

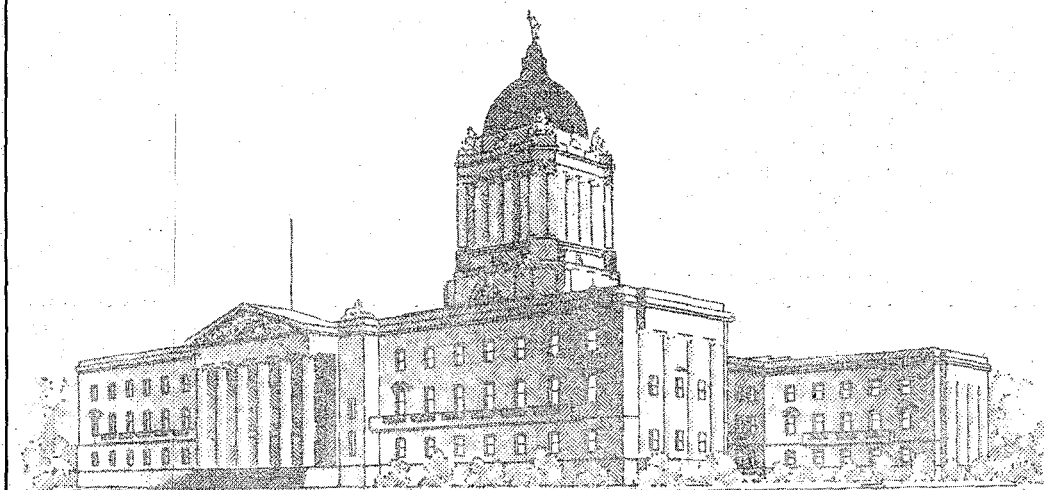


Legislative Assembly Of Manitoba

DEBATES and PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable A. W. Harrison



Volume IV No. 51

March 22, 1960

2nd Session, 26th Legislature

DAILY INDEX

Tuesday, March 22, 1960, 2:30 P.M.

<u>Introduction of Bills: No. 129, re Treasury Act (Mr. Roblin)</u>	1819
<u>Committee Report: Private Bills (Mr. Smellie)</u>	1819
Municipal Affairs (Mr. Christianson)	1819
<u>Resolutions: re Fuel Tax (Mr. Roblin)</u>	1819
Re Superannuation (Mr. Evans)	1820
Re Hospital Borrowing (Mr. Roblin)	1821
<u>Second Readings: Bills 24, 25, 111, 115</u>	1822
<u>Bill 117 re Municipal Act (Mr. Ridley): Mr. Reid</u>	1822
Mr. Prefontaine, Mr. Ridley	1823
<u>Bills 101, 109, 85, re Denturists (Mr. Groves): Ruling by Mr. Speaker</u>	1823
Mr. Stanes	1824
Mr. Paulley, Mr. Johnson (Gimli)	1825
Mr. Paulley	1826
Mr. Johnson (Assiniboia)	1830
Mr. Seaborn, Mr. Gray	1831
Mr. Scarth	1832
Mr. Desjardins	1834
Mr. Orlikow	1835
Mrs. Forbes, Mr. Shewman, Mr. Molgat	1836
Mr. Froese, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Johnson (Gimli)	1837
Mr. Prefontaine, Mr. Lyon	1839
Mr. Hawryluk	1840
Mr. Groves	1841
Mr. Hutton	1844
Mr. Tanchak	1845

Separate Sitting, Tuesday, March 22, 8:00 P.M.

<u>Introduction of Bills: No. 134, re Workmens Compensation (Mr. Carroll)</u>	1847
<u>Third Reading of Bills: Nos. 26, 11, 54, 55, 63, 88, 90, 93, 95, 97, 10, 71, 72, 73</u>	1849
<u>Bill 79 re 45th Battalion: Mr. Cowan, Mr. Lissaman</u>	1849
Mr. Hillhouse, Mr. Scarth, Mr. Smellie, Mr. Hryhorczuk	1850
Mr. Corbett, Mr. Lissaman	1851
<u>Bills 84, 86, 87, 91, 92, 22, 23, 24, 25</u>	1851
<u>Second Reading: Bill 85, re Denturists (Mr. Groves): Mr. Campbell</u>	1852
Mr. Martin	1855
Division on Amendment, Division on 2nd Reading	1856
<u>Adjourned Debate re Rules of House (Mr. Lyon): Mr. Roberts</u>	1858
Mr. Orlikow	1860
Discussion re Adjournment	1861
<u>Committee of Supply: Budget: Mr. Paulley</u>	1863
Mr. Scarth, Mr. Alexander	1866
<u>Resolution re Brandon College (Mr. Lissaman)</u>	1867

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA
2:30 o'clock, Tuesday, March 22nd, 1960

Opening prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions
Reading and Receiving Petitions
Notice of Motion
Introduction of Bills

The Honourable the First Minister.

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Premier) (Wolseley): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce that leave be given to introduce a Bill, No. 129, an Act to amend the Treasury Act, and the same be now received and read a First Time.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. R. G. SMELLIE (Birtle-Russell): Mr. Speaker, I must have been asleep -- I forgot to present the report of the Special Select Standing Committee on private bills, standing orders, printing and library.

MR. CLERK: Your Select Standing Committee on private bills, standing orders, printing and library, beg leave to present the following as their third report. Your committee has considered Bills Nos. 10, 71, 72, 73, 74, 79, 84, 86, 91, 92, and has agreed to report the same without amendment. Your committee has considered Bill No. 87, an Act to incorporate the Mennonite Educational Society of Manitoba, and has agreed to report the same with certain amendments.

Your committee also recommends that the fees paid in connection with the following bills be refunded less cost of printing: Nos. 61, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 79, 86, 87, 92, all of which is respectfully submitted.

MR. SMELLIE: I move seconded by the Honourable Member for St. James that the report of the Committee be received.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. SMELLIE: Mr. Speaker, I move seconded by the Honourable Member for Hamiota that the fees paid in connection with the following bills be refunded less the cost of printing: Nos. 61, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 79, 86, 87, 92.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. J. A. CHRISTIANSON (Portage la Prairie): Mr. Speaker, I would like to present the first report of the Select Standing Committee on municipal affairs.

MR. CLERK: Your Select Standing Committee on municipal affairs beg leave to present the following as their first report. Mr. Christianson from the Select Standing Committee on municipal affairs presented its first report which is being read as follows: Your Committee met for organization and appointed Mr. Christianson as Chairman. Your Committee recommends that for the remainder of the session the quorum of this Committee shall consist of seven members. Your Committee has considered Bills Nos. 11, 54, 55, 63, 88, 90, 93, 97, and has agreed to report the same without amendment.

Your Committee has also considered Bills No. 26, 95, and has agreed to report the same with certain amendments. All of which is respectfully submitted.

MR. CHRISTIANSON: Mr. Speaker, I move seconded by the Honourable Member from Swan River that the report of this committee be received.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole House.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Industry and Commerce that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the proposed resolutions standing in his name and mine. In addition, Sir, there is another resolution which should have been on the Order Paper which reads as follows: Resolved that it is expedient to bring in a measure to provide for a guarantee by the Government of Manitoba for the payment of monies payable under the debentures issued by certain hospitals to secure money borrowed by them.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. E. R. SCHREYER (Brokenhead): Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. I would like some clarification. I notice in Votes and Proceedings that the resolution standing in the name of the Honourable the Minister of Industry and Commerce page 13 of Votes and Proceedings, is slated for 8:00 o'clock tonight. Of course I'm not objecting, I'd just like to know if it can be properly brought up to the House this afternoon. Just information please.

MR. ROBLIN: On the point of order, Sir, I rather imagine that due to the fact we have the double sittings now that we may expect to find, from time to time, errors in these papers with respect to the order of business. I mentioned one just a minute or two ago. I'm not positive that this may not be correct as in here and if it is correct, I ask for leave to do it at the present time, but I rather imagine it's a clerical error more than anything else.

MR. SPEAKER: Does the Honourable the First Minister have leave?
Are you ready for the question?

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. SPEAKER: The House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House. The Honourable Member for St. Matthews please take the Chair.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed resolutions, recommends them to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution No. 1. Resolved that it is expedient to bring in a measure to amend the Motive Fuel Users Tax Act by providing for the collection of the tax at the dispensing pumps of motive fuel dealers and among matters for the licensing of such dealers and to provide for the remuneration of such dealers for their services by payment from the Consolidated Fund of such amount as is fixed by Order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, by way of explanation, perhaps I might say that as members of the House will recall, that the question of collecting the Motive Fuel Users tax has been under consideration for the last few months. Questions were raised as to the efficacy of the present method and some doubts were clear in respect of that matter. We had been looking into it since that time and have decided that we can improve the collection of this tax and we propose to amend the Motive Fuel Users Tax Act to bring it substantially into line with the methods that we use in collecting the gasoline tax. This of course will not affect farmers and fishermen, and people purchasing motive fuel in bulk will not be affected by these changes. I think that this should secure a more satisfactory collection of the tax.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall the resolution be adopted? Pass.

Resolution No. 2. Resolved that it is expedient to bring in a measure to amend the Civil Service Superannuation Act by providing, among other matters, (a) for inclusion of former provisional employees among employees entitled to receive superannuation allowances on retirement; (b) for certain former employees of Manitoba Hospital Service Association being included among employees entitled to receive on retirement superannuation allowances, retroactive to the first day of July, 1958; (c) for certain employees employed under The Manitoba Hospital Services Plan being included among employees entitled to receive superannuation allowances on retirement; (d) for certain changes in the computation of the length of service required to qualify an employee (i) to receive a disability allowance, or (ii) to retire at an age younger than the normal retirement age; (e) for refunds of contributions being made to any employee who leaves the service regardless of the length of his employment; (f) for validation of certain Orders-in-Council providing for an increase in the superannuation allowance paid to a certain former employee; by reason of all of which additional payments will, or may required to be made from the Consolidated Fund including the Civil Service Superannuation Fund.

HON. GURNEY EVANS (Minister of Industry and Commerce) (Fort Rouge): Mr. Chairman, I think honourable members of the committee will notice that all but two of those matters are technical and I'd be prepared to have a full discussion at the committee stage. The Committee should note, however, two principles: one is this, that all the regular employees of the Civil Service will be required to join the Superannuation Fund as of a certain date which I believe is July 1st, next year. But at the same time those who join will not be required to serve the usual period of two years before they're entitled to receive back their own contributions to the Fund. There is no waiting period after this enactment goes through.

(Mr. Evans, cont'd).... Anyone who joins the Civil Service, pays their contributions and then leaves will be entitled to a refund of their own contribution no matter how short their services.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution be adopted - passed. Resolution No. 3, Resolved that it is expedient to bring in a measure to provide for guarantee by the Government of Manitoba of the payment of monies payable under debentures issued by certain hospitals to secure monies borrowed by them.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, this makes it possible for the government to assist in the financing in connection with four hospitals, Winnipeg General Hospital, The Brandon General Hospital, The Dauphin General Hospital and The Rehabilitation Hospital. The Bill will make it possible for us to guarantee the debentures issued by these institutions and as they have requested us to do. I might point out that the Hospital Advisory Board has looked over these four propositions in a special way as they were in the mill before the Advisory Commission got going and they have given general approval to the projects from their point of view so we're ready to proceed with this measure.

MR. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Leader of the CCF Party) (Radisson): I would ask, Mr. Chairman, if any other hospital which desires to have its bonds or its interest guaranteed will be able to do so? I'm thinking -- I don't know whether they will or not of course, the likes of the Grace Hospital, Misericordia and others. Will there be provisions in the Bill to enable them to receive the same guarantee if they so desire?

MR. ROBLIN: No, Sir, this Bill is limited to the four institutions mentioned. This question is going to be part of the whole hospital construction program when we get the report of the Advisory Commission, how we are going to finance it and under what measures. And we'll be dealing with that matter at that time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Passed. The Committee rise and report. Call in the Speaker, Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House has adopted certain resolutions, directed me to report the same, and ask leave to sit again.

MR. W. G. MARTIN (St. Matthews): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre that the report of the Committee be received.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and following a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable the First Minister.

MR. ROBLIN introduced Bill No. 7, an Act to amend the Motive Fuel Users Tax Act for first reading.

MR. EVANS introduced Bill No. 133, an Act to amend the Civil Service Superannuation Act for first reading.

MR. ROBLIN introduced for first reading Bill No. 119, an Act to provide for a Guarantee of the Payment of Monies Payable under Debentures issued by certain Hospitals to secure Monies Borrowed.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. HARRY P. SHEWMAN (Morris): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I'd like to draw to your attention and to the attention of the House, that those good-looking students in the gallery to your left, Mr. Speaker, are from Starbuck, accompanied by their teacher, Mrs. Houston.

MR. EDMOND PREFONTAINE (Carillon): M. l'orateur, je desire me joindre au depute de Morris pour souhaiter la bienvenue aux eleves de l'ecole de Starbuck et je suis certain que plusieurs d'entre eux comprennent tres bien le francais et seront heureux d'entendre ces quelques mots en francais langue officielle sur le plancher de cette Chambre.

MR. JOHN P. TANCHAK (Emerson): Before the Orders of the Day, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to direct a question to the Honourable the First Minister. On March 4th I moved for an order of the House No. 24 asking for certain information regarding G. Campbell McLean as an employee of the Provincial Government. So far, I haven't had the order and I'd like to hear how the government is proceeding with this.

MR. ROBLIN: On that, the information will be forthcoming before the House rises, I'm assured by the Attorney-General.

MR. TANCHAK: Thank you.

MR. PAULLEY: Before the Orders of the Day on the mention of a particular name just now may I direct a question to the Minister of Labour? The question evolves around how soon is soon, which was discussed some weeks ago now. It's getting on to the question of over months. When will the report of the Minimum Wage Board be received?

HON. J. B. CARROLL (Minister of Labour) (The Pas): Mr. Speaker, the report of the Minimum Wage Board has been received by myself Friday last. We're in the process now of mimeographing sufficient copies so that they may be tabled in the House in a day or two, I hope.

While I'm on my feet, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to lay on the table of the House a Return to an Order of the House No. 26 in the name of the Honourable Member for Brokenhead; and No. 27 in the name of the Honourable Member for Seven Oaks.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day may I again ask the Honourable Minister of Education if I can expect the tabling of an Order for Return of the House with respect to the number of high school -- boys and girls attending high school in rural Manitoba and urban Manitoba.

HON. STEWART E. McLEAN (Minister of Education) (Dauphin): Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. Orders for Return. The Honourable Member for Brokenhead.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Elmwood, that an Order of the House do issue for a Return standing in my name.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been moved by the Honourable Member for Brokenhead, seconded by the Honourable Member for Elmwood, that an Order of the House do issue for a Return showing: (a) Did the Greater Winnipeg Gas Co.....

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and following a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. ROBLIN presented Bills No. 24 & 25 for second reading.

HON. STERLING R. LYON (Attorney-General) (Fort Garry) presented Bill No. 44 for second reading.

MR. EVANS presented Bill No. 111 for second reading.

MR. LYON presented Bill No. 115 for second reading.

This Bill, Mr. Speaker, implements some of the recommendations of the Norton Commission on mineral transaction inquiries, whereby the length of time in which action could be brought for regaining mineral rights or for money damages for alleged fraudulent misrepresentation and so on, is extended to the end of the year of 1961. This is necessary in order to permit some of those farmers who perhaps were not made aware of the infringement upon their rights necessary to permit them to bring action in the courts should they so desire.

HON. MAURICE E. RIDLEY (Minister of Municipal Affairs) (Pembina) presented Bill No. 117, an Act to amend The Municipal Act (2) for second reading.

This Bill is a very simple Bill. It includes in one part of it where the urban municipality of Assiniboine wants to become a suburban. And in regard to -- the request came from St. Boniface City to raise their Parks Board levy to 2 mills. Now this section also includes St. James and East Kildonan. And I'm sure that East Kildonan and St. James will appear at Committee and if they do not want to raise theirs to two mills, that we'll bring an amendment in at that time. The other part of the Board is in regard to the Civic Service Board who is serving now and has been chosen, as it explains, by one member of the Union of Municipalities -- one member from the Municipal Secretary-Treasurer and one member from the Governors of the University. It is felt that the Municipal Advisory Committee can handle this Civic Service Board within their own committee and I'm sure I would ask you to go to committee with this and we'll have a good discussion on it there. The Civic Service Board have no powers at all. It's just kind of a liaison board between different arguments that do come up, but they have no powers to act in any way, shape or form.

MR. A. J. REID (Kildonan): Mr. Speaker, City of East Kildonan Council would like to appear on behalf of this Bill, because the Honourable Minister of Municipal Affairs mentions that there are no powers in the Bill. Well, if we recall last year, they had the authority to levy three-quarters of a mill. They no sooner amended one mill and the Parks Board took immediate action to raise it one mill and I'm sure that if this Bill goes through that Parks Board

(Mr. Reid, cont'd)...will ask for the two mill raise. And the City of East Kildonan right now for administrative purposes have, I think, 7.5 mills. Now that means out of 7.5 mills that 2 mills would be used for Parks Board. Now that will be pretty high and I'm sure that the City Council of East Kildonan would like to appear on behalf of this Bill.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Mr. Speaker, with respect to Section 2 of the Bill, I have certain doubts. If my memory serves me right, I think I remember that when the Civic Service Board was instituted some, maybe 15 years ago, it was felt that the members of that board should not be appointed by the government. At least, that they should be appointed by the government after the government had received recommendations from the Union of Manitoba Municipalities and from the Association of Municipal Secretary-Treasurers and that the third one should be nominated by the Board of Governors at the University, and the reason brought forward at that time was that this board should be absolutely divorced from politics completely so that the Provincial Secretary-Treasurers would feel that they go to an absolutely impartial board with respect to their claims for fair treatment by the different municipalities.

Now, this changes the picture to quite an extent. I should say that it wholly changes the picture, because the Municipal Advisory Committee is a direct creation of the Minister of Municipal Affairs and the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. I recall that previous and possibly the present Civic Service Board doesn't meet very often; it hasn't got very much to do, and it might be advisable to have its work given and passed over to the Municipal Advisory Committee. But with respect to the principle involved, I don't know if it's the right one that we are adopting at the present time by passing this Bill and I would like to ask the Minister whether the Union of Manitoba Municipalities has been consulted with respect to this change of principle, and also whether the Association of Municipal Secretary-Treasurers has been consulted, and if so, whether they are willing or not?

MR. RIDLEY: I am quite sure what the

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable the Minister is closing the debate.

MR. RIDLEY:Committee has been consulted and I think that this should go to Committee and we'll have a full discussion on it there.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and following a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. W. B. SCARTH, Q.C. (River Heights) presented Bill No. 101 for second reading.

Mr. Speaker, the trustees of Winnipeg School Division No. 1 wish to be their own insurers in respect to fire loss, up to \$100,000. So that there would be no difficulty arising between the province and the city in the event of a loss, the school trustees passed a resolution on March 15th stating that the school board would be responsible for the first \$100,000 loss so that the province would not be involved in the reconstruction grant to that extent.

MR. R. O. LISSAMAN (Brandon) presented Bill No. 109, an Act to amend the Brandon Charter for second reading.

Mr. Speaker, the Bill is quite simple in essence and almost self-explanatory. Section 1 authorizes the City Council to make grants to the Brandon Recreation Commission and makes arrangements for the assent of ratepayers of the same and also that a grant in lieu of monies may be authorized. Then 49 (n) makes possible the authorization of grants to the Brandon District Zoological Board and again a further section covering the assent of the ratepayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of Bill No. 85, the Honourable Member for St. Vital and the motion by the Honourable Member for Selkirk in amendment thereto. I might say that I had reserved decision on whether this Order was in order or not and I'm prepared now to give an opinion on it.

First of all I should like to read to the House two quotations from Beauchesne's Fourth Edition which have a bearing on the subject matter of this question, and I might say that one quotation takes a different — each quotation takes different sides on this question. (Interjection) Yes, that's right. Section 382, which was quoted by a member of the House, reads as follows: "It is also competent to a member who desires to place on record any special reasons for not agreeing to the second reading of a bill, to move as an amendment to the question, a resolution declaratory of some principle adverse to, or differing from, the principles, policy, or provisions of the bill, or expressing opinions as to any circumstances connected with its introduction, or prosecution; or otherwise opposed to its progress; or seeking further information in

(Mr. Speaker, cont'd) relation to the Bill by Committees, Commissioners, the production of papers or other evidence or the opinion of Judges;" and the citation No. 394: "(1) The principle or relevancy in an amendment governs every proposed resolution, which, on the second reading of a bill, must not include in its scope other bills then standing for consideration by the House. Nor may such an amendment deal with the provisions of the bill upon which it is moved, nor anticipate amendments thereto which may be moved in Committee, nor attach conditions to the second reading of the bill."

It would appear that both of these citations have equal force and it's a matter of judgment, I would think, on the Speaker's part as to which one he accepts. In view of the fact that we're nearing the end of the session and that the resolution of the Honourable Member for Selkirk, if it is defeated by the House and the House will give judgment on that matter themselves, that we will come back to second reading of the bill. And also due to the fact that resolutions similar to the one that the Honourable Member for Selkirk has introduced in the House has been before the House on other occasions and also due to the fact that the subject matter of the Bill itself, that is, the provisions and regulations of the bill, are permissible. They're not mandatory and in my judgment, I would, at the moment, favour the opinion cited in 382 partly because it has been the custom of the House to accept these resolutions and I would declare the resolution of the Honourable Member for Selkirk in order.

The Honourable Member for Selkirk.

MR. T. P. HILLHOUSE, Q.C. (Selkirk): Mr. Speaker, you reserved your decision on whether or no it was in order or not.

MR. SPEAKER: I didn't hear what you said.

MR. HILLHOUSE: I say that was my amendment. I spoke on the main motion and I moved the amendment and you reserved your decision on it so the matter is open now, once your decision is given.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the rule also is that if you move your amendment at the completion of your speech you have the right to speak on the amendment. Are you ready for the question? The Honourable Member for St. James.

MR. D. M. STANES (St. James): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, there's a group of people who are greatly respected in our community, very public spirited, and represent probably more than any other group of men and women in our province, in every corner practically of our province, and I of course refer to the Manitoba Chamber of Commerce. In their convention last year, Mr. Speaker, which was held in St. James, incidentally, there is one of their many resolutions which I'd like to speak on, I'd like to quote here because I think it has a bearing on the subject on hand. "The Manitoba Chambers of Commerce believe that freedom of choice and freedom of action within the limits of the public welfare are inalienable rights of the individual and again records its unswerving support of the system of competitive, free enterprise, which alone protects those rights and from which Canada's high standards of living has been developed". Mr. Speaker, it's the principles which are embodied in that resolution which I heartily endorse personally, which encouraged me at the outset to look into this matter of this bill before us. The amendment, I contend, Mr. Speaker, is purely sweeping the matter under the carpet and hope that it will be forgotten. I feel that this is the wrong way of treating this matter. I realize, incidentally, Mr. Speaker, I feel also the principles embodied in that resolution are the principles which we are, at the moment, debating upon which a decision has to be made. I realize, Mr. Speaker, there are a number of instances whereby we cannot fully embody these principles. I, of course, refer to such things as distribution of power, distribution of water, transit in the larger centres and so on. It is not, in those cases and in others, in the interest of the public that these principles of freedom of enterprise be upheld. But this is the basis on which I first took interest in this matter. I feel that it is in the interests of us all to maintain these principles at all times, and I say again and repeat again that if this is the principle embodied in this bill itself -- now Mr. Speaker, as I have mentioned instances whereby the public welfare has not necessarily been supported by the support of this principle, in these many cases I have cited, it's a matter for most of us to make a decision because we are familiar with most of the details and can get any detail which we need to make a decision. However, in this particular case it's a technical matter and as a technical matter we have to depend upon the advice of technicians. I mentioned earlier,

(Mr. Stanes, cont'd) Mr. Speaker, that I have been interested in this matter for several months and have met with all, I think most of the parties involved, and it is in my humble opinion a matter where we can on the one hand uphold the principles involved, at the same time maintain the public health, a dental profession which we need, also a dental school and so on. If for one moment I thought that any of those things were in jeopardy then I would be fully prepared to agree with the treatment as we have done on a number of public utilities, but my opinion is from the information that I have received, and it is a considered opinion, that we can maintain public health, and at the same time maintain those principles.

However, Mr. Speaker, I do feel that this matter is a technical matter; there are probably a number of points which I have not heard, have overlooked, have not understood, and therefore I feel in all justice to ourselves, the petitioners and all the people involved, that we should hear the cases before the Law Amendments Committee.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to say a word or two in connection with this matter. First of all Sir, I appreciate the very difficult position in which you are placed once again in connection with the motion before the House, namely, that of not reading this bill a second time due to the appendage of the amendment of the Honourable Member for Selkirk. I think you could have, as you stated, quite well have ruled the motion out of order on the basis of the fact that we, as members of the Committee to whom this bill would be referred, and I trust will still be referred, would have an opportunity of considering the legislation, and if in the opinion of the committee it was desirable to refer to the University of Manitoba the question of the establishments of training and technical and academic qualifications that it was within the premise of the committee to do it. And I agree with the last speaker that simply on this point alone, is not sufficient for this House to give this bill a hoist. And I think, and I appeal to the House because of those reasons, to defeat this motion and to allow the bill to go to second reading in the Law Amendments Committee. Now then, Sir, I think that I would be in order if I were to make reference to some of the debates which have taken place on the original motion in this case because it is an obligation I feel, for me as an opponent to the amendment to state why I don't think that we should adopt, and in order to be able to do that, we must be able to refute or at least -- not refute -- we may not refute them but we must in all fairness be given an opportunity of making comment on some of the speeches which apparently may have led up to the motion as proposed by the Honourable Member for Selkirk. I think Sir, that I would be in order to do that.

There are two members of this House, the other day -- actually three -- the mover of the amendment before us, the Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie, and the Honourable Member for Gimli who spoke in connection with this bill the other day. And I would like to make one or two brief comments in connection with their presentations. I appreciate very much the sincerity of the Honourable Member for Gimli. I know of his deep concern for the health of the citizens of the Province of Manitoba and his own constituency, but he was speaking, and made reference during his discourse, to the Cancer Research Report to the Legislature wherein it is stated that there were 105 cases during the year under review -- 105 cases wherein the mouth was the site of cancer. Now I'm not going to argue or debate with my honourable friend and I appreciate the fact that in his presentation, he suggested or said, that he was not trying to create cancer phobia and I agree with him, but I do suggest this, that while there is listed in the annual report of the Manitoba Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation that there were 105 cases of cancer in the mouth, that approximately half of them had to do with the lip -- namely 49 -- dealt with the lip; 6 with the tongue; 27 with the salivary glands; there was only 1 - 2 - 3 - 6 - with the floor of the mouth and 7 with other parts of the mouth, as I read the report.

Now I'm not going to say that these 13 that had to do with the floor of the mouth or the other parts of the mouth are not serious, but it seemed to me that the inference of my honourable friend from Gimli was that there was 105 that may have been attributable to dentures and that there may have been an increase. . . .

HON. GEORGE JOHNSON (Minister of Health and Public Welfare) (Gimli): Mr. Speaker, on a point of privilege, I wish to point out very clearly as I said in my remarks that of the 105 cases of the oral cavity or the mouth and lip and mucal cavity, I'd inform the leader of the CCF Party I was trying to point out the whole reason for bringing this out was the

(Mr. Johnson (Gimli), cont'd) . . . responsibility of letting untrained people in peoples' mouths. I want that point to be brought home.

MR. PAULLEY: I certainly don't want my honourable friend to take me wrong or to become disturbed, because if he'd only just been still for another moment or two, what I was going to say, what I was going to say was this -- that in the first place that the number of cases which were discovered in the mouth, there were only -- as I read it -- 13 which may have had anything to do with the regions of the teeth. Then I was going to say, that because of the fact that at the present time it was illegal, in accordance with our laws at the present time, for denturists to have anything to do with the mouth, that here was 105 cases which had gone unnoticed, or 105 cases, depending on their severity, which the competent men may, or may not, have come in contact with previously. What I'm trying to get at is, the condition may have been there before and not noticed. (Interjection) . . . These were diagnosed, yes. And I suggest that -- and it appears to me that this is no greater a number than has prevailed in other years, 105 being not much greater than the average over past years, that the fact is that there will be no greater amount of it, unless my honourable friend presumes that because of the setting up of a body called the Dental Technicians Association, that people who have been diagnosed and these 105 will not be diagnosed in the future, and I suggest that that is a wrong conclusion because. . . .

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): Just a minute, Mr. Speaker, if I may ask the honourable member what is he -- I think he should read my speech a little more carefully. I was trying to point out that it wasn't the number of technicians -- or this is going to flare up because of the letting these people fit false teeth. I was merely pointing out that there is this incidence of disease of this nature existing in the Province of Manitoba, and I thought this Legislature should take those precautions it saw fit in its wisdom on the principle here of not letting unqualified people -- or putting them in a position where they might be seeing these conditions, and given the responsibility of early diagnosis. That is the point. And I think the honourable leader of the CCF party, with all due respect to him, it seems to me he's bringing out the wrong impression here of what I had to say.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, again let me assure my honourable friend that I'm not attempting to do that at all. Well it might be coming out a little bit reverse to what you were thinking about and I think that is the purpose of debate. It may be that the verbiage of my honourable friend and mine may be a little bit different, and I want to assure him that I'm just as concerned insofar as cancer is concerned as he is. What I'm trying to say is simply this, that the reference to cancer was his; I'm trying to establish and apparently I'm meeting with some success because of the objections of my honourable friend, that the incidence of cancer has not been attributable or proven to it. I agree with him; I agree with him and nobody will take any line that I can say, I agree with him that a dentist or a dental technician looking into his mouth may not be able to see a cancer any more than I can. But what I am saying is the very fact of the manufacture of the artificial teeth by the denturists will not have any effect, as I can see it, on the diagnosing of cancer because first of all, in the Bill itself, there has to be a certificate of oral health. Now then, my friend says that that is not sufficient. I say to my friend this in respect of that, and he might be right, that the certificate of oral health is not sufficient. But I ask him this question, Mr. Speaker. Let's say for instance we haven't got any dental technicians at all and a person obtains a set of dentures -- and I'm sure he's seen what I've seen -- and some time later, after the person has had the teeth for a year or so, they begin to feel a little sore on the gums. What do they do with them, the average person? Pull out the teeth, take a little bit of -- take their old pen knife (and I'm sure he's seen this, the same as I have) and scrapes away a little of the plastic or whatever they're made of, puts them back in the mouth -- no trouble at all because it's not paining them any more. But in other words what I am saying -- trying to say is this, that the point that he raises because of the fact that they do not have the academic training to discover a cancer in the mouth, makes him an opponent. But I suggest this, that if a person has dentures, they don't go back to their dentist very frequently afterwards in any case. And if they had sores within their mouth, the chances are that they would go to their medical physician in any case and attempt to obtain relief from it. So I say, that while I appreciate the viewpoint of my honourable friend, I think there are cases where, or it can be established while it is a very important angle of it, that

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd) . . . it should not be attributed to the possibilities of the technicians alone, because the same thing can happen within our professions at the present time.

Now then, Sir, I want to say a word or two in connection with the remarks of the Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie. First of all, I want to say that I listened with great interest to his dissertation. He might have studied the question fairly well but I would suggest to him that he didn't study too deeply some of the aspects in connection with this. It may be that his line of attack on this particular bill was tempered by the fact that he is the sponsor of two other bills which the House has referred to second reading, namely, The Dental Association Bill and the bill which would enable the dental society to have absolute control over the daily living and operation of a group of technicians. He made reference, Sir, to the Province of Saskatchewan. On Page 1610 of Hansard, he had this to say: "In Saskatchewan, since legislation of this type was enacted last summer, they have lost seven dentists from the Province of Saskatchewan -- they have gained, in the last year they have gained five, only three of whom were new dentists. So their net loss over the year, with death and retirement is eight. This, I suggest, is a direct reflection on the effect that legislation of this kind would have upon an already acute shortage of dentists in this province." I wonder, Mr. Speaker, whether my honourable friend had taken the trouble to read the brochure presented by the association whose bill he is sponsoring in this Legislature, namely the submission of the Manitoba Dental Association? Because here in the Province of Manitoba, and I regret this very much, insofar as a reduction is concerned, but here in the Province of Manitoba, since August, 1956, when Dr. K. J. Paynter prepared his report, there were 265 dentists actively practising in the province. And then they go on to say that at the present time there are 261, a reduction of four, and this in a province where we're not permitting -- presumably not permitting the denturists association or the technicians association to be a legal entity. So I suggest to my honourable friend that his argument is not valid on the basis of the legislation being passed -- that we still have had a reduction in the number of dentists over the last four years as enumerated in the submission of the Manitoba Dental Association. But there's another thing that I take exception to in the speech of my honourable friend from Portage la Prairie. As you know, Mr. Speaker, at the last session of the Legislature we had these bills before us for consideration, somewhat similar. I will say that in respect of the Bill under discussion, that the association sponsoring this Bill have sort of eased many of the requests that they had. But anyway, as a result of those bills being before the House last session, a motion was made that copies of the Paynter Report be submitted to all members of the Legislature for their study and that the matter would be considered again at this session. And we got that report.

The other day my honourable friend from Portage pointed to that report and read excerpts from it. But this so often happens, Mr. Speaker, and I guess I'm just as guilty as anyone when the occasion suits me -- I only read part of a paragraph to substantiate what I am driving at. That is what my honourable friend has done, and as so often happens to me, sometimes later somebody else gets up and reads the rest of it, and I am going to do that with him this afternoon. Again referring to Page 1610, he's referring, although he didn't mention it, to Page 29 of the Paynter Report. He says that "Dr. Paynter is very specific -- it has been suggested that Dr. Paynter would more or less condone the technicians working directly on the public. He has this to say when he's talking about auxiliary services: 'It also seems reasonable' and this is from the report, 'to assume that an auxiliary-arm of dentistry could be trained to serve the public in the prosthetic field, again under supervision', and he leaves the matter there. But what he didn't tell us was this: "There is no reason why", and this is again from the Report, "There is no reason why the techniques for taking impressions of the mouth, jaw registrations, etcetera, and sufficient biological background for an understanding of the principles involved, could not be taught in a similar training period to that of a hygienist. After all, men with no known training at all except possibly that obtained in a commercial dental laboratory are presently engaged in performing all of the procedures connected with the construction of artificial dentures for the public and in considerable numbers." Dr. Paynter says this, "Regardless of the legality of their operations, their numbers have increased so much, they are becoming so well organized, that governments are faced with the prospect of having to legalize their operations, in spite of the objections of the dental profession

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd)....and sometimes in spite of the better judgment of the legislators. Nowhere is this more eminent than in Manitoba today." And then he says, "When are we as supposedly smart men and women of the health professions going to realize that we can either continue to give leadership in health or we can resist the change which is inevitable, and which the people desire. If we do the latter we simply lose the prestige and freedom which have been inherent in our professions in the past" and then Paynter goes on again to say, ...

MR. HILLHOUSE: Mr. Speaker, would the honourable member make it quite clear that that last paragraph that he has quoted was a quotation -- it wasn't Paynter's own words.

MR. PAULLEY: Yes, it's in the Paynter Report on Page 29 and it was a quotation. Then the doctor goes on, "This writer wishes to make it clear that he does not agree with the principle of licensing this service unless its training program and the performance of his work is under professional supervision and control." Well, Sir, let's take a look at that sentence. It can be under professional supervision and control, depending on a derivation of the professional supervision. And then he goes on to say that once again the point to be learned from the present situation is that people could be trained in a reasonably short time to make prosthetic appliances for the public, and to make them well. And those are a few of the sentences which my honourable friend the Member for Portage la Prairie omitted to say when he was speaking the other day.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Mr. Speaker, if the Leader of the CCF does not wish to doubly compound a felony, would he continue reading that paragraph from the Paynter Report?

MR. PAULLEY: No objections at all. I guess I'll have to before I'm finished with it. It is obvious, and I wonder how far my honourable friend wishes me to go.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Right to the end.

MR. PAULLEY: No, I'm afraid I'm not going to do that.

MR. SPEAKER: I would remind the Honourable Leader of the CCF that when he's reading he's using up his speaking time.

MR. PAULLEY: Yes, it's true. How much have I, Mr. Speaker? Mr. Speaker, how much longer have I?

MR. SPEAKER: You started to speak at 3:25.

MR. PAULLEY: Oh, I've lots of time yet, thank you. Let me assure the House, Mr. Speaker, I have no desire to go for 40 minutes and I'm sure that they have no desire to listen to me for that period of time.

But anyway, my honourable friend the Member for Selkirk -- and I can imagine his concern in this, and I'm going to come to him in a minute (Interjection) after you continue on -- and here's what he wants me to say, I think. "It is obvious that in spite of mistakes we may make -- oh, that, well that's bad -- And here I think is the sentence which my friend wishes me to make -- to say. And here again it's not a quotation but Dr. Paynter speaking, "It is obvious that in spite of mistakes which may be made, sufficient of the Manitoba public are satisfied with the services they are getting from the so-called illicit practitioners, otherwise they could not remain in business or increase in number and prestige." Is that the point that you wished me to make, my honourable friend, because here again and direct reverse sentiment to my honourable friend the Member for Portage, is Dr. Paynter pointing out that sufficient of the Manitoba public are satisfied with the services they are getting from the so-called illicit practitioners, otherwise they couldn't remain in business or increase. Certainly, the public would only benefit if regulations were adopted insisting that such practitioners would be required to receive a minimum training prior to licensing and that they be required to work in close relation and under the supervision of qualified dentists.

Now then, I'm sure that that will satisfy my friend the last few sentences there....

MR. HILLHOUSE: No, I don't think it will.

MR. PAULLEY: The point there, where eventually Dr. Paynter comes back to the question of supervision under qualified dentists. I suggest that had this been a medical man writing the report that the final two words would have been "qualified medical practitioner". Or if it had been dealing with law it would have been a "qualified lawyer". I think (Interjection) pardon...

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): What's wrong with

MR. PAULLEY: Nothing at all. There's nothing wrong with a qualified dentist. My

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd)...friend is a little touchy today. It might be the late hours, it does get us all. I think it's got my honourable friend, the Honourable Member for Gimli equally if not more than it has the rest of the members in the Legislature.

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): You're all over the place.

MR. PAULLEY: Now then, I just want to say a word or two in connection with my honourable friend the illustrious member for Selkirk. One of his great points -- his great points in submitting his amendment for third reading and his criticisms with the grandfather clause in connection with the Bill. I'm not going to make much comment on that, except I'm sure that I don't have to draw to the attention of my honourable friend that the grandfather clause is in every piece of legislation to my knowledge. It's come into this House establishing a new association since we started. When the original Dental Bill was established there was a grandfather clause which brought in to the association at that particular time those that were practising. I suggest it was the same in the original Law Society Act that there was some that came in. Another point that my friend -- so this is not an unusual thing.....

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): The University decided that, not this Legislature.

MR. PAULLEY: Not in the original instance, no it did not ..

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): Oh, I debate that.

MR. PAULLEY: Well I'll debate it with you on the dentists.

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): Right now.

MR. PAULLEY: Oh no, you're not going to use my time up at all. I'll debate this with you my honourable friend, and I'm not speaking to you as the Minister of Health and Welfare, I'm still talking to you as the Honourable Member for Gimli.

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): As the member for Gimli, Mr. Speaker, he's off on the wrong tangent here in the field of medicine and dentistry. It's always been the University that gave the qualification.....

MR. PAULLEY: Oh, my friend again -- Mr. Speaker, my friend again, and again I say it must be the long hours that has disturbed his mental balance because I'm not talking at all about qualifications, I'm talking about when the original bill was introduced. There was a grandfather clause in the bill, of the original Dental Bill to establish individuals, not the qualifications as dentists. And I feel for my friend today.

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli):.....been the long hours.

MR. PAULLEY: Oh yes, but it hasn't affected me quite as badly or has it? My friend also, the Member for Selkirk, objected to the question of closed shop. This organization setting themselves up into a little group there excluding those, I don't know whether there's such an exclusive club in the Dominion of Canada than respective law societies in each of the provinces. They are even more exclusive than this Bill suggests, because I recall -- I recall after the Canoe River wreck up in B. C. where the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of Canada wanted to go up to there to defend some of the members or some of the people involved in that wreck, but lo and behold, he had to get permission and make a payment of a fee to the British Columbia Law Society of a sum of fifteen hundred bucks before he could even discuss the case in British Columbia.

MR. McLEAN: Will the honourable member permit a question? Has he ever heard of the jurisdiction rules in the various craft unions of the railway that prevent a man working in one location from working at all in some other location?

MR. PAULLEY: No, I have not and I have not heard that but....(Interjection) Oh, no no. No, there's nothing at all insofar as labour organizations on the railways my friend, and don't start talking to me about jurisdictions of railroads insofar as being able to practise their trade anywhere. Now don't get off just because your father was a member of our illustrious railway, don't you start telling me about what the rules and operation of a railway union are, because you're dealing with the wrong fellow. I may be tackling the wrong fellow when I'm tackling the Honourable Member for Gimli but I should hold my own with the Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. SPEAKER: I suggest we deal with the Dental Bill and not the Railroads because they may be in difficulties too.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Before the honourable member goes on.....

MR. PAULLEY: No, the honourable member now is going to finish. He only has five

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd) . . . minutes -- five or ten minutes and I'm going to go on.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. PAULLEY: There's no misunderstanding at all, because it's an established fact that before the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of Canada could talk in British Columbia on behalf of some fellows who were involved in a wreck, he had to pay a toll to the Law Society of British Columbia. (Interjection) Anything could happen to them.

Now then, Mr. Speaker, what I have tried to do and I hope that I have been successful, is to suggest to this House that they should defeat the hoist proposed by my honourable friend the Member for Selkirk. There are those in the House who have listened to the arguments in connection with the other two bills; there are those of us who may have argued against some of the contents of the other two bills which have now gone to the Law Amendments Committee. I had some questions that I might have asked on some of them of a more specific nature, but I did not, feeling that in its fairness, that this Committee or this House would allow all three bills to go to the House so that we might have a general discussion on all of the matters contained in the bills. And again I appeal to the House to allow that to be done. We have drawn away in this House, Mr. Speaker, from the general principle of voting down a bill on second reading, if you're opposed to it. Yesterday, in respect of the Bill on Sunday Sports, the committee stood up and said that they were going to allow it to go to second reading, not that they agreed with the principle entirely, but they want things changed. And I respectfully ask the members of the Legislature here assembled to do the same with this Bill. And in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I have been informed this afternoon that the sponsors of this Bill are prepared to take under consideration a major compromise in respect of this Bill and I am sure that it will be of great interest to all members of the House to hear what that is in Law Amendments Committee. I think there is the possibility and I'm not saying this as a bribe, I'm not authorized to give any details of it at the present moment, but I say this to the House, that the compromise is of such a nature that I think it would go a long way to meeting all of the objections, or the major objections in connection with this Bill. And I respectfully ask, Mr. Speaker, sincerely that the members of this House vote to allow this Bill to go to second reading to hear what the compromise is and to consider the whole matter and to defeat the motion of the Honourable Member for Selkirk.

MR. SCARTH: why should this House not know the nature of the compromises being offered? Why should we be asked here to vote in the dark for something that may or may not come up?

MR. PAULLEY: The only answer I can give to that, Mr. Speaker, that the information is just revealed to me, the details of which have not been worked out, but if my honourable friend wishes to dispute -- and I'm sure that he doesn't--the basis of my statement, then I can do nothing about it. I give it to him just in the manner which I did.

MR. GEORGE JOHNSON (Assiniboia): Mr. Speaker, in rising on this occasion, after the more or less illustrious speeches that have been made, and now I particularly refer to the Honourable the Minister of Health and Welfare, who spoke to us as a layman, but many of the words he used certainly were beyond my knowledge, but I do respect his opinions in this matter as I also respect the Honourable Member from Selkirk, and it is good to know that the honourable member of the learned profession is so interested in the health and welfare of the people. Now I certainly do not intend to take very much time, Mr. Speaker, on this, but I would like to just bring to your attention, my feelings on this matter. I'd like to say first, there is a reason for all things -- whether it's necessity, the mother of invention, but there is a reason why we are continually faced in our economy with many things that irritate the parent, and in this case we have the dental technicians, or the denturists. Now why and how were these men allowed to first get erected in this, or to commence this illicit trade? The reasons are obvious. As far as I'm concerned, in my humble opinion, the dentists who are a respected profession, were certainly so busy that they perhaps did not wish to go into this, or bother with this part of their business, but the reason why these gentlemen got into this so far as I'm concerned, was because of the competitive price situation. For no other reason. And further, Mr. Speaker, we have been told about the incidence of mouth cancer and actually one nearly shivers when you talk about the word cancer, but there has been no specific case mentioned here that can be traced directly, either to ignorance or neglect, of a dental technician. The incident may be

(Mr. Johnson (Assiniboia) cont'd)...there, but they can't trace it; it's never been. Now we are asked first to prohibit this bill or to stop this bill from going to second reading. We are asked to not allow these men to voice their reasons for asking for this bill to be adopted. We are asking on the other hand, and our opinions are being asked to give to a profession absolute dictatorial powers over a certain part of their profession, and I for one can never bring myself, in the light of the knowledge that we have or the facts that have thus far been presented, to give that kind of monopoly and to take from a part of a profession, a part that is very vital to many hundreds of people, the competitive basis of that part.

Now Mr. Speaker, the Honourable Leader of the CCF Party quoted many things from the Paynter report. It is not necessary for me to read those into Hansard, although I had fully intended so to do because they play a very major and important part -- they are actually the core of this argument, and this discussion and this debate -- the very part of Dr. Paynter's report and has been brought out by the Honourable Leader of the CCF Party.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I'm not a medical man, and I respect the medical men, and I know that the tissues of the mouth are exactly, perhaps, what the honourable Minister has told us. In spite of the fact that daily, foods of such high seasoning content and perhaps tea and coffee that would actually burn the outside flesh of your finger passes through the oral cavity. But I would like to go just a little bit further, Mr. Speaker, and that is this: many of the members of this House must have, on occasion, either through necessity or through a check-up, been taken or sent to a hospital, and what happens when you enter? What is one of the first items that you are subjected to? For want of the medical profession's name for this, I will have to give it the only name I know and that is that we are all mostly subjected to an enema in a hospital. We are told when we get in there very shortly, by an orderly, and I don't know what the qualifications of an orderly are for a hospital, but I do know that that's what happens and you are told to prepare yourself and shortly afterwards this gentleman enters and in a very rough and uncouth manner, he subjects you to an injection with an instrument that you don't even know whether it's been sterilized or not. Now my contention is this -- I'm very serious -- that the tender tissues of the membranes of our body is just as tender at one end as they are at the other. And I might say this, I might say this, that I myself have three very personal friends who, through cancer of the lower bowel, had it removed. I'm not saying it was caused by this, but the incident is there just the same. Two of those gentlemen have passed on; one is still living.

Mr. Speaker, I'm not going to go any further because the Honourable Leader of the CCF covered everything; but I do say this, that these gentlemen have on occasion-- I think two years ago, been allowed to present their case to the Law Amendments Committee and I say that when we, today, deny these people that right to present their case, we become rather dictatorial, in my humble opinion. I think that many of the members of this House were under the understanding at least, that these three bills would be allowed to go to Committee. That's what I'm interested in. I certainly believe that in denying these people the right to appear before the Committee, we take a dictatorial position that's going to be rather difficult to explain away.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Wellington.

MR. RICHARD SEABORN (Wellington): Mr. Speaker, I'm in the unfortunate position and I'm not too well acquainted with the subject of dentistry and its many fields of activity, however I do want to make my position clear. A university man myself, I would ordinarily move towards the maintaining of standards by that institution. However, Sir, I cannot see that there is a lowering of any standards in this case for the denturists or craftsmen who do not profess to enter into the field of dentistry but in many cases have served -- and I understand many of them still serve many of our outstanding professional men. As I pointed out, I am not familiar with the aspects of this subject, but I do feel that many people have benefitted from the services of the denturist and being satisfied in my own mind that they will not jeopardize the dental profession or standard of performance, I intend to vote for this bill so that it may go to second reading without delay.

MR. MORRIS A. GRAY (Inkster): At the outset I want to state that I'm going to support the bill to go to second reading for the purpose of asking a few very important questions which cannot be answered here. So far those who have spoken have not answered those questions

(Mr. Gray, cont'd.)...which I would like to direct to those who are interested in the bill. Along with the others, I have received a number of letters from individuals, from trade unions and from the old age pension organization, urging me to support the bill. They all emphasize one thing and one thing only - that's my reading of those letters - this is the cost of dentures which I appreciate very, very much their position.

Mr. Speaker, what I'm going to say later, I have no apology to the individuals for taking the stand I am, because I have been serving them all, not only my own constituency to the best of my ability and as my conscience dictates. As far as the labour organizations are concerned, all my life I have supported labour with financially, morally, in the legislative bodies which I have served, so they cannot accuse me of trying to perpetuate so to speak, the high cost of dentures. And as far as the old age pension organizations are concerned, I don't think I have to say another word. My work on behalf of the old age pensions all the time speaks for itself.

But I always feel that when I need -- when I get sick I'm calling a doctor and no one else, neither a politician or an agriculturist, or an architect or a singer. The only man to call is a doctor. Whether the doctor is successful in his treatment or not I have no one else to consult, no one else to ask. The same, in my opinion, applies to, not to denturists, but to dentists. After all the dentist is the qualified man; if he is not, then something should be done from the point of view of the university to see that he is a qualified man. The dentist is a responsible person in whom I hand over something which only a practitioner with experience could do. I don't know anything--I'm not speaking about denturists at all; I think perhaps the denturists should be separated entirely or divorced from the dentists. But I must, of necessity, be guided by those people who know, and I'm not guided by dentists who are friends of mine -- I have no friends among the dentists, no relatives. As a matter of fact I hate my own dentist when he starts drilling. But I must, of necessity, my common sense, my heart and soul feels that the saving of a human being is more important than the welfare of many people financially although I sympathize with those who cannot pay for it. If you find a dentist charging too much, why not tax them the same as you do the lawyers and anybody else. Now it is kind of strange here, we're crying that we have not enough dentists in the province, the rural districts are short of dentists, the people have to travel to Winnipeg with their children to attend to their teeth. We have been crying for a dental college here in order to save the parents thousands of dollars extra to train their children in dentistry and we have the college here, and all of a sudden we have to hand over the entire profession to people which the Honourable Member from Gimli, who is a professional man and who speaks out of his experience as a doctor, I can't help it, I can't do anything else, I don't know anything else. We send out sometimes 15 - 20 - 30 aeroplanes to locate a single plane that got lost, which is a perfectly good thing, saving a human life. We are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to try and locate victims of a mine, working weeks and weeks and weeks to try if possible to save human lives, if as the profession tells us there is a danger, even one man is affected, I think that one person should be saved. And then, as to the cost, which is maybe too high--I don't know. You must realize one thing, that a dentist, it takes him seven years to become a dentist, it costs him 15 to 20 thousand dollars, he's got to get his office equipment and then he's got to wait two years for a practice. But I'm not defending the dentists in here; it's a profession which we need, it's a necessary evil. But we can help it, each and every one has to go to a dentist. So there's no necessity at all, with one exception, either the dentist himself or the government either subsidize those who cannot afford to pay the full price for a denture, and it only deals with a denture, it does not deal with treating teeth or, make some arrangements for a dental clinic. Once we have the college we might as well have a dental clinic and those who cannot afford could go over there. And until I am proven that they are qualified, that it doesn't endanger the lives of those whom they will treat in their mouth, I cannot support it. But as I said, I will support the second reading with the hope that some compromise, some arrangements could be made where the financial position of the denturists could be protected, and at the same time, safeguard the lives and the illness of the patient.

MR. SCARTH: Mr. Speaker, the amendment of the Honourable Member for Selkirk is quite clear, to establish some standard if we're going to let people practise dentistry in a minor way. There is no standard for a dental technician of which I am aware of at the present time, and it might be rather shocking to this House, there was a dearth of teachers a couple of years

(Mr. Scarth, cont'd.)....ago, but if this House had decided that, well, we'll abolish all teachers certificates and let anybody practise school, we might have heard a cry from the public. The same thing, Mr. Speaker, if we had said, well, now there's a great shortage of nurses, let anybody practise nursing that wants to, we don't care what standards there are. I think the public would have something to say to us. And so Sir, I do suggest that we give consideration to the amendment before us -- never mind the suggestions of somebody that we're taking away, that we're not putting dentistry on a competitive basis and that we're getting dictatorial powers --that is not the question. Do you want people to in fact practise dentistry without any qualifications? If you do, then we are surely retrogressing and I say that we should watch such a step very carefully.

.....continued on next page

MR. L. DESJARDINS (St. Boniface): Mr. Speaker, I will be very short. I think that this Bill, the same as margarine, the people are pretty well, have by now made up their mind and it's just a question of expressing--telling the people why you adopt certain principles. But I feel that in view of the fact that so many of the people of the province and in my constituency have shown such a keen interest in this matter, that I should say why I reached the decision that I have. And I might add that this decision I reached just a few days ago, and I have felt that this has been the hardest decision for me to make--in this session anyway.--(interjection)--yes, even harder than Metro. We have heard some complaining aimed at the dentists or the profession. Some of them have been that there is a shortage of dentists, that you have to wait too long for an appointment, and also that the cost of dentures is too often too expensive. I think that we must agree that this is so. But I don't think that we can rectify a wrong by another wrong. And this is exactly what we would be doing if we passed this Bill. Now it would be easier for us to go with public opinion, but we certainly, in this case, we owe it to the people to look in a little deeper than that. I think that the Honourable Member from Gimli made it plain, as far as the medical aspect of the case is concerned, made it plain why this would be trying to rectify a wrong with another wrong. I do not always agree with the political views of my honourable friend from Gimli, but I think that all of us here have all the confidence in his sincerity, integrity, and we know that he certainly is a very qualified man. I was listening to him not as a private member, more as Dr. Johnson from Gimli.

Now as far as the legal aspects and the--in practice I think that another well respected member of this House, the Honourable Member for Selkirk gave us the answer there also, that--I'm coming to you next and that won't be funny--I know. Mr. Speaker, this buttering business will stop now because I'm up to the Leader of the Opposition and his long, long speech failed to--(interjection)--This wasn't quite as bad a mistake as it sounds because every time we say something, everytime we have those boys out there on the run, somebody opposes us and I think that's what I meant. But anyway, the Honourable Member from Radisson said--I don't know what he was trying to prove; I couldn't see with all these cases of cancer--in my mind it was clear that the member from Gimli was referring to the fact that cancer of the mouth did exist, and in justice we could not take a chance of letting somebody that wasn't qualified to play and work in the mouth. I think that that is wrong and we are certainly not discriminating against these people because they can go to university for a couple of years and then they can go back in this work. I certainly do not think that this is asking too much. Even if there was only one case of cancer, one death, isn't two years of their time worth one life? I think it is! Now there's this question of a word that I employ pretty often--the question of "dictatorship". I don't think that it applies here or this monopoly business. If there were two groups that would be qualified and we'd restrict that to one group, that would be discrimination, that would be dictatorship and that would be closed shop. But until those people are qualified to do the work, we are restricting to those that are. I think that this is the important thing here.

Now the Honourable Member for Assiniboia had something to say, but I don't know, I thought he was at the wrong end of the anatomy--I don't know what he meant by that. I think that there has been--I myself have admitted that there were some complaints about the dentists and the denturists. But I think that this is being rectified and this will be rectified without causing another wrong. Already the Legislature of Manitoba has gone a little too far in certain respects. A lot of people in other fields have the title of doctor--a title that is not recognized by the university, and this is permitted, this is allowed, but this is another field--this will probably come up next session so there's no use talking about this now. But I feel that this has been rectified, first of all by the opening of this beautiful school of dentistry. I think that we will have more dentists and I think that there's about 200 chairs there. They'll have to occupy those chairs and they'll need patients, probably voluntary patients and a lot of the minor work can be done there, I'm sure. And the dentists themselves want to build with their funds, wish to build a clinic where anyone -- there won't be a means or needs test in this case -- but anyone could have their dentures there for approximately \$80. So I think that those two needs, the answer is that -- that we will have more dentists and that we will be able to get our dentures a little cheaper. And I think that these were the two questions that we did admit and that's why there's so many people, that's why we all received so many letters.

(Mr. Desjardins, cont'd.) . . . They're more worried with the question of cost and that will be answered in this case. So I definitely, in principle, I'm against this Bill; I think that there's no discrimination. They can go to the university for a couple of years and I don't think that's asking too much, then they can certainly come and work in this field and I will not accept, from anybody, that we are discriminating or this is closed shop because we are letting those that are qualified, do the work that they're qualified for and that's all. Thanks.

MR. DAVID ORLIKOW (St. John's): I shall not be very long, Mr. Speaker. I am going to vote for sending this Bill to Committee because I believe that there has been so much opinion expressed on both sides that the public has a right to hear the whole story. And I believe that the only way in which the whole story can be heard is by letting the representatives of all the groups concerned, appear before the Law Amendments Committee and make their submission. I am not too concerned, Mr. Speaker, about the large number of letters which I received on this question, letters which I think were received by every other member of this House, because I know something about how easy it is to begin campaigns to get letters sent to members of the Legislature when questions which some people consider important are before the Legislature. But, I am, Mr. Speaker, very concerned in being able to give an honest answer to the letters which I received from very large and very respected organizations. Some letters which I received from the Old Age Pension Organization; letters from the Retired Railway Men's Association; letters from various trade unions. These people are raising a very important issue; not one of them to my knowledge has suggested for a moment that the denturists are more competent or even that the denturists are as competent as fully qualified dentists to work in the mouth, to prepare dentures. But all of them raise a very valid question, particularly valid for people in the low income group, and I'm surprised that the Honourable Member for St. Boniface--he and I, unlike the members possibly for River Heights, represent a good number of people who are in a low income group and they are very concerned about the prices they have had to pay in the past for dentures, and the price which they will have to pay in the future. And I think that before we dismiss this Bill so summarily as the Honourable Member for Selkirk is proposing, and that's all he's proposing--with all due deference for the Member for River Heights, he's simply suggesting that this Bill be not now considered. But before we dismiss it so quickly, we better be certain that honest doubt by the many people in this province, that they will be able to get dentures at a reasonable price, that that honest doubt be answered. And I suggest that the place that it can be answered is in the Law Amendments Committee. I hold no brief for the denturists; I will not defend for one second their qualifications, whether they have them or not. These are the questions which rightly should be answered by them and then by the Committee, when the Bill is before the Law Amendments Committee. I hold no brief for what the denturists have charged in the past, or what they propose to charge in the future in this clinic which they're setting up. It may be that their clinic answers all the objections which people have raised to the high cost of dentures in the past. All I'm suggesting, Mr. Speaker, is that we do the fair thing, in my opinion, of not brushing this aside, this one Bill aside, but of sending this Bill to the--along with the other two bills--to the Committee and of discussing them. It may be that after we get them in Committee we will decide that we don't want to proceed with this Bill. I want to suggest, Mr. Speaker, that I for one would like to get this matter settled, not for all time because I don't think that any matter can be settled for all time, but I would like to see this matter settled this session for a few years at least. And I want to suggest, Mr. Speaker, that if we adopt the parliamentary trick--and I'm not saying this in a derogatory manner--but if we adopt the parliamentary trick of giving this a six month hoist that this Bill will be before this Legislature at the next session again. And I for one, would like to see it settled for some time. And I think the way to settle it is to send this Bill to the Committee for second reading and to discuss this Bill and the other two Bills together. Then when we make a decision--and I don't know what the decision will be, Mr. Speaker; I don't know how I will vote myself until I've heard all the representations--but then when we make a decision, I'm satisfied that the decision will be one which we will stick with for some few years at least. Mr. Speaker, I, for one, intend to vote for this Bill. Just one more word, Mr. Speaker, and then I'm through. The Honourable Member for River Heights suggests we wouldn't let--we didn't let teachers teach unless they were properly qualified. I wonder where the honourable member has been this last 15 years, 20 years; I wonder what he thinks about all

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd.) . . . the permit teachers with six weeks training and some with less, who were given permits to teach young people in this province. If they had qualifications, Mr. Speaker, I don't know what qualifications mean. I think the honourable member should be a little more careful of his facts or what he calls his facts before he makes a speech.

MRS. THELMA FORBES (Cypress): As regards the proposed amendment, let me state clearly that I believe in high standards being set and maintained by our university. However, there is another Bill before this House in which the dentists are asking to provide the training for technicians. If we support this amendment, we are not getting what is suggested in the amendment, namely that the universities be requested to provide a course of training for the dental technicians. Because by supporting the amendment, we are not allowing Bill 85 to go before the Law Amendments and we are merely delaying, I'm afraid, this course that we are asking for at the university. Dental technicians are still craftsmen and they deserve a place in our society. I believe if a course were offered at the university, technicians would have that status and the standards of oral health for the people of Manitoba would be maintained in this province. Throughout the weeks that I've sat in this Legislature, I've listened to many speeches given in defense of minority groups; I've heard members say that this is the true essence of democracy. But somehow it appears to me that it depends entirely on what position you are jockeying for, as to how deep your convictions are regarding these minority groups. Now I'm deeply concerned about the men represented in Bill 85 and I appeal to each one of you to examine your conscience in this matter. We are legislating for the good of the people of Manitoba but I hope never at the expense of the individual. I'd like to see Bill 85 go before the Law Amendments along with the other two Bills, and share there, the consideration of that body.

MR. SHEWMAN: Mr. Speaker, I rise to say that I'm, like some of the previous speakers, would like to see this Bill go before the Law Amendments Committee. A previous speaker mentioned Bills 75, 82 and 85, all connected with dentistry. A year ago, two years ago I think it was, three years ago, we had practically the same discussion in this House about the dental technicians. At that time it had been suggested that the parties concerned get together and possibly draw up a Bill that they could present to the House that would be acceptable to the Committee. From my information, that has not been done. Furthermore as, Mr. Speaker, as I understand the information that has been passed on to me that these dental technicians have tried to meet with the Dentist Association in the City of Winnipeg to try and work out some sort of a compromise where it would be agreeable and that was impossible. So therefore I think that the only fair way to settle a question such as this is to have all three Bills appear before the Law Amendments Committee at the same time. And I think by doing that we'll be doing everyone great justice as far as dentistry is concerned.

MR. G. MOLGAT (Ste. Rose): Mr. Speaker, the problem that we're discussing now has been with us for several years. In fact in 1955, I introduced a Bill of a similar nature to this one in this Legislature and as I recall the situation, you and I were then on the same side of the argument. Since that time a number of things have happened, the dentist school has been established, which I think was a good step, I think it came out of the discussion we had at that time. But in fact, the problem has not been settled. We still have the situation where there is a group of people doing work directly for the public in the field of dental services. We have on the other side a group of people who do not agree that this should be done. I see merit in both arguments. I still feel that provided that the health factors are protected and I must confess that in spite of the statement that my honourable friend, if he prefers to be called the Member for Gimli in this case, I still don't see that the case has been conclusively put, that the health of Manitobans has been adversely affected by what has gone on. If it can be proved to me that that is the case, then I will certainly reconsider the situation. It seems to me if it were not for the low price of dentures that can be obtained from the dental technicians, that many people in Manitoba today would not be wearing dentures. And I ask what that would mean to their health. However, I don't propose to go over all the arguments again that we had here in 1955 and that have been pointed out today. I do think though, Mr. Speaker, that the discussion that has gone on today indicates that there is a need for further consideration of this situation. The Minister of Health and Public Welfare had some comments that he wanted to make at the time that my honourable friend, the Leader of the CCF Party spoke. My colleague

(Mr. Molgat, cont'd.) .. who presents this amendment had a number of things he wanted to say then. We're at present in the position where those questions cannot be asked and the answers cannot be given. It has to be done in Committee stage if you're going to have that type of question back and forth. I think there are a great number of members here who would be delighted and want more information on this subject. And I submit that the only way that that can be done is to send this Bill through second reading and to committee. We already have had two Bills on this subject of dental matters passed through the House and sent to committee. It would seem to me that it would only be fair and in the interests of all parties, the interests of the dental profession, the interests of the dental technicians of whatever group they belong and particularly in the interests of the public of this province that this be referred to committee and that we have a full and complete discussion at that stage that we come out with a solution to the problem, so that the situation that has been existing for the past few years will be settled.

MR. J. M. FROESE (Rhineland): Mr. Speaker, I wasn't here all afternoon, so I haven't heard all the discussion that did go on but I, too, want to be on record that having received many letters from my constituents endorsing this Bill, as many as a dozen a day, that I would like to see this Bill go to Law Amendments Committee to be debated and also if there are compromises to be made that we hear them. Further I'm concerned that proper notice be given so that the people interested in appearing before Law Amendments Committee will know ahead of time so that they can come. Further to that I think the arguments have been well placed here this afternoon so that I need not make any further comments.

MR. KEITH ALEXANDER (Roblin): Mr. Speaker, I'd just like to say first of all that I am in complete agreement with the speeches that have already been made by the Member from Gimli and the Honourable Member from Selkirk in this regard. And I'm also in complete agreement with the amendment. There's been some mention made here this afternoon on the number of letters that people have been receiving on this subject and I'd like to say that the amendment--for the implementation of the amendment of the Honourable Member from Selkirk would satisfy every letter that I have received on this subject. Every letter I have received can be satisfied by the implementation of the amendment of the Honourable Member from Selkirk. The Honourable Member from St. John's stated that the Honourable Member from River Heights was away out of line in referring to the qualifications of teachers and I'd like to take issue with him on that regard because there is no doubt that their standards might have been low, necessarily set low to get teachers--but there were standards set and everybody that were teaching were meeting standards as laid down.

MR. ALEXANDER: Well, regardless of what you think of the standards, there were certain regulations and certain standards there that they had to abide by and agree by before they were allowed to teach in Manitoba. What you think of those standards is beside the point, the fact is that they are regulated as to their qualifications, before they could teach in Manitoba. There's been some mention made of the fact that we should be fair; we should not be dictatorial and therefore we should send this Bill to Law Amendments Committee. Mr. Speaker, I believe myself that when I vote to send a bill to Committee or vote in approval of a bill in second reading that I agree either with the principle of the bill completely or I might have some reservations about some parts of that bill which I feel might be able to be cleared up in Law Amendments to my satisfaction so that I can agree with them. But such is not the case here, Mr. Speaker, for me. I have my mind made up on what I think of the principle of this Bill. I cannot see now or conceive of any amendments that could come forth in Law Amendments Committee that could change my mind on this matter and therefore, in my opinion, I think I'd be doing wrong if I voted to send the Bill to Committee.

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): In speaking to this amendment if I may for a few moments, I would like to make my position very clear, Mr. Speaker, on this question of the principle that I consider in my heart as being embodied in Bill 85. Now I wish again in this matter to speak as the Member from Gimli, but I would inform this House that in my other capacity as Minister for the past 19 months, I have been vitally concerned with this particular issue. I have studied the Paynter Report very thoroughly; I have tried to acquaint myself very objectively with the issues involved. Now in speaking to the principle, I tried to point out that the whole principle of this Bill was contained in the words "certificate of oral health" which I have submitted to this Committee as being meaningless and utterly meaningless as far as protecting

(Mr. Johnson (Gimli), cont'd.) . . . the health of the people of this province is concerned and I want the honourable members when as I expect from the debate that has occurred this afternoon this Bill will now go to Law Amendments, that they--I would respectfully suggest that they satisfy themselves as to the certificate of oral health and its meaninglessness if they don't want to entirely take my word for it. Secondly, I would point out that as the Member for Ethelbert Plains so clearly brought out last night, either we stand up and argue the principle of these bills at second reading or why bother with second reading. I'm a greenhorn but why this second reading, if everything automatically goes to Law Amendments? And that's why I think this Bill as before us, as the Member for Gimli, with just as many people in economic circumstances and dire need as any constituency in this province, I'm not afraid to go back and answer my letters and see my patients and explain my position to them. I seem to be able to explain it to these people but there are certain members of my--my own colleagues that don't quite understand what I said the other day. --(interjection)--Thank you. However, I do feel that that's why I feel the amendments which my honourable friend from Selkirk brought in, asking that we turn to the university and ask them about the qualifications of these men, instead of us deciding who shall treat who. This is You don't cut off a leg at the thigh to cure a corn, Mr. Speaker. And I think we must look at the certificate of oral health very, very carefully and it is not in any--as I say I've got no professional axe to grind; I'm sure there are many good technicians amongst--and quite able men in making false teeth and dentures, amongst these men. I notice they want to restrict themselves to the whole denture and not to partial; they want a clean set of teeth. I think we should be concerned with keeping these teeth in people's heads and not out. I submit, Mr. Speaker, in all honesty and these men are in the gallery that the price of this thing-- the price of dentures is not the issue here, not for a minute. It's the principle of this Bill, and I respectfully suggest that there's no dictatorial power. One member's afraid of giving dictatorial powers to the dental profession when for 80 years we have said to these men, "you are the qualified group and we give to you the responsibility of looking after the dental health of our people in the Province of Manitoba". We've said that all these years and we, therefore, must take some responsibility for not, probably years ago, giving them the dental school that was so necessary. But having given these people--and the dental people have not absconded the field of prosthetics, the profession of dentistry, they're quite able, and are the only fully-trained people in the impression and taking the impression and making a denture. They still have that right under an act of this Legislature many years ago. But I just wanted to bring out these points, Mr. Speaker, to the Honourable Member from Assiniboia if he has any doubts about who's on the end of that long hypodermic needle, at either end, he'd better be sure it's a qualified person. However, I hope that if this is taken to Law Amendments as I expect it will, I really hope that the honourable members of this Committee will take a good look at what is meant by a certificate of oral health, find out how effective it has been in other jurisdictions and watch the grandfather clause, which I feel will be debated at that time.

MR. FRED GROVES (St. Vital): May I ask the Honourable Member from Gimli a question? You made the statement that a certificate of oral health is meaningless, utterly meaningless. Now from time to time a medical doctor is required to examine a person and to fill out a form and certify to an insurance company that that person is insurable, he's in good health. Now wouldn't you say by the same token that that certificate given to the insurance company is also utterly meaningless?

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): Mr. Speaker, the honourable member -- when a physician does an examination for a life insurance company at the particular time of the day at which he does that examination he does a thorough physical examination assuring the insurance company, for instance, that the blood pressure is normal. It's a scientific fact that blood pressure cannot vary that quickly and it's good for some time and so on but at that particular time he does a complete physical examination. He writes it down as to the time of the day, the month and the year, and forwards that to the company. What the company is interested in is his blood pressure, whether he's diabetic, whether he's blind and so on. The certificate of oral health as envisaged here is within the oral cavity. No doctor can give a certificate of oral health that is good for any length of time because we all know that a strep throat may break out the next day, although we do an examination for an insurance company and we say that the throat is clear, it's clear as of when and the time of day in which that man wrote that examination. But the

(Mr. Johnson, Cont'd.).....insurance company does take their risk on the infectious disease. You could have a life insurance examination today and maybe perish from strep throat, God forbid, in three weeks time, the insurance company would have to pay the debt.

MR. PREFONTAINE : Being one of the less talkative members of this House, I waited quite awhile before standing and expressing my opinion on this issue. I would like to state I stand four-square behind the Honourable Member for St. James who stood on the grounds of free enterprise and free competition in this matter. We together form a good Liberal pair I'm sure. I stand behind the Farmers Union of Manitoba who have asked that the services of denturists be allowed to the people who want to use them. I say that I know members of my own family, close relatives, close friends who have gone to dentists for years, and years, have had some trouble with their dentures. And finally have gone to denturists, and I might say they have been pleased with the service that they got. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. And as far as I'm concerned, I believe in freedom and I think that this Bill should be allowed to go to Committee. In fact I'm more strongly in favour of the Bill now that the amendment has been made, because I believe it should not have been made. The Bill should have been met head on and voted on without this amendment being moved so I hope that the majority will send this Bill to Committee. As far as I am personally concerned I believe in the principle of the Bill.

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, I had not intended to participate in this debate and my participation on it will be very brief and very short. I do wish to place one or two thoughts on the record into -- not explain my position at all because I think my position on this matter is fairly well known to those who have spoken to me about it. I am opposed to this Bill in principle and I will vote against this Bill in principle at second reading. I will vote for the amendment that has been moved, because the only issue that is before this House is the oral health and the standards or oral health of the people of this province, and I have as many letters as any honourable member in this House. I have as many letters from constituents saying let's legalize these illegal people and that's what we're being asked to do. That's what we're being asked to do and let's not make any mistake about that point. Let's legalize these illegal people --- never mind health standards --- all we're interested in is the price of a pair of false teeth. On the other hand this House has before it and has passed at second reading, two bills; one a dental technician bill; one the dental profession bill --- both legal bills as I call them. And that's what they are, make no mistake about that. This is the legal profession that you're dealing with in the two bills already passed. People who have come to this House Mr. Speaker with clean hands, people who have come to this House with clean hands and who have not conducted illegal activities in the past notwithstanding the statute law of this province. Let's make no mistake about that point

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Honourable the Attorney-General would permit a question. Are you sure of your statements in respect of the organization that you call illegal entity, the Dental Technicians Association -- that none of their members have ever practised illegally?

MR. LYON: I make the statement Sir, only on the basis of information that has been given to me, that there are certain members (Interjection) and if I can be corrected I'll be only too happy to be corrected on the point. But I make this statement to the House Sir, I make this statement to the House that notwithstanding any remarks that may be made pro or con, for against denturists or any of these people who are operating in a professional or semi-professional field, that the only question before this House and the only question that I am concerned with is the oral health of the people of Manitoba. And I am not convinced, and have not been convinced by anything that's been said in this House, or that perhaps ever will be said, that by permitting people to set their own standards in this field, that we are doing what is best for the people of Manitoba. If, as the amendment says, we allow these people to get proper training standards set up by the University of Manitoba, then I say, let this group come back to the House after these standards have been established. Then let them come to us and say that they have gone to these courses -- taken these courses in a reputable and proper college administered under the University of Manitoba -- and then I think this House should be in a position to accord them some of their wishes. But until that condition has been met, I can see no room for compromise on this because you can't compromise on principle, Sir, and the (Interjection)-- I'll answer

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.)....after I'm through, Sir. I say there is no compromise on a principle like this. We are not sent here, as has been pointed out in this House before, in this session, -- we are not sent here merely as delegates; we are sent here to make up our minds on principles. That's what I'm trying to do and I think that's what the bulk of the members of this House will do. And I ask every member of the House, before he casts his vote on this amendment, to take a look, take a look at what you're voting. Let's forget about the votes and the constituencies; let's remember this point, that what we're voting for is the oral health of the people of Manitoba -- nothing more, nothing less. And I say that if that thought is kept in mind, that this amendment will be supported, that the standards that are sought for by the amendment will be gone through, that the people will accede to this very reasonable request and that they can come back in a year or two or three, they can come back at that time having been properly trained and perhaps this legislature can then pay some attention to their request.

MR. PAULLEY : I wonder if the Honourable the Attorney-General will not agree as is the case in every other bill that passes this legislature, that the committee has the right to amend the bill to make provisions for those things that are contained in this amendment.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Attorney-General would permit another question? Yesterday he was very much in favor of a referendum in the matter of Sunday sport. He doesn't like one in the case of Metro. Does he like one in the case of this subject?

MR. LYON: That's a very interesting question. It's a very interesting question because it has some common sense to it which I'm sorry I can't say for the first question that was asked. But the second question that was asked Sir, is the question that I think all of us should consider because this is not a matter -- this is a technical matter, a matter that has to be dealt with by people in this field. This is not a matter that you can settle by referendum. I think that that is quite clear and I know that my honourable friend from Ste. Rose is attempting to be facetious but he brings up a very good point, and I don't think that it's a place -- I don't think it's properly the place for people without the scientific training to be evaluating the standards of conduct and the standards of training for people in a highly technical field. And that's in effect what these people are asking us to do. When a member like the Honourable Minister of Health speaks on a question like this, I listen quite closely to him, because he is a professional man in the field and knows what he is talking about. He knows much more than me or any other non-medical man in this field, and I listen to that type of advice. But certainly this is not the type of case where emotions -- this is not a matter of individual mortality or conscience at all -- this is purely a matter of the health standards of the people of Manitoba; purely a matter which I think the people of Manitoba would want us to settle in their best long-range interests, and we can do that by supporting the amendment before us.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, did the Attorney-General mean to infer, during the course of his remarks, that all of those, all of us who vote in favour of the bill are yielding to constituency pressure? Did the Attorney-General mean to infer that?

MR. LYON: Sir, I made no inference or imputations against the members of the House at all. I merely made the statement that I have received as many letters and submissions as anyone else, but I am still going to decide this matter in my own mind and my own conscience. And I think Sir, that I will be able to sleep with my conscience a lot better than perhaps some other members will.

MR. PAULLEY: Meaning what? Meaning what?

MR. J. M. HAWRYLUK (Burrows): Mr. Speaker, I think I would like to just interject and make a few remarks in order to clarify a situation, particularly regarding some of the members who possibly are new in the legislature and others who might have forgotten what has existed in this province for the past 20 years. For the past 20 years we were forced to take permit teachers. Forced because we had to give our young people in the rural ridings some kind of an education. Can one say, or can any rural member representing a rural body in this House, tell me that they were fully satisfied and are satisfied with the permit teachers who are still teaching today? And at the time that we had to call upon the services of the permit teacher to assist us -- (Interjection)-- Yes I want to come back to that, Sir -- the time that we were asked to assist in the education of our youth in Manitoba, there was no legislation in the House. The Minister of Education at the time just went ahead and gave the prerogative that we were to take people who barely finished Grade 10 and 11 to go out and teach in the rural ridings.

(Mr. Hawryluk, cont'd.).... There was no question about it. And I can say this that they did a very good job. Just as much as I would say that denturists who have been practicing, as one would say illegally -- and I think they have been practicing illegally -- but they've also done a darned good job in this province; a very good job. That's right, they have done a good job. But let'd get our sights cleared up in this matter. We've got a matter that's existing at the present time that should be clarified and I think that the Member for Selkirk, I'm rather surprised as a lawyer that he should go ahead and move that this bill should be hoisted, knowing very well that it will come back to the House within a year or two -- (Interjection) -- All right, that's fine. But why not leave it to the people to represent the facts. Give them the right. There were a lot of members last night that talked about Sunday sport, and there were a lot that said oh I'm against the principle of it but I'll let it go to second reading. And yet there are some of you who are contradicting yourselves today, every day -- you are contradicting yourselves by saying "no, it cannot go to second reading." That's rather ridiculous. From the very members who put up such a wonderful argument today, and yesterday it was a complete reverse. And the Attorney-General himself was one member there. -- (Interjection).

MR. LYON: On a point of order now, I'd like the honourable member to tell me at any time in this House when I have voted for a bill in principle merely saying that it could go on to committee. Let him tell me on one occasion.

MR. HAWRYLUK: Last night. Well last night was a good example.

MR. LYON: On what -- Sunday sports?

MR. HAWRYLUK: Yes, certainly.

MR. LYON: Most ridiculous, Sir. (Interjection). I would suggest Sir, that the honourable member go, not to a denturist or to a dentist but to a doctor and have his ears cleared out. Either that, or read Handard.

MR. HAWRYLUK: The point is, Mr. Speaker, that I feel that in this particular bill I think there is a need for straightening out this matter. We've been asking for -- we've had this type of bill presented to us in the past 10 years; it's been hoisted and everything else. I think that what we ought to do is vote for all three bills to go to second reading and let's get all the representations there and let's get the pros and cons and decide in good faith as to what is good for the people of Manitoba. And I think it's about time that we declared ourselves in what was good yesterday is not good today and probably be no good tomorrow. And I so move that it go to second reading.

MR. GROVES: Mr. Speaker, if cowardly was an acceptable word in this House I would call this amendment cowardly

MR. HILLHOUSE: Mr. Speaker, I was going to object to the remark of the honourable member, but quite frankly he is so immature that I think I'll let it go by.

MR. GROVES: The Honourable Member for Selkirk interrupted me too soon, Mr. Speaker, because my next sentence was that such a word, however, is not parliamentary and I do not intend to use it. The amendment is nothing more than an attempt to prevent this group from receiving their day in court, to stop them from presenting their case to the Law Amendments Committee. And there are three good reasons which I'll give later on in remarks, why their case should be presented to the Law Amendments Committee. Is the Manitoba Dental Association afraid to stack their case up against their alleged opponents? It would appear so in this deliberate attempt to sidetrack this bill. In my opinion no group has allowed its public relations---

MR. CHRISTIANSON: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I don't think that the Manitoba Dental Association has any part in the speeches that are being made today by the honourable members against the principle of the bill.

A MEMBER: Oh, you think not eh?

MR. GROVES: May I go on, Mr. Speaker?

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member may not impute bad motives of a member of the legislature.

MR. GROVES: In my opinion no group has allowed its public relations to sink to such a low ebb as has the dental association. For this reason the craft of the technician has jumped to new eminence and their stock in the public mind has reached a new high. The Dental Association who up till now have closed their eyes to the huge void in the need for service that has

(Mr. Groves, cont'd.)....been filled by the technician, are now flailing about trying to justify their selfish and too late proposal to set up a poor man's clinic. Who are going to staff these clinics?

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): Mr. Speaker, is he imputing the words I said in the principle of this Bill? Aren't we speaking to the principle of this Bill?

MR. SPEAKER: No, to the amendment.

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): Amendment, eh?

MR. GROVES: I would like to ask again, Mr. Speaker, who are going to staff this huge clinic?

MR. HILLHOUSE: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to ask who wrote his speech?

MR. GROVES: If you want to come over and look at it, my notes are in my own writing. And I ask again, Mr. Speaker, who is going to staff this clinic? There's a shortage of dentists, where are the dentists going to come from? The dentists must not take away any business from the technicians whose Bill has been sponsored by the Honourable Member from Portage la Prairie, because these technicians have trusted the Dental Association in this regard. They cannot train their own because last year in withdrawing their Bill they agreed not to train their own technicians. We will have no dental hygienists as proposed in the Dental Bill for some time because they have to be trained. And I maintain again that these must be girls, because to have men would be a breach of the trust that exists, in my opinion, between the so-called legal technicians and the Dental Association. And they would be -- the dentists by setting up girls in these positions and training them to do the things that are proposed that these hygienists do in their own Act, they would be going and encroaching upon the territory of their friends. This leaves then the present denturists to man these clinics. How many of us really believe, that if the dentists have their Bill that they will have any truck or trade with this group? They have on numerous occasions assured members of this House.....

MR. HILLHOUSE:speaking to the principle of this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: He's not required to speak to the principle of this Bill. We're taking now the motion that you yourself moved in the House.

MR. GROVES: I wish, Mr. Speaker, that the Honourable Member from Selkirk would take advantage of the time that he has in a debate to put forth his own opinions and not try to use my time to do so.

They have on numerous occasions assured members of this House -- the Dental Association has -- that they will show no malice against this group if their Bill is passed and the denturists' one is defeated. Perhaps so but if the cruel, silent and forebearing and intense dislike which has been sown in certain quarters to both myself and my family, because I am just sponsoring this Bill in the House we can well imagine what short shrift the technicians are going to get if the Dental Association get its own way. And I maintain that these 31 men will be thrown out on the street, this then leaves nobody to man the dentists proposed clinic. The proposed clinic looks like a good thing, a charitable act by the Dental Association. To say that it's 'window dressing' well they accomplished their main objective of ridding themselves of these pesky technicians who have dared to serve the public with good, low cost, satisfactory denture service. In my opinion, Mr. Speaker, there has been an organized attempt to keep this Bill from going to Committee. The first indication of that, was the amendment which is now before us that was proposed by the Honourable Member from Selkirk. The second was the statement that was made by the Honourable the Minister of Industry and Commerce in reply to a Question or a suggestion that was made by the Honourable Leader of the CCF. He said at that time that he could give the Honourable Leader of the CCF no assurance that this Bill would go to Committee along with the other two. The third indication of this organized effort to keep this Bill out of Committee was yesterday, Mr. Speaker, when you arose to advise the House that you were not prepared at that time to give your opinion on whether or not the honourable member's amendment was in order. At that time the Attorney-General jumped up and without provocation immediately began to advise you that in his opinion the amendment was definitely in order. Now if I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that he had -- this isn't government legislation that we are considering and that to him it didn't really make that much difference.

MR. SPEAKER: I would think that it would be better if you did not discuss the decision of the Speaker.

MR. LYON:question. I think if the honourable member will consult the rules rather than the denturists' handbook some day, he will see that it is always open to assist Mr. Speaker in arriving at decisions and not having been in the House when the matter was raised I took the occasion yesterday as is the right of any member of this House to assist you, Sir, by giving you the benefit of whatever thoughts I had on that question.

MR. GROVES: The Attorney-General, Mr. Speaker, also had the effrontery to turn around in his seat and tell me, despite the fact that I was reading from Beauchesne that I was absolutely wrong. The Attorney-General yesterday set up a committee to consider onus sections of our statutes and in his remarks he used the words "the general principle of the British system of justice". After all these flowery phrases, Mr. Speaker, here we are denying or trying to deny a group with wide public support the right to even be heard. What kind of justice is this? I say that it isn't public health and isn't qualifications that motivate the opposition to this Bill, it's greed, greed and the desire to --(Interjection)-- greed and the desire to tie up a lucrative trade in the hands of a few. And I'm amazed that such desires are being aided and abetted, by members of this House. While we're on the subject, Mr. Speaker, I would like some one on the front bench to clear up three vicious rumours that have been going on in connection with this Bill. The first one is that the Minister of Health is going to resign if the Denturists Bill goes through; and the second one is that the dentists will withdraw their Bill if this Bill goes to Law Amendments Committee; and the third one is that the Manitoba Dental Association have the assurance of the government that their Bill is going to pass. Now I don't say these things Mr. Speaker, because I believe that they're true but they are rumours that are being circulated around the halls in this building and I would hope that somebody in authority would get up and deny them.

MR. HILLHOUSE:just come into the House.

MR. GROVES: Somebody else can tell him about that. Now in connection with the remarks that were made by the Honourable Member from Portage la Prairie I would counsel him not to be too sure that the so-called legal technicians don't want to be included in this Bill. For if it passes, I venture to say that many of them will desert their present benefactors. In my opinion they are not willing accomplices in this coup d'etat but fear the consequences of their non-co-operation. People are getting value for their money, that's why they're going to these technicians in ever-increasing numbers. Even the dentists themselves cannot deny that these men are good technicians. The Honourable Member from Selkirk spoke of a closed shop and I have to admit that he's an expert on this subject for he's a member of the tightest closed shop that there is in existence at the present time. And in connection with this closed shop in this Committee -- in the Committee assuming that this Bill gets to Committee, Mr. Speaker, the technicians have an amendment to propose that will look after the oversight in the drafting of their Bill which was made in order to keep out undesirables and, at the same time, had the effect of keeping out -- of giving the other technicians the opportunity of plying their craft.

Now with respect to this Bill going to committee. Last year in this House we had a debate on another bill and we had quite a lengthy debate about whether or not that particular bill should go to committee, and the Honourable Leader of the Opposition said at that time, and this was in connection with the Chiropodists Bill, now perhaps it's almost impossible to agree with the positions taken by both the sponsor of the Bill and the Honourable Member from Gimli and yet I rather find myself in that position, because I agree with a good bit of what the Honourable Member from Gimli has said, and I recognize the responsibility under which he labours under these circumstances. On the other hand, I have never liked to take the position in this Chamber that we should prevent one of these healing arts, so-called healing arts, whether we think it to be such or not, from being considered in the committee stage. And I think that in spite of the very excellent remarks that the Honourable Member from Gimli has just now given, and I compliment him on this, because I think it's only right that those considerations should be placed before us. I think it's his duty in his other capacity to place them before us, but in spite of that I'm of the opinion that the Bill should go to committee. At that time the Honourable the First Minister also entered the debate and here's what he said, "Mr. Speaker, I'm going to follow the example of my colleague and speak as the Member for Wolseley Constituency in this matter and not as the Leader of the Government, and wish my ideas to be given weight only insofar as they are the views of the Member from Wolseley Constituency. The

(Mr. Groves, cont'd.)....question of second reading on a matter of this sort poses a bit of a dilemma and perhaps this might be of particular interest to the many new members of this House that maybe have not come across a problem of this sort before. On normal occasions when we have second reading of a bill in legislation -- in Legislature that is the time when men stand up and be counted, that is the time when people say whether they are opposed to the principle of the measure or whether they favour it, and in most cases it's quite simple to make up one's mind on matters of that sort. That rule, I think is a rule that should not be broken or in any way ignored insofar as government measures are concerned, but when we come to private bills such as this is, we are on a very different ground. And that is, that all the facts or all the advocates, let us say, of various policies are not in the Chambers. Very often members who introduce private bills do so not because they themselves are particularly concerned or have any detailed knowledge of the matter in question, but because they wish to offer a courtesy to people who are entitled to have a Bill of that sort presented to the Chamber. And it has been the custom of this House I know on some previous occasions, perhaps not in all, for members to take a different view of second readings as they normally do, and that is when a private bill of this sort comes up. One isn't under the same pressure to stand up and be counted in respect of one's views on the measure that a person necessarily is in the case of government business or matters of that sort, for the reason that it is usually considered that there's some merit in having a private bill go to committee where it can be discussed by experts who are particularly knowledgeable on the point in question. I think one of the reasons that makes people take that view is the desirability of giving a person his day in court. It's not only necessary that justice be done; it's necessary that justice appear to be done. I know that on our various legislative problems, one of the things we try to do is to get people that don't like what's being done to them before the court so that they have their day in court. And if there's any merit in what they have to say, why then it can be dealt with. I think probably the same line of argument might hold true in connection with second reading on private bills and that there is a point to be considered here as to whether we should not let the Bill go to committee for the purpose that I have mentioned." Those are the words of the First Minister, and the Honourable the Minister of Industry and Commerce....

MR. SPEAKER: Order! Order! I think you're going to quite a length with your reading from Hansard and

MR. GROVES: In all fairness then, Mr. Speaker, I feel that this Bill should go to committee. It deals with over half of the qualified technicians in the province for despite what is said about there being one hundred in the other group, I am told that there are included in this number, not more than 20 completely qualified technicians and that the balance are polishers, packers and other assembly line workers. Another reason why this Bill should go to committee, Mr. Speaker, is that it has a great deal of public support. I am told that these technicians are, at the present time, making directly for the public, approximately 50% of the complete upper and lower dentures being made at this time -- another good reason why it should go to committee. This bill, according to my calculations, has a large measure of support in this House and that is another good reason why I think it should go to committee, where everybody who is affected by this Bill can be heard. If last year we sent to committee a Bill that affected far fewer people and to which the Minister of Health was far more violently opposed, and of which I was the only supporter, then I say that in all fairness we should also send this one to committee.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Speaker, I'd just like to say a very few words. When I'm sick, I go to a doctor (Interjection: Not a chiropractor?) and when I need a suit, I go to a tailor and if I want to get some information, I go to someone that knows more than I do, and I think this is one question where I don't mind allowing that I'm not qualified to give a decision. It has been said that this is an amendment that was meant to block any opportunity for presenting this Bill to Law Amendments Committee, and I can't help but think that the same judge is going to sit in the Chair at Law Amendments Committee as is sitting in this Assembly here today. And I have no reason to believe that for myself that I'll be any wiser tomorrow or the day after in Law Amendments Committee than I am at the present time or any better qualified to reach a decision. Because, Mr. Speaker, it's all true and well that there will be evidence brought to bear from all sides on this question, but still unless you have the background of the fundamental basis of medicine and so forth, I don't think that you're qualified to make a ruling in

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd.).....the light of the evidence that is offered. So I believe that the university is the proper place and the proper authority to deal with the question under consideration. And I don't think that I'm being cowardly at all in reserving the right to vote in favour of sending this to them as a question to be decided by those who are qualified to do so. I cannot accept all the statements that have been made with regard to the dental profession. I have been acquainted with a number of dentists in this city -- maybe I'm not very old but certainly throughout my lifetime -- and I know that they do a lot of good work -- and there's nothing very wrong with my teeth, Mr. Speaker, today. You should have seen them when I was ten or twelve years old. And if it hadn't been for his goodness and the generosity of one of the dentists who has passed away some years ago, if it hadn't been for his goodness and his generosity, I might have been running around looking like an rhinoceros. I say this because I believe a good deal of credit is coming to the medical profession that is not given to them, that amongst them are some of the greatest philanthropists that this country has ever known. Both in a real sense of dollars and cents and in the tremendous contribution that they make to the welfare of the people and I think that it's time and a good place here now, to pay tribute to these men. There are exceptions to the rule in every profession, but this does not mean to say that on the whole the dentists and the doctors of our province have made a generous contribution over the years to the welfare of our citizens. And I think that far from the dental profession being lacking in the field of public relations, I don't think that some of the things that were said here in the Chamber during this debate did anything to help in that particular field. And so, Mr. Speaker, I am -- in spite of the fact, that I have had numerous requests to support the denturists, I feel that I am not qualified to do so and to judge on this particular question. And for that reason I am going to support the amendment and urge the other members to do likewise.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Honourable Minister of Agriculture would permit a question? I asked this question of the Attorney-General and I didn't receive a reply. I'd like to direct this question to the Honourable Minister of Agriculture. Is it not within the competence of the Committee on Law Amendments to pass a recommendation such as that that is contained in the amendment that's before the House at the present time?

MR. HUTTON:it's within your competence to pass that amendment now.

MR. PAULLEY:without the rest of the Bill?

MR. TANCHAK: Mr. Speaker, I'll be very brief -- just a few minutes. It seems that this discussion is getting more involved as we proceed so I am going to be very short. After listening to such brilliant speeches, speakers as the Honourable Member from Gimli and our very learned lawyers and so on, I don't think there is too much left to say. Only this, I have a lot of regard for what the honourable members did say. It seems to me that most of us or most of the members are afraid to let this Bill go to committee. I don't see why we should be afraid; we all know that we have the privilege of throwing it out in the committee and even then if it isn't we still have the privilege of throwing it out on third reading. So I think that about all that we have to lose is time if we allow it to go to committee -- and we are being paid for our time -- so let us allow this Bill to go to committee and if we don't like the concessions that probably these denturists are prepared to make, we could throw it out in committee or in third reading. So I would urge the members to allow this Bill to go to committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Speaker, I'm sorry to say that we're not ready for the question. I feel constrained to make a few remarks on this Bill and it will take more than the two or three minutes that are available. Might I on a point of order, ask the Leader of the House if it wouldn't be advisable to simply call it 5:30 and then carry on with the present session rather than adjourning. I would suggest that there's sufficient work on the order paper to keep us busy for the whole evening in any case.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, I think the hope is that we would be able to get to the next stage of the Bills that were discussed in today's session and for that reason it had been my intention to move the adjournment of the House. Doubtless this question will recur then in the Order Paper by this evening and the discussion would be renewed. My suggestion now, therefore, is that the Leader of the Opposition might wish to move the adjournment of the debate.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member of

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.).....Carillon -- although he'd hate to second it -- that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. Speaker put the question and following a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Attorney-General that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Speaker put the question and following a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House adjourned until 8:00 o'clock this evening.