

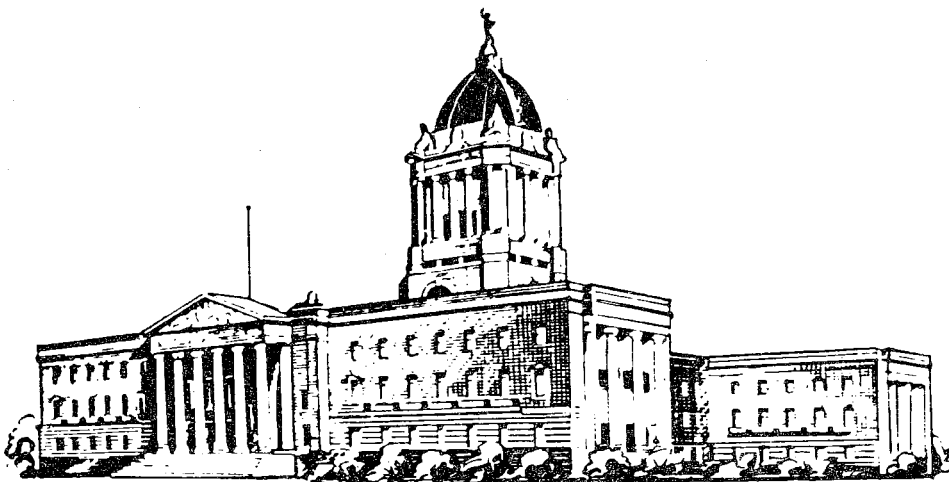


Legislative Assembly of Manitoba

**DEBATES**  
and  
**PROCEEDINGS**

Speaker

The Honourable Ben Hanuschak



Vol. XVII No. 94 10:00 a.m., Friday, May 29th, 1970. Second Session, 29th Legislature.

## THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

10:00 o'clock, Friday, May 29, 1970

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions; Reading and Receiving Petitions; Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees; The Honourable Member for Logan.

REPORTS BY STANDING COMMITTEES

MR. WILLIAM JENKINS (Logan): Mr. Speaker, I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Law Amendments.

MR. CLERK: Your Standing Committee on Law Amendments beg leave to present the following as their Fourth Report: Your Committee has considered Bill:

No. 74 - An Act to amend The Financial Administration Act.

And has agreed to report the same with certain amendments.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Logan.

MR. JENKINS: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Gimli, that the Report of the Committee be received.

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried. Notices of Motion; Introduction of Bills.

HON. ED. SCHREYER (Premier)(Rossmere): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the Minister of Education I think it would be just as well to have both Bills in his name stand. (Agreed)

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

MR. SPEAKER: At this point I should like to direct the attention of the honourable members to the gallery where we have 115 Grade 8 students of the Virden School. These students are under the direction of Mrs. Keown, Mrs. Bridget, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Rushton, Mrs. McConnell and Mrs. Campbell. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Member for Virden. On behalf of the honourable members of the Legislative Assembly, I welcome you here this morning.

The Honourable Minister of Finance.

ORDERS OF THE DAY - MOTIONS FOR PAPERS

HON. SAUL CHERNIACK, Q. C. (Minister of Finance)(St. John's): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to clear my desk as quickly as possible. I'd like to file a Return to an Order for Address No. 8 as a result of a motion of the Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie, I believe.

HON. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Minister of Labour)(Transcona): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to return an Order for the House No. 21 standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Ste. Rose.

ORAL QUESTION PERIOD

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Arthur.

MR. J. DOUGLAS WATT (Arthur): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the Minister of Agriculture, I direct a question to the First Minister. I wonder could the First Minister tell us a result of the visit of the Honourable Mr. Olson to Winnipeg yesterday. Could he indicate any improvement in Operation LIFT?

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, as the Honourable Member for Arthur knows, the meeting that took place yesterday had to do with matters pertaining to water control and conservation and apportionment. I don't believe there was any discussion, any formal discussion on Operation LIFT; and I would even hazard the opinion that even if there had been discussions, I doubt very much if that particular program could be improved very much.

MR. WATT: A supplementary question. May I ask the Honourable First Minister then if he's satisfied with Operation LIFT since he's indicated there could be no improvement?

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I thought that the honourable member might interpret my statement that way. What I meant to say was that Operation LIFT is beyond redemption. That's what I meant.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. J. WALLY MCKENZIE (Roblin): I have a question on the same subject, Mr. Speaker. Would the First Minister and his government consider now that an acreage payment would be of

(MR. MCKENZIE cont'd) . . . . some value to the farmers?

MR. SCHREYER: Well, Mr. Speaker, there's no question but that an acreage payment would be of some benefit to the rural economy. However the honourable member well knows it's a matter of division of responsibility as between Federal and Provincial Governments. We have been bringing to the attention of the Federal Government the need for a program just as has been mentioned by the honourable member, trying to impress on them the need for either some form of acreage payment or supplementary cash advances or some similar program that would bring a substantial amount of money into the rural economy of the prairies.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rock Lake.

MR. HENRY J. EINARSON (Rock Lake): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the Minister of Agriculture, I probably could direct the question to the First Minister. The question I asked not so long ago about the Operation LIFT, one aspect of it that is, whereby forage crops are sown and have to be either harvested or turned under by July 15th. I asked the Minister if he had contacted the Federal Government as to whether they were going to make any changes in that date because of the adverse weather conditions. I'm wondering if the First Minister had any discussion with the Minister of Agriculture of Ottawa on that particular aspect.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I certainly do recall discussing this with the Minister of Agriculture here and I believe he had made representations to Ottawa on the very point raised by the Honourable Member for Rock Lake. I cannot say, however, whether or not the Minister has received a reply or whether he had an opportunity to discuss it yesterday with the Federal Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Pembina.

MR. GEORGE HENDERSON (Pembina): Mr. Chairman, my question is directed to the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. Since his interview yesterday, has he anything that he can report to the House in connection with Pembina Dam?

HON. SIDNEY GREEN, Q.C. (Minister of Mines and Natural Resources)(Inkster): Mr. Speaker, the Pembina Dam wasn't discussed at yesterday's meeting.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for River Heights.

MR. SIDNEY SPIVAK, Q.C. (River Heights): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, I wonder if I can direct my question to the First Minister. In view of the statements of the economists of the United Way indicating Manitoba - economic indicators which indicate that Manitoba is falling behind the national figures, I wonder if he can indicate whether the government is contemplating any immediate new programs?

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, may I make two points, and make them very clearly for the benefit of my honourable friend. That if he wants to compare the economic industries of Manitoba with those of the national economic performance, I would direct his attention to the fact that for the entire decade of the 1960's Manitoba's economic indices did not keep up with the national, and he knows that very well.

The second point is to draw to his attention that economic industries all over the North American continent in recent months have been far from healthy; those in Manitoba, while they have not measured up to our hopes, are better than the performance in many other jurisdictions on this continent.

MR. SPIVAK: A supplementary question. I wonder whether the First Minister is aware that the economic indicators used by the economist for the United Way that he referred to, in the years 1968 and 1969 were ahead of the national average for Canada?

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, it's just as I would expect from my honourable friend, he singles out one particular year. When you take the average for all of the 1960's in Manitoba, and the average for all of the 1960's for the national economic indices, one will see clearly that the performance in Manitoba did not keep up with the national average.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for River Heights.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Minister of Finance. In view of the statements of the economist for the United Way, I wonder whether the Minister of Finance can indicate whether there is any revision to be made of the revenue forecasts for the government for the fiscal year of 1970?

MR. CHERNIACK: Mr. Speaker, there is no indication of any need for that at the present time.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Gladstone.

MR. SCHREYER: Let me add one other bit of information to the answer I gave the Member for River Heights. I'd like to advise him now that neither does this government take any

(MR. SCHREYER cont'd) . . . . responsibility for the fact that there has been such poor performance on the Toronto-New York Stock Exchanges. We're hardly to be blamed for the fact that there is poor performance on those particular stock exchanges, even though the Member for River Heights might try to find some connection.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Gladstone.

MR. J. R. FERGUSON (Gladstone): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'll direct my question to the Minister of Agriculture. As a result of the meetings yesterday, would there possibly - maybe I'm directing it to the wrong person - would there be a broader coverage in flooding, possibly to include flooded grain?

HON. SAMUEL USKIW (Minister of Agriculture)(Lac du Bonnet): I'm not sure what the honourable member is referring to, Mr. Speaker.

MR. FERGUSON: I'll direct my question to the First Minister then. . . . to follow the thing through. As a result of the meetings yesterday with the Minister of Agriculture and the Honourable Mr. Greene, would there be a broader coverage in flooding in Manitoba to possibly compensate and to possibly include grain?

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I'll take that question as notice and check with the appropriate ministers.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. McKENZIE: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to direct my question to the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. During the course of the conversation yesterday with the Honourable Messrs. Olson and Greene, was the Pleasant Valley Dam Project discussed?

MR. GREEN: No, Mr. Speaker, not specifically.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. STEVE PATRICK (Assiniboia): I'd like to direct my question to the Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. Is the Government of Manitoba giving any consideration to give any grants or subsidies to the Fish Marketing Board so that the fish processing plant can be established in Selkirk?

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, my information - not my information, through direct participation of myself and other Ministers of the Crown, I know that all of the financial disparity that was claimed by the Fish Marketing Corporation was made up as a result of representations made by the minister to the Department of Regional Economic Expansion in Ottawa. I personally was in Ottawa and obtained a commitment from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion which to my mind took care of any disparity that was suggested by the corporation as being occasioned by locating in Winnipeg as against Selkirk. When the corporation's figures changed, I understand that Ottawa was prepared to change as well; so the amount of subsidy that my honourable friend is referring to, while not being paid out of the Manitoba Treasury, which as far as I'm concerned, I'm happy for, was going to be paid out as a result of efforts of this and the other government.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Virden.

MR. MORRIS MCGREGOR (Virden): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to direct this question to the Minister of Cultural Affairs. Inasmuch as the news media released a statement that the Federal Cabinet will be coming to Manitoba, is every effort being made to make sure that the Cabinet Ministers do visit rural Manitoba, because I think it's an opportunity to see the agriculture state of depression. I would certainly hope that they would visit Virden and the general western area where the basic economy is based on agriculture.

HON. PHILIP PETURSSON (Minister of Cultural Affairs)(Wellington): Mr. Speaker, the plan is that the Federal Cabinet meet here in Manitoba, they hold a Cabinet Meeting at Lower Fort Garry, and that some of the Cabinet Ministers then spread out through the rural parts of the province for which a schedule is even now being drawn up.

MR. MCGREGOR: A supplementary question. May I put Virden on the top of that suggested list that you're drawing up?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. PATRICK: Mr. Speaker, I had another question for the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. I didn't complete my question before. I understand the Government of Manitoba has made studies respecting the costs and benefits of the processing plant to be located in Selkirk. Can the Minister tell the House or can he table those studies?

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I believe that there was an Order for Return requesting the tabling, and I believe in answer to the Order for Return, it was indicated either by myself or

(MR. GREEN cont'd) . . . . by the Minister of Industry and Commerce that we would have no objection to tabling them if we got the consent of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation for whom the studies were prepared. I believe that that is now part of the record of the House; it was passed on that basis.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: In case there is some confusion on this point, I can say now that providing that we can get the concurrence of the federal -- well, it is not actually -- of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, I see no problem in making that information available.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rock Lake.

MR. EINARSON: Mr. Speaker, I direct my question to the Minister of Agriculture. In view of the meeting he had with the Honourable Minister Mr. Greene yesterday, I'm wondering if there's any hopes for Rock Lake in that he might renew ARDA funds for that project?

MR. USKIW: Mr. Speaker, what project is the honourable member referring to?

MR. EINARSON: Rock Lake, Rock Lake Dam.

MR. USKIW: Well, I think I have to answer it in this way and that is that all the ARDA funds have been allocated and until there is a new agreement entered into, there will be no further developments under the ARDA program.

MR. EINARSON: A supplementary question, Mr. Speaker. Does the Minister indicate then that there's no further process of renewing the agreement?

MR. USKIW: No, there are discussions well under way towards a new five year agreement.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. MCKENZIE: Mr. Speaker, I have two questions of the Minister of Agriculture. During the discussion with the Honourable Messrs. Greene and Olson did the Minister of Agriculture discuss the Pleasant Valley Dam Project?

MR. USKIW: No, Mr. Speaker.

MR. MCKENZIE: A supplementary question, Mr. Speaker. Is the Minister of Agriculture now prepared to call a special committee of Agriculture?

MR. USKIW: Mr. Speaker, that's a matter of policy that will be announced in due course.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Arthur.

MR. WATT: A supplementary question to the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, supplementary to the questions that have been posed regarding dams. I ask him, were any dams discussed yesterday?

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, in the material that we were presented with and in the material that is being prepared by the Board, dams are mentioned and these are works that are considered with regard to the studies which are dealing now presently only with the supply of water; but I don't know whether the word "dam" was used at the meeting, except in anger.

MR. WATT: Was automobile insurance discussed?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Riel.

MR. DONALD W. CRAIK (Riel): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I wonder if the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources could indicate whether any estimates have been made yet regarding the time to clean up the Winnipeg River system, or more specifically the time that the scientific people feel, or biologists feel it might take before fishing might resume?

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I have no definitive information in that connection.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Youth and Education.

#### STATEMENT

HON. SAUL A. MILLER (Minister of Youth and Education)(Seven Oaks): Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was not in the House when the first reading for the Teachers' Pension Act was to be introduced, so with permission of the House I want to make the following statement. I'm asking your permission because this statement today is necessary. Some of you may know that teachers are required to resign prior to the 31st of May if they wish to retire on June 30th, so the announcement I wish to make is as follows:

At present a teacher who meets the age in service requirements may retire early but the pension is reduced by approximately seven percent for each year that retirement occurs prior to normal retirement age. This age as you know is 65. Thus a teacher at age 60 or anywhere in between 60 and 65 who has completed 35 years of service, would be permitted to retire today but on a pension which is reduced by 35 percent. Now it has been felt for some time that this

(MR. MILLER cont'd) . . . . penalty clause works an undue hardship. It often compels teachers to continue in the classroom to the detriment of themselves and to their students, because they simply cannot afford to retire early. After 35 years of service a teacher has contributed the best of his life to education and should be permitted to retire if he wishes.

The bill that you'll be asked to approve - the amendment you'll be asked to approve rather, will be to reduce the actuarial reduction for early retirement from the present seven percent to a quarter of one percent for each month that the early retirement date precedes normal retirement date. It is, I feel, a step in the right direction and that it will make it possible for teachers who wish to retire and who feel that they should retire but are being today inhibited because of the financial drawback and financial penalty which they would have had to suffer; so this I hope will help them in making a decision and hopefully it will allow them to retire so that they can do so without this penalty that they had to face before.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. JACOB M. FROESE (Rhineland): Mr. Speaker, in reply to the Minister's statement, I have a question and also a comment to make. I notice that we're now changing from an annual percentage basis to a monthly. Just what would be the reason for changing it on that basis? I know this reduces the penalty by more than half, and I am not critical of this at all. I go along with the Minister's view and the government's view that the penalty is too strong and that it should be relinquished; but at the same time I think we shouldn't forget one other thing, and that is for the first time in many years we now have a greater supply of teachers and that now the trustees are in a better bargaining position, and I don't think we should use it to the degree where this bargaining position might be harmed. I know that there are many people coming into the teaching profession again this year and I feel that this will be to the advantage of the people of this province, that as a result they can weed out some of the poorer teachers and get better teachers into the profession.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Riel.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the Minister for his announcement and say that it has the - as far as I can tell from what he said, it has the complete endorsement of this side of the House, it was something that was indicated in the Throne Speech debate. We indicated at that time that we would support it and had in fact I think done some work on the legislation prior to this. One question was that I wasn't clear on - does it apply retroactively to teachers who - I understand you wanted to get it in today so that it applies for instance from this year. Does it apply retroactively back?

MR. MILLER: No, Mr. Speaker, it will be effective as of July 1st.

#### ORAL QUESTION PERIOD (Cont'd)

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable House Leader of the Liberal Party.

MR. GORDON E. JOHNSTON (Portage la Prairie): Mr. Speaker, my question is for the First Minister. Would he consider calling the Legislative Committee on Economic Development with a view to inviting the chairman and members of the Fish Marketing Board to discuss the location of the fish plant?

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, that's a very intriguing suggestion, and rather than attempt to give a definite reply now, I'd like to ponder it and answer the honourable member on Monday.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for River Heights.

MR. SPIVAK: Yes, I wonder whether then I could ask the - or by way of a question, pose the possibility of the Economist for the United Way also being present at the Standing Committee on Economic Development.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I'd like the Honourable Member for River Heights to get this much straight, that he may single out one particular economist and embrace him, intellectually and otherwise, but I don't.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for River Heights.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, my question is to the First Minister. In view of the statements and the report of the Economists of the United Way, I wonder whether the First Minister would indicate whether there'd be consideration given to allowing the Manitoba Development Fund to finance commercial developments in the core area of Greater Winnipeg.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I must confess I didn't get the full import of the question.

MR. PAULLEY: He didn't know what the import was.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, I wonder whether the First Minister would indicate, in view of the representations made by the Economist of the United Way in connection with the economic indicators, particularly the nature of the construction indicator, that is capital investment intention, I wonder whether he could indicate whether there would be a possibility of permitting the Manitoba Development Fund, or instructing the Manitoba Development Fund to start to finance commercial developments in the core area of downtown Winnipeg?

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I'm really surprised to hear that question. Did I hear the expression "instruct the Manitoba Development Fund?" Well, Mr. Speaker, that's an expression that the former Premier, that is to say, Duff Roblin, vehemently denied repeatedly in this Assembly, that the government could instruct the Fund to do anything.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary question then to the First Minister. Are you suggesting that you were not responsible in instructing the Manitoba Development Fund in the negotiations and finalization with Versatile?

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, we have made no pretence about the Fund having no responsibility to accept policy guidance from the government of the day. Mr. Speaker, we have never made any pretence, unlike the previous administration, we have never made any pretence about the Fund not being subject to policy guidance from the government of the day. I'm saying that it's passing strange that the honourable member should be asking us to do something or suggesting that we do something, that when they were in power they explicitly and repeatedly denied they had the right to do.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, notwithstanding - this is a second supplementary question, second supplementary question, Mr. Speaker. Well the problem -- as usual the ex House Leader hasn't been listening very well. -- (Interjection) -- Stop being so grumpy this morning. -- (Interjection) -- Just stop being so grumpy.

MR. SPEAKER: Would the honourable member place his question and then allow the House to proceed with . . .

MR. SPIVAK: Notwithstanding the performance of the First Minister, I wonder whether he would answer the first question. Would consideration be given to allow the Manitoba Development Fund to finance commercial development in the core area as a means to stimulate construction in the economic development of the province.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, of course we will give consideration to that possibility, but while I'm on my feet I want to make it clear that we have at no time made any pretence about the desirability or the right of government of the day to give guidance to the Development Fund, and that is a point that should be well understood by honourable members opposite.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Riel.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Speaker, a question to the Minister of Youth and Education. Can he advise the House out of the 40 or so unitary divisions, how many have reached settlements regarding negotiations between boards and teachers?

MR. MILLER: No, I can't give an exact number. I'd have to take that question as notice.

MR. CRAIK: If the Minister is going to take it as notice, could he also advise us how many are in conciliation, how many are in arbitration and so on.

#### INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

MR. SPEAKER: At this point I would like to introduce to the honourable members of the Assembly 60 Grade 11 students of Beausejour Collegiate. These students are under the direction of Mr. Babey, Mrs. Boulette, Mrs. Rosin and Miss Golka. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Minister of Agriculture. On behalf of the honourable members of the Legislative Assembly, I welcome you here this morning.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable the First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, could you advise what community this class is from. I didn't hear you.

MR. SPEAKER: Beausejour.

#### ORAL QUESTION PERIOD (Cont'd)

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Ste. Rose.

MR. GILDAS MOLGAT (Ste. Rose): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to address a question to the Minister of Youth and Education. On Tuesday of this week I asked him some questions regarding possible changes in the boundaries of school divisions. He indicated that there would be

(MR. MOLGAT cont'd) . . . . . legislation coming forward empowering the government to act on school boundaries. Now, will the House be apprised of the proposed school boundaries and will these be subject to discussion in the House and before Committee of the House?

MR. MILLER: No, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Ste. Rose.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, I take it then that the actual boundaries will not be discussed by the members?

MR. MILLER: No, Mr. Speaker; that is a correct assumption.

MR. MOLGAT: Then I take it that anyone who objects to these boundaries, anyone that is outside the House, will not be able to appear before Committee of the House.

MR. MILLER: That is right, Mr. Speaker.

MR. MOLGAT: Could then the Minister indicate what specific steps he proposes to take to allow people who have objections to propose those objections in a formal way?

MR. MILLER: The steps have already been taken, Mr. Speaker, by dozens and maybe hundreds of meetings held throughout the area by the Boundaries Commission, who came up with recommendations. When the boundaries are to be announced my office will always be open to anyone who has any further opinions to make or any further submissions to make.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, is it not correct though that the meetings that have been held by the Boundaries Commission were not public meetings as such but were meetings at which school trustees and municipal people were invited, there was no opportunity that I know of for individuals. Now is this not so?

MR. MILLER: I'm afraid the Member for Ste. Rose is not properly informed. I believe there were many public meetings held.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: . . . a supplementary question, probably two of them. First of all, will there be a report submitted by the Boundaries Commission to this House at this session, and will that report contain the boundary changes that they will be recommending?

MR. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, just for clarification, reference is made by the Member for Ste. Rose dealing with the Interlake, and a report has already been tabled in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: A supplementary. Will the Boundaries Commission not be presenting a report in connection with other divisions?

MR. MILLER: Yes, they will be, but they have not yet presented a final report. I have not seen one yet.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. BUD SHERMAN (Fort Garry): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to direct a question to the Minister of Youth and Education, and ask him if he is aware of a wide and growing discontent among the student population over the student employment opportunities in the province this summer?

MR. MILLER: I'm aware that there are some students who are discontented because they are not able to find jobs, yes.

MR. SHERMAN: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker. Could I ask the Minister if new initiatives and opportunities in the field of job employment for students will be undertaken?

MR. MILLER: We are constantly undertaking new initiatives in this direction.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for River Heights.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, my question is to the First Minister. There have been a number of questions asked over a period of time with respect to jobs, not only for students but permanent jobs in the province. I wonder if he could indicate the Minister responsible for an analysis of the job requirements and job opportunities. Is it the Minister of Industry and Commerce or not?

MR. SCHREYER: Job analysis and job opportunities with respect to what, in respect to whom?

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, job opportunities for Manitobans with respect to the total picture in Manitoba, the total economic picture. Is there one Minister responsible for an analysis of what job opportunities are available and the number of people who are in fact looking for jobs, permanent and during the summer period?

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, the honourable member should know that the primary responsibility there does rest with the Minister of Industry and Commerce, but it also involves



(MR. SCHREYER cont'd) . . . : to greater or lesser extents just about every Minister on the Treasury Bench, certainly the Minister of Labour is an example, the Minister of Youth and Education by virtue of the necessity of increasing job opportunities for students during summer months, etcetera.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary question. In view of the rather unsatisfactory answers that have been given in this House in the past period of time and ask the question, would it be possible, would it be possible . . . -- (Interjections) -- would it be possible . . .

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I must rise on a point of order, that the prefix to that question is clearly argumentative and would be ruled out of order in a split second.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. SHERMAN: Mr. Speaker, I believe I'm entitled to one more supplementary to the Minister of Youth and Education. Will he advise the House what the new initiatives and efforts consist of in this area of developing employment opportunities this summer for students?

MR. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, I believe I already have. I indicated that through my own department and the Student Placement Office we were attempting to find jobs for students in concert with other departments of government through programs that were undertaken, such as the Summer Enrichment Program which would be staffed entirely by students; through the Youth Hostel Program which we hope will be able to be launched and which will be staffed by students. We are hoping in these manners, to create more jobs than were created in the past.

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

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I have some answers to questions that were put to me by honourable members. The Honourable Member for Arthur asked how many fish farming applications had been processed and how many licenses have been granted. As of Wednesday, May 20th, the department have received 106 applications; 64 have been issued; 13 more licenses will be issued as soon as the fees are submitted by applicants -- you can take that as at May 21, 1970 that I am making this statement -- and 21 applications have been held for further information or are not yet processed, and 8 applications have been rejected.

The Member for Roblin asked whether 2,4,5-T is being used on PFRA lands in Manitoba. The answer is yes, it will be sprayed on pasture land at 8 ounces per acre in mixture with 24 ounces of 2,4-D. 2,4,5-T has been approved for use in pasture land by the Food and Drug Directorate of the Department of National Health and Welfare. However, it should be noted that 2,4,5-T cannot and will not be sprayed on ditches nor other waterways in and around PFRA pasture land. I would think that the honourable member is also aware that it's now being determined whether these chemicals should be completely banned by the Federal Department.

The Member for Churchill asked whether fishing nets will be rented to sturgeon fishermen. We've been in communication with the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation and its agent in the area and apparently neither are prepared to get into the business of renting fishing nets. Mr. Speaker, I understand, and I can't be certain of this, that there are loans available with regard to purchasing these types of things, but they apparently don't want to rent fishing nets.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Churchill.

MR. GORDON W. BEARD (Churchill): A supplementary question. Mr. Speaker, I just wonder if he could rephrase it to them and say that since sturgeon fishing is on an experimental basis, on a one-year experimental basis, whether they would consider renting. . .

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I don't know whether that consideration was put to them so I'll look into it.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable House Leader of the Liberal Party.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Mr. Speaker, my question is for the Minister of Youth and Education, and the question arises out of the exchange between him and the Member for Ste. Rose. In view of the implications in his answers that people would not have a formal manner in which to object to proposed school boundaries, will he give consideration to setting up some machinery whereby some citizens of Manitoba can appeal any decision in that respect?

MR. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, there is of course a board of reference which deals with certain types of appeals. This board of Reference has been in existence for years and where someone wishes to make an application to be transferred from one school division to another this can be done; but the larger question, the department will certainly take cognizance and give consideration to any representations that are made either from communities or individuals for that matter with regard to any boundary changes.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Speaker, on this point lest there be some misunderstanding, the board of reference will be by-passed if you bring in legislation will it not?

MR. MILLER: The board of reference will still continue, the legislation will deal with the broader boundaries themselves, but the board of reference will still continue, and as the Member from Riel knows, the board of reference can be called and have matters referred to them at any time.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Speaker, this isn't what I was trying to suggest. The situation is right now that the new boundaries that you're talking about -- (Interjection) -- I think that the answer has left a very large question mark here. Let me ask you then, could the boundaries as they are recommended not be referred to the board of reference without asking for legislation?

MR. MILLER: No. Perhaps they could, but the point is that the boundaries as recommended by the Boundaries Commission are the ones that are going to be used by the government in determining the final boundaries and where there are people who feel that they want to make submissions they can do so direct to the government or if it's an area which can go into one or another division because they're on a border, the matter could be referred to the board of reference.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Speaker, then a final question. Was the Minister suggesting seriously that if someone disagrees with the boundaries as he would institute through legislation that they could appeal to the board of reference?

MR. MILLER: No, Mr. Chairman, if I gave that impression I'm sorry. The board of reference would have matters referred to it through the department.

#### INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

MR. SPEAKER: At this point I would like to introduce 120 Grade 8 students from Earl Haig School. These students are under the direction of Mr. McFadyen, Mr. Misanchuk, Mrs. Piniuta and Mrs. B. Szakacs. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce. On behalf of the members of the Legislative Assembly, I welcome you here this morning.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: I'd like to ask a further question of the Minister of Education. Is it the intention then or are they suggesting here that the boundaries will be changed by regulations?

MR. MILLER: By Order-in-Council, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable House Leader of the Liberal Party.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask a supplemental question of the Minister on the same subject. This is for clarification. Do I understand him to say that the only appeal a citizen of Manitoba has with respect to a change in school boundaries is to the Minister himself? -- (Interjection) -- Well if it's going to be done by regulation the board of reference is redundant, it has nothing to do with it.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, the member is correct. The boundaries will be announced, but as I made statements earlier and I think the other day, that the department and the government will certainly be open to any representations which may be made if there are such representations. The recommendations of the Boundary Commission have been public for some time and it's only the Interlake with which we're dealing.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for River Heights.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, my question is to the First Minister. Would he be prepared as soon as possible to present to this House a report on job opportunities and the number of jobs forecast for the next six-month period?

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, that request I think is quite acceptable. I'll advise the Minister next week some time.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. The Honourable Minister of Transportation.

HON. JOSEPH P. BOROWSKI (Minister of Transportation)(Thompson): Mr. Speaker, in answer to a question for the Member for Wolseley. There's been no negotiations or discussions regarding a bridge on Waverley, at least not by this government and I understand not by the previous government since the St. James bridge was built. While I'm on my feet, I'd like to inform the House that four ladies that we've hired for the weigh scales have now been working one week and we find that their work is not only satisfactory but better than that of the men.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Finance.

MR. CHERNIACK: Mr. Speaker, I'm now prepared to move into Committee of the Whole if the House is willing. I move, seconded by the Honourable the Attorney-General that by leave, Mr. Speaker, we do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider Bill No. 74, An Act to amend the Financial Administration Act.

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole with the Honourable Member for Kildonan in the Chair.

#### COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bill 74. (Sections 1 to 3 were each read and passed.)

MR. CHERNIACK: Mr. Chairman, 3 (25)(1) was amended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (The remainder of Bill No. 74 was read section by section and passed.)

MR. CHERNIACK: I move the Committee rise, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Committee rise. Call in the Speaker.

MR. FROESE: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. Just what was said by the Chairman? I couldn't hear any report being made to the Speaker.

MR. GREEN: . . . has considered bill and merely didn't hear what was said to the Speaker. I take it that's his complaint. He wants to hear what the Chairman said.

MR. FROESE: Yes, that's the point I raised.

MR. GREEN: You have to speak a little louder.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Speaker, the committee has considered Bill No. 74 and wish to report the same without amendment.

#### IN SESSION

MR. PETER FOX (Kildonan): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Member for Crescentwood, the report of the committee be received.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Finance.

MR. CHERNIACK: I beg to move, seconded by the Attorney-General that by leave, Bill No. 74, An Act to amend the Financial Administration Act be now read a third time and passed.

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. CHERNIACK: Mr. Speaker, may I again express my thanks to all members of the House for their cooperation in having this matter dealt with as expeditiously as it was dealt with.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. FROESE: Mr. Speaker, on third reading of Bill 74 - we're accommodating the cooperative housing people so that they can get their monies on an interim basis through the cooperative credit society by funds that will be deposited by the government with the Cooperative Credit Society. I know that on past occasions, occasions have arisen where certainly the government could have been of help to the Cooperative Credit Society and through the Credit Society to the credit unions, and I take it by the passing of this bill that we will henceforth not only help the co-op housing people but that we will be of assistance to the Cooperative Credit Society and its members for years to come.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading. Bill No. 43.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, we passed by -- perhaps we shouldn't have, but leave of the House was given so I don't think that anything suffers -- we passed by the Orders for Return and Addresses for Papers, which I suppose should be called now and then proceed with Bill No. 17, in that order, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the intention to revert to Orders for Return at this point?

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I wish that the Speaker would call the Order for Return standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Roblin because I believe the other one is this afternoon.

#### ORDERS OF THE DAY - MOTIONS FOR PAPERS

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. McKENZIE: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Member for Sturgeon Creek, that an Order of the House do issue for a return showing the number of complaints received by

(MR. McKENZIE cont'd) . . . . the Superintendent of Insurance during the period January 1, 1968 to December 31st, 1969 in the following categories: (a) automobile; (b) life; (c) fire; (d) other.

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. CHERNIACK: Mr. Speaker, I believe that this has already been moved once and now is being moved a second time, and I indicated when it was first moved that I asked that it be stood over for Private Members' Day because I have to speak on it. I assume then it'll be called this afternoon.

MR. SPEAKER: Stood over till this afternoon? (Agreed) Order for Return. The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. WARNER H. JORGENSON (Morris): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Rock Lake that an Order of the House do issue for a return showing the 50/50 grants to rural municipalities referred to by the Minister of Transportation on Tuesday, May 26th, 1970, for main market and school roads, broken down as follows:

- (a) Name of rural municipality;
- (b) Amount of grant;
- (c) Purpose of grant;
  - (1) Road construction;
  - (2) Bridge maintenance;
  - (3) Bridge construction and maintenance.

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I'm wondering if we could have this stood over to Private Members' Day as well.

MR. SPEAKER: Agreed to have it stood over to Private Members' Day. (Agreed) Address for Papers. The Honourable Member for Ste. Rose.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, I regret I do not have the written forms for these here. Maybe we may as well leave them over till this afternoon then simply and I'll move them then.

MR. GREEN: . . . prepare a motion, Mr. Clerk. This afternoon will be all right.

MR. SPEAKER: Stood over until this afternoon? (Agreed)

MR. GREEN: Would you call Bill 17, Mr. Speaker.

#### GOVERNMENT BILLS

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debates. Second reading on the proposed motion of the Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. Bill No. 17. The Honourable House Leader of the Liberal Party.

MR. LEONARD A. BARKMAN (La Verendrye): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the honourable member, could we have this matter stand? (Agreed)

MR. SPEAKER: The proposed motion of the Honourable Minister of Municipal Affairs. Bill No. 56. The Honourable Member for Brandon West.

MR. EDWARD MCGILL (Brandon West): Mr. Speaker, before presenting any opinions or views on Bill No. 66 I think it's - 56, I'm sorry - I think it would be in order if I were to declare my interests if any and I would do that now.

I would like to tell the members of the Assembly in order that they may assess any bias which they would attach to my positions, that I am not an insurance agent and that I do not participate in any way or have any interests related to the insurance industry other than that I am a policy holder and so I am with respect to car insurance no more informed than a person who has my degree of interest, that is of holding a policy on an automobile as a driver and owner. I am so ill informed on the subject that when someone the other day spoke to the Honourable Minister of Mines and Resources and asked him if he knew what company he was insured with he said that he did not know and I thought at the time that I was in the same category, that I was unable also to say at that moment which company was so careless as to accept the risk on my automobile. I thought, too, at the time that it was rather strange that I couldn't remember what coverage, what limits I had agreed to take on my policy and I rather suspect that if I asked the Minister of Industry and Commerce if he - I'm sorry the Minister of Mines and Resources - if he was able to state what limits or coverage he had on his automobile, he might not be able to remember. To me, Mr. Speaker, this would indicate that he is not particularly concerned with the company he chooses nor is he perhaps, as I am not, too interested in making the decision as

(MR. MCGILL cont'd) . . . . to what kind of coverage or what limits he should have on his car. This would indicate to me, Mr. Speaker, that we both in common and I suppose with many other people in this Assembly place a great deal of confidence in the person that we have chosen to be our agent in the matter of buying car insurance. We have not made a point of deciding which is the best company nor which offers particularly the best rates. We have chosen a man whom we consider to be a reliable person and we have placed ourselves and our position with respect to coverage in his hands. I think this is a very important service for customers, for clients in buying automobile insurance.

If the government succeeds in their announced desire and determination to eliminate the agency system as it now exists in the car insurance industry in Manitoba, then I think we will have lost what is for many people a most important service given to us by most experienced people. My experience in the service that I receive as the driver of a car and the possessor of an insurance policy has been rather limited but it has been completely acceptable and I would consider it to be something that I would wish to continue. To just briefly relate the only incident I have had, it concerned my car which was parked in a hotel parking lot in Winnipeg and someone was careless enough to scrape the fender and after consultation with the man in charge of the parking lot, he decided that it would be a good idea to advise the owner of the car, in this case myself, that this damage that occurred and also to give me his assurance that he would notify his insurance company. The next morning I was called by an adjuster who said, "I understand your car was damaged and I'm the man who will adjust it", and I said that's fine, I'm in such and such a lot, and could you come and look at my car. He said, well as a matter of fact, I'm looking out the window of my office and I can see your car and it's not necessary for me to come over; you take it to a car repair shop and tell me how much the damage will cost to be repaired and we will make it good. This was done and in a few days I had a cheque for the amount of the estimated cost to repair before the repair had been completed. This to me was very impressive as the kind of service that can be given by the present car insurance industry in Manitoba.

I suppose the next thing I should do if I'm going to be following the general trend in this debate is to take my policy and to compare it with coverage which I might be able to achieve in Saskatchewan to find out how the rates compare. But it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that to do that one sort of enters a quicksand, that no matter what the result you come up with, it is open to question and the response from those taking the opposite position is that your figures are incorrect. It's very difficult for me to decide how figures which can be as precise as premiums on automobile insurance can be open to such question. So I consider it rather futile to go to the trouble of taking your policy and asking for a similar quotation if I were living in Regina or Saskatoon or whatever.

There seems to be so many differences and varieties in wheel base and size and I might go to a great deal of trouble to make a comparison which I would present to my critics and they would say yes, but you forgot about the fact that you're over age and your slightly senile mother-in-law is listed as an occasional driver and don't forget that she's had three convictions for furious driving in the past month so this makes a difference in the surcharge that she has to pay when she renews her operator's licence. This is the kind of debate that one is open to if you attempt to compare rates. But why should we bother to compare the rates with the Saskatchewan plan. There is nothing in Bill 56 which says the rates will be the same. In fact there is nothing in Bill 56 which says the rates will be anything. So it seems to me an unnecessary bit of research to bother with the comparison with Saskatchewan.

I have been recently in the neighbouring province and having listened to the enthusiastic reports as presented by the Honourable Minister of Municipal Affairs about the bounties and the financial blessings that have been bestowed upon the good people of Saskatchewan over the past 24 years, I went there with somehow an idea that I might find feasting and dancing in the streets at all these great blessings, but such, Mr. Speaker, was not my experience. There was, on the contrary, somehow a sound of deep lamentation on Second Avenue in Saskatoon. This may have been because of the agricultural problems which they face as we do or the declining stock markets which they have to accept as we do at this particular time. But they were not in a joyful mood and the few people I was able to chat with briefly on the subject of a government monopoly in car insurance had a few comments to make. All of these comments I don't think it would be wise to repeat in this Assembly, but commonly they said there seems to be an increasing interest in obtaining prosecutions under the Highway Traffic Acts and that

(MR. MCGILL cont'd) . . . . there are an increasing number of convictions being registered and this becomes an increasing problem perhaps when operators licences are applied for in subsequent dates because convictions include surcharges on the cost of the drivers licence, I am told.

The other problem which they felt was a weakness of the government plan was that in cases where there was a dispute over the responsibility, it was in fact a case of Crown versus the Crown, the government being on both sides of the argument and there was a temptation to say well you're both perhaps equally responsible, let's make it a 50 - 50 deal and since it's \$200 deductible, you'll both pay \$100 or whatever. This seems to be a lack of taking out of the situation the competitive feeling between your insurers and the insurers of the other automobile involved. So I think that perhaps we might say that competition as it is in the economic system has some application in the coverage which you may attach to your automobile. They are also somewhat concerned about the fact that if you buy additional coverage from the private industry that the government directs and decrees that in the event of a claim the supplementary coverage shall be first in order of responsibility. This to me seems to be a loaded situation for the private industry in what little position they have to take against the government car insurance industry in Saskatchewan.

Mr. Speaker, as we go through the claims and counterclaims of those on either side of the debate, there's one conclusion which comes to my mind most frequently and I would state it in this way, that this government's decision to proceed with legislation at this time to implement a government monopoly in automobile insurance was not made on any recent examination of the facts. It was made perhaps some years ago by at least some of the members opposite who were then in opposition and who are now in government and they may have taken the position on this particular debate for purely philosophical considerations: They are proposing a Socialist benefit for the people of Manitoba. They believe that they can provide a great benefit by legislation of this kind. It was not based upon any research in recent months but rather it only awaited implementation when the people who supported this view had the opportunity and the position and power to implement it.

I would further suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the Car Insurance Committee which has been and has reported to this Legislature, did not have as its prime purpose to determine if we should have a government monopoly in car insurance but rather how and in what form a government monopoly in car insurance should be implemented. Now the philosophical position as accepted by the New Democratic Party is supported in their view by other types of legislation which have been accepted in Manitoba and other parts of Canada and they have mentioned Medicare and Canada Pension Plan as being examples. But I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that this kind of legislation when it has been implemented, successfully or otherwise, and I don't think we've had enough experience in Medicare yet to know what the costs of such a program will be, but when they have been applied they have been applied as an overlay on the private enterprise economic system. It has been found, Mr. Speaker, that the private enterprise system is one of the most productive, if not the most productive economic systems which the world has ever known and that its very productivity enables us to provide kinds of welfare and social legislation that would not otherwise be possible, and that the success that has been achieved has been achieved by providing new programs or programs which perhaps brought into amalgamation independent services which were in existence and whose abilities and skills could be continued to be used.

Mr. Speaker, the situation in Manitoba today is such that it differs I suggest very definitely from the situation which existed in Saskatchewan in 1946. Today in Manitoba in order to achieve a government monopoly in car insurance it's going to be first necessary to destroy a vibrant productive revenue-producing tax paying important segment of the private enterprise system. It may also be necessary, and I suggest Mr. Speaker, that the government is putting this right on the line, if they succeed in their attempt to destroy the segment of the private enterprise system which we call the car insurance industry, they're putting on the line Winnipeg's position as the Insurance Capital of Western Canada. I consider this an important position that the City of Winnipeg has achieved over the years in Western Canada and one which I would suggest this government should be interested in maintaining.

But, Mr. Speaker, to deliberately set out to carve up an economic system that has produced so many benefits for Manitoba is, in my view, a completely irresponsible move. It's based on nothing more or less than a dubious political philosophy that has not, in my view,

(MR. MCGILL cont'd) . . . . . been proven in a particular circumstance such as the one we now face.

If the car industry is destroyed, what will be the benefits for Manitoba after the funeral? None have been factually proven. We have been told by the government to "trust us, we will see that your rates are lower; we'll lead you to the promised land". If there is to be a funeral, Mr. Speaker, and there's some doubt that that will occur, then the government has the man to do the job. His only stipulation is that it must be a prepaid funeral, the biggest and gaudiest state funeral that Manitoba has ever seen. There will be benefits for all the relatives and friends that are left and everybody will be compensated.

So, Mr. Speaker, really the decision is for Manitoba as to whether or not they feel that on the evidence they should agree to the destruction of the car insurance industry in order that another Crown operated monopoly can take its place, so that Manitobans, in the words of the government, will enjoy cheaper insurance. Mr. Speaker, cheaper than what? How do we compare the cost of car insurance in Manitoba other than to accept in good faith the assurances of the government that this will indeed be so. If we are to accept assurances then we must examine the degree of reliability of the government in its less than one year of office, what they have told us about what they will do and what they have actually done up to this point.

We have stimulating statements from the other side as to their intentions, and then from time to time tranquilizing statements. When it is considered that perhaps too much alarm has been engendered in the private enterprise economy of our province, we are treated to a tranquilizing statement. I'm sorry that the Honourable the First Minister is not in his Chair because I feel that in the matter of tranquilizing he has taken the lead, and I would like to read into the record what is a transcript of his words at a meeting of the Sales and Ad Club on January 5, 1970 in the Fort Garry Hotel, and if, Mr. Speaker, the First Minister wishes, I can provide a tape of the address but I hope he will accept the transcript of his words. And he says in part: "Charlie Dojack has, I think too kindly, referred to me as being a man of a great deal of action. I try my best, and during the first five months of the present administration I felt that the most important responsibility falling on me was to try and establish a fairly comfortable liaison and industrial relationship with the business community in Manitoba, and I do believe that for the most part, certainly I do not wish to exaggerate and say completely, for the most part such a relationship has been established. Those who were afraid of a degree of nationalization of industry have found in fact there has been none and none is contemplated, and those who were afraid of some kind of irrational action, I'm sure have come to the conclusion that this government is quite prepared and quite able to act in a rational and responsible manner - responsible way." Mr. Speaker, this was the partial statement of the First Minister in January of this year. I think we need to exercise due care and caution in the announcements that are being made as to the future intentions of the New Democratic Party Government in Manitoba at this time.

Mr. Speaker, had there been no prior commitment on the part of government on this proposal, that is on the government's monopoly insurance proposal, I'm sure there would have been a meeting with the car insurance industry to find a way to improve the coverage now being offered. Most agree that a compulsory liability coverage for all drivers is desirable. No problem here; this can be done. Most agree I think, many agree at least, that there should be a "no-fault" clause.

I think, too, that in consultation with the industry we could provide the kind of control over compulsory insurance that the government has described would be applied if the insurance were issued with the licence plates. This kind of control can be applied by the issuance of a card by the industry to the policy holder which is not subject to cancellation and which is provided when the licence plates for the vehicle are issued.

Mr. Speaker, in concluding my remarks, I would earnestly suggest to the members opposite that there's no need for unilateral action by government against the car insurance industry. I think it can do a better job than the government in providing the necessary and appropriate coverage for all drivers in Manitoba, and I'm sure the government would find them prepared to cooperate in every way. And it isn't too late to take this course. Manitoba can have the best car insurance program in Canada, and with meaningful and sincere consultation between government and industry, I think Winnipeg can maintain its position as the insurance centre of Western Canada. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Ste. Rose.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, it is with some regret that I note the Premier is not in the House at the moment. I know how busy the Premier is and I'm not faulting him for it, but it is with some regret that I see it because I think that the comments of the last speaker are comments that the Premier of the province must hear, and the things that I have to say, in a way, were particularly addressed to the Premier for whom I have a good deal of high personal regard.

Some months ago the Premier asked me a question having to do with a statement I had made at the opening of the debate on the South Indian Lake question, and I stated then that I considered that Bill, that question that was before us, one of the most important that I have had to deal with during my years in the House. This is after the election, the Premier said to me, why would you make that kind of a statement on that kind of a Bill? My reply was that to me it exemplified an attitude of government, the question of how government dealt with people and how government dealt with problems, and I was in disagreement at that time with what government proposed to do.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the Bill that is now before us is the most important one that the House is dealing with at this session. I don't know what else will come, but this Bill is a most important one, not just for what it does or doesn't do but because it shows the attitude of this government towards the problems of Manitoba, the people of Manitoba and what's going to be done.

Mr. Speaker, I'm deeply concerned about what I find in this Bill and I'm deeply concerned about what it means for Manitoba, because many Manitobans, many people in this House, have said we will wait and see what happens in the NDP government and we'll wait and see who controls that government. Is it the Premier who appears to be a moderate or is it the radicals, led particularly by my friend, the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. Mr. Speaker, if the government proceeds with this Bill in the way that they have now set it out, I say to them they have made a clear statement to the people of Manitoba. The radicals have taken control, and within that group, that's where the struggle is going on, within that group. Oh, he has supporters I know, I realize that the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources has supporters, but we are down at the crunch and we will find out from this Bill who really runs the government. Is it the Premier or is it the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources?

MR. GREEN: The people of Manitoba.

MR. MOLGAT: We will see, Mr. Speaker, who really is in charge in this province.

Now, Mr. Speaker, some of this debate has really concerned me to date because when it came up I could sense a change very often in the government benches. This morning the attitude was one of disinterest largely, but on past occasions when the debate was on, we found a particular change in some of the members. My friend the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, for example, became very edgy, became very -- he was on the edge of his seat, Mr. Speaker, and very tense, and I could sense it in a number of other faces across the way, the reactions that came, the attitudes, the catcalls back and forth across the House.

Mr. Speaker, I'd like to get away from that part of it and have a look at this Bill in the light of where do we find agreement within the House, because I think that maybe we reflect the attitude of Manitobans. And what agreement could we find amongst Manitobans on this question? In looking at it, I think that really there is a considerable degree of agreement. I find, for example, general agreement in the House from the comments I've heard regarding no-fault accident coverage. -- (Interjection) -- Not an argument? That's what I gather. I find no particular disagreement on the question of compulsory coverage. I've heard no one say that this is not the right thing. I even find a fair degree of agreement in having a government agency involved in the insurance field. I wouldn't necessarily say it would be unanimous, I don't know, but I think we could reach a fair degree of agreement within this House and within this province to have a government agency, not subsidized but operating at cost, serving the people of the province. The crunch comes, whether it's going to be a government monopoly in the field or whether there will be competition. That's where the division comes. -- (Interjection) -- No division there? Well, my friend should have listened to the words that were read into the record by the Member for Brandon. That was a pretty clear statement by the Premier as to what he believed. He wasn't speaking for himself, he was quoting what the Premier of this province said some months ago. And there are any number of statements, Mr. Speaker, by the Premier in exactly that line. I have one here, and I'm quoting in this case from the bulletin called "Canadian Insurance", August, 1969, the article on Page 8 and it is a quote from Premier Schreyer - and this I will admit was done before the election. I'll read the whole of



(MR. MOLGAT cont'd) . . . . the paragraph in fact. -- (Interjection) -- The magazine is August '69. I want to be fair so I will quote the whole of the paragraph.

MR. PAULLEY: If I may, Mr. Speaker, my honourable friend said this was prior to the election. Was the statement prior to the election or did I not hear him correctly?

MR. MOLGAT: I think the statement was made by Mr. Schreyer . . .

MR. PAULLEY: Yes, that's right, not as bad as some of the brain manipulations of my honourable friend the Member for River Heights, and I guess I'm giving him a lot of credit when I use the word "brain".

MR. MOLGAT: The paragraph then, Mr. Speaker, reads as follows: "On inspection, Premier Schreyer's statements on auto insurance before his election seemed only vaguely defined but they might also be construed as containing elements of moderation. 'If we can make meaningful changes that will result in premium savings to the consumer without impinging on ownership patterns, that's fine.' He had said behind this however lay the warning, 'but if we have to, if there's no cooperation from the industry then we'll move along the lines they've followed in Saskatchewan and B. C.' "

As I mentioned, the statement by the Member for Brandon indicated the same type of reasonable approach. I attended meetings at which the Premier spoke in Montreal and in Toronto last fall. At all times he showed the same moderation in speaking to businessmen assembled in those two cities that had to deal with Manitoba. Speaking in New York at the time of that same tour, speaking to the Canadian Society of New York in an address called "Building for the Future", the Premier said, "In pursuing this new concept of life there has been no abandonment whatever of the principles of free enterprise or the recognition of the need for a solid foundation, In planning for economic development we are both specific and practical." And all the way through, Mr. Speaker, I think the Premier has spoken in terms of moderation. There was no indication that the course of government was going to be a government monopoly.

Mr. Speaker, the government has not made a case for government monopoly. The government has stated that there will be savings. The Attorney-General stated that there were great savings in monopoly. At a meeting at which I attended with him, he indicated 50 percent of operating costs -- administration costs. -- (Interjection) -- That's right.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I'm saying nothing about the Pawley enquiry here in Manitoba; plenty has been said so far. But let's look at an enquiry that was very exhaustive, the B. C. enquiry, the Royal Commission on Automobile Insurance in the Province of British Columbia, certainly the most exhaustive enquiry into auto insurance yet conducted. Millions of dollars - over a million dollars in expenditure on this subject alone. What did this commission have to say on the question of monopoly, Mr. Speaker? Well, I quote on Page 312 - and they go through some detailed explanations with graphs and so on - they say as a conclusion: "Indicating therefore," and I'm quoting - "that significant economies of scale do not exist in operating expenses." Significant economies of scale do not exist in operating expenses.

HON. AL MACKLING (Attorney-General) (St. James): They're referring to private operations.

MR. MOLGAT: They're referring to economies of scale in the operation . . .

MR. MACKLING: In a private operation.

MR. MOLGAT: In a total operation. Then, Mr. Speaker, on Page 380, this is the statement of the Commission: "To conclude," - and I'm quoting again - "it is quite clear that the industry must not be considered a natural monopoly, and in terms of total cost the potential savings attributable to size from all sources are not of sufficient magnitude to warrant further comment." Mr. Speaker, that's not my statement, it's the statement of a royal commission in British Columbia who spent a long, long time in the study and spent a lot of money on the study and made an exhaustive study of the question. And their statement is: "To conclude, it is quite clear that the industry must not be considered an actual monopoly, and in terms of total cost the potential savings attributable to size from all sources are not of sufficient magnitude to warrant further comment."

Mr. Speaker, can the Manitoba Government, can the radicals within that government really say that the enquiry conducted in Manitoba was on such a scale as to say that a monopoly is necessary in the light of this sort of a study? Are there grounds to believe that the Manitoba Government in its enquiry produced sufficient information to counter this sort of a study? I don't believe that even the government would pretend that. I think what we're faced with is that some members of the government have come to the conclusion that a monopoly is necessary per se, based on their attitude towards business, on their attitude towards economic life. And I

(MR. MOLGAT cont'd.) . . . . say to them, hold back for a moment, **think the thing over** again, don't get yourself in that sort of a box when you don't need to.

Mr. Speaker, there are certain areas where government monopoly is necessary, where there are in my view no other ways of operating. We accepted that principle many years ago in Manitoba in the Telephone System, accepted that principle in Hydro, and I supported that principle, but is it really necessary in the field of auto insurance? I don't think the Manitoba Government has proved that it is. Outsiders tell us that it's not. But I think on the other **hand**, Mr. Speaker, that there may be some great losses to Manitoba from the attitude presently indicated by the government, because I think that if they persist in a government monopoly you will be telling the business community, not just in Manitoba but outside of Manitoba who may be interested in coming to Manitoba.

MR. MACKLING: Would the honourable member submit to a question just at this point?

MR. MOLGAT: Certainly.

MR. MACKLING: Thank you. The honourable member has indicated that sources outside of Manitoba have indicated that it would be wrong to initiate a compulsory automobile scheme. Would he care to comment on the views of . . . .

MR. MOLGAT: No, Mr. Speaker, I said nothing about anybody outside Manitoba saying that it was wrong to have a compulsory automobile scheme. I said . . . .

MR. MACKLING: . . . compulsory government automobile scheme.

MR. MOLGAT: No, I said, a monopoly government scheme.

MR. MACKLING: A monopoly government scheme. Would you care to comment on the views of the former Minister of the Saskatchewan government who was responsible for this scheme in the Province of Saskatchewan and his attitude towards it? -- (interjection) -- Not Mr. Stewart.

MR. MOLGAT: The Honourable Attorney-General, Mr. Speaker, can't seem to get away from a statement made by Mr. Boldt. I have not followed the statement of Mr. **Boldt**. I really don't think that Mr. Boldt can be considered as much of an authority, quite frankly, as the Royal Commission on Automobile Insurance of British Columbia. I really think in this area that, in fairness, this could be considered to be the best authority. I think that the work that was done there was certainly exhaustive and non-political and I would really feel that this is a better source than the Honourable Mr. Boldt.

Now, having said that, let's get on then with the problems of Manitoba. If the government persists in this course, then all the statements that we hear from government saying that they want to - these are quotes from the Minister of Industry and Commerce the other day in his estimates - "Sharing with private enterprise; co-operation with private enterprise, free enterprise." The Minister of Health in his comment the other night saying that he believes in private enterprise, believes in competition, believes in the profit motive. Mr. Speaker, those are empty statements if then the government turns around in this field, and for doctrinaire reasons only based on no proof, says that there must be a monopoly. And that's going to be the way the people are going to judge them.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that the struggle within the NDP Party, the struggle over the question of automobile insurance, clearly indicates that at this time the radicals have taken control of that party and the Premier, who indicated all along his moderate attitude, is not really making the decisions. And I'm sorry to see it, because I think Manitobans will be the group that will suffer from it.

Mr. Speaker, why can't the government proceed to set up a government agency and compete against private enterprise? What is going to prevent the government from doing that? There's nothing at all that the government -- there's nothing preventing them from doing this. There's no legislation at the moment, but I'm sure that legislation would pass this House, and then, Mr. Speaker, the people of this province would have their freedom of choice. If there are no economies of scale, as the commission tells us, then the competition will not be an added burden on the people, but there will be a test of efficiency, there will be a test as to whether or not the government operation is in fact efficient.

I submit in fact, Mr. Speaker, that with a government operation in competition with private enterprise there would be additional savings to the people of Manitoba, because then the individual could buy one policy only. He would not need to buy two policies as likely he will under a government monopoly plan. -- (Interjection) -- Well, unless the government is prepared to give very extended coverage on insurance, then the individuals of this province would

(MR. MOLGAT cont'd.) . . . . be forced -- (Interjection) -- I hear the member say "why not?" They can't do that? Sure they can do that, but by the same token, Mr. Speaker, why not competition then? Why not competition - openly, unsubsidized.

Mr. Speaker, really what is so sacred about the automobile driver in this province that he should suddenly have this major priority of government? I submit, Mr. Speaker, that dental needs in this province have greater priority than automobile insurance. I submit that there are many other areas that require government action more quickly than auto insurance. For some reason this has been grabbed on as a great saving. Mr. Speaker, there are a lot of people in this province who don't drive automobiles, and I for one don't want to see those people paying part of the costs of insurance for other automobile drivers.

I might point out to my honourable friends that the saving they propose in auto insurance will also in many areas accrue as a business saving to many corporations. It might be good for them to check and see how many automobiles and trucks in this province are not privately registered but registered by corporations. I would suggest to them that in their desire to help the common man in Manitoba they may try and find out who in fact they are helping in auto insurance, and I don't think it's the average common man, Mr. Speaker. I think the needs of the average common man lie in other areas, and I come back to good health, to good education, to the things that concern the average man, good housing, not necessarily a compulsory government operated monopoly insurance system.

So, Mr. Speaker, I urge the government and I urge the private members on the government side to reassess the situation, reassess within your own party who is going to run the NDP Party in the province and who is going to run the government, the radicals who want to go on a doctrinaire approach, we must have monopoly in this field, or the reasonable people like the Premier who recognized the long-range problems of Manitoba and who are prepared to deal with them on that basis.

MR. MACKLING: We're all reasonable radicals, that's the problem.

MR. MOLGAT: Reasonable radicals, yes. My friend the Attorney-General is a radical all right, the remainder of the adjectives I doubt very much. Mr. Speaker, I believe in reform, and in this area I hold no brief for the auto insurance companies, for the agents; my concern is the public of Manitoba, the public, that's what I'm interested in.

MR. MACKLING: Why are you prepared to give private insurance companies a compulsory scheme?

MR. MOLGAT: The Attorney-General says, why do I want to give the private insurance companies a compulsory scheme? That's why, Mr. Speaker, I'm prepared to support a government agency in it, because if we say it's compulsory then I'm prepared to accept that there ought to be a government agency and the public can have their choice. But, Mr. Speaker, it's that question of choice that I'm concerned about, the freedom of the individual in this province to do as he wants, not to be told by government in this area, where no proof has been given that there must be a government monopoly, that the individual can't have his free choice.

Mr. Speaker, I warn the members of the government. They laugh - I know exactly what the Attorney-General's going to say and some of his other friends, they're going to laugh at this - but I warn them, if they persist in this course they will be causing the Province of Manitoba grave, grave damage, without having an ounce of proof at the moment that the benefits by any way outweigh the potential damage they are causing, and I urge upon them another course of action. Let them go ahead -- (Interjection) -- Tell you the course of action? I'm telling you, Mr. Attorney-General, that your friend the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, you and a few other of your colleagues, have taken control of this government and that you are not reasonable. And I'm telling you -- (Interjection) -- think what you want, think what you want, Mr. Attorney-General, if you think that that is going to help the Minister of Industry and Commerce to provide jobs for the people in my constituency and the young people who are coming out of our schools, if you think for one moment that this is going to benefit the Province of Manitoba, then you'd better think again.

Let's look, Mr. Speaker, at what really is in the interests of the people of Manitoba. All right, in this field we've agreed that compulsory auto insurance is necessary; we've agreed, reasonably I think, that no-fault accident coverage is a necessary thing; we've agreed that we want to do everything we can to get the lowest possible cost for auto insurance in Manitoba. But, Mr. Speaker, there's no proof that it's going to be done by a monopoly government operation. In fact past experience is that competition in the long run is what produces the best.

(MR. MOLGAT cont'd.) . . . . . That's why, Mr. Speaker, in this House, in this House -- (Interjection) --. The Attorney-General says telephones. Come on, be reasonable, who ever suggested that you'd run two or three telephone lines down a street.

MR. MACKLING: There's competition everywhere, that's your criteria.

MR. MOLGAT: Nonsense. The Attorney-General, Mr. Speaker, his trouble is he's 40 years behind the times.

MR. MACKLING: You want to go back to the . . . .

MR. MOLGAT: Talk about a reformer, he's an antiquated radical. He's fighting the battles, he's fighting the battles of 40 years ago. Those have gone past, Mr. Speaker, let's deal with the problems of today, the problems of today, and they're not going to be settled, Mr. Speaker, by a doctrinaire approach to the question.

Mr. Speaker, it may be, it may be that after experience the people of Manitoba would decide, if they had a choice, that they would want to buy their policies all from the government agency. Mr. Speaker, if that's what the people of Manitoba want to do, I submit that they are right in so doing, but, Mr. Speaker, I don't think it's necessary for the government to start off by telling them you must do it that way, without any proof that it's going to be better for them. Wouldn't it be a wiser course, Mr. Speaker, for everyone concerned - let's just go back now and forget our fixed position, all of us ~~don't~~ take no fixed position at all - wouldn't it be better, Mr. Speaker, to simply let the people of Manitoba have a choice, set up a government agency, let the people buy from whom they will. Let's try that out for two or three years, meanwhile putting whatever improvements we can in our legislation to provide for every economy possible. Let's try that for two or three years and see how it works.

Mr. Speaker, if it doesn't work, then let's deal with the problem then. Now, what's wrong with that approach, Mr. Speaker? What exactly is going to be lost - I know what's going to be said on the other side - what's wrong with trying the monopoly then? Huh, what's wrong with it? Because once it's set up, Mr. Speaker, it will never be reversed. That's what wrong with it. That's what's wrong with it. And what's going to happen, Mr. Speaker? Twenty-eight men on that side of the House are going to decide for a million Manitobans that's the way it's got to be, and I submit that the million Manitobans, if they were given their free choice, could make that decision for themselves.

So, Mr. Speaker, I regret that the Premier was not here because I think that this debate and this whole question is one which he must reassess most seriously. Why wouldn't we have a free vote on the question, Mr. Speaker? Why wouldn't we simply let the private members on the other side do as they please and let's find out what even the private members want to do. I think a free vote on this would be a reasonable approach, Mr. Speaker, and I will give the government an opportunity to give their members a choice and a free vote.

So, Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for La Verendrye, that the motion be amended by deleting all of the words after the word "that" in the first line thereof and substituting the following therefor:

Having regard to the many other urgent needs in Manitoba and having regard to the fact that no proof has been given by the government that a government monopoly is necessary to provide Manitoba citizens with the opportunity to purchase insurance coverage at the lowest possible price, and having regard to the fact that the B. C. Royal Commission which studied very extensively the auto insurance industry in that province and stated in its report that:

" . . . significant economies of scale do not exist in operating expenses" for the insurance industry (Page 312)

"To conclude, it is quite clear that the industry must not be considered a natural monopoly, and in terms of total cost the potential savings attributable to size from all sources are not of sufficient magnitude to warrant further comment" (Page 380).

That in the opinion of this House the Government of Manitoba should proceed to institute legislation providing for:

(1) Compulsory auto insurance providing for minimum limits of third party liability and accident benefits on a no-fault basis,

(2) Elimination of the need to issue individual policies and allowing the issuance of simple certificates.

(3) A government operated self-supporting auto insurance agency in competition with any other licensed insurance companies thereby providing freedom of choice for the automobile drivers in Manitoba.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, before you receive the motion that is put by my honourable friend, I would like to respectfully suggest that the motion is out of order, that we are dealing with the second reading of a bill before the Legislature which is either approved in principle or rejected in principle. The motion that is put by my honourable friend is really a negative to the bill, which he is of course entitled to vote on as a member of the Legislature, but he can't introduce a motion negating the bill because the motion before the House is to receive the bill in principle. If he doesn't approve of that, he votes against it.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, I'd like to refer you to Page 277, Beauchesne Citation 382 which states, and I quote: "It is also competent to a member who desires to place on record any special reasons for not agreeing to the second reading of a bill to move as an amendment to the question, a resolution declaratory of some principle adverse to or differing from the principles, policy or provisions of the bill, or expressing opinions as to any circumstances connected with its introduction or prosecution or otherwise opposed to its progress, or seeking further information in relation to the bill by committees, commissioners, the production of papers or other evidence or the opinion of judges." Mr. Speaker, I'd also refer you to the precedents of this House, refer you to the Journals of 1965, Pages 458 and 459 and the ruling on Page 489; Journals of 1966-1967, Page 190 with the ruling on Page 200 and 201; Journals 1968, Page 93.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, may I also draw to your attention on the same page, 277 of the Fourth Edition of Beauchesne, Citation 383, which reads that "when an order for the second reading has been read, a member may move that if he should not wish to proceed with the bill that the order be discharged and the bill withdrawn, or if the motion has actually been made for the second reading it must first by leave of the House be withdrawn. It is irregular to go into the merits of a bill on a motion that the order for second reading be postponed or discharged. It may become necessary before the second reading of a bill to make considerable changes in its provisions which can only be accomplished at this stage by discharging the order for the second reading and withdrawing of the bill." I respectfully suggest that if my honourable friend is desirous of bringing in the provisions suggested in his amendment, that Citation 383 should be taken into consideration.

And also - also, Mr. Speaker, it is well known that when we consider a matter under the motion that the bill be now read a second time, the principle of the bill is that that is under consideration and my honourable friend has other alternatives insofar as the principle is concerned. He has the opportunity of voting against the principle of the bill and I would suggest that that is why we are debating second reading of this bill. He has the opportunity, as I understand it, of moving a motion that the bill be not now considered but six months hence. He also has another opportunity, I believe, that the bill not be now read a second time but referred to a Standing Committee for consideration. I believe that this is the context on which the former decisions were made in this House that my honourable friend refers to. It is the first time that I'm aware of that a proposition such as my honourable friend's has arisen in this House on the motion of the consideration of second reading and I think that it is one that requires considerable study. I'm sure, Sir, that on reflection that it would be decided that the proposition of my honourable friend is not within the rules of this House or the rules of procedure in any other jurisdiction to whom from time to time we make reference.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, if I may on a point of order. In the preparation of my amendment I checked very carefully the precedents of this House, and I went through in great detail the rulings by the Speaker of that time. I might point out that one of those rulings will also refer to prior times when this same motion was moved and that the wording of my resolution, or motion, in fact is very very close to the wording of some previous motions so that I could be sure that I was strictly within the precedents of this House.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the Honourable Member for Ste. Rose and also the Minister of Labour for the clarifications that they have made, and I must say that the clarification which I am going to make is based on my understanding of the proceedings of the House. I'm not going to use a Citation from Beauchesne, but I do know that it's for the government to initiate legislation or any other member to initiate legislation. I do know that the legislation that is initiated in this respect and that has been moved by the Minister of Municipal Affairs is a bill which expresses a principle and I know that the motion that has been presented by the Member for Ste. Rose is a motion which asks for legislation expressing a different principle, a contrary principle, and therefore, Mr. Speaker, the very debate that has taken place in this

(MR. GREEN cont'd.). . . . House indicates that it's not a modification. If anything indicates that it's not a modification it's the speech that was just made by the Member for Ste. Rose, which indicates that there's an insurpassable gap between what the government is proposing and what the members of the opposite side are suggesting. The Member for Ste. Rose now says that the principle of the bill be defeated by presenting a principle which is contrary to that presented by the Opposition, and on that basis, Mr. Speaker, I am, without looking at Beauchesne, sufficiently of the feeling of how matters operate in the House to know that this cannot be considered in order and I would ask Your Honour to check the references in this connection.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, someone had better equip the House Leader with a copy of Beauchesne, because surely there's nothing clearer than a statement, and I'm quoting from Beauchesne who says, "It is also competent to a member who desires to place on record any special reasons for not agreeing to the second reading of a bill to move as an amendment to the question a resolution declaratory of some principle adverse to or differing from the principles, policy or provisions of the bill."

Mr. Speaker, my motion is made exactly within the terms of that Citation. It is differing in principle to some provisions of the bill and it is providing a statement declaratory of some principle. I cannot see how the House Leader can in any way question that this is not completely in order with Citation 382.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, again my colleague the Honourable Minister for Labour wants to speak too and I agree that he should be heard, but just from what the honourable member has said and reading the Citation in Beauchesne, his motion doesn't merely declare a principle or state his objection by the declaration of a principle, his motion asks the House to approve something which is contrary to the principle of the bill, and this is what I say is out of order, even referring to the Citation that has been quoted by the honourable member.

MR. WALTER WEIR (Leader of the Opposition)(Minnedosa): Mr. Speaker, I wasn't really going to take part in this discussion because I thought originally the points had been discussed fairly well from both sides, but we appear to have something else that's almost equally out of order and that's the debate going on between a couple of people about whether the motion is in order, and straying a little maybe from giving the Speaker some advice as to their attitudes. May I say, Mr. Speaker, I think that there has been probably sufficient advice and areas pointed out for consideration. I think that in my view it's something that you should take under advisement and give some significant study, but in giving weight to the advice you've had, Sir, if I could make one suggestion to you, that you add a little more weight to the recommendations and rulings that there are in Beauchesne, the precedents of the House and the rules than to the instinct of my honourable friend the House Leader who didn't really think that Beauchesne made that much difference, his instinct indicated what should rule it out of order. If I were you, Sir, I'd pay a little more attention to Beauchesne, a little more attention to precedents and so on and not quite so much weight to the instinct.

MR. PAULLEY: I find that somewhat ridiculous but we'll let it go for the time being, the statements of my honourable friend the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. WEIR: They can't see through it, I wouldn't expect more.

MR. PAULLEY: No that's fine, we understand each other perfectly well and I understand my honourable friend's position, namely that of Johnny-come-lately in rules of the House. But I do agree with my honourable friend, Mr. Speaker, possibly you should do some research in respect to the proposed amendment and I'm sure there would be no objection, and I'm sure, Sir, that you are the type of an individual that would take under consideration the various viewpoints expressed by the members on this point of order.

I also want to refer you, if I may, to Citation 388 on Page 279 of Beauchesne, when it appears to me that a somewhat similar amendment was proposed, in this case it happened to deal with the matter of railways, but it was in effect a similar proposition of the Honourable Member for Ste. Rose dealing with the question of a difference in principle basically. The Speaker ruled on that occasion that instead of being a declaration of principle it proposed a postponement pending a definite declaration of the House. Moreover, it did not purport to disagree with the principle of the bill but dealt with its provisions and anticipated amendments which - and I think this is the important phrase, Mr. Speaker - which may be dealt with in the committee that would consider the bill. I respectfully suggest to my honourable friend that at the time of the consideration in the committee that it would be perfectly in order for him to move amendments which would in effect give support to his intentions and this is the time, I would suggest, that my

(MR. PAULLEY cont'd.). . . . honourable friend could propose amendments to give effect to his propositions.

May I also, Sir, refer you to Citation 386 which deals with the matter of reference or changes of principle which can be decided here rather than be referred or considered in the light of something that has happened in some other jurisdiction. We have had under consideration in various committees of this House the whole matter of automobile insurance over the years, and I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the Honourable the Leader of the -- or the former Leader of the Liberal Party is taking out of context some rulings that may have been made by your predecessors in office.

And may I say also, Mr. Speaker, that it is historic in our parliamentary system that there are times when following Speakers have to cast aside or set aside wrong decisions that were made by Speakers before, and this has been done, Mr. Speaker, this has been done on many occasions, and if I may refer to the Speaker that occupied your seat, Sir, the first Ukrainian Speaker I believe in Manitoba, you being the second - and that was under a Liberal administration if I recall correctly - the late Mr. Speaker Hryhorczuk, on a number of occasions, or at least on a few occasions said: I don't care what the Speaker before me had to say, I think this is right and this is my ruling. So we have changed rulings and I respectfully suggest that the quotations or the observations of my honourable friend who attempted to bring about a rigidity because something was done wrong at one time that we should continue to make them wrong until we've indoctrinated the people into believing them right, as indeed my honourable friend apparently has, that that attitude should be case aside.

MR. MOLGAT: You're swinging over to my position Russ.

MR. PAULLEY: Now, Mr. Speaker, I do suggest though that Beauchesne does establish very firmly that the type of amendment as proposed by the Honourable Member for Ste. Rose has been rejected by previous Speakers, hence the documentation of Beauchesne, Edition No. 4.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable House Leader of the Liberal Party.

MR. GORDON E. JOHNSTON (Portage la Prairie): Mr. Speaker, if I could speak to the point of order. It's usual when a difference of opinion arises that we first of all consult our own rule book before going to other parliamentary rulings and books, but on Page 18 of our own book, No. 34, it lists debatable motions and I'll read it: "The following motions are debatable:" - that is to say every motion and then they list them. "(a) Standing on the Orders of the Day; (b) for the receiving of Report of a Standing or a Special Committee or a Committee of the Whole House; (c) for concurrence in a report of a Standing or a Special Committee; (d) for the previous question; (e) for the second reading of a Bill; (f) for the third reading of a Bill." And it goes on. I won't finish them, Mr. Speaker, but at the very end of that rule, No. 2, it says: "All other motions, including adjournment motions, shall be decided without debate or amendment." Now my suggestion is, Mr. Speaker, although our rule book does not cover this specifically, by inference it says that amendments can be allowed on any other motions except the adjournment motion.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, you've had plenty of advice now and I'm not going to attempt to give you much more. The one thing that the discussion on rules has certainly made clear is that my honourable friend the House Leader and the Minister of Labour do not want this resolution brought before the House, so having established that, I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that if you are going to take it under advisement that the precedents of this House will probably give you some of the best basis for a ruling on the question.

MR. SPEAKER: I wish to thank the honourable members for the advice I've received from them on this point of order. I intend to take the amendment under advisement and after having an opportunity to give it consideration, give my ruling on it at that time.

The proposed motion of the Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, Bill No. 65. The Honourable Member for The Pas.

MR. RON McBRYDE (The Pas): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Well, Mr. Speaker, after the entertaining morning we've had, I feel a little bit hesitant to speak on Bill 65. Although Bill 65 doesn't affect as many people as the Bill we've just been discussing, Bill 65 does have a tremendous effect on a limited number of people.

What I'd like to do, Mr. Speaker, is discuss the principle of Bill 65, and in discussing the principle, discuss how the Bill relates to the people whom it's supposed to affect. To do this, Mr. Speaker, I would like to briefly discuss the nature of the communities that this Bill will affect, to discuss the basic principle of this Bill, that is that citizens should have the right to have some say in the affairs that concern them and some involvement in what is going on in

(MR. McBRYDE cont'd.). . . . their own community. I would also like to discuss the nature of the Civil Service and the nature of the department that's going to be responsible for administering Bill 65, Mr. Speaker, which will bring me to the conclusion that Bill 65 is a very good piece of legislation; Bill 65 does say that people should be involved in decisions that affect them, but, Mr. Speaker, I'll come to the conclusion that Bill 65 will probably have very little effect because of the nature in which it is administered or probably will be administered in light of past experience.

Mr. Speaker, first of all I'd like to comment on the nature of the communities that are affected - and I'll just mention those that I am personally familiar with, such communities as Pine Dock, Easterville, Moose Lake, Camperville, Duck Bay, Cormorant, Wabowden, Thicket Portage, Pikwitonei, Ilford, Cross Lake, Norway House. Now basically, Mr. Speaker, these communities - and there are other communities that this Bill affects but these are the ones that I am personally familiar with, and the Minister of Transportation is upset because I forgot Pukatawagan. I think this Bill might have some effect there although I'm not sure it'll be to any great extent.

Mr. Speaker, basically these communities are poor communities, Mr. Speaker, as they have very little economic base. There is considerable difficulty in people locating employment. A number of people in these communities have to depend on welfare for their existence. Another aspect of these communities, Mr. Speaker, is the fact that a majority of citizens in these communities are non-Treaty Indians, or are Metis as they prefer to be called. A third aspect of these communities, Mr. Speaker, is sort of the difference or the traditional power structure in these communities, as, Mr. Speaker, in most of these communities the . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I believe there are many honourable members that are finding it extremely difficult to hear the debate of the Honourable Member for The Pas.

MR. McBRYDE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In these communities, Mr. Speaker, it seems that in the majority of them, the majority of people, that is the non-Treaty Indian people or Metis people in many of these communities are not the influential people in the community. That is, the community is controlled by, let's say, a local trader, local priest, civil servants and other persons who are not as much a part of the community as the non-Treaty Indian or Metis people in those communities.

Mr. Speaker, I must also point out though, giving these generalizations of these communities, is that these communities are all at different stages or different levels of development. That is, in some of these communities the majority of people do have some say in what's going on and are able to carry their influence over the influence of outsiders. In other communities, Mr. Speaker, they are just beginning to be able to have a say in what's going on in their community; the Leaders have just reached the stage where they are willing to stand up for the rights of the majority of people in the community. And other communities, Mr. Speaker, are still in the stage where the majority of people have no say in what's going on in their community and do not know how to get a say in what's going on in their community.

Mr. Speaker, keeping in mind the nature of these communities that this Bill is going to affect, I'd then like to discuss briefly the principle of the Bill, that is that people should be involved in some of the decisions that affect these small communities. Mr. Speaker, I think we could call this, in terms of what we've talked about before, citizen participation. Mr. Speaker, I think what we mean by citizen participation, what we're talking about is basic human nature, Mr. Speaker. If I go to some member of this House and I order him to do something, he'll probably react and he probably won't do anything, he probably won't do what I order him to, you know, unless I'm quite a bit bigger than he is and then he might perhaps, but he won't do it willingly. If I go to a member of the House and tell him what to do, he'll still have a reaction, not quite as much as if I order him to do it. If I go in a friendly manner and suggest that he might do it, then there's a reasonable chance, Mr. Speaker, that he'll consider doing it. Mr. Speaker, if I go to him and suggest that maybe we should do this thing together, that it's a worthwhile thing to do, then the chances are even better that we'll receive some results. Mr. Speaker, if I wait for a little while and let him come to me with the idea that we should do it, then I have no problem at all because then he'll definitely want to do it. In order to satisfy myself I might even play a little bit hard to get and might not cooperate with him right off so he has to convince me. Mr. Speaker, this is basic human nature, I think, when we talk about citizen involvement.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it's been my privilege to work with people in a helping relationship for a number of years, and when you're involved in this kind of work as in any kind of work, you



(MR. McBRIDE cont'd.). . . . learn to find out what works and what doesn't work, what is practical and what is impractical, so when you're counselling someone on an individual basis, you know, if you say certain things you might destroy the counselling process. It's even a more touchy situation in marriage counselling because you can get yourself into all kinds of difficulty if you don't know the pitfalls and if you don't know the best method or the best procedure to use. Mr. Speaker, this goes on to working in groups and this goes also on to working in entire communities. I think that's the important point I'm trying to make, is that there are certain procedures and processes that are learned, that work when you are dealing with communities and certain things that don't work. It's a matter of which is practical and which is impractical.

Mr. Speaker, in this regard there is always one quote that sticks in my mind, and I'm not sure who said it. The quote is: "Man is nothing, man can do nothing without the power to choose." Now, Mr. Speaker, that's the basic principle of citizen participation as I understand it. That is, if the person is allowed or able or has the influence or the power to be able to choose what is going on, then that person is someone. If somebody else has that authority over them, if somebody else is able to tell them what to do, is able to control them, then that person is less than a man, Mr. Speaker, and this is the principle that we are talking about when we talk about citizen participation. Now, Mr. Speaker, in many of these communities that we're talking about, they do not have the power to choose and the people often feel they are nothing because of this. There is a lack of community self-confidence. The majority of people in the community think there is nothing they can do to affect their own life, to change their own life, to develop their own community.

Mr. Speaker, I think that at this point, in order to go into citizen participation, I would like to take a couple of quotes from a speech by the Honourable John Munro who is the Federal Minister of Health and Welfare, from a speech he gave in Winnipeg in 1969 entitled "Citizen Participation - the Community Development Process." This is a speech, Mr. Speaker, which he gave to the Community Welfare Planning Council of Winnipeg, February 28, 1969. Mr. Munro described the process I'm talking about in the following terms: "Each of us who is involved feels a part of our society, a participation in the social context in which he functions. I'm sure all of us would agree that participation and involvement represent important values in themselves, quite apart from the social products of that participation.

"Our concern that the increasing depersonalization of modern society is alienating the citizens of our 80 percent mainstream culture flows from this view of involvement as an intrinsic value." Mr. Munro goes on to say, "But for those in the 20 percent poverty subculture" - and Mr. Speaker, this Bill really affects those people who are in the subculture, who have been left out of the mainstream of our development - "But for those in the 20 percent subsociety, involvement is more than a value in itself; it is an essential precondition of any successful program aimed at ending poverty."

Mr. Munro goes on to say, "We also begin to realize that for these groups, these 20 percent that have been left out of the mainstream of society, self-help really meant participating in organizing their own communities, identifying and developing their own leadership, finding their own problems and making their own decisions and how they wish to deal with them. Crucial in this process is the strength and motivation in renewed self-image that comes from the successful definition of their collective problems and the program to deal with them. But this new momentum is a fragile thing." Mr. Speaker, this is a point I want to return to and would like to re-emphasize, that this new momentum is a fragile thing. "To maintain it requires that they are able to achieve some power for themselves through the process of negotiating with the larger social structure. This beachhead enables them for the first time to participate in the general society on the basis of their own perceptions, value systems, objectives, rather than values and concepts imposed on them from without.

"More recently," Mr. Munro goes on to say, "we have begun to move in the direction to seeing this development of communities as a two phase process. The first phase is the process of social animation, motivating the poor to organize and work towards the identification of their own needs. The first phase also involves," Mr. Munro says, "the establishment of their own institutions to meet these needs and the development of a sense of community and capacity for collective strength in place of individual alienation and resignation. Some of these experiments, although modest, have produced rather startling results. Clearly there is within the culture of the poor and the alienated minorities a tremendous latent potential and capacity for

(MR. MCBRYDE cont'd.). . . . self-improvement and self-betterment.

"Phase two of this process", according to Mr. Munro, "It is Phase two of this process that confronts us with a far greater challenge. If we meet the articulation by this community of its grievances and aspirations with a stone wall of either opposition or apathy, we will either destroy it or transform it into an army determined to destroy us. If community development is to be a reality and not a mere sham, then we must be prepared to mobilize the necessary resources, including the willingness to share some of our own power." Mr. Speaker, this is an important point and I'll re-emphasize it because I'll return to it later - "including the willingness to share some of our own power to meet the legitimate demands of the new communities. We have seen community development programs pass with dramatic success through Phase one, only to flounder in Phase two.

"For many of these community development programs now under way, the test of Phase two is yet to come. When the poor have become a community, our institutions and services must be prepared to rearrange their manner of functioning to meet the needs of this community as it defines them. I am aware that this places a heavy demand upon those agencies and institutions in terms both of capacity for flexibility and the willingness to accept change." Mr. Speaker, that is some of the federal Minister's ideas on what this process involves, and in the light of my own experience, I think it is a fairly accurate description that he has set out.

Mr. Speaker, as I indicated before, this is a positive approach. It's not a negative approach, it's not against someone. It's an approach of allowing the community to develop itself. It is a practical approach, Mr. Speaker, it's not idealistic but it's pragmatic. Mr. Speaker, I have seen it work when other approaches fail.

Now Mr. Speaker, in order to tie together the principle of this Bill that citizens should have this right to a say in what's going on in their own communities, I would like to go on to the problems that we experience as political people in the nature of our relationship to the Civil Service, although, Mr. Speaker, I'd be somewhat hesitant to do so because it's almost time to adjourn. I don't know if you want to -- (Interjection) -- I would like to further go into, Mr. Speaker, at a later date when I'm allowed to go on, to the problem of the nature of the Civil Service and its relation to the political process, to discuss the particular department that will be carrying out this Bill and to demonstrate to the members how this particular good legislation could perhaps be made ineffective by the nature of it being carried out.

MR. SPEAKER: Perhaps the honourable member may be permitted to continue when this Bill next appears on the Order Paper.

#### INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

MR. SPEAKER: I have not had an opportunity to introduce a number of guests who were with us earlier but I'm certain that they would wish to know that their presence here was welcomed by honourable members. They were 38 members of the Dauphin 4-H Club under the direction of Mr. Keys. They have since left prior to my opportunity to introduce them. This club is in the constituency of the Honourable Minister of Tourism and Recreation.

It is now 12:30; I am leaving the Chair to return at 2:30 this afternoon.