

The Address—Mr. Broome

Sudden downgrading due to equipment failures from the much-advertised super-Constellation to cramped, ancient tourist North Stars. Frequent turnbacks by these same North Stars.

Along with endless upsets in plans, a superb blend of indifference, insolence and sometimes outright belligerence from too many members of the T.C.A. ground staff.

The protesting traveller is always wrong. That is made plain to him right from the start.

Some T.C.A. staffers come out with it bluntly—There's no alternative—when asked whether something cannot be done to remedy a four-hour lay-over, or an hours late arrival in the middle of the night with a busy day ahead.

Others merely shrug off all protests as plain unreasonableness, as ugly refusal by rude travellers to concede what fine service T.C.A. operates.

Ground staffers cannot be entirely blamed for getting case-hardened. They meet so many outraged T.C.A. travellers so often. But the general fumbling of T.C.A. passenger handling cries for remedy.

The remedy is simple

Provide competition. Face T.C.A. with a vigorous rival private air line, eager to gain business by giving service to the public.

I would go even further than this Mr. Speaker. Provide competition for T.C.A. certainly, but why not do the job right and sell T.C.A. to private operators. As a condition of the sale make it impossible for shares to be owned by anyone except Canadians and make it illegal for any competing air line to own shares in T.C.A. Then, and only then, will this fat cat of the former government be operated on the basis it was set up to operate on and that is to provide good, efficient and reasonable service to the Canadian public.

Mr. Speaker, there will shortly be held a dominion-provincial conference and undoubtedly the major topic at that meeting will be the question of federal subsidies to the provinces. The provinces are coming to rely more and more on subsidies from the federal government and in the same manner municipalities have become absolutely dependant on subsidies from their provincial governments to cover their cost of operation.

My riding is a riding of home owners, and it is impossible for taxes on real property to take care of the constantly increasing costs of schools, hospitals, welfare, roads, fire, police and so on.

In particular, it must be recognized that education is not a local matter any more. It is detrimental to Canada as a whole if the level of education in any part of the country is substantially lower than elsewhere. To achieve a desirable standard of education across Canada more money must be provided to build modern schools and to pay the salaries of properly qualified teachers. The greatest indictment of our present system is

the inequality of educational opportunity which is offered our children in city, town and rural areas.

It has been stated that the aim of education is to give every Canadian that form and extent of free education for which his capacity, interests and appreciation are suited, and to have the services of carefully selected and adequately trained teachers. This minimum standard should be based not upon the wealth of the parent, of the local school district, or even of the province but on the wealth and resources of the country as a whole.

Mr. Speaker, may I call it six o'clock?

At six o'clock the house took recess.

AFTER RECESS

The house resumed at eight o'clock.

Mr. Broome: Mr. Speaker, when the house took recess at six o'clock I believe I had finished saying that I thought education should not be dependent on the wealth of the district, the city or the province but that it was actually a charge on the wealth and resources of the country as a whole. Good education requires properly qualified teachers. At the present time 21 per cent of all teachers in Canada hold only permits, temporary and third-class certificates; this number varying from about one per cent in British Columbia to 58 per cent in Newfoundland. Teaching is a difficult, technical job, requiring a high degree of education by those who practise it. We call teaching a profession, a status it has for the majority of qualified teachers, but standards of entrance to it are not such as to ensure a professional status.

By 1965, in Canada we will require 38,000 extra classrooms at a capital cost of about \$900 million and an annual increase in teachers' salaries of around \$125 million. Real property can no longer bear its present heavy load of school costs. Methods of financing education must be modernized so that we can continue to build modern schools and pay salaries to teachers in keeping with their responsibilities. Our standards of education, from a national point of view, are not high enough. All hon. members heard the hon. member for St. John's East (Mr. McGrath) tell about educational standards in his province. Our children are the greatest asset this country has and we must recognize their right to an adequate education and make it financially possible for this objective to be attained.

Education is and must remain a provincial responsibility, but there is a lesson for us to