

Salaries of professors in our universities are low. Increases in salaries for other occupations have given rise to the question whether salaries of professors should not be commensurate with the work they do. Men and women in this chamber who are graduates of universities know that something more is derived from study at a university than is in the textbooks. Something is imparted by the teacher that stays with the student for the remainder of his life, and sometimes it is stronger than the counselling of his father and mother. I have always felt happy to know that fine men and women are teaching in our university and colleges in Manitoba. We have now reached the stage where it is difficult to pay our professors and teachers salaries commensurate with the service the public receives. The university recently divided the sum of \$400,000 among students in residence at the various colleges; the distribution was fair, and not a single complaint was raised. I can speak with some authority, because at one of the colleges, of which I am chairman of the Board of Regents, we have seven or eight hundred students in seven- or eight-degree work.

Hon. Mr. Aseltine: How much did your college receive?

Hon. Mr. Haig: \$56,000 last year. That money was largely devoted to increasing the salaries of professors, and setting aside a sum of money for annuities for superannuation. That is a splendid way in which to use the money.

Honourable senators, if these proposed grants are made, I can promise you on behalf of the college I have the honour to represent—and I am sure I can speak of all other colleges as well—that a large part of the money, if not all of it, will be devoted to the same purpose. The men and women on the staffs of St. John's, St. Boniface, and others, are highly capable and deserve support. On behalf of the people of Manitoba and of western Canada in general I wish to thank the Government and the people of Canada for these grants, because they are making a real contribution to the education of the young men and women of our country.

I have read in the papers lately that there are not so many boys taking up engineering and the practical sciences here as in Russia. But I have learned that in Russia those subjects make up the complete curriculum, and that the humanities are not included.

Honourable senators, I heartily support this vote to authorize grants to the universities, and if the present Government goes out of office, I hope the party which takes over will develop this policy along the right line. I

am not a bit afraid that if grants are made in Manitoba the federal Government will control the province.

The honourable leader has told us that the next item, Vote No. 542, for the Department of National Health and Welfare, has to do with the immigration of people from Hungary. I have no doubt that vote is necessary, and I hope the money will be properly spent.

The next item, Vote No. 543, for the Transport Department, is a contribution toward the Maritime provinces, and I presume that will be well spent.

I want to mention a subject on which my honourable friend from Bedford-Halifax (Hon. Mr. Isnor) spoke the other day. In Manitoba very few students come from other provinces. I believe that also applies to Saskatchewan and Alberta, and presumably British Columbia. The Maritime provinces, especially Nova Scotia, are noted for their educational institutions, and there is a tendency for students from other provinces to attend their institutions of learning. No recognition is given to such students by way of increased grants, because the grants are determined by the populations of the various provinces. Formerly Saskatchewan, with a population of one million, received \$500,000; it will now receive \$1 million. Similarly, British Columbia, with a population of a million and a half, formerly received \$750,000; it will now get \$1½ million. That is decided not on the number of university students but according to population. Some consideration ought to be given to the plea of my honourable friend from Bedford-Halifax, for the people of Nova Scotia should be assured of the same privileges in education as are the rest of the people of Canada.

I come now to the last item in the schedule, Vote No. 545, a loan to the United Nations Organization to help finance the clearing of the Suez Canal. Nasser of Egypt, and his people, filled the canal with boats and other obstructions, and now we are to spend our money to clear the canal. When that is done Nasser will defy us and tell us what he will or will not do, and we will give in, as we always have done. The United Nations did not make Russia back up in Hungary, nor did it make India back up in the area it took over. Now a resolution has been passed requiring Israel to make a withdrawal. Will Israel give in, and if not will the United Nations take action? I am not too sure about that.

Hon. Mr. Roebuck: I am not sure that Israel is going to give in, either.

Hon. Mr. Haig: I am not sure if anybody has the nerve to take action.