

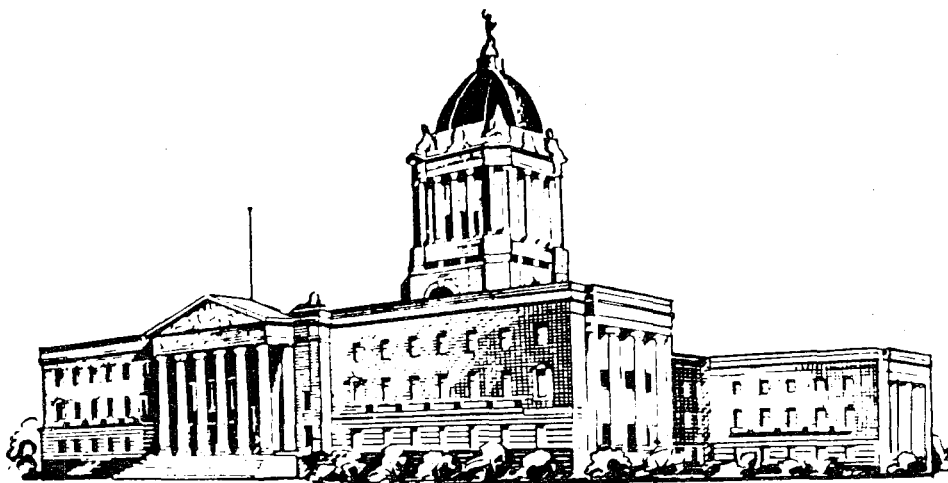


Legislative Assembly of Manitoba

DEBATES  
and  
PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable Peter Fox



Vol. XVIII No. 37 2:30 p.m., Wednesday, May 12th, 1971. Third Session, 29th Legislature.

ELECTORAL DIVISION	NAME	ADDRESS
ARTHUR	J. Douglas Watt	Reston, Manitoba
ASSINIBOIA	Steve Patrick	10 Red Robin Place, Winnipeg 12
BIRTLE-RUSSELL	Harry E. Graham	Binscarth, Manitoba
BRANDON EAST	Hon. Leonard S. Evans	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
BRANDON WEST	Edward McGill	2228 Princess Ave., Brandon, Man.
BURROWS	Hon. Ben Hanuschak	Legislative Building, Winnipeg 1
CHARLESWOOD	Arthur Moug	29 Willow Ridge Rd., Winnipeg 20
CHURCHILL	Gordon Wilbert Beard	148 Riverside Drive, Thompson, Man.
CRESCENTWOOD	Cy Gonick	115 Kingsway, Winnipeg 9
DAUPHIN	Hon. Peter Burtniak	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
ELMWOOD	Hon. Russell J. Doern	Legislative Building, Winnipeg 1
EMERSON	Gabriel Girard	25 Lomond Blvd., St. Boniface 6
FLIN FLON	Thomas Barrow	Cranberry Portage, Manitoba
FORT GARRY	L. R. (Bud) Sherman	86 Niagara St., Winnipeg 9
FORT ROUGE	Mrs. Inez Trueman	179 Oxford St., Winnipeg 9
GIMLI	John C. Gottfried	44 - 3rd Ave., Gimli, Man.
GLADSTONE	James Robert Ferguson	Gladstone, Manitoba
INKSTER	Hon. Sidney Green, Q.C.	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
KILDONAN	Hon. Peter Fox	627 Prince Rupert Ave., Winnipeg 15
LAC DU BONNET	Hon. Sam Uskiw	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
LAKESIDE	Harry J. Enns	Woodlands, Manitoba
LA VERENDRYE	Leonard A. Barkman	Box 130, Steinbach, Man.
LOGAN	William Jenkins	1287 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg 3
MINNEDOSA	Walter Weir	Room 250, Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
MORRIS	Warner H. Jorgenson	Box 185, Morris, Man.
OSBORNE	Ian Turnbull	284 Wildwood Park, Winnipeg 19
PEMBINA	George Henderson	Manitou, Manitoba
POINT DOUGLAS	Donald Malinowski	361 Burrows Ave., Winnipeg 4
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE	Gordon E. Johnston	Room 248, Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
RADISSON	Harry Shafransky	4 Maplehurst Rd., St. Boniface 6
RHINELAND	Jacob M. Froese	Box 40, Winkler, Manitoba
RIEL	Donald W. Craik	2 River Lane, Winnipeg 8
RIVER HEIGHTS	Sidney Spivak, Q.C.	1516 Mathers Bay, West, Winnipeg 9
ROBLIN	J. Wally McKenzie	Inglis, Manitoba
ROCK LAKE	Henry J. Einarson	Glenboro, Manitoba
ROSSMERE	Hon. Ed. Schreyer	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
RUPERTSLAND	Jean Allard	602 - 245 Provencher Ave., St. Boniface 6
ST. BONIFACE	Laurent L. Desjardins	357 Des Meurons St., St. Boniface 6
ST. GEORGE	William Uruski	Box 580, Arborg, Manitoba
ST. JAMES	Hon. A. H. Mackling, Q.C.	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
ST. JOHNS	Hon. Saul Cherniack, Q.C.	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
ST. MATTHEWS	Wally Johannson	23 - 500 Burnell St., Winnipeg 10
ST. VITAL	D. J. Walding	31 Lochinvar Ave., Winnipeg 6
STE. ROSE	A. R. (Pete) Adam	Ste. Rose du Lac, Manitoba
SELKIRK	Hon. Howard Pawley	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
SEVEN OAKS	Hon. Saul A. Miller	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
SOURIS-KILLARNEY	Earl McKellar	Nesbitt, Manitoba
SPRINGFIELD	Hon. Rene E. Toupin	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
STURGEON CREEK	Frank Johnston	310 Overdale St., Winnipeg 12
SWAN RIVER	James H. Bilton	Swan River, Manitoba
THE PAS	Ron McBryde	Box 1295, The Pas, Manitoba
THOMPSON	Hon. Joseph P. Borowski	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
TRANSCONA	Hon. Russell Paulley	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
VIRDEN	Morris McGregor	Kenton, Manitoba
WELLINGTON	Philip M. Petursson	681 Banning St., Winnipeg 10
WINNIPEG CENTRE	J. R. (Bud) Boyce	777 Winnipeg Ave., Winnipeg 3
WOLSELEY	Leonard H. Claydon	116½ Sherbrook St., Winnipeg 1

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA  
2:30 o'clock, Wednesday, May 12, 1971

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions; Reading and Receiving Petitions; Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees. The Honourable First Minister.

MOTIONS OF CONDOLENCE

HON. EDWARD SCHREYER (Premier)(Rossmere): Mr. Speaker, because I anticipate that there may well be debate on the adjourned debate on the motions of receiving the reports of the Standing Committees, I wonder if I could have leave of the House to proceed with condolence motions now relating to the three deceased former members of this House. (Agreed)

Well, Mr. Speaker, as members well know, it is customary near the beginning of each session of this Chamber to move that condolence motions be sent to the families of former members of this Assembly deceased, who passed away some time between the last session and this, and Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time in accordance with this tradition of recalling to memory the public service of former members of the Legislative Assembly who have passed on during the preceding year. This afternoon we recall to memory a former MLA and Cabinet Minister who needs no oral monuments to enhance his name, and whose record of service to the people of Manitoba for the physical monuments that he left, the spirit he kindled throughout the province, are in evidence all over, all about us, and will endure for many years to come.

Maitland Bernard Steinkopf, Queen's Counsel, had a devotion to Manitoba and translated that devotion with an inspiring passion and boundless energy into deeds and achievements that will be long remembered and recognized. It is no accident that we have selected this day, May 12th, to recall the work of Maitland Steinkopf, for this is a day that is special for Manitoba, a day that I am sure must have had a special significance to him. It was on this day that the Manitoba Act was given Royal Assent in the Canadian Parliament enabling Manitoba to enter Confederation as Canada's fifth province, and 96 years later, on May 12th again, 1966, Manitoba's flag bearing the province's coat of arms was raised for the first time in ceremonies throughout the province. This too was a significant occasion for Maitland Steinkopf who, in his capacity as Provincial Secretary, had piloted the bill establishing the flag through this Assembly in that year.

"There is something special about Manitobans," he often said. "They have a spirit you don't often find anywhere else." He believed this intensely and during the seven years he served as Manitoba Centennial Corporation Chairman, first to guide the province's activities in observance of Canada's national centennial and then Manitoba's own Centennial of 1970. He aroused that spirit and brought it alive through the length of the province with imagination, innovation, enthusiasm and a driving force and zeal that few men have been known to possess, so it is most appropriate to think about and honour the memory of Maitland Steinkopf on this day.

When he first took his seat in this Chamber at the age of 50, he had already made a mark of distinction in business, public service and philanthropic endeavours. Every cause that claimed his attention had been enriched by his leadership and his ability for getting things done, sometimes over considerable obstacles and local opposition.

Born and educated in Winnipeg, he graduated from the Manitoba Law School, was called to the Bar in 1936. From then and until 1945 he practised law and became associated with a variety of business enterprises. During World War II he joined The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders as a private, later transferring to the Royal Canadian Ordnance and ending up with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. For distinguished military service he was awarded the MBE military decoration. He established in his business career the first shoe factory in Western Canada, was one of the founders of Polo Park Shopping Centre, and was president or served on the board of a large number of investment, insurance and other corporations in Canada, and to some extent in the State of Israel.

His public service encompassed many spheres of activity. After the war he directed the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Association Drive in Canada. He took an active interest in the Girl Guides and the Association for the Retarded Children. He was the first president of the Manitoba Travel and Convention Association. He chaired campaigns for the

(MR. SCHREYER cont'd) . . . . . March of Dimes and for the State of Israel bonds and the United Jewish Appeal. He served on the board of governors of the University of Manitoba and in 1967 was appointed the first Chancellor of Brandon University. The list is impressive and goes on.

Among the many honours awarded him were the 1965 Human Relations Award of the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews and the Medal of Service of the Order of Canada 1970. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly from River Heights in the general election of 1962, and was a member of the Cabinet of the government of Manitoba as Provincial Secretary and Minister of Public Utilities from June 12, 1963, until his retirement from politics in 1966. It was while he was a cabinet minister that he was appointed Chairman of the Manitoba Centennial Corporation to co-ordinate the province's activities for the Canadian and Manitoba centennials, a post he continued to hold full-time and without salary until his death.

May I say, as a very personal observation, that I had an acquaintanceship with Mr. Steinkopf that would stand a decade. I recall so well the episode in 1964 when circumstances caused his resignation and subsequent re-election to this Chamber, a course of action that I was associated in arguing for, and which was ultimately understood without recrimination. In 1969 and 1970, I had the privilege of working closely and constantly with Mr. Steinkopf in many of the policy and financial considerations relating to our Centennial '70. It was a relationship of trust and confidence throughout. The action-packed years he spent in law, in business, in the army, as an MLA, as a cabinet minister, and in countless community endeavours were a bright prologue to his finest hours as the architect and motivating force of our Centennial celebrations and organization lying behind that.

Many villages, towns and cities in our province became aware of and affected by his presence, guidance and inspiration during these memorable days of our Centennial year and prior to that. His lasting physical memorials will be the many Centennial structures built in Manitoba during the past few years and, more particularly, the spirit of the province which he stimulated and aroused in the hearts and minds of many of our citizens.

Mr. Steinkopf often observed: "The greatest satisfaction in life is making dreams come true." Death came to him November 21, 1970, a few weeks from the end of a most successful Manitoba centennial year, but not before he had the satisfaction of seeing unfold before him the major fruits of his untiring labours. Death came only a few weeks after his doctors had ordered him to cut down on his activity.

Maitland Steinkopf in many ways can be said to have given his life to public causes. He will be sorely missed and long remembered. Honourable members, I know, will want to join in paying tribute to a great man who truly served his province and who won the respect of many, if not all.

Accordingly, I would like to move, seconded by the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition, that this House convey to the family of the late Maitland Bernard Steinkopf, Queen's Counsel, who served as member of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, its sincere sympathy in their bereavement and its appreciation of his devotion to duty in a useful life of active community and public service, and that Mr. Speaker be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the family.

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SIDNEY SPIVAK, Q. C. (Leader of the Opposition)(River Heights): Mr. Speaker, I thank the First Minister for the opportunity of joining in the condolence resolution.

In 1962 I was privileged to nominate Maitland B. Steinkopf as a candidate for the constituency of River Heights. I was his campaign manager in that year and again in the by-election of 1964, and of course any of those who really knew Maitland Steinkopf know how impossible it was to speak of managing a campaign when he was the candidate. He was not the kind of man who could easily be contained or presented in a normal political campaign. It is fitting, Mr. Speaker, that we pay tribute to his memory in this House because he loved and respected this Chamber and its life. But this House can sometimes be a cruel place. This House can be hard and it can be bitter. This House was cruel to Maitland B. Steinkopf, but his response to that cruelty can be used as a model by all those who may from time to time be cut or hurt during the life of this Chamber. To those who would know Maitland Steinkopf, or who would understand that response he made, I would say that in the two centennials we had in 1967 and in 1970, in the variety and the ceremony and the sentiment and the fun, he showed all of us his view of Manitoba, his love for it untinged by any anger or resentment.

(MR. SPIVAK cont'd) . . . .

Maitland Steinkopf was truly a colorful man, and in these times when irresponsibility is too often mistaken for color, that is high praise for any public figure. Anyone who worked with him can attest that he was, from time to time, one of the most aggravating men on earth. He was aggravating because he refused to be discouraged by practical objections or by practical problems. As often as not, his ideas were greeted with the statement: "But that's impossible." And as often as not he did them anyway, and they worked. And under his leadership during our Centennial he infected many in Manitoba with the ability to attempt the apparently impossible and to succeed. And so in a way, Mr. Speaker, there are monuments to this man and to his energy in almost every community in Manitoba.

He spoke often of bricks and mortar that we put into our centennial projects, into our cultural complex here in Winnipeg, into the auditorium in Brandon, into the skating rink at Berens River, into the hall at Teulon, into the Errick F. Willis memorial in the Peace Gardens, into the Wilderness Park in St. James-Assiniboia. All of these things and the many others have made life in Manitoba better, and that is part of the legacy of this man to his province, but, perhaps more important, for a little while during our Centennial year we stopped our bickering and our worrying about our place in this nation and were simply proud of all that has been built here in Manitoba over the years.

That pride - and it echoes in our daily life - is another part of Maitland Steinkopf's legacy. When Her Majesty the Queen visited Manitoba last year, she visited with our people and not only with our leaders. She attended a football game, and a federal cabinet minister was moved from his seat beside her in favour of a member of the Royal Canadian Legion. She met and spoke with children and with our older citizens. During that Royal Visit we trod roughly on many of the rules of protocol, but that was Maitland Steinkopf's way, and in breaking protocol the visit of our Queen somehow gained an excitement and a spontaneity that no other Royal visit has had, and that too was Maitland Steinkopf's way.

It's hard to eulogize a phenomenon, because Maitland Steinkopf was a phenomenon. I'm proud that Maitland Steinkopf was one of the most distinguished members of the Jewish faith ever born in Canada. He followed his family tradition of community service. He was unselfish and dedicated. His energy, his determination, his zest for living were unique. His ability to move in any circle, the rich or the poor, young or old, urban or rural, was unique. Even his speaking style, with its own brand of personal humour, was unique; but he changed the face and the spirit of Manitoba. The ability to do that has been given to very few.

Maitland Steinkopf was also a devoted family man, but his wife and his family had to share him with our province and for that we thank them. Perhaps the most important and most enduring monument to this fine Manitoban is in the effect that his powerful personality had on so many who knew him or who worked with him. By his example he taught a style of public service that concerns itself with all the things we can be here in Manitoba rather than just what we are. He taught an optimism and an excitement that has seemed to be out of style, and he taught a simple but very important thing - he taught us the fun of living in Manitoba. The word "fun" sounds trite, Mr. Speaker, but that merely shows how little we have appreciated it, how we relegated it in our own life to our children, but during our Centennial he talked most, almost all of us, into doing something ridiculous, some ridiculous thing, and we all enjoyed them. And I think that this is a very important lesson indeed. In these times, Mr. Speaker, there are too few men whose stature distinguishes them. There are too few men who are colorful. Maitland Steinkopf was one of these men and we will continue to miss him, but this man's legacy remains in the tangible bricks and mortars of the centennial projects across Manitoba and the remembered experiences of our centennial years and in the unique and creative style of public service that characterized his whole life among us.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. STEVE PATRICK (Assiniboia): Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to speak on behalf of the members of our party on this condolence motion.

I think it was a shock for many members of this House and the people of Manitoba when they learned of the late Mr. Steinkopf's death. It was my pleasure and privilege to know Mr. Steinkopf on a personal basis even before he or I were members of this House, and I always admired this gentleman. I know he was a member for a short time only and left politics on a voluntary basis, but his record is surely a remarkable one in this province. One of his last positions was the Chairman of the Centennial Corporation and he devoted a great measure of his life to this board. In our Centennial year he gave more to his province than can be

(MR. PATRICK cont'd) . . . . expected of any one person. I found him to be a warm person and he had a very wide circle of people who enjoyed his companionship and his cheerful humanity. His friends were the little people, the big people, the sports people and the young people, but, most important, he was a doer; he had the capacity to get things done.

So, Mr. Speaker, I regret the passing of this great outstanding Manitoba and I wish to associate the Liberal members with the motion of condolence to Mrs. Steinkopf and the family.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. JACOB M. FROESE (Rhineland): Mr. Speaker, I too would like to join with other members who have already spoken, in passing along condolences to the Steinkopf family. We who have been in this House for some time, and I know many others, know the hard worker that Mr. Steinkopf was right to the end of his untiring effort that he made on behalf of the people of this province, especially during Centennial year.

As has been said, Mr. Steinkopf received his education in Winnipeg but he also had a rural background, and I feel that this gave him a better understanding of the people in rural Manitoba as well as in the Greater Winnipeg area. Mr. Steinkopf has left his mark as Centennial Chairman. He stood up for his beliefs and his convictions, and this is something that I appreciate and I'm sure many Manitobans appreciate very much. He was a lawyer, as has been said, but he was also a businessman and certainly this brought with him a wealth of experience when he was Minister of the Crown in the former government of this province and, as a result, Manitoba has benefited from this during his term of office. I had a very high personal regard for Mr. Steinkopf and I extend to the family my deepest sympathies to the bereaved. I'm sure his wife and family must miss him sorely.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. L. R. (Bud) SHERMAN (Fort Garry): Mr. Speaker, I'm one of several members of this Chamber who served under the late Maitland Steinkopf in his capacity as Chairman on the Board of Directors of the Manitoba Centennial Corporation. As such, I would like to speak for them and their colleagues on that board at this time in aligning ourselves with the sentiments that have been expressed in connection with the memory of Maitland Steinkopf.

Mr. Steinkopf led that board with energy; he led it with imagination, with wit and with a deep compassion for the aims, the aspirations and the sensitivities of all the people and all the different peoples of Manitoba. For all his great gifts, Maitland Steinkopf's greatest gift and greatest contribution was his ability to see and appreciate the Manitoba mosaic in full. The success of his Board of Directors in guiding and supervising the role of the Centennial Corporation in this province's magnificent Centennial celebrations, was due in its greatest measure to him, and to him alone. All who served with him there and elsewhere shall always miss him and shall always feel their lives strengthened and enriched by having worked alongside him. On behalf of all members of that board, I would like to extend deepest sympathies to Mrs. Steinkopf and the family.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for La Verendrye.

MR. LEONARD A. BARKMAN (La Verendrye): Mr. Speaker, having also served under Mr. Steinkopf on the Manitoba Centennial Board, I feel I would like to say a few words. I shall never forget the imagination this person had for new and lively ideas, and not only with the Centennial Corporation but in whatever capacity he served, and his deep concern for the interests of youth and also his devotion for people from all walks of life gave me a lesson that I shall never forget as an individual.

Perhaps the greatest gift that he gave to the people of Manitoba was a hundred percent effort of himself. Rural Manitoba especially will miss his warm and his kind attention that he gave them. In 1967, when I visited Israel, Mr. Steinkopf practically arranged the whole trip in Jerusalem for me. He did not do this only for my welfare, I'm sure, but also because of his great dedication towards the Jewish people.

So Mr. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with this condolence motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question? The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I now refer to the late Peter James McDonald, former MLA in this Assembly for the electoral division of Turtle Mountain. I have a very good personal recollection of the late Mr. McDonald's years in this Assembly in that he served here in the years 1962 to 1966. I recall that after the former Lieutenant-Governor, Errick Willis, left this place to become Lieutenant-Governor, that he was succeeded by Mr. Dow and in turn by the late Mr. McDonald, whose memory we are now bringing to mind.

I recall very well that Peter McDonald used to be a very happy-go-lucky sort of

(MR. SCHREYER cont'd) . . . . person in this Chamber. He did have an interest in agricultural policy and used to contribute to the debates on the estimates of the Department of Agriculture in particular, but I remember him most for his happy-go-luckiness. I really think that when he left this Assembly in 1966 that he left it without any ill will or rancor whatsoever to any other member here, and certainly with no enemies. And because he was of the temperament and disposition that he was, I used to feel safe in referring to him by nickname from time to time - not in the Chamber of course, Sir, but in the place across the hall.

I believe Mr. McDonald had something to do with that coffee shop being given the nickname "Senate." He referred to this as the Senate Chamber of the Manitoba Legislature. And because of his initials, I'm sure it was because of his initials, P. J. McDonald, that I used to from time to time refer to him by the nickname "P. J. the D. J." and in turn he used to refer to me as "the kid." That's all; nothing more; just "the kid," and I suppose that when one is in this Assembly at the age of 25 or 26, as I was at that time, that it was perhaps an appropriate kind of nickname to be tabbed with.

Mr. McDonald's death leaves to mourn his loss his wife and three daughters and one son, and accordingly I move that the following motion be conveyed to the family:

I move, seconded by the Honourable the Member for Souris-Killarney, that this House convey to the family of the late Peter James McDonald, who served as a member of this Assembly, its sincere sympathy in their bereavement and its appreciation of his devotion to duty in a useful life of active community and public service, and that Mr. Speaker be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the family.

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Souris-Killarney.

MR. EARL MCKELLAR (Souris-Killarney): Mr. Speaker, I thank the First Minister for the privilege of joining in this condolence motion for the late Peter J. McDonald mentioned, the former member of this Legislature, the Member for the Turtle Mountain constituency. All of us who were in this Legislature at that time will remember Peter McDonald I think for a long time. He sat in the seat where the Honourable Member for Ste. Rose is presently sitting, and all of us here at that time took a great interest in Peter because he was always visiting every one of us continuously on both sides of the House.

Peter will be remembered in the Killarney district for being an excellent farmer, a farmer who was interested not only in grain growing, but in purebred cattle. He showed these cattle at practically every show in the Province of Manitoba and also at the Royal Winter Fair on many occasions. His cattle were known all over Western Canada for their breeding, and I am sure that many people, many farmers, will be sorry to hear of his passing.

During the time that he operated his farm, he went into the business field in the Town of Killarney and operated an International-Harvester dealership of which he disposed about the time he came into the Legislature. Previous to coming into the Legislature he was Mayor of Killarney for four years from 1958 to 1962, and previous to that he sat on the council. And I think if any one project in the community of Killarney that Peter McDonald can be remembered for during his service on that council, it's the improvements that were made to that park around the lake, and I think many of you that haven't seen this park, this park is really one of the finest, I think, in all of Manitoba, and it's kept and maintained by the Town of Killarney still. He did sit in here for four years and he did take part in many debates, principally on agriculture as the First Minister mentioned, because of his great interest in that field. But he also, I can safely say that he kept the Cabinet Ministers on their toes in caucus with his many points of view and I think many of those points of view were taken to heart as he expressed them, of his desire to make rural Manitoba a better place to live.

About 1967 he disposed of his property, farm property, and his dwelling in the Town of Killarney on the lakeshore, and he moved to Victoria, B. C. and at that time he was in reasonably good health. But later, the last two years, his health began to fail and I've only found out recently that it was because an attack of hepatitis about twenty years ago left the damage on his liver, and it gradually came to the point where, just a little over a week ago, Peter passed away at the age of 58 years of age.

His contribution to Manitoba and principally to the southern part of Manitoba, the Killarney area, and to the constituency which he served, the constituency of Turtle Mountain, will long be remembered by the people who he represented, and at this time I would like to, on behalf of members of our caucus, join in this motion of condolence to the members of the family and expressing our sympathy to each one of them.

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

MR. GORDON E. JOHNSTON (Portage la Prairie): Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleagues in the Liberal Party, I would like to associate ourselves with the Member for Souris-Lansdowne in his able eulogy to the late Mr. Peter McDonald, and also the Premier.

The late Mr. McDonald and the three members who are here with the Liberals today all came in at the same time, 1962, and we found him to be a very charming person. He could debate with heat but not with rancor, and I think that, as was mentioned by the Premier, this man, when he did leave politics he didn't leave enemies behind; he left a good feeling and he was a good citizen; and perhaps all of us can bear in mind that in public life we come on the scene and we leave the scene, and if we can leave with the same good feeling that the late Mr. McDonald left, we will have accomplished something.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Speaker, I too would wish to join with other members in passing condolences to Mrs. McDonald and family. Having known Peter since he was elected to the House in 1962, he took a great interest into the proceedings of this House and, as has been mentioned, he had a very happy and a carefree attitude - I'm sure members will remember that; and, too, in my opinion he was quite outspoken. Whenever he did get up to speak he would not mince words; he would come out with the facts and I think this was appreciated. As has also been pointed out, he went to the west coast for enjoyment no doubt, and probably for better treatment, and now he has gone to his reward to yet a better land. Certainly during his time that he was a member, he established a very personal relationship with many of the members of the House at that time, among which I feel privileged to be one of them.

At this time I would like to join with other members and extend condolences to the McDonald family.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Swan River.

MR. JAMES H. BILTON (Swan River): Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to join in the condolences that are being extended, simply because it was my privilege to sit beside Peter McDonald in 1962. We came in as freshmen to contribute what we could in the interests of the province. And growing out of that association, Mr. Speaker, a long-lasting friendship developed. As has been said, Peter in the cut and thrust of debate not only carried his share in this House, but also in the caucus in the interests of the people of Manitoba. As a freshman along with Peter, our professor was the late Harry Shewman who sat in this House, and in giving our attention to him, as we did from time to time, I feel that together we contributed our part.

Peter, as it has been said, passed away at an early age because of an illness he suffered years ago, and at times, Mr. Speaker, during his service in this House, he had reactions from that illness no doubt, but in spite of it all he carried on and I was sorry to see Peter leave us. And in joining in these condolences, I want to extend to his wife, daughters and son, my deepest sympathy.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question? The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, there is no one in this Chamber that was in this Chamber that served here during the time of the late William Scraba. I must say that in my own case I did not know Mr. Scraba personally, neither obviously as a member of this Chamber or outside as a private citizen. He served in this Legislative Assembly from 1945 to 1949 as a Liberal-Progressive member, and prior to that as a member of the Winnipeg City Council and School Board.

Mr. Scraba was born in Dominion City in 1907 and received his education in Winnipeg public schools and Winnipeg high schools. He was a member of the Canadian Institute Prosvita and also the Ukrainian Professional Businessmen's Club and the Ukrainian National Home. Over the period of years that he served on City Council, School Board and this Assembly, it can be said that he did give of his time and years as a public servant. He leaves in the immediate family his mother and one son.

I move, seconded by the Honourable the Member for Portage la Prairie, that this House convey to the family of the late William Scraba, who served as a member of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, its sincere sympathy in their bereavement and its appreciation of his devotion to duty in a useful life of active community and public service, and that Mr. Speaker be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the family.

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion.



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

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Mr. Speaker, I would thank the Premier for the privilege of seconding the motion of condolence to the family of the late William Scraba. I, also, was not privileged to know this gentleman, but I think I can say safely that the record as expounded by the Premier speaks for itself; that this man gave a great deal of his life to public service in our province, and he was a credit to his party and to his family; and on behalf of the members of the Liberal Party, we would like to extend our sincere condolence to the family of the late William Scraba.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. WARNER H. JORGENSEN (Morris): Mr. Speaker, I should like to associate the Official Opposition with the words of condolence that have been expressed by the Premier and the Member for Portage on the passing of the late William Scraba. One gets some idea how rapid the turnover is in this place when you realize that, as the Premier has indicated, no-one in this House sat at the same time that he did, only in 1949, and that doesn't seem like too long ago. But we would like to be associated with the words of the Premier in expressing our condolences to the members of Mr. Scraba's family.

MR. SPEAKER: The Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Speaker, I too want to join with other members in paying recognition to the late William Scraba. I think for any man to run for public office, as has been stated by the First Minister, in the schools, civic and also in the Legislature here, certainly means that he has given much of his time and effort to the devotion to serving the public, and I think it's only timely that we give recognition and appreciation for services of this kind.

#### INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

MR. SPEAKER: Before we proceed, I should like to direct the attention of the honourable members to the galleries where there are 44 students, Grade 11 standing, of the Neepawa Collegiate. These students are under the direction of Mr. Stankovic and Mr. Bailey. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Member for Gladstone.

There are also 65 students, Grade 9 standing, of the Glenwood Collegiate. These students are under the direction of Mr. Surowy and Mr. Ferniuk. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Member for St. Vital.

And there are 21 students, Grades 9 and 10 standings, of the Arborg School. These students are under the direction of Mr. Friesen. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Member for St. George.

On behalf of all Honourable Members of the Legislative Assembly, I welcome you here today.

#### REPORTS BY STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debates. On the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Radisson. The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. J. WALLY McKENZIE (Roblin): Mr. Speaker, before I dwell with the few remarks that I have to express with regard to the report of this committee, I'd like to extend our condolences to the family of the Minister of Agriculture, of whom I hear of the passing of his Mother, so it's regretful that he is not able to be with us today.

Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to have had the experience of the Committee of Agriculture in my constituency. I read their report and I congratulate them for their efforts and for extending to the people of Roblin constituency and the province their presence and their interest in matters which were of some considerable concern to the various communities around this province. And I'm pleased to have had the privilege to speak to the committee at Roblin very briefly, along with six or seven others, and draw to the attention of the committee a rather broad picture of the problems and concerns of that particular area. And I would say, Mr. Speaker, it was very revealing to those in attendance at that meeting that day. In questioning the committee, the Minister of Agriculture handed me his report on the guaranteed annual income for farm people, and no doubt we will be dealing with that matter later in the House.

The agricultural picture that has been painted in this bill is one that interests me considerably, Mr. Speaker, and I note the committee have expressed themselves with regard

(MR. McKENZIE cont'd) . . . . . to Bill C-176 and I think the position of the government on this very important matter as far as the farmers of western Canada - and Canada in fact - are concerned, has been revealed to me by the manner in which they have already voted on that issue in Ottawa. I would like to take a moment to express my concern to the committee and to the government for the compulsions that they seem to indicate and think that this type of legislation needs.

I found it very interesting to go back in Hansard and check out the record where the Honourable First Minister spoke on compulsions and various agricultural programs, in April 1964, and the First Minister, I think, shares my views with regard to compulsory marketing schemes when he said - and I'll quote from that day of Hansard, Page 1875: "I am disappointed and sad to see the report being used to thwart hog producers in their attempt to get a formal vote." He says, "So sure was I that this might happen that I tried to prevail on the chairman at the time late last fall, or perhaps I should say late last winter, to do his utmost to see that this report would not be used as an excuse for not granting a vote, should one be asked for by hog producers."

That basically is the position that I associate myself with in regards to Bill C-176 and to the marketing of hogs in this province. I can't see this agricultural policy of this nature with compulsion; and with none of the producers being given permission to have a voice in the committee or elect themselves to operate it by themselves, I think is rather a step in the wrong direction. And where do we end, Mr. Speaker, with this type of compulsory program under government control? And that question, of course, Mr. Speaker, admits no simple answer, but the difficulties that are inherent in limiting the hog industry in this province or the other agricultural phases of our economy, takes I would say the individual liberty, Mr. Speaker, and the individual initiative away from each and every primary producer in such legislation. And I would ask, Mr. Speaker, what incentive is there in an agricultural program or in an agricultural policy where the markets are controlled by government legislation or controlled by government boards or controlled by government committees? I would humbly submit that, if the producers were operating these boards, elected to and were operating themselves, I would support that type of legislation.

Regarding this report of the Agricultural Committee, I would submit that the compulsory attitude, compulsion by government and that approach, should be changed to read "compulsory if a referendum of at least two-thirds of the producers indicate that this is the wish of the hog-producing industry of the province." And Mr. Speaker, my reasoning is based on a simple age-old formula that is still practiced in most jurisdictions around the world today: In the market place free competition, in my opinion, brings maximum growth - and I think historically you'll find that in most jurisdictions around the world. On the other hand, if you have an overdose of unfair or unfettered competition, that in itself can be self-destructive, and when the strongest competitor - in this case I'm speaking to a government-controlled hog marketing commission - is the only survivor, what happens? Competition is dead and the market place has disappeared. So in the economic sphere - and there has to be some knowledgeable people amongst government members opposite who understand economics - I would say that the central and the prime task of government should be to preserve and foster competition in a free market with the producers running the market place themselves, and I submit to the government and I submit to the Minister and the committee, that they should have set up rules to stimulate and to encourage free competition amongst equals, and guard against any monopoly or super power in the middle of the market place. I further suggest, Mr. Speaker, to the committee, that they should have been trying to strengthen the weak competitors - and again I'm talking about, at this stage of the game, the farmers of this province or the farmers of western Canada, or the hog producers - we should be trying to strengthen the individual, not coddle him and weaken him further in his position.

May I also point out to the committee, Mr. Speaker, that at the same time we're doing those things, I think we must encourage the strong competitors and not tear them down, and I in those remarks refer to some of the comments that were brought to the attention of the House earlier by the Honourable Member from Morris, because after all, I think governments should remain the rulemaker in an issue such as that, but not the referee, because which team does government belong to when they get into a place such as that? And of course, Mr. Speaker, this is not new-found wisdom that I'm trying to draw to the attention of the committee, by me or any other political figures in this province or in Canada. And yet, historically, I find that governments for the last 25 years have frequently acted in utter disregard of

(MR. MCKENZIE cont'd) . . . . the lessons of history. In politics today we have Liberals who would maybe be classed as illiberal advocates of statism. We have Tories or Conservatives who don't advocate or support the competitive free enterprise system. We have New Democrats with programs that are not new nor democratic, so it's just - all our political parties, I think, in my opinion have managed to convince themselves that there is massive public demand for more and more central planning and direct intervention by government in our economy; and I sincerely believe, Mr. Speaker, that Canada, as of May 12, 1971 - today - is a classic example of what I am talking about. And I would submit that the politicians and the political parties honestly believe that the man on the street wants more and more government to spend more and more of his money and exercise more and more control over him, and Bill C-176 is one of those real examples which I would say would be one of the most regressive pieces of legislation that would ever come out of the parliament of Canada if they proceed under the present guidelines.

Again I say to the committee, in compulsion of this nature with government exercising the control, when we are looking at these cures for the problems of the economic problems of the farmers, are we listening to the pressure groups or are we listening to the voices of the people, the grass roots? And I submit, like in regard to the compulsory hog marketing board, I'm for the producers controlling the board and running it themselves, by election, by themselves. And with those few remarks, Mr. Speaker - I'm not going to quarrel with the committee - I would hopefully draw to their attention that the policies outlined in the report were adopted with the best of intentions but that does not necessarily reduce some of the disastrous effects that might . . . . But, as we proceed in the House I am sure we will resolve the matter.

I support the submission regarding the problems that we are having in our dairy industry in this province. I wonder would the honourable members believe that in my little village some 150 miles from Brandon, we have to buy our milk from Brandon? That's where we get our fresh milk, and we live in a farm community, all kinds of cattle around there, but we are bringing milk, so you can get an indication from that how sick the industry is, the dairy industry, and I'm sure the members of the committee are well aware of it.

The economic problems of rural Manitoba are, no doubt as the committee found out, of great concern to many, many people today. Villages are becoming ghost areas; business places are closing their doors, and this is no dream. It's as real as I am standing before the House this afternoon. The post office started the evolution of business and people leaving, and then the country store left; now we have some of the grain companies are closing their elevators in the country. I just wonder how many more studies are needed to prove the point to government and to the people that are guiding our economic destiny that we don't need any more studies. The problem has been studied for years and years and years, and there is no way that rural Manitoba, in my opinion, can survive another study of the problems that are real and dangerous as I stand here now.

So with those few remarks, Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the committee. I think they have done a good job and I hope that they will continue to go around this province and listen to the grass roots and listen to the people, and if government will get in that frame of mind and follow the guidelines of this committee of the farmer himself, I am sure that we will get some good legislation and maybe we'll solve some of the dangerous problems that I see today.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for St. George.

MR. WILLIAM URUSKI (St. George): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. On hearing several members speak yesterday, and today the Member for Roblin, there's only a few comments I'd like to make on some of the remarks that they made. Yesterday, the Honourable Member for Lakeside spoke on a topic that indicated that this was not the only government that carried on a dialogue with the farmers. Well, I would like to remind him of the dialogue that he carried on with the farmers when he was Minister of Agriculture. I remember the evening in Gunton, Manitoba, when the turkey producers the time that they came to the farm, were actively organizing to form a Turkey Marketing Board. We had invited the Minister to attend a meeting at the local hatchery in Gunton and it was very good of him to oblige and he attended this meeting. But I would like to tell you throughout this meeting that he indicated no support of any nature toward the setting up and the formulation of a marketing board until he was well aware of a unanimous decision of the farmers in the industry, and then - and only then - was a marketing board set up.

Mr. Speaker, the honourable member mentions in his speech - who gave them the

(MR. URUSKI cont'd) . . . . board? This is another good indication of what kind of dialogue went on with the farmers. They come out and tell you what they don't like, what they're going to do for you, and not ask the opinions of the farmers as to what is necessary for the rural community.

The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell commented yesterday on the Agriculture Committee touring the province and trying to indoctrinate the people into NDP philosophy. Well, I'd like to tell him that the only thing that I could see that would relieve this, as the honourable member indicated, was to show the true ineffectiveness of the members of the Opposition on that committee, and that, if anything, that it changed a lot of people's opinion on which way to vote in the next election.

The Honourable Member for Roblin commented, and I'm very happy to hear his support of the committee's report and of various aspects that the committee has made, but it's quite a change, Mr. Speaker, of the approach that the honourable member took when he appeared before the committee in Roblin and made a personal submission about the life in the rural area. He made mention at the committee that this government, or there was an indication that this government was the great cause to the depopulation in the rural areas, but when it was brought to his attention by members and the Minister of Agriculture that whether or not did he realize that redistribution, which was conducted several years ago, was a good indication that depopulation had been occurring for the last number of years in the rural areas, and if he did not know that this was going on, I think it was time that he was made well aware that this was happening all over the province of Manitoba.

He also makes mention that free competition or free enterprise and competition brings the best growth. Mr. Speaker, if that is so, then I would say and I would say to all the industries in Manitoba, get your cotton-pickin' hands off the money of the people when you are coming for help when you're in trouble, because if we are going to do the same, and this is being done in the province, in and across Canada, then I would say the same circumstance should be done to the farmers; that if we are going to be in free competition with the rest of the world, then treat everyone the same and not in a similar manner of grants and incentives to industry and leave the farmers out in the cold.

Now if we leave him, as the honourable member suggests, in free competition, we should not weaken his position. Well, Mr. Speaker, what are we really doing? The honourable member has suggested leave him be in a free market place so that the industry, in all its glory and neat organization, can pick him apart, because what is happening? Today you go into the market place to try and buy your goods, while the fellow who is buying them says, "Well I can get it from Joe Blow for so much," and the poor farmer is left in the cold, wondering what he should do. So then he almost has to abandon his needs and say, "Well, will you take it off my hands for the price that you offer it to me?" And I say no; I say to the farmers that the only way that you will make an impact on yourself and on the rural areas and on a decent income for yourself and your children, who will be and want to be rural residents and live in the country, that the only way you will do it is by organization and by togetherness and that's where you will overcome the neat picking apart of the people of the rural areas by our corporate structure.

I say to the government of Manitoba and to all governments that there's only one course that this government can take, is that we have to really make up our minds who are we friend to. Are we friend to the corporate structure or are we friend to the working man or to the farmer? I don't think in my mind that you can become a friend of both. You are either supporting the little man or you are supporting big business, and I give this advice to our government: which way do we want to go?

One last remark I would like to make. I would like to congratulate the members of the Farmers Union on their demonstration at the Legislature several weeks ago. I attended in the group - I was not on the steps. I spoke with several people from my constituency on the problems they are having. I would only like to impress on them that this is a small step of the pressure that they have to bear on government, and on this government, and on the government in Ottawa under whose jurisdiction the major brunt of the agricultural industry lies on, and to them I say that this should be just a small beginning, and keep the pressure up. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Gladstone.

MR. J. R. FERGUSON (Gladstone): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Well, I listened with great interest to the comments of the Member for St. George and his views on marketing

(MR. FERGUSON cont'd) . . . . and the function of the Agricultural Committee. I was one of the ones that was fortunate enough to be on it, and as our chairman, the appointed chairman, wasn't attending, we had our genial chairman from Radisson fill his shoes and I think he did a very commendable job. There were 18 meetings held altogether. Unfortunately, none of them were held in my constituency and I think that by this neglect that possibly the members missed seeing one of the better parts of the province of Manitoba and meeting the people there.

Going back to the Member for St. George, I thought that possibly his agricultural contribution was going to be again that he would move that the Minister of Agriculture be commended for the wonderful job that he's done. We all appreciate the \$100.00 that we just received, and I am quite sure if we could dig up another by-election or two and keep these coming, it would at least be some contribution he has made to agriculture. -- (Interjection) -- Carry on fellows. Agricultural economists are projecting, and this seems to be the slant that all the governments are taking nowadays, the federal and the provincial, is the economists' views, and the first and foremost is the fact that they are attempting to get rid of three out of four of the farmers.

My colleague from Roblin stated that we're going through, basically in rural Manitoba we're going through a social upheaval much the same as happened in the Industrial Revolution or something like this - not on quite as large a scale, but first we did away with our post offices -- then we did away with our country stores; now we're doing away with -- we're having rail line abandonment carried quite extensively, elevators are going to be closed down, our schools are closed down, and consequently the cost-price squeeze that we hear so much about. The smaller farmers have been in a very good position to carry on, their overhead has been small; but with the drastic reduction in our pork prices, our egg prices, there just is no way that they can carry on. Now, where these people are going to go I don't know. There's talk of re-education, bringing them into the city, giving them jobs. Well I don't think that this seems to be any answer. I think if the worst comes to the worst, and I think it's that stage now, that these people could be subsidized and allowed to retain their positions on their farms, even if they have to be given a sort of a guaranteed wage, because there is no way that you can bring a family into the city now, with the unemployment, with the social problems that are arising. I'm not saying they don't exist in the rural - they do, but they are on a larger scale in the city; and the thought also of setting up this great viable unit thing that we hear so much about. I would like to know what constitutes a viable unit. There just seems to be no way, in my estimation anyway, that you can take any individual and give him a formula and say, "Well, now, here's the amount of money you have to borrow; here's the way you carry on, and God bless you." It seems to me that a lot of our boys today are going to need a lot of help from the Lord because there is nowhere else that they are going to get out of this deal.

Basically, our heavy taxation has taken away incentive to produce, and the succession duty at the other end of the line, if you happen to live long enough and have an estate, it's more or less -- it isn't a succession duty any more, it's a confiscation, unless you have started a very good program of estate planning, and one of the more sensible statements I heard in the Ste. Rose by-election - I think it was made by the Minister of Transportation, where he said that, I think it was \$200,000 as a basic tax-free exemption on succession duty, and I think it would bear some consideration.

Now to get back to marketing boards and what they stand for, and being projected and talked about by my good friend from St. George, I would suggest that if we are going to go this far, as Bill C-176 is telling us that we should do, and this is supposed to be gone out to the grass roots and brought on by the wishes of the people, I would suggest that possibly we put the farmers on a 44-hour week and we give them tariff protection on their produce and we raise the prices of our food up to a point where our wages will equal the organized labor: I mean, if this is what we are going to go through, if we are going to go into a controlled economy, let's make it well controlled. There is nothing I would like better than a 5-day, 44-hour week on a farm providing I was going to be guaranteed a wage, and I would be quite willing to go along with it, but this is not just the basis that the farm population have gone along with. They are more or less free thinkers; they still pride themselves on being free enterprisers, and I think that a program probably of an expansionist in agriculture instead of digressing all the time, I think possibly if we spent our money in looking for markets and developing markets, developing products that the people will buy, it would certainly be a step far ahead of having government come out. I mean, if we want Communism and being told what to do, we can do it, and this is the way we are headed.

(MR. FERGUSON cont'd) . . . . .

We have a perfect example now of the Federal Government, and I think this relates to our agricultural report, and it's made by Mr. Runciman, the Chairman of the Canada Grains Council, and this is to do with the marketing of rape, rye and flax, which is a bill introduced by Mr. Lang which is just enabling legislation, but by the same token why was it brought in? Basically, did the people that are producing the bushels of grain demand or ask for it? I would doubt it very much. There may have been a class or a group of people that did, but I'm quite sure that the people who are producing the bushels of grain and these commodities certainly didn't. And as Mr. Runciman, the Canada Grains Council chairman, says, "There is justifiable concern in the minds of purchasers of Canadian rapeseed that Canada's Cinderella crop will be put under the thumb of the Canadian Wheat Board." Under the thumb of the Canadian Wheat Board. "A futures market is essential to the marketing of rapeseed in the competitive world oilseed market. Were rapeseed included with flax and rye under Canadian Wheat Board control, as is proposed in the Wheat Board Act amendment recently introduced in the Commons by Canadian Wheat Board Minister Otto Lang, Canada would no longer have a meaningful rapeseed market."

Well, there is a perfect example of the person that is supposed to be representing the farmers of Canada and this is the way that he's talking about the marketing system: We have the market; it's going up year by year; the production is following the markets that are available; the thing is going along fine, and here we have a fellow come along and say, "Well, here's government out to grab something else again and for what reason?" I don't know what the Member from St. George's thoughts are on this; he didn't mention it. But I would suggest that in any commodity where the production and the market place are meeting on a profitable basis for all concerned, that there is no justification or any other reason why government should be sticking their nose into it, and C-176 and livestock, the Canadian Wheat Board on these three grains is a perfect example of it; as a farmer I want no part of it and I'm quite sure that the producers of my area don't either.

Now, getting back to the report, I feel that there were some good points in it. The machine dealership relationship between the companies and the dealers, I feel bears some looking at. Its projection now is that 50 percent of the dealers in rural Manitoba, the implement dealers, are going to be bankrupt by the end of the year. I think that the warranty responsibilities of the companies should be clearly outlined in the contracts. I think that the availability of repairs on long weekends and holidays and this sort of thing, that this is another thing that should be made quite clear to the public. There's no doubt that you would have to have a bit of a cost factor in there to stop people abusing the privilege, but also, to use an example, supposing you had a machine break down on a Friday. There would be no way you could get parts on a Friday, the Saturday, the Sunday; Monday would be a holiday; Tuesday there would be such a backlog that you wouldn't get your parts probably until Wednesday or Thursday. I don't think that any industry can go along with this sort of a guarantee. Mind you, this could be extreme cases. The general parts distribution is quite good.

I'm not going to say too much about the hog marketing end of it. My colleague the Member for Morris covered it quite adequately - and from Roblin. But I think, again, I would like to quote just one of the things that were said by one of my constituents, as a matter of fact, at Virden I believe it was where he said, "We are convinced that an aggressive market development program will do more to solve pork marketing problems than regulated controls." Now I think that basically this is the stand of our party; it's the stand I think of the farmers that are producing most of the goods in Manitoba, and this I'd like to . . . . ., Mr. Speaker.

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

MR. PETE ADAM (Ste. Rose): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Member for St. George, that the debate be adjourned.

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

MR. SPEAKER: On the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for The Pas, The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. SHERMAN: Mr. Speaker, we have appreciated the opportunity to state our case on the contents of the report of this committee up to this point, and the opportunity to caucus the report. Our caucus position on it has been expressed in days past by members on this side, There is nothing that we would add at this time. We're prepared to let the report go forward.

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

MR. IAN TURNBULL (Osborne): Mr. Speaker, this report on Municipal Affairs contains a number of matters that I would not normally wish to speak on in the House except for one matter which was the Item No. 10 which was my resolution suggesting that the government consider some program for litter control in the Province of Manitoba. Even with that motion to refer that matter back to the committee I think I would not have risen today to speak if it had not been for an incident that I heard of over the noon hour; and it relates, Mr. Speaker, to the control of pollution and litter in the Province of Manitoba.

That resolution as I drew it up last session and as it was referred to the committee had regard to the possibility of implementing some program which would hopefully reduce the amount of glass that we find in urban areas and in rural areas. And there are many many arguments for that reduction, Mr. Speaker. Last session I would not have gone so far as to advocate banning the bottle but after what I heard over the noon hour I think that a ban on such non-returnable, non-disposable bottles would be a wise move for the government to adopt. The bottles that I am considering and talking about, for the Member from La Verendrye, are bottles that contain liquid. He can make up his own mind which liquid he wishes to consider.

I think that we've had -- or the committee had anyway and I was a member of the Municipal Affairs Committee -- it had a number of reports from various manufacturers and from independent bottlers and from a group called Pollution Probe which set forth the reasons for the need for controlling glass production in the form of non-returnable, non-disposable bottles. I can recall well when this particular resolution came up before the committee for debate and for a vote, I can remember well the artificiality and sanctimoniousness of the members opposite and others on my own side when they thought that the matter of the control of glass in the form of non-returnable bottles was a thing that really was a motherhood issue, it really should not be of concern to practical men of affairs, it obviously was a matter for university students, unemployed ones at that, for long-haired professors, for maybe teachers, freshman MLAs and others. However, after I perused the various briefs that were submitted and thought that the matter of litter control should be decided in a decisive way by the committee, I was willing to let the matter be referred back. But today at noon hour I heard an example of what I'm sure members opposite would consider to be free enterprise, and that free enterprise situation is one that I wish to describe now; because I think the matter of litter control, the matter of controlling non-returnable and non-disposable bottles could well be a motherhood issue of concern only to those who have perhaps nothing else to do. But what I heard at noon hour, Mr. Speaker, was not a matter of motherhood, it was not a matter of concern only to university professors, it was not a matter of concern only to those who had nothing else to do, it was a matter of concern to 30 employees of an independent bottling company in Dauphin and Brandon. This issue, Mr. Speaker, is no longer one of mere motherhood, no longer an issue that we need only consider if we feel that litter control is something that the government might do because it has nothing else to do in the near future.

The issue I'm speaking of, Mr. Speaker, relates to the Independent Bottlers of Manitoba -- and I must emphasize that -- of Manitoba. Manitoba-based company, employing Manitobans. And I want to read for the benefit of the Member from Birtle-Russell and others who I don't think were on this committee, a section of the brief that was presented to the committee by the Independent Bottlers Association during the hearings of the committee. The number of independent bottlers are eight in Manitoba, Northwest Beverages being one of them and I'm quoting the brief that was presented. It says that: "All these companies are independent companies, that is they are not branch plants of the major soft drink companies even though they produce and market under franchise arrangements with those major companies. As a group we employ 200 people and our market areas were originally determined by the economics of the returnable, reusable glass bottle."

Now I want to give you now, Mr. Speaker, the type of free enterprise that is operating in Manitoba, the type of free enterprise that I think and others on this side and I'm sure in their better moments, members of the Opposition think too, an example of free enterprise that shows how Manitobans and Manitoba companies lose money, have to reduce their staff because of ownership outside of the Province of Manitoba. At noon hour today, Mr. Speaker, one of the men who presented the brief of the Independent Bottlers Association was in this building. In order to maintain his profit margin and in order to retain the amount of glass that his bottling operation needs, this particular bottler raised the deposit for returnable bottles to five cents. Now for those who weren't on the committee I might point out that the Pollution

(MR. TURNBULL cont'd.) . . . . Probe Report and other reports indicated that bottles would not likely be returned by members of the public if the deposit value was less than five cents. In other words you had to go up over five cents before the bottle would be returned. So in Dauphin, and for very practical, sound reasons, the independent bottler raised the deposit to a nickel. He did this in order to regain, to have returned the glass that he needed to continue his bottling operation. Well there is good sound business reasons there and I'm sure members opposite can appreciate them. I must point out that he didn't do it in order to please members of Pollution Probe or to please university professors or to please me or to please anybody else, he did it in order to make money, and I'm sure that that is a principle that those over there can understand. They may not understand the deterioration of our environment, they may not understand problems of ecology, but making a buck is something they can understand; I hope they can understand that. They say they can anyway although I sometimes wonder.

Well the upshot of this increase in the deposit was the -- what I can only call the interference of a non-Manitoba company, a company owned, as far as I know in the United States, certainly a company whose operations in Western Canada seem to be controlled from Montreal and that company is that "get-with-it" company called Pepsi-Cola. When the independent bottler raised his deposit to a nickel Pepsi-Cola decided that they would remove the man's franchise. Now members opposite can understand what the removal of a franchise means to a private small businessman. I'm sure they can understand that, and I hear nothing to the contrary so they must. The removal of the franchise has meant this, Mr. Speaker: that the plant, the Northwest Beverage Limited Plant, has been closed down. It is no longer bottling. It means -- (Interjection) -- Well we'll get to that too if you want, and it's another problem perhaps you don't understand too well. So we have then . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I should like to advise the honourable member that I have allowed a certain amount of latitude in respect to the issue he's debating. I was hoping he would debate the issue of whether we are to accept this report or not. I realize some of the content of what he was saying is pertinent. I would suggest, however, that he get back to the point at hand. The Honourable Member for Osborne.

MR. TURNBULL: Mr. Speaker, I'll take your advice as well as I may. My point will be that of course I find the necessity of referring my resolution back to the committee for further study one that is unacceptable and I have to decide in my own mind of course whether I must as a result vote against the acceptance or receipt of the report.

The result of the removal of the franchise, Mr. Speaker, by the Pepsi-Cola Company from the Northwest Beverages Limited has meant that the company has closed down and that some 30 people are unemployed. Now the solution to that small Manitoba businessman's problem, Mr. Speaker, is simply that this Legislature and this government introduce legislation which will ban non-returnable, non-disposable bottles, because if that is done, if that is done -- (Interjection) -- Well we'll get to your bill in a minute. All right, just wait a second I'll deal with that. I find your arguments not too difficult to deal with. So we have then, Mr. Speaker, some 30 people unemployed by this Northwest Beverages Limited Company. The solution is to ban the bottle. But the bottle, Mr. Speaker, the non-returnable, non-disposable bottle makes up only some 15 percent of the containers that are used for soft drinks; another 20 percent of these liquids, soft drinks, are bottled in cans.

So I would think, Mr. Speaker, that rather than have the matter for litter control referred back to the committee for further study, that a motion or a bill be introduced in this House banning both, banning both the non-returnable, non-disposable bottle and the can, because they make up 20 percent of a total 35 percent of containers that are used to package soft drinks.

I might point out, Mr. Speaker, that the market areas of these independent bottlers who rely upon the returnable bottle, which is what I'm advocating and which is the reason I must vote against, I think, this report, the returnable bottle is the type of container on which the economics of these small bottlers has been determined. It says that right in their brief, Mr. Speaker: "Our market areas were originally determined by the economics of the returnable, reusable glass bottle." So I think, Mr. Speaker, that the need to ban both non-returnable bottles and cans is one that is very pressing, and one that we should pass, not only for the motherhood issues of preventing pollution, of controlling pollution, of enhancing our environment and getting rid of some of the garbage that comes up from the other side ever so often,



(MR. TURNBULL cont'd) . . . but also one which has a very practical conclusion in providing jobs for Manitobans, and I think that that is one issue that we can all understand.

Now I would point out, Mr. Speaker, that there were a number of briefs that were presented to the Municipal Affairs Committee and I'm going to cite some of these, all of which as far as I can make out from the summary of them advocated banning the non-reusable drink containers. The city administrator of Brandon, Mr. Scott, he wanted to ban non-reusable drink containers; Mayor Suter of Souris suggests dissolvable bottles; in other words, he would like to get away from the present type of non-returnable, non-disposable bottles. Reeve Ab Chapman, he wants to make all bottles and beer containers returnable; Roy . . . of Russell, he wants to ban non-reusable containers; Hugh Dunlop of Dauphin, he thinks the Liquor Commission should accept refunds and the refunds should be doubled -- (Interjection) -- Bud Boyce I thought didn't want to ban bottles, but Mayor Netson of Dauphin, non-returnables should be barred; and Harvey Goldberg for Pollution Probe, non-returnable, non-reusable beverage containers are dangerous. Mrs. Frank Martin is opposed to litter, and points out that in Norway there's a five percent refund on all containers; and Kenneth Hanley wants them banned too, and so does Reeve D. Lawrence of the Metro Additional Zone Association. So that the committee, Mr. Speaker, heard many briefs that advocated what I'm suggesting now, and I think with the situation that I heard about over the noon hour that perhaps it is time for the government to act and stop studying the matter.

Item 11 of the Municipal Affairs Committee report refers to that infamous Bill No. 102, and I would like, Mr. Speaker, to bring the rural members opposite who are fresh from the farms and rustling cattle and things, into touch with the situation as it exists in the City of Winnipeg. I would like to read to them, because I know that they will not listen too well to what I have to say - I want to read to them what the Deputy Medical Health Officer of the City of Winnipeg had to say about Bill No. 102. He says that one of the results of the introduction and the passage of this Bill 102 would be that the retail, and I'm quoting now, "The retail outlets may conceivably comply with the law and refund a specified amount but then elect to dispose of the collective bottles in the municipal refuse anyway." Well I think that that - and there are representatives of the Municipal Councils over there, I think they will recognize that that likely would be a problem if it occurred, and in the opinion of the Deputy Medical Health Officer it would occur as the result of the passage of Bill 102.

So he goes on to say that Bill 102 should go a step further. He suggests that the outlets collecting the bottles should be required by law not to dispose of such bottles, but ensure that they either be returned to the soft drink companies for cleaning and refilling or sold to a business enterprise that would be using the glass in some kind of recycling operation. I think that's a good suggestion, Mr. Speaker. And he points out further that in effect the manufacturers would be forced to limit production to bottles of that type which are suitable for cleaning and refilling. In other words, Mr. Speaker, if I read that and interpret it correctly, he is saying in effect that the present type of non-returnable non-disposable bottle is not suitable for recycling and refilling and therefore there should be a shift away from that type of glass to another type of glass that is suitable for recycling and refilling; and to me that may well mean that he suggests the use of the present returnable bottle rather than the non-returnable bottle.

However, he goes on to point out that as most of the problem of litter arises not only from non-returnable non-disposable bottles but also from cans, he suggests that under Bill 102 - and this is something of course I don't think the members opposite thought of when they introduced the bill - that under Bill 102 there should be regulations passed by Order-in-Council, and that these regulations, according to him, should provide for a limitation of the total number of manufactured cans to a fixed percentage of the total outlet of soft drinks. Well, Mr. Speaker, I can't disagree with the solutions and the remedies that the Deputy Medical Health Officer has for Bill 102. Bill 102 was a weak proposal, one that really wouldn't have solved the problem, partly because it attacked only one type of container. I think though that what we have in this letter, Mr. Speaker, is a series of proposals which indicate that rather than go through all this procedure here of changing the Act and amending the Act to make it stronger and make it go further and passing regulations and what not, instead of doing all that, we can come to the most simple conclusion, that is to ban the non-returnable and non-reusable bottle and ban the can, and if we did that we would return to the situation of a few years ago and perhaps the problem arising from these bottles would be removed.

Now I think, Mr. Speaker, that the situation that is presented to us today is one that

(MR. TURNBULL cont'd.) . . . . warrants considerable debate by members of the House. We can either joke about getting rid of litter and controlling litter in some way, or we can continue to study it or we can take action, and I would prefer a little action on the matter, Mr. Speaker, rather than further study. I might point out that every Canadian gets rid of some 1,000 pounds of garbage a year, and I think that in the United States the figure is something like 1,800 pounds per year. The United States economy we all know is a little more advanced than ours, and we can look forward to an increasing amount of garbage, unless more New Democrats get elected, when the amount of garbage will be reduced.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I think that on those two items Bill 10 and Bill 11, if those items are to be referred back to the committee for study, that I will find great difficulty in voting for the acceptance and receipt of the bill into the House. However, there are other matters in the committee's report that I find are readily acceptable by me. One of these is Item 3 which suggests that the definition of agra-business be altered in some way by proposing an amendment which removes corporate and non-family farms from the provisions exempting farm buildings. Now I think that that proposal, Mr. Speaker, is one that indicates the extent of this government's support of what I might call, and this might surprise members opposite, what I might call free enterprise; because what we're talking about here, Mr. Speaker, is enabling those people who own family farms and who operate family farms, to operate them with some savings in tax. I think that that's a good idea, Mr. Speaker, because it will help to protect those people who are now living on the farms and it will enhance their competitive position, and surely that is something that the members opposite can understand; enhance them of a competitive position by tax concessions.

Now, I think that that particular measure could be adopted and for that reason, Mr. Speaker, I really feel that that particular measure is very important, and I would not want to stand in the way of the adoption of the committee's report; so I think that even though I'm opposed to the lack of action of the committee on the litter problem, I must support the report because of its emphasis on the family farm and the protection of the competitive position of the small family farmer.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Riel.

MR. DONALD W. CRAIK (Riel): Mr. Speaker, this pontifical display we've just had from the Member for Osborne is one of the most typical of what's happening in this session, where a report is presented, a committee is struck to present a report, they do the work, they bring it in here and then all this time is lost on an item such as this, which albeit important, was discussed fully last year in a motion presented by the Member for Brandon, Private Member's resolution, and deftly turned down by the government last year, and then we get this pontifical display wasting the time of the report of the Municipal Committee today on this item. Mr. Speaker, this is only an example of what is happening; we're finding the government benches burning up the time of this session which is now in its 24th day. We found in the estimates that two-thirds of the time now has been used up in a similar fashion by the government, and the House hasn't even got rolling yet this session, half way through what should be a normal session.

Now, speaking strictly to the topic under concern, this is the matter of the bottles issue. The committee has dealt with this and I think the House is entitled to hear in clear-cut terms in the report of the committee what the recommendations are. We've gone through all this posturing last year, now we're having the time of the committee taken up for posturing under a new guise on the same issue, and I think it's a waste of the House's time.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Pembina.

MR. GEORGE HENDERSON (Pembina): Mr. Speaker, we have just had another one of these stupid performances from the Member from Osborne — and really it is a stupid performance. Anybody that had been on this committee and had been in this House last year and know that this motion was presented by the Member from Brandon West and to know that we even voted against it in committee, if there ever's been a bunch of garbage it's coming from right over there. I just think it's terrible that a man with as few brains as he has is ever elected.

MR. SPEAKER: Does the Honourable Member for Osborne have a question?

MR. TURNBULL: I have a personal privilege, Mr. Speaker. I really think that . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Would you state your point of privilege.

MR. TURNBULL: I really think, Mr. Speaker, that the personal attack of the Member from — wherever it is . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. I would request that at least one member sitting close to the front not to keep hollering questions. It bothers my ear piece.

The Honourable Member for Osborne.

MR. TURNBULL: Mr. Speaker, I feel that the members opposite who are venerable and perhaps not overly informed about various matters find it difficult to accept arguments that are well documented, by not me, Mr. Speaker, but by others.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Would the honourable member state his point of privilege if he has one.

MR. TURNBULL: My point of privilege, Mr. Speaker, is that I really feel that the member should withdraw the remarks that have been made about my pontifical debate and about my stupidity . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order. It's not a point of privilege. Are you ready for the question? The Honourable Member for Pembina can't question himself I'm sure. There is no other point before the House . . . Order, please. The Honourable the Attorney-General.

HON. A. H. MACKLING, Q.C. (Attorney-General) (St. James): Mr. Speaker, I would move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Municipal Affairs, that the debate be adjourned.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Notices of Motion; Introduction of Bills; Orders of the Day. The Honourable Member for La Verendrye.

#### ORAL QUESTION PERIOD

MR. BARKMAN: Mr. Speaker, my question will be directed to the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. Could he tell us when will the commercial fishing season be open on northern Lake Winnipeg?

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

HON. SIDNEY GREEN, Q.C. (Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management) (Inkster): Mr. Speaker, such season as there will be will be open on June 1, 1971, but I warn the honourable member that it is not a full commercial fishing season. There is a limited whitefish season on the north part of the lake which the fishermen are well aware of.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for La Verendrye.

MR. BARKMAN: Mr. Speaker, that was going to be my supplement question but since you made your statement, why do those limitations differ on northern Lake Winnipeg from the regulations, for example, of Playgreen Lake which allow other types of fish to be caught commercially, when Playgreen Lake is connected directly to northern Lake Winnipeg?

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, that's a conundrum that I can't resolve. The honourable member might just as well ask why can't there be a fishery on the south part of Lake Winnipeg which connects with the north part. The mercury testing that has taken place and the restrictions that have been imposed upon us happen to separate what are apparently the same waterways.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

MR. HARRY E. GRAHAM (Birtle-Russell): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I will direct my question to the First Minister in the absence of the Minister of Education or the Minister of Health. Could the Minister or First Minister now inform us when they are going to close the School for the Deaf in this province?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable the First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I have received no report to indicate that the assumption made by the honourable member has any foundation.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Finance.

HON. SAUL CHERNIACK, Q.C. (Minister of Finance) (St. Johns): Mr. Speaker, honourable members may be interested in knowing that I plan to bring down the budget tomorrow at 8:00 o'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Municipal Affairs.

HON. HOWARD R. PAWLEY (Minister of Municipal Affairs) (Selkirk): Mr. Speaker, on April 27th the Honourable Member for Churchill, who is not present today, had requested information as to what areas in the northern part of Manitoba would be receiving housing under the auspices of the Manitoba Housing Renewal Corporation. The housing for northern areas in Manitoba come under the wing of the Remote Housing Program, federal-provincial program of financing. The location of the units within that program are determined by a board consisting

(MR. PAWLEY cont'd.) . . . . of representatives of the Manitoba Metis Federation, the Northern Association of Community Councils, Northern Affairs Department of Health and Social Development and the Manitoba Housing Renewal Corporation. And for the benefit of the Honourable Member for Churchill the centres presently being looked at closely and appear to be included as likely locations for poor housing include Pikwitonei, Ilford, Crane River, Brochet, Norway House, Barrows, Red Deer, Big Black River, Pine Dock, Nelson House, Sherridon, Mallard and Manigotagan.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Emerson.

MR. GABRIEL GIRARD (Emerson): I would like to direct a question to the Honourable Minister of Transportation. I wonder if he could advise my constituents or myself of the time he would expect the road restriction to be lifted on Highway 201 from Dominion City to No. 75?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Transportation.

HON. JOSEPH P. BOROWSKI (Minister of Public Works and Highways) (Thompson): Mr. Speaker, that is determined by the weather. We have testing equipment that goes out every few days and as soon as the testing equipment indicates the road can carry the regular load the restrictions will be lifted. It could be at the end of this week, I don't know.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. SHERMAN: Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct a question to the Attorney-General and ask him whether any excessive speed measures were taken by authorities in pursuit Monday night in a high speed automobile chase in Winnipeg's Assiniboine Park that resulted in the death of a 16-year-old boy and critical injury to three other young people?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Attorney-General.

MR. MACKLING: Not that I'm aware of, Mr. Speaker, although I haven't perused a report of the incident.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to address a question to the Minister of Highways. Is the government contemplating any change in the number of times that provincial roads will be maintained during the course of this year?

MR. BOROWSKI: I take it you're referring to the system we had last year. Yes, there will be changes made this year. I can't tell you what changes will take place where, but there has been a revaluation of management-maintenance study which the previous government had contracted which cost us \$180,000. We tried it out last year, we have had complaints from certain areas. We are making some changes and if you would like to know what changes are taking place in your area, I would suggest you check with our District Engineer.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Riel.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Speaker, a question to the First Minister in light of the seriousness of the CNR announcement on rail abandonment. Can he advise the House what formal moves have been made by the Manitoba Government in this respect - the announcement for closing of 46 rail points?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I can advise the honourable gentleman that the Minister of Labour who is charged with the responsibility for co-ordinating provincial government response and activity with respect to railway matters affecting the province has been in regular communication with railway officials and others and perhaps is in a position to give further information at the moment; but I can assure my honourable friend that the Minister of Labour has been in constant communication with the appropriate people.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Labour.

HON. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Minister of Labour) (Transcona): Mr. Speaker, the Honourable First Minister has indicated quite properly what has happened. As a matter of fact, just a few moments ago I was in telephone conversation with the Vice-President of the Canadian National Railway and I want to correct an impression that may be in the paper tonight. I inadvertently misinterpreted the question directed to me by Barrie Mullen, the reporter who was the author of the news item. I was under the impression he was talking of rail line abandonment and said that I was not knowledgeable of the precise area. However, what he was talking about was the possibility of a close down of 41 small station agencies in Saskatchewan and Manitoba of which I have knowledge and have had discussions on a number of occasions with the Canadian National Railway. I was speaking the other day to the Chairman of the Rail Transport Committee of the Department of Transport, Ottawa, under whose jurisdiction this

(MR. PAULLEY cont'd.) . . . . matter comes, dealing with Servo Centers of the Canadian National Railway. As a result of our representations, there has been a deferment made in an application and also that there will be a new approach of an educational value conducted by the Canadian National Railway personnel in this area. So it was not dealing with 41 close downs of rail lines, I misinterpreted; it was dealing with closing of station agents and stations across Manitoba and Saskatchewan and I'm meeting constantly with the railway on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. SHERMAN: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I could direct another question to the Attorney-General which I should have asked him a moment ago, as a supplementary; and ask him whether in view of the fact that a 16-year-old boy was killed and three others were injured, possibly very critically in that accident, whether he would peruse the report of the situation concerning that accident and satisfy himself and satisfy the Chamber that no excessive speed was undertaken by persons in pursuit.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Attorney-General.

MR. MACKLING: Mr. Chairman, I read into the questions a questioning of the policy of the police in active pursuit of someone who is in breach of the law and I resent the suggestion that there is impropriety on the part of the police in following that policy. I will review the report but I'm satisfied that the police act in these circumstances in a responsible manner.

MR. SHERMAN: On a point of privilege, there was no such underlying . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No privilege. Order, please. Order, please. If the honourable gentleman wishes a matter of privilege, I wish he would state it, instead of making a statement.

MR. SHERMAN: The matter of privilege, Mr. Speaker, is that in replying to my question the Attorney-General seems to have imputed a meaning to my question which was not present. My question was based on a desire to determine whether there are precautions that may be taken and may be exercised in such high speed chase situations that would prevent that kind of tragedy.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the Minister of Agriculture, I will address my question to either the First Minister or the Acting Minister of Agriculture. Is the government considering providing more adequate truck washing facilities at the Hog Marketing Commission since it's an offence to leave the stockyards with a contaminated vehicle and there are complaints?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I'm not aware that there is any definite inadequacy to truck washing facilities at the St. Boniface stockyards, at the Commission rather, the Hog Commission facilities, so I'll have to take that question as notice and have the Minister of Agriculture get the information and reply.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

MR. GRAHAM: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'd like to direct my question to the Minister of Health and Social Services. Has the Minister made any plans to take the resident students from the Deaf School and place them in foster homes in the province?

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

HON. RENE E. TOUPIN (Minister of Health & Social Development) (Springfield): Mr. Speaker, there has been no reason to do this.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, some time ago some honourable gentleman opposite, I'm sorry I don't remember exactly who it was, was inquiring as to whether or not it would be possible to arrange for a visit by members of the Assembly to the Forest Complex at The Pas, and accordingly it has been arranged through the efforts of the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce for such a visit for the 27th of May, that is quite firm though subject to change, and the detailed arrangements, transportation etcetera, are being worked out and detailed information can be obtained from the office of the Minister of Industry.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for La Verendrye.

MR. BARKMAN: Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct a question to the House Leader. I wonder if it would be possible to draw up or supply us with a list of the Ministers and the Acting Ministers of each department?

MR. SCHREYER: The honourable member is asking for a list of Ministers and Acting Ministers? Well, Mr. Speaker, that I'm sure is no problem.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Riel.

MR. CRAIK: A supplementary question. Would he add the secretarial assistants of the caucus members that are assigned to the departments?

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, unless the Honourable Member for Riel has some attraction to the secretaries, I don't see the point.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Speaker, I don't find myself particularly attracted to the Member for St. George . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Would the honourable member state his question?

MR. CRAIK: It's whatever the legislative parliamentary assistants are called, those that perform in other than a legislative role, could they be added to the list?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. HARRY J. ENNS (Lakeside): A further supplementary question, Mr. Speaker, directed to the First Minister on the same subject. Insofar as that it has been the custom or the understanding that the technical and executive assistants that ministers provide for themselves are often an advantage to be known to all members of the House for information purposes, would he also add them to the list of persons? So that we can avail ourselves of the good offices of these gentlemen and ladies.

MR. SCHREYER: Well, Mr. Speaker, the information requested is not unreasonable. On the other hand, it seems to me that it can be so easily obtained, simply by calling the office of the particular Minister and in that way find out and then to communicate in that way. There is no attempt to somehow make this information difficult to obtain.

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

MR. SPEAKER: On the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Charleswood. The Honourable Member for Charleswood.

MR. ARTHUR MOUG (Charleswood): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Pembina, that an order of the House do issue for a Return showing the following information:

(1) The number of people of ages 18, 19 and 20 who received welfare benefits during the period August 15, 1970 to May 1, 1971.

(2) The number of students who received welfare benefits from August 15, 1970 to May 1, 1971.

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. GREEN: . . . matter stand.

MR. SPEAKER: (Agreed) On the proposed Order for Return of the Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell. The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

MR. GRAHAM: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Pembina that an Order of the House do issue for a Return showing the following information:

(1) The number of licensed drivers in the Province of Manitoba whose birthdate falls in each of the calendar years from 1906 to 1891;

(2) The number of licensed drivers in the Province of Manitoba whose birthdate is prior to 1891;

(3) The number of drivers in each of the years listed in numbers (1) and (2) above who have been examined by the Provincial Motor Vehicle Branch;

(4) The number of people in the Province of Manitoba whose birthdate falls in each of the years listed in number (1) and (2) above who have been denied a driver's licence as a result of examination by the Motor Vehicle Branch.

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. BOROWSKI: Mr. Speaker, we have no objection to getting this information. I don't know how difficult or expensive it is to get it, but certainly we have no objection to trying to get it. We're available.

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

#### GOVERNMENT BILLS

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable House Leader.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, would you call Bill No. 31, please.

MR. SPEAKER: On the proposed motion of the Honourable Minister of Transportation. The Honourable Member for Souris-Killarney.

MR. McKELLAR: Mr. Speaker, I would ask the indulgence of the House to have this matter stand. (Agreed)

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Labour.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the report of the Special Committee of the Legislature on the Rules of the House, together with the report of the Independent Committee on Members' Indemnities referred to this committee by resolution of the House on Tuesday, May 4, 1971.

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 Logan in the Chair.

#### COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Report of the Rules Committee 26(7)(a) passed . . . The Honourable Member for Birtle Russell.

MR. GRAHAM: When we left off last night, Mr. Chairman, we were dealing with the recommendation which in essence requested or suggested that all briefs be in writing, and that there be time limits on the length of the briefs and that if they were repetitious that we would only hear a limited number.

Mr. Chairman, I think I endeavoured to point out to the House the value in having an oral brief presented and I cited two cases where I felt that it had significant bearing on the results that came out of the meeting of the committee, and I would suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, that while this recommendation is the recommendation of the considered opinion of the members of the committee that the brief be written, I would suggest that maybe members of the House should consider, in the light of the two cases that I mentioned, the real value of an oral brief as compared to a written brief.

There is also another matter that does concern me, Mr. Chairman, and this is the matter of the time limit on a brief. I'm not a lawyer, Mr. Chairman, but I know the Honourable House Leader is a lawyer and I would suggest to him that there are times when his case in court can be argued very successfully in ten minutes and there are times when his case cannot be argued very successfully in ten minutes, if we set say a limit of ten minutes on any particular brief. So that depending on the amount of matter that is involved in the case before the committee I would suggest that a time limit might in fact be very detrimental to the presentation of a brief to the committee. I would suggest that the House consider very seriously such a matter if they are in fact going to attempt to put a time limit on debate or presentation to a committee. With those few remarks, Mr. Chairman, I'll await the opinions of others.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs.

HON. BEN HANUSCHAK (Minister of Consumer, Corporate & Internal Services) (Burrows): Mr. Chairman, I have a question I'd like to ask of the Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell. I've been listening to his comments very closely but I'd like to know, is he in agreement with the proposal made that a committee should be allowed to make its own rules of procedure?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

MR. GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman, which committee is he referring to? The committee that is suggesting rule changes here or the action of the Committee such as a Law Amendments Committee?

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, if we read page 8 of the 13th of April Journals, or Votes and Proceedings rather, the item that we are presently debating is that provision be made in the rules of the House whereby committees may make regulations governing representations to be made by the general public, and I was just at a bit of a loss to know whether the honourable member is in agreement with that recommendation or not?

MR. GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that we have other rules such as Rule 70 where the House makes the decision rather than the Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Chairman, I'm not one that has ever regarded himself as a master of the rules of the House. On the other hand, I feel that I have some easy comfort -- in a sense comfortable acquaintance with the rules and I feel moved to speak as a result of what was said last night by certain members who took part in the debate with respect to this

(MR. SCHREYER cont'd.) . . . . recommendation from the Rules Committee No. 7.

The Member for Rhineland and the Honourable Member for Rock Lake and I believe the Honourable Member for Souris-Killarney, all seemed to have as a premise of their remarks, either stated or unstated premise of their remarks, that the appearance before a Committee of Parliament or the Legislature was a right of anyone who wished to appear before it and I must say, Mr. Chairman, that notionally this is what all members I think, including myself, would like to think is the case. But the fact of the matter is, the long history of Parliament and its usage is that the right to appear before a Committee of Parliament to anyone outside of Parliament is a grace and not a right. And closely allied with that fact is that the Committee of Parliament or of the Legislature itself determines its own rules of procedure, that is, Mr. Chairman, it is understood that the rules of procedure arrived at and agreed to by a standing committee are not to be inconsistent with the rules of procedure of parliament itself, but certainly within the context of parliamentary rules and forms a great deal of latitude is left to the committee. It's always been so and it's understood that standing committees should be given this latitude. That is why I think that it is entirely proper and appropriate that Recommendation No. 7 comes in as just that, a recommendation, and members opposite will note that the last word of the first paragraph of Recommendation 7 is the word "suggested". In other words, the Rules Committee is suggesting that we adopt as a suggestion in turn for the committees themselves certain rules of procedure and it is up to the committees to determine for themselves whether or not it wishes to adopt these restrictions or these rules either in whole or in part.

Now I really have to take this opportunity, Mr. Chairman, to remind the Honourable Member for Rhineland and others, that the custom in the Manitoba Legislature is one of greater latitude and opportunity for citizens to make representation than is the case of practically every other Legislature in Canada. As long as my honourable friend from Rhineland is aware of that fact then it is a little easier to accept some of the criticism and comments he makes. But it bothered me for awhile, Mr. Chairman, to think that the Member for Rhineland might not be aware of the fact — and it is a fact — that in the Legislatures of Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia — and I mention the last two deliberately; Alberta and British Columbia — there is no legislative practice or tradition or usage whereby members of the general public automatically appear before Law Amendments Committee to make representations. In fact it must be said that there is no Law Amendments Committee as such, but special ad hoc committees that are established from time to time, and then when members of the general public wish to appear before the committee it is by invitation and by grace, not by right. Now this is not to say, this is not to suggest that the Legislatures of Alberta and B.C. are somehow derelict in their responsibility to give the greatest possible access to members of the general public since this is the way the Mother of Parliament operates and our Federal Parliament and most of the provincial Legislatures.

What bothered me, too, Mr. Chairman, was the suggestion last night which was countered so effectively by my colleague the Minister of Mines and Resources, the suggestion from some members opposite that by suggesting the certain changes in the rules and form by which a committee shall operate that we were somehow as a government making proposals that would impinge upon citizen rights. I was disturbed by that and therefore I take this opportunity to elaborate just a little further on the arguments that were put forward by my colleague the Minister of Mines, by reminding honourable members that, for example, in the Federal Parliament committees proceed first of all to set forth a rule indicating how much time shall be allotted to each member of the committee in which to ask questions or to comment on a bill or subject matter before it. So not only are members of the general public restricted to appear by way of invitation and time limits but also members of the committee itself agree that there shall be certain limitations as to time and this is the way the committees operate. So strictly do they adhere to requirements of time limitation and so on that the Montreal Star was moved to comment just a few days ago that a Senate House Committee on Constitutional Reform in its hearings that it was holding in different cities across the country that they would not extend the time limit even as much as two minutes. — (Interjection) — Frankly I must say that I do believe that the critical editorial by the Montreal — no actually it's the Globe and Mail of Toronto, of the chairmanship of Senator Molgat, was excessively critical. I do believe that the criticism of the Chairman is excessive because the Chairman is the servant of the committee and the committee imposes these time limitations. Why? Because the committee is not interested in



(MR. SCHREYER cont'd.) . . . . citizen rights, the right of free speech ? Or is it because the committee realizes that in order to deal with the volume of work at hand that certain common sense and practical limitations must be adhered to ?

And let us not pretend that there has been some change only in recent years, that in the "good old days" as some would call it, that there was this greater latitude or a greater degree of freedom of speech in parliament and its committees. The fact of the matter is, and I repeat, with emphasis, Mr. Chairman, that the idea that someone could appear before a Committee of Parliament to make representation has always been regarded as a matter of grace extended by the Committee and by Parliament and not a matter of right. On the basic theory that our form of government is representative democracy, Parliament is an institution of representative democracy and members have rights in democratic representative institutions, but even the rights of members themselves, and that would apply to members from both sides of the House, are subject to certain limitations in order to accomplish the public business.

. . . . Continued on next page

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. JORGENSON: Mr. Speaker, one of the traditions that has been followed throughout the years in attempting to arrive at some decision as to a change in our rules and procedures has been the tradition of attempting to arrive at those changes by a general consensus of all parties rather than the arbitrary decision imposed by the government. The only exception to that that I know of was the most recent changes in the House of Commons when the bill to bring in rule changes were brought in by the government and imposed by the majority. This is not the way to bring in rule changes and we have attempted in this Legislature at this session to bring about, by mutual consent, changes in the rules that we feel will result in the more effective operation of this Legislature and of the committees.

We may as a committee - and I take my share of the responsibility for the introduction of the rules that are before us now, the rule changes that are before us now as a member of that committee along with my colleagues the Member for Minnedosa and the Member for Swan River - but I want to emphasize this point, that unless there can be general consensus among all members of the House that the rule changes that are proposed are desirable and indeed can bring about the desired changes, then I wonder whether it is wise to proceed arbitrarily - and I'm not suggesting for a minute that the government intends to do that at this time.

I think it's fair to say that the reason that the committee considered this particular rule change is because we were attempting to overcome a situation that had developed during the course of the last session during the consideration of Bill 56 when there was an endless series of bills, many of which were quite similar in nature, the only variation in the presentation was in many respects the length of time that it took to present them. It could be, it could well be, Mr. Chairman, that the committee over-reacted to that situation. It could well be that we were mindful of the long hours that the committee sat and we endeavoured to bring about some changes that we felt might overcome this particular problem, but in the light of some of the statements that have been made, I'm not sure now whether we have submitted the right kind of recommendations for consideration and I, upon reflection - and I think it's only fair that I state this position here now - I wonder if the alternatives that are proposed may be worse than the original problem that we were confronted with and indeed the problem that we were attempting to overcome.

I must say, Sir, that I have been very much impressed with this system that we have in this province of Law Amendments. When I sat in my first Law Amendments Committee, and that was before I was a member of this Legislature, I thought they were all crazy. You know, one gets accustomed to a certain system and I was accustomed to the system that had been in use in the House of Commons, but after watching it operate, and particularly in the last few years when I've been a member of that Law Amendments Committee, I have come to believe that much of the legislation that passes through this House ends up much better legislation as a result of going through Law Amendments.

There have been representations made before that committee - and certainly that was the case in the last session, certainly it was in the case before that - but there were literally bushels of amendments brought in to legislation during the last session as a result of the very learned and experienced views that were placed before the committee on the part of people who were interested in the legislation that was brought before the committee. I would be very reluctant to want to see that kind of information, that kind of learned experience, reluctant to see the committee deprived of that kind of learned experience because I think it's a very valuable and I might say inexpensive way of getting good advice in making sure that legislation that passes through this House is legislation that will do exactly what we intend it to do, and it's very often that legislation does get approved by this House that does not, because of the wording or because of something that we are not familiar with, does not meet the desired objectives.

So I now wonder whether or not it is better to attempt to overcome what might be a problem that may not recur again. In order to ensure that we continue to get the kind of representation and the kind of advice and the kind of help that does come before this committee, whether or not we should not now have a second look at this recommendation and simply see if there's going to be a greater volume of the kind of representation that we experienced last year or whether it was a one shot deal as a result of Bill 56. I think it also should be a lesson to the government that when the people do become aroused over legislation that is being proposed in this House that they disagree with, that you can expect the kind of reaction that took place on Bill 56, on bills such as Bill 56.

(MR. JORGENSEN, cont'd.) .

I would also like to raise one other point. If there is going to be any discrimination used on the part of the chairman or whoever is going to make the decision as to what group will appear before the committee or what brief will be heard, I would not want to be that chairman. He's going to find himself in the position that no matter what he does he's going to be charged with discrimination of one kind or another, and I wonder if that is not a worse evil than the difficulty of having to sit through perhaps longer hours in listening to briefs but making sure that everybody who has a point of view to express on legislation - and my experience has been that there hasn't been that many of them outside of Bill 56 and perhaps one or two others; the level of interest in legislation that has passed through the Law Amendments Committee is not that great that we can't afford to sit a few more hours to make sure that everybody who wants to be heard can be heard. I'm not disagreeing in any way at all with what the First Minister said about the right of this Legislature to make its decisions and I'm not disagreeing at all in what he said about people thinking that it is their right to appear before that committee; it is not a right, it is a privilege that is extended to them by the Legislature, but it is one that I believe we should continue to extend.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Speaker, in hearing the First Minister speaking on this particular motion before us, I would like to tell him that I'm well aware of situations in other provinces - I shouldn't and I wouldn't say fully aware because I don't know the details in all of them - and I know too that they are much more restrictive in other provinces than we are, and I feel that we in Manitoba are privileged to have a committee of this type and to have a privilege for the citizens to be represented and to make their views known to legislators of this province. I think this House as a result is superior to the other provinces on the matter of this being by grace and not by right. I think over the years when you have such a custom established it becomes a right and certainly our people would feel that this is a right as far as they were concerned to be and to make representations to the committee. I think if this was done away with all of a sudden, I think we would hear repercussions from outside as to why this was done and for what reasons. Certainly I pride myself on having such a provision in our rules and in our House and I think honourable members of this House too must pride themselves for having this. When Mr. Trudeau became the Prime Minister in Canada we know what happened there, that there was certain muzzlings, and I am sure that we don't want to have this said of the Manitoba Legislature.

By passing this provision before us, certainly we are then endorsing the principle of placing restrictions on presentations made to the committee. I visited the B.C. House just last winter and honourable members who were colleagues of the government here, they were pleading to have some of these very provisions that we have in Manitoba and they wanted those very rights in British Columbia. They were asking for them, and I think members should keep this in mind, that we have something here that we should not just drop that suddenly and without fully considering. Certainly, as has been pointed out by the Member for Morris, many improvements have been made and brought about to legislation as the result of having bills go to Law Amendments and hearing outside representations.

When we consider the Section (a), I definitely feel that we should not accept this restriction that all briefs have to be in writing. I feel that we're doing a disservice to many people, especially from those farther out coming in. And also the matter of repetition, how can they know just what probably was said the day before and so on. So I personally feel that we should not be too restrictive in passing rules of this type.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House Leader.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Chairman, perhaps members should be reminded upon what is being suggested here. It is being suggested that provision be made in the Rules of the House whereby committees may make regulations governing representations to be made by the general public at committee meetings, such regulations to conform with the general guidelines established for the House. Now I think that everybody appears to agree that a committee should be able to set guidelines to cover its proceedings. I think that that is now the case. The committee last year, even on consideration of Bill 56, ultimately came to the conclusion that it had to set guidelines and it did set guidelines.

Now what is suggested in the committee report is that it be clearly understood by all that a committee can do this type of thing. I don't know why it should be presumed from that that the

(MR. GREEN, cont'd.) . . . . practice whereby the public can come to committee in Manitoba is being discontinued. It's not being discontinued. What is being suggested is that a committee can set those guidelines, and then at the end of the provision suggesting that guidelines can be set, it says "the following restrictions are suggested," each of which suggested restrictions the committee is free to ignore. It is a suggested restriction in anticipation of the kind of thing that a committee could be faced with.

The Honourable Member for River Heights referred to a very good presentation that a committee heard last year, and I agree that it was a good one, the presentation that was made by the counsel for the Jehovah's Witnesses. I think he spoke for more than an hour and I think he spoke without writing and I presume that a committee desiring to hear him do so would certainly hear him do so, but if the Jehovah's Witnesses - and I have no criticism of the group in this respect - if they thought that somehow they could either stop, impede or otherwise influence the legislation by not sending their counsel but by coming all 5,000 of them and insisting that unless they get their way they are going to appear before committee hour after hour and present repetitive briefs one after another, and unless the committee had some control over that then it's not free speech that would be permitted, it is free speech that would be denied, because the elected representatives of the people who are here for the purpose of trying to implement the people's will through legislation would be thwarted from doing so by a group who were able to use what my honourable friend says is merely a "right to come and speak" to prevent that legislation.

So nobody is trying to undo a situation that a committee would desire. What is attempted to be enshrined in the rules is that a committee has rights with regard to the representations that are going to be made before us, that they are in control of these things and that they will do such things as are necessary to see to it that both the Legislature is able to move and that people are able to make their representations. That's all that we're voting for, nothing more, and I would submit nothing less. I know that from a minority point of view it may sound as if one potential weapon that can be used to deter a course of government legislation is being removed. Well, that is possible, but I don't think that any government intends, or any Legislature intends that there be a mechanism available whereby the will of the Legislature in majority could be in an unlimited way forestalled, and that's all that's being suggested be put into the rules.

So I don't think that the Member for Rhineland should regard the practice of having people appear before Law Amendments Committee, or the Member for Morris, should regard that as something that's going to disappear. I can see Law Amendments Committee having set a limit of ten minutes and hearing a very good brief - and I've heard good briefs before Law Amendments Committee - and I can hear one of the members saying: "Shall the member be permitted to proceed?" and people saying yes, let's proceed. That happens with a member in the House after he's spoken for 40 minutes - why shouldn't it happen before Law Amendments Committee if the committee wants it to happen? That's all this thing suggests.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Chairman, the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources moderation is overwhelming today. You know, Mr. Chairman, I'm going to speak against the words of the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. In speaking against it I obviously have one ulterior purpose; my ulterior purpose is to defeat the government. Yes, because, Mr. Chairman, my purpose in everything I do and everything I say is to defeat the government.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am going to propose a way in which the government can be defeated. It's a very simple way. I'm going to propose that free speech be allowed before a legislative committee, and in proposing that free speech be allowed, because my purpose is to defeat the government, therefore the government must be against it because obviously free speech is an enemy of the government.

Now conversely, Mr. Chairman, let me follow the logic of the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. If everything that I propose, which is all right by his standards, if everything I propose is to defeat the government, everything he says is for the government to be sustained, so therefore, Mr. Chairman, if the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources is proposing that the committees be given the right to control it in the manner as proposed in (7), that we enshrine the will of the majority - which everyone recognizes in a committee in any case - that we enshrine that all briefs should be in writing and should be submitted to committee in advance, that, Mr. Chairman, because the purpose of the Minister of Mines and Natural

(MR. SPIVAK, cont'd.) . . . Resources is to see that the government is sustained, that has to be in the interests of sustaining the government.

Now why is the government interested in sustaining in this manner. All we have suggested, Mr. Chairman, in discussing this is to recognize the reality that many people, the people that the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources stands up and tries to defend time and time again, do not understand the ways of Legislature, do not have access or the funds to the counsel that will help them present their position and point of view, and should be entitled to be able to come before a committee and not have to make their presentation in writing. -- (Interjection) -- Who says they must? The Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources says that we should enshrine in the rules what has been proposed here, and what is being suggested is that all briefs should be in writing. That's the suggestion, and I haven't heard realistically from the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources a proposal that should say no, not all briefs should be in writing; as a matter of fact, briefs should be presented by some in writing and by others verbally, because I can go time and time again - and I can recite time and time again various hearings, the hearings that were heard in Landlord and Tenant, the people who came forward, the individual tenants who came forward to present their complaints, to be able to present their positions and point of view. They didn't have to put it in writing. Why should they have to be put in writing? Why should they have to put it in writing? And obviously if I am proposing that they not be in writing, if I am proposing that they should be entitled to come up and it should be enshrined in the rules, it should be enshrined in the rules that they have a right to come out without having to present a written brief, then it's obvious that what I'm proposing is to defeat the government. -- (Interjection) -- I'm sorry. Which Thompson hearing? The one I walked out on? I can tell you - for the Member of The Pas - I can tell you I walked out on that one and I went home and I stayed in bed for about five days because I was ill at the time. As a matter of fact, I can tell you I went with one of the honourable members from your party who wasn't so ill and who went on the same plane with me.

Mr. Chairman, let me suggest -- and if ever there was a specious argument suggested by an honourable member, that's one. Now I can't understand realistically why there cannot be an acceptance that what is being asked to be enshrined in the rules is really a change of procedure and past policy which essentially has worked. Now the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources conjured up a situation in which 5,000 trade unionists would come if in fact legislation was introduced as proposed by Premier Thatcher, or suggested by Premier Thatcher. I want to tell the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources if that legislation was produced and 5,000 trade unionists wanted to appear, I see nothing wrong with having 5,000 people stand up and appear. He may see something wrong; I do not. I can recall the discussion and disputes that occurred with the Vegetable Marketing and I can recall the days and the nights that we sat here and listened to the pleas that were made, and I can recall and recollect the kind of compromise that was arrived at as a result of that kind of deliberation, and the people that came forward did not have written briefs; they presented their own story in their own way. There were many people who had never been in the Legislature before; there were people who had never appeared before the committee, and they expressed in their own way as eloquently as they could.

And I, Mr. Chairman, am getting a bit fed up with the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources pontificating at this point. He has suggested before and he continues to suggest that we recognize that the majority can make the rules and that whatever we enshrine can be changed. Well, we understand that. The rules can be changed by the government action. The rules are only orders of fair play in which we're going to operate, and if we're going to talk in terms of fair play then let's talk in terms of fair play insofar as the public. It may very well be that we spent some hours where we heard repetitious debate by people who were pleading their cause. So what? And I say to the Minister, so what? What difference does it make if we hear repetition from people who earnestly at that time feel sincerely about their particular position, and the same kind of compassion that he would ask the Member for Souris-Killarney to show and to respect for those trade unionists who may appear in case they feel aggrieved, he should sense and feel the same for others.

I want to tell you, Mr. Chairman, that I would rather have enshrined in the rules that a person could appear, that it would be more preferable that it appear in writing if in fact notice has been given, but on the other hand there's recognition that those who are present will be entitled to be heard, that there will be reasonable times prepared in advance and known in advance.

(MR. SPIVAK, cont'd.) . . . . The Minister suggests 10 minutes and he suggests the majority should make that decision. I'm not so sure that we shouldn't enshrine this in the rules, but at the same time I'm not even happy about that kind of restriction. I do not really know in the four years that I have been here where we have been penalized, where we have been deprived of our ability to carry out the will of the people and where we have been frustrated because the hearings that have been held have been such that they have been either not carried out in an orderly manner or there have been such repetition.

You know, Mr. Chairman, I can recall -- we want to deal with the -- (Interjection) -- Where were we? I was here on Bill 56, and maybe the Minister without Portfolio didn't like what happened to Bill 56, but the truth of the matter is those people had a right to be heard. Why should you deny them the right to be heard? Why should you deny them? How many of them appeared with written briefs; how many of them appeared without a written brief? -- (Interjection) -- Listen to that poppycock. Who is denying them? The Minister of Mines and Natural Resources is saying that the majority in the committee will be able to make up their mind as to whether to allow them to be heard if it's written or not if this recommendation is enshrined.

I'm suggesting -- (Interjection) -- That's right. But I'm suggesting that any rule that we make, any rule that we make can be changed if the majority wishes it, even in this Legislature. We understand that, but we set aside certain rules by which we are going to play the game in this Legislature in order to be able to be civilized in the way we carry out our function and we should also set it up in such a way so we can be civilized in our committee and not leave it to the discretion of the majority who at that time because of the political moment may very well want to turn the tap off because there may very well be the complaints and laments of people who could have an effect on the legislation that they have proposed. And that applies equally to Premier Thatcher as it applies to yourself. I suggest to the Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources that it's poppycock on his part to continually keep pontificating this position that the majority control anything anyway, because on the basis of what he says we might as well all go home and he might as well make all the decisions because he's already said he knows better than anybody else anyway, and even if he has to bend his principles one way or the other what difference does it make?

Now I'm suggesting, Mr. Chairman, that I do not want to see enshrined in the rules a procedure whereby briefs have to be written. I want the right of an individual to be able to come forward and to be able to express his position if he has interest. I would say to you if you want to talk properly what you should, in order to be able to provide for the kind of speed and facility that would enhance the carrying out of our function, that there should be a legal obligation on the part of the government to be able to at least announce 72 hours, maybe 96 hours in advance that a committee hearing will be held and to publish it in the paper so that everyone would know it and everyone would know that they have a right to appear. That would be a far better thing than calling Law Amendments or calling a particular situation and giving short notice so that people who do not know very much of the details come here and they wonder, and then they ask can they appear. They're told they can appear and they then present their position.

I don't think our procedure has been so bad in the past. I agree that it needs correction, but if we're going to enshrine anything let's not enshrine that it should be in writing, let's enshrine that anyone who wants to appear can appear. It would be preferable to be in writing -- (Interjection) -- All briefs should be in writing. Yes. Well, I want to suggest that all briefs, that anyone -- I would rather change (a) that anyone who wants to appear should be able to appear, should be able to make his presentation verbally or in writing. Well, it's not a restriction, but on the basis of what the Honourable Minister has said, the majority can decide at a given time we want it in writing. It's true, I know it's true but there's nothing -- we can change any rule we want. We can change any rule we want, and I have to tell the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources that everything I'm suggesting is for one purpose, to defeat the government.

I want you to know that everything I'm suggesting now is to defeat the government. I'm suggesting that people should be able to come and to be heard. I'm suggesting that the decision as to whether they can present it or not in writing or otherwise should not be determined by the majority of a committee at the time; I'm suggesting rather it should be determined by rules which we've agreed in a civilized way to carry out. And in doing this, what I'm doing is to

(MR. SPIVAK, cont'd.) . . . . defeat the government entirely. If he wants to believe that -- (Interjection) -- Beg pardon? I'm sorry. -- (Interjection) -- I said civilized, I said civilized.

You know, I should say to the Honourable Member for St. Boniface, the Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources said that we shouldn't have a time limit of 12:00 midnight when we discuss the other rules because there are places where there are debates that may have gone on 96 hours, but that was civilized so what' so wrong or what's so uncivilized with providing what even took place on Bill 56, and there's been a reference to it by some honourable members. -- (Interjection) -- I must tell the Honourable Minister of Consumer Affairs I'm not restricting freedom of speech by curtailing at 12:00 o'clock, because all that would mean is that we would have - you know, have it on for the next day and the day after that and the day after that. We may have to sit here a bit longer but at the same time maybe not.

You know, there are many people who recognize that efficiency comes from providing -- (Interjection) -- Oh yes. Now let's now deal with the Honourable Member for St. Boniface's argument. Wasn't it true a few years ago the great argument advanced by the members on the opposite side - and I include the Honourable Member for St. Boniface because he's sitting on the opposite side now - is that whatever happened in the past is the answer for anything that we discuss now. We're changing the rules, we're talking about what happened in the past and therefore we simply say well, you did it so we can do it. But the truth of the matter is that if you're going to make a change, make a change that's going to be significant. If you're going to make a change, make a change that will realistically enshrine in our rules the right we want to give our people, and the rights we want to give our people is the freedom for people to appear before the committees in which they believe they have an interest and to be able to stand up and be able to present their position. And they should not be obligated to present it in writing because there is example after example of people who do not have the wisdom or the understanding or the experience before a committee to even recognize the procedures that have to be followed, and to deny those people that opportunity would be a mistake.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Labour.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to make a suggestion to my honourable friend for his consideration. He repeatedly mentioned that his objective is to defeat the government, and I want to make a suggestion to my honourable friend that if there's ever to be any hope for the Conservative Party of Manitoba to defeat this government they better change their leader - that is the first requisite - and get a leader that knows a littlebit about what he talks with reference to rules. Even with all the knowledge of my honourable friend, all his academic qualifications - and Lord he must have had some good teachers to drag him through to obtain his degree because he can't even read the Queen's English. -- (Interjection) -- I beg your pardon? -- (Interjection) -- I believe they did. I believe they did and you were one of the fortunate ones that were not caught, and if they get caught today there's a different rule. Maybe you were just as ignorant of the rules at that time as you are today, and after listening to your twaddle . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please. Would the Minister direct his remarks to the Chair please.

MR. PAULLEY: Yes, Mr. Chairman, and I'm sure that they will bounce on the table in front of you and possibly penetrate the other part of the wood across the aisle, because of all the nonsense I've heard from a presumed Leader of a responsible party is what we heard this afternoon, Mr. Chairman, my friend can't read the English language, he can't talk the English language and can't understand the English language. I don't know if my honourable friend knows, Mr. Chairman, that at the meeting, at the meeting when we decided to make this recommendation to the House for its consideration, there were two of his representatives there, a former Speaker of the House, knowledgeable in the rules as the present leader is not, and a man who'd had experience both at Ottawa and here, and after due consideration this was the suggestion that was made. And I am sure -- well of course, Mr. Chairman, at that particular time my honourable friend the present Leader of the Opposition was in the wilderness pleading for support to make him the leader and he just nosed out the Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It nears the hour of adjournment. Committee rise Call in the Speaker.

#### IN SESSION

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre.

MR. J. R. (BUD) BOYCE (Winnipeg Centre): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Member for Flin Flon, the report of the Committee be received.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The hour being 5:30, the House is now adjourned until 2:30 tomorrow afternoon.