Government of Canada to change that legislation. The regulation can be changed by the Board themselves at any time they choose to do so. The fact that they haven't done it would appear to me to be indication that the regulation as it currently exists is working to the benefit of the people who are using it, that is the producers and the consumers of feed grain.

Now I'm sure honourable members will recognize that the reason for the increase in the volume of grain that is going through the feed mills, is not because the feed mills are taking advantage of something. It's because there is an increase in the amount of livestock that is being fed on the prairies. Anyone knows the consumption of protein food increases as the

(MR. JORGENSON Cont'd.)... affluence of the nation increases. The consumption of live-stock products is increasing in this province; therefore the quantity of feed grain necessary to put those animals on the market has to increase. It would have increased whether that regulation had been changed or not; and whether the regulation is changed or not there are still going to be farmer to farmer sales and there is no way that that can be stopped. You would have a revolution on your hands if you attempted to impose that kind of a regulation within a province. So you might just as well facilitate the movement of grain into the feed mills so that it is possible for them to supply their customers with the quantities and the mixes that are necessary to bring livestock ready for market. So I suggest, Mr. Speaker, in the light of the arguments that I have presented here this afternoon that this resolution is a silly one. It does not meet the approval of the farmers of this province or any of the three prairie provinces, and it should be rejected.

Finally, my honourable friend from Ethelbert Plains mentioned the development of a hog enterprise in British Columbia. He submitted this as further evidence of how the Board's operations are being undermined. What he probably doesn't know is that the feed in British Columbia from the Peace River country down to the interior where livestock is being fed, never were subject to the regulations of the board, because the railway that brings it down is a provincially owned railroad and the feed could move from the Peace River country down to that area without any difficulty whatsoever or without any regulation of the Board interfering with the movement of that grain.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the arguments I have presented this afternoon are sufficient to convince members of this house that to change that regulation or to even indeed ask for a change in that regulation, is the height of folly. I regret that my honourable friend from Ethelbert Plains walked out - perhaps I shouldn't accuse him of walking out deliberately. I think perhaps he had an appointment or perhaps an engagement, but I'm sorry that he wasn't here to acquaint himself with the problem that is presented by this resolution, but I hope he will read it. Yes as my honourable friend from St. John's said, I hope he will read it, because what I hope I have done here this afternoon is outline the difficulties, presented the problem and offered some suggestions as to what should be done in this particular instance. Thank you very much.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Brokenhead.

MR. USKIW: Mr. Speaker I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Kildonan that the debate be adjourned.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for Brokenhead. The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

MR. HARRY GRAHAM (Birtle-Russell): Mr. Speaker, regarding this resolution drawn up by the Member from Brokenhead, one of the first things that caught my attention was his first whereas. He says, "Whereas grain farmers have suffered severe income losses due to lower grain prices in the last few years." Now I agree that farmers have maybe had less income from the sale of grain in the last few years, but to suggest that they have had severe income losses - of course this is a question of debate. Some people if they lose 25 cents consider that as very severe. Others can lose \$100 in a poker game and shrug it off and say nothing. But it reminds me of the story of the farmer who had gone to one of the radio stations in answer to a phone call where they had told him that he had won \$100,000 in one of their give away programs, and when he was presented with his cheque they asked him what he intended to do with it. The farmer said, well really he didn't know, he thought he would just go home and continue farming until it was all gone.

I don't know if this really represents the case of the farmer or not but I do know that the situation regarding farm income is a severe one. It's critical, because it not only concerns the actual farmer involved but it concerns the future of our rural areas. We have young people today, some of them leaving the farm, some of them staying on the farm, but really it is discouraging to a young person if he is starting in the farming industry to see the headlines in the papers which discourage the use of this talent that we have in such a manner on the farm, and in the process of growing grain and marketing the raw material.

Then when he goes on further, he discusses the cost of production continuing to climb. This again is a concern to the farmer and I agree with the Member from Brokenhead that it is a concern. Then he goes on further "And Whereas the cost of harvesting in 1968 was

(MR. GRAHAM Cont'd.)... unreasonably high due to its poor quality and moisture condition." Now I wouldn't suggest that the cost of harvesting was unreasonably high because of the condition of the grain. I don't think the cost of harvesting has changed much in the last several years. I know many farmers who own their own combine...

MR. USKIW: On a point of order. Would the honourable member read the resolution again?

MR. GRAHAM: I'm coming to this. But many farmers own their own combines, others have custom work done, and in the past several years I know the rate of custom combining has been remarkably constant.

Then he goes on further and he says: "Whereas the price of 1968 grains are very low due to its poor quality and moisture conditions." Now here again I don't think this is a matter for the Province of Manitoba. The price of grain comes under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, even international agreements, which no longer seem to exist; but the price of grain is definitely a matter of Federal policy. But then he goes on. He says: "Therefore Be It Resolved that the Government of Manitoba consider the advisability of entering into a cost sharing agreement with the Government of Canada to provide financial assistance to grain farmers to cover costs of grain drying." To provide financial assistance. Now he stated in Hansard last week that it would cost 70 million dollars to dry the grain. Mr. Speaker, 70 million dollars is a lot of money. I'm not going to argue with his figures. I don't know if he's using Dominion Bureau of Statistic figures or not. But if we were to use this figure of 70 million dollars just in one department and we increased our budget to cover this 70 million dollars in one department - and there are 19 departments - in this government, this would amount to one billion, 330 million dollars of an increase in our budget. Now, Mr. Speaker, I don't know, I'm not a tax expert, but I doubt if this province could afford a one billion, 300 million dollar increase in our budget. -- (Interjection) -- Very, very good. Very good.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the inference in this resolution, I would take was that the province has not been doing anything about assistance in drying grain. And I don't quite agree with the Member for Brokenhead on this particular point because I do believe that this province has done something about helping the farmers to dry that grain. Now I know that last fall, even as early as September last fall, this province put on five different programs over eight radio stations, and these programs covered five minutes, giving farmers information regarding the problems of storage of damp grain, and this cost was borne by the Province of Manitoba. Not only that, but through the offices of the agricultural representatives throughout the province, a total of 17 meetings were held with people who were vitally concerned with drying grain, with people who had damp grain and wanted it dried, and with people who were storing damp or dry grain. There were over 1,100 people attended these 17 meetings, so it showed that the people were concerned and they were really interested in the assistance that this province gives them. These meetings dealt with the practical aspect of drying grain, the problems that face the operators of the grain driers and the remedies that could be applied to make the operation of grain drying safer and render less damage to the actual grain.

The next step that was taken by this province occurred on the 4th of December with the implementation of a co-ordinating board or body called the Grain Drying Co-ordinating Committee, and this Grain Drying Co-ordinating Committee consisted of the following men: The Chairman was Mr. Ed Hudek, a man who is well respected for his contribution to the agricultural community in Manitoba; Mr. Al Martin, who is also well respected in grain circles; Mr. Cliff Cranston, Mr. E. H. Lange of the University of Manitoba, Mr. Fred Beaudine of the Manitoba Pool Elevators, Mr. Roger Olson of the United Grain Growers, Mr. Don McKenzie of National Grain; Mr. Scott Reid from Federal Grain; Mr. W. S. Fraser from the Board of Grain Commissioners. Now this Board was responsible for a co-ordinating program of the whole program of drying grain. The first thing they were responsible for was a listing of all the commercial driers in the province. Not only were these driers listed, but the owners of private driers were also contacted. They were asked whether they were willing to dry grain on their own location or whether they were willing to travel and move to other locations, and as a result of these questionnaires the information came in. Now out of this information the co-ordinating body developed a program and they listed priorities in drying; and these priorities consisted of first the information, both to the owner of the damp grain - information regarding the storage of the damp grain...

MR. SPEAKER: I regret I must interrupt the honourable gentleman. I know he has a

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(MR. SPEAKER Cont'd.).... few more remarks. Probably he could continue when it next appears on the Order Paper. It is now 5:30.

MR. GRAHAM: Thank you.

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer, the House do now adjourn.

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