

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA
8:00 o'clock Monday, April 28, 1969

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

MR. CHAIRMAN: I should like to direct the attention of the honourable members to the gallery where there are 16 ladies from St. George's Anglican Church, Transcona. This group is under the direction of Mrs. Lees and is from the constituency of the Honourable Leader of the New Democratic Party. On behalf of all the Honourable Members of the Legislative Assembly, I welcome you all here this evening.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Health and Social Services.

MR. JOHNSON: Mr. Chairman, just to try and catch up with a couple of the questions, some of the important questions that were asked this afternoon. The Member for St. Boniface has asked about our meeting on housing, and I would like to just say that as a result of our last meeting, Mr. Hellyer shared with us that he was going to be proposing certain amendments to the National Housing Act immediately for the consideration of his colleagues, and that further proposals would be communicated to us.

Now all he said at that time, in addition to what I have mentioned this afternoon, it was a pretty wide discussion which showed the tremendous complexity of housing in Canada, but he felt that he would ask his colleagues to change the Act to free the interest rate for insured NHA loans. He talked about the possibility of reducing the insurance fees, including condominium housing for NHA loans. While CMHC have been giving consideration to loans for condominium, he questioned their own legislation in this regard and just wanted to clear that up. He also felt that the same loan conditions should be given to purchasers of existing homes which now applies to the purchasers of new homes, and the extension of the amortization period of NHA loans from 25 to 40 years and changing the regulations to provide for five-year renewable mortgages. He admitted and stated to us that these were amendments he was going to bring forward for consideration immediately, and under 16(a) increasing the amount of the loan from 90 to 95 percent. That affects our elderly persons' housing kind of legislation -- the section we build the elderly persons' housing under.

At the conclusion of our meeting the Minister summarized to say what he thought were the basic principles relative to the report of the Task Force on Housing, and as I understood it, he said that every Canadian he felt should have the freedom of choice and the right to live in the type of housing he chooses, but that housing should not be used as a means to equalize incomes but rather ideally everyone's income should be raised to the point where he can exercise his freedom of choice. Now these are very desirable goals and I know the federal authorities are giving the most active consideration to the whole field of social welfare as it relates to the housing problem, so I look forward with great interest to any final recommendations.

I would just say in passing that -- and it has been reported in the press and I made reference to it -- that they felt that many of the points that we had raised in our Task Force submission were valid; namely, that the elderly persons housing program in Manitoba had gone exceedingly well here; he was surprised that in some jurisdictions limited dividend housing had created housing and other areas it had not, that there was a limit to the amount of money government could put into mortgage money and he felt that there should be a loosening up in the private sector. He also raised the interesting point of expressing the opinion that he thought that when a house wore out it should be replaced or torn down by the owner just like a car wearing out and so on. However, it was the very widest discussion but I think the main points that he expressed to us I have passed on to you.

The other thing the Member from St. Boniface raised was the matter of home care, and I certainly commend his remarks in this regard. This of course is one of the main points in our program. We all realize the tremendous rate at which hospital costs and construction costs have risen in the last few years. I think the latest word we had at our conference was that whereas construction generally had gone up about 46 percent in the past ten years, hospital costs had gone in the neighborhood of a 75 percent increase because of the increased technology and medical facilities that go into a hospital. Home care -- we are certainly going to push. I

(MR. JOHNSON cont'd) think through the integrated department we will put even more emphasis on it through our health units to maximize the use of our Social Allowances Act and Canada Assistance Plan. I think our efforts, as the member mentioned, you really have to start at the bottom.

Housing - elderly persons housing - 1,400 units going ahead this year. All these things are most important, and of course you might have read recently of the success of the home care program at the General Hospital which started about 1957 and which has won national acclaim under Dr. Cherniack at that facility. Also, St. Boniface has a program going. I think these large home care programs -- it is the opinion of many that they are most successful when there is a base hospital to which the more sick home care patients can be admitted immediately when they require that kind of intensive care. I know that a doctor in the Winnipeg General Hospital pioneer program - it was one of the pioneer programs in the province - although 55 percent of the home care patients required re-admission to hospital, their time in hospital only represented 5.7 percent of their time actually on the home care program. So the more sick people -- these programs do seem to be more successful when a major teaching hospital like St. Boniface or the General act as a base.

I would concur with the honourable member that with the introduction of Medicare it will be interesting to see the effect of this on home care, complementing the hospital scheme. I might also point out that I mentioned earlier that the Task Forces which have been set up by the national minister in co-operation with all the provinces will be paying a great deal of attention to this home care, the role of medical care and home care programs and to hospitals, and some of our local administrators and personnel are on this particular study. But that certainly is something that we look forward to even greater advancement in the coming year and years ahead.

With respect to Deer Lodge Hospital, the honourable member asked that question. This has been going back for some time now; negotiations have in fact been going on with the Federal authorities with respect to Deer Lodge and it's not yet an approved project of the commission. The transfer is still under negotiation, I am advised. The conditions of transfer are being stipulated in part by the Federal Government who would like to see it remain a teaching hospital with reserve beds for the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the members of the Hospital Commission are now working with the hospital authorities on a detailed architectural assessment to provide a definitive estimate of the capital cost required here. They tell me assessment is under way as to exactly what type and for what purpose the beds will result with the takeover of Deer Lodge, that is, the exact function it will play and just what input to bring -- I understand if they renovate it for an acute hospital, for example, there is one set of figures and one set of problems; but if you are going to use it partly for some other function, renovations would differ; and the commission are negotiating with the Federal government as to what role and what assistance they would give in the renovation. So that is the present status of the Deer Lodge Hospital.

With respect to the Member for Wellington, I was interested in his remarks, and certainly I can assure him that we are not coming apart at the seams. I think there is a real sense of purpose and enthusiasm amongst the staff in the Division of Social Services as they join with the probation staff in trying in a sincere attempt to bring about a more rehabilitative program within the correctional field. Insofar as the gentleman who departed is concerned, all I can say, and I say this sincerely as a member of this House and as a Minister, that this gentleman had advised me a short time before that he would be departing as Executive Secretary of the Canadian Association of Social Workers. In the operation of a department as a Minister, I feel that everyone in our department, from those working in the institutions and any member of our staff, have a regular method by which they can bring to the attention of the Minister some dissatisfaction or any dissatisfaction which they feel they should bring to my attention. They go through the regular channels to their superior, and if they get no results they go on up through until they get to the Minister, and I would certainly expect this from senior personnel.

I reviewed this very thoroughly with my staff and the Assistant Deputy Minister in charge of this department has advised me that on different occasions he spoke to the entire probation staff and the Director of Probations has kept that gentleman as fully informed as possible. I think it was a change. They discussed the establishment of the Metro Probation Unit with him and it was agreed this decision would go ahead April 1st. There are certain difficulties to overcome in such an integration, but I have the assurance that the personnel were kept fully informed of our aims and goals and they were certainly - the probation staff - our intention

(MR. JOHNSON cont'd.) was to permit them to operate and continue operating precisely as they had before, and at no point did we say to them that their operation was bad or wrong.

As a matter of fact, we have praised their excellent work and have indicated to them that the purpose of the new organization is to give them opportunity to do a better job. It's reported to me by my staff in recent weeks that in the rural areas at the regional level, where our regional director sits down with the various supervisors and officers in the Social Services Division, that most discussions and great understanding has come about. I think there's a particular hurdle probably in the Winnipeg area as we bring together all our people for one purpose, and it's the same purpose that I know every member of this House has in mind, to do the best possible job of assisting our young people in a rehabilitative sense and I couldn't agree more with that approach.

I know the honourable members are aware probably of the recent visit of a J. Edmondson, a former member of the National Parole Board, who said he wished that the probation systems were as extensive in other provinces as they are in Manitoba, Ontario and British Columbia. So I have, since coming into the department, I must say had a great number of comments as to the excellent work which our staff are doing, and we're hoping to involve our senior people in the total problem of juvenile delinquency by attempting to work more as a team with the several disciplines and programs that the different departments have to offer. I know my senior staff are approaching this with zeal; they feel that there's a challenge here to try and do a good job and that's what they're hoping to do. And I have a great deal of faith that they will.

The member from Wellington mentioned abuse in doctor-patient relationship. I take the attitude, Mr. Chairman, that I expect that the doctor-patient relationship will be honoured. I know of many physicians who have opted-out who have written individually to their patients to explain to them that they will discuss matters with them at the time of service. We have not identified our people in receipt of a card with any special number or anything. Everyone gets the same type of card from the Commission, and I personally don't know of a physician who would knowingly charge a patient of limited means. So I say the challenge is up to the profession, on a doctor-patient relationship, to take - if he's opted-out, to take the patient's resources into consideration and I'm sure they'll do this. I do hope that after a shakedown period that this mutual trust will come back between our doctors and the plan which is operating. It's in its infancy and I hold great hopes for it. We're going to do everything possible as we said earlier to make it work.

I would suggest to the members, too, that any patient who feels they have not had the opportunity to discuss this with their physician, can make an appeal to the Corporation, to the Medical Review Board or to the Fee Structure Committee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which is a body established under the Medical Care Act of Manitoba, and they have assured me they will give these every consideration.

In respect to the Member from Selkirk, I wish to thank him for his contribution in bringing to our attention the whole matter of delinquency. I certainly couldn't agree more with him that everything possible should be done to prevent delinquency. This surely is the secret and the area in which we should be putting our greatest effort. Some of the suggestions he made are very interesting, including the homespun worker and he can rest assured that we will be giving every consideration to the points which he has raised. I'm impressed with the idea of regional co-ordinating councils. I think they might be a good thing for our regional offices throughout the province, to not only deal with the offender but the other factors which go into it, which may be the input from other members of our staff. Often the people in the area have some local knowledge, our public health nurses, and so on, all these people may have a contribution to make and this was one of the reasons and one of the concepts of integrating the probation services into the Department of Social Services. I haven't heard of the Fort Lauderdale experiment but I'm going to acquaint myself with it.

The Member from Emerson has made an interesting statement and again I thank him. I appreciate his contribution as always. Having once taught up in God's country, near Shorncliffe, I have a faraway kinship with him, but he said we need more of that pioneering spirit. I remember an old pioneer, my grandfather, who came here almost a hundred years ago, who used to write back to his cousin in the old country where there were Conservatives, he used to say "All this country needs to make it work is a little bit of socialism." Not in the sense these fellows but it just goes to show you that the old pioneers had the - some of them - the same attitudes as we do. And of course I expect to see all of you next Sunday at the

(MR. JOHNSON cont'd) St. Amant Ward and I'll desist for a moment because I think it's more important that I hear the other contributions to this debate.

Before I sit down, one moment, from the Member for Wellington with respect to the municipal hospitals. This is one of those projects which has been altered from time to time I find. The scope of the project was changed and the original plans have been altered and the hospital submission is now before the Commission and they're working with them to fit in the particular amended program which they have now come up with, because in the light of experience and time since it was first decided to go ahead with a renovation there, the idea is a completely different concept as I understand it. The scope was changed and they want to include certain services there and I note that this is in the mix hopefully for a start in 1970. So the Municipal Hospitals haven't been forgotten. It's one of those - much like my own hospital in Gimli, which is now 10 years since we started planning a new facility - but all these things come in due course. The Commission advise me they're in continuing touch with the Municipal Hospitals with respect to their particular project.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Burrows.

MR. BEN HANUSCHAK (Burrows): Mr. Chairman, it was most interesting listening to two members of the Liberal Party participate in a debate on the estimates of this department and express such opposing and contradictory views. One, the Honourable Member for Selkirk, stressed the need for a preventative program within one area, and in particular that of juvenile delinquency; the other, the Honourable Member for Emerson stressed another point, completely opposed to the position taken by the Honourable Member for Selkirk; and that is the abuse in the welfare system, the perpetuation of the welfare system, the offering of assistance to those not in need of it and that sort of thing. And just very quickly looking at the Annual Report

MR. HILLHOUSE: On a matter of privilege. I never mentioned the word "welfare" so how could he say there's an inconsistency between what I said and what the Honourable Member for Emerson said? I never dealt with Welfare.

MR. HANUSCHAK: I'm sorry I didn't hear that. I just got off the helicopter. However, they were dealing with different topics, that's true, but the philosophy running through both was quite different.

But I would like to draw to your attention Mr. Chairman - looking at the Annual Report of the Department of Health and Social Services, which category of recipients of social services do you feel have deliberately, through their own actions, placed themselves in a position to receive such assistance. Is it those in receipt of Mothers' Allowance? Is it the aged and the infirm? Or are they the unemployables? And if you read the report - and so it should rightly be - that the unemployables are those persons with long-term physical or mental handicaps that prevent them from earning enough to meet the basic needs. And of this category, Mr. Chairman, there are 1900 out of 18,000 - about 11 percent. Eleven percent. So we're talking about one out of 11 people, within which a area there might be the odd individual who succeeded in convincing a social worker that he is indeed in need of some assistance. But surely Mr. Chairman, if there is any abuse of the system, that is no reason for scrapping it. Surely there are abuses in other areas of government activity and the answer to that problem, I suggest to you, is to tighten up its operation, is to investigate the abuses and correct them and not think in terms of discontinuing it.

Now, having said that, Mr. Chairman, I do feel that some of the blame must be laid at the feet of the government for the misconception that the public in general has of our social services program. And it is true that many people are of the opinion that there are individuals in receipt of assistance who are not entitled to it; that there are people who could perhaps be gainfully employed who are living on welfare and that sort of thing. This attitude, Mr. Chairman, is largely due to the fact that the government has not made known to the public the true philosophy that should be underlying this type of program. Maybe the government doesn't have that type of philosophy. I do believe that it is there if it were only made known to the people what purpose of a social service program is. Now we hear reports from the different Ministers of our Cabinet, from the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources who tells us that the province is booming, the province is expanding, new mines are opening up and lakes are being flooded for the generation of electricity. We hear from the Minister of Industry and Commerce that new industry is being developed in the Province of Manitoba. We hear reports from the Minister of Agriculture who tells us that all's well with the world as far as agriculture

(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd) is concerned. But, with this affluence, with this, what may to some appear to be prosperity, there is also poverty, there is also poverty. There are the cases of the families who are displaced by industry; there are the problems of the families who must give up their small farm operation and yield to the corporate non-resident farmers; there are cases of families who because of the progress of technology and industry must move from their community and seek a livelihood elsewhere. These are the people that we so frequently ignore and we just shut our eyes to the fact that they do exist. We shut our eyes to the fact that they are in need of assistance and in need of concern by our government.

But I couldn't agree with a statement made some time ago by a member of a welfare council in Toronto, Dr. Head, in his occupation as Associate Executive Director of Planning and Research, and he said this, says that he agrees with those who think the welfare system has failed to make any impact on the glaring economic and social imbalances and inequalities in our society. Now that, I suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, is the role of the social services department, that is the area that it ought to concern itself with, and that is the area within which it ought to take the initiative to become involved in and not wait for those in need of assistance to come to it. Poverty, Mr. Chairman, manifests itself in many forms, in forms that cannot always be measured in terms of dollars and cents. Poverty isn't just a matter of lack of a job, lack of income, lack of the things that that job buys, but poverty is also the lack of the proper home care, the proper access to those things which make for a richer life, for a more enjoyable life, which so many people in our community today suffer. And a welfare cheque is not always the answer. I would just like to quote to you from a text reviewed by the Chicago Tribune. The Chicago Tribune, I do not believe, is a socialist paper, and the Chicago Tribune had this to say about this text, "The Wasted Americans" by Edgar May, a one time social worker, and the Chicago Tribune had this to say: "Many have zeroed in on the enemy, apathy, ignorance, fear, deprivation, prejudice, to tell a story that Americans have buried in guilt." And the writer of this text, Mr. May, says, "The measure of government charity cannot be simply a full stomach. It must be in what the socialist calls upward mobility and what most of us describe as improving on yesterday." It is here that their American program, Aid to Dependant Children is failing. There are the success stories, to be sure, of the prominent writer, the athlete, the business executive whose names are inscribed in old relief records. But the exception, no matter how dramatic, provides no solace for the average and across the nation the average child on welfare is accumulating the same characteristics that shaped the dependancy pattern of its parents.

Now the need to deal with this problem in a matter other than in which we are dealing with it here in Manitoba has been recognized many many years ago. Back in 1935, the following statement was made, and I'm quoting from the same text, *The Wasted Americans*: "The lessons of history confirmed by the evidence immediately before me show conclusively that continued dependance upon relief induces a spiritual and moral disintegration fundamentally destructive to the national fibre. To dole out relief in this way is to administer a narcotic, a subtle destroyer of the human spirit; it is inimical to the dictates of sound policy." And the writer in this instance, Mr. Chairman, quoted from a speech by a man whom I've never heard of spoken as to be a Socialist, Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a State of the Union Message to Congress on January 4, 1935. And more recently: "Today in a year of relative prosperity and high employment we are more concerned about the poverty that persists in the midst of abundance. The reasons are often more social than economic, more often subtle than simple, but merely responding with a relief cheque to complicated social or personal problems such as ill health, faulty education, domestic discord, racial discrimination or inadequate skills is not likely to provide a lasting solution. Such a cheque must be supplemented or in some cases made unnecessary by positive services and solutions offering the total resources of a community to meet the total needs of the family to help our less fortunate citizens help themselves." Again the words of a man who is not remembered as a Socialist, John F. Kennedy, in a special message to Congress, February 1, 1962.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I suggest to you that there is need for more positive and aggressive action than what is demonstrated in the annual report of the Minister's Department. There is need to take action in a number of areas; immediate action. The first that comes to mind, and I think that this is the most important one, or the most urgent one facing us, the need for action in this area faces us right now, and that is the need to make some provision or better provision for housing for our senior citizens. I'm sure that the Honourable Minister will agree

(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd) that the accommodation that we now have for senior citizens is far from adequate, and if we are proceeding only at the rate indicated by the Honourable Minister then we are not making any headway. We are not making any headway whatsoever. In 1931, Mr. Chairman, 4.5 percent of the population of Manitoba was age 65 and over. At that time the number of people who fell within this category was 31,700. According to the latest census reports that we have, and those are of 1966, at that time 9.3 percent of the population was aged over 65 years - the number of people age 65 and over, 88,800. What has happened, during that generation from 1931 to 1966 - a period of 35 years, the total population of Manitoba has increased by about 37 percent, and in the meantime the population of the people over 65 years of age has increased by 180 percent. In other words, the population of the senior citizens is increasing at about five times the normal growth of our population in this province. This is due of course to many reasons - medical research, better nutrition perhaps and many other factors which is prolonging the lifetime of the individual. In fact, looking at a shorter space of time, at a five year term, at a five year term from 1961 to 1966. During that period of time the population of Manitoba had increased by 4.5 percent and the population of those 65 years of age and over has increased by 6.5 percent. Now this is for a five year term, an increase of about 2 percent, or an increase of 6.5 - which is an increase of better than one percent per year. And one percent represents what? About 10,000 of our population. And I'm sure, I'm sure, Mr. Chairman, that the 90 percent remaining, if we're providing accommodation for the aged at the rate of about a thousand units of sufficient accommodation for a thousand people a year, I feel quite certain, Mr. Chairman, that the remaining 90 percent do not have satisfactory accommodation. And if we look at what's happening to the population of our senior citizens in the urban areas, in the rural areas, in urban Manitoba during the last five years the population of people 65 years of age and over has increased by 9.7 percent - I'm sorry by 10 percent -- the total population has increased by 9 percent. So there again it's increasing at a more rapid rate than the total population.

In rural Manitoba the population of those 65 years of age and over has not increased at as rapid a rate but the total population has decreased. The total population of rural Manitoba in 1961 stood at about a third of a million and it dropped by 18,000, or 16,000, down to 317,000; whereas the population of the senior citizens had increased by approximately a thousand at the same time.

Now I have here, Mr. Chairman, a pamphlet from a community in Manitoba that is attempting to cope with the problem of housing for senior citizens. I happened to pick this up in a little town called Erickson, the constituency of the Honourable First Minister, and the people in that community are planning a senior citizen's home - 10 single units plus two double units - and they are now faced with the problem of financing it. This pamphlet is a reprint, according to a notation inside of it, a reprint from one of their local newspapers, the Midwest News, dated April 10th, 1969. And they give some of the financial details of what they'll be faced with and an attempt to encourage the people of the community to participate in raising the necessary funds for this very worthwhile and certainly most necessary project. The total cost of this senior citizens home that they have in mind - according to their figures - is \$107,000.00. They hope to receive \$21,000 by way of a provincial grant, a 50 year CMHC mortgage for \$60,000, leaving \$26,000 which they would have to raise locally. This is not a large community, the population of the town is probably 7 or 800, the population of the rural municipality which will be participating in this project is probably equal to that, if that, I don't know. This little community is undertaking this project, and of necessity, because there are people in their community who are in need of adequate housing - senior citizens in need of adequate housing. And they must do this. What does this mean to the people in the community? What does it mean to each family? According to the Chairman of the fund raising committee, he states that if every family would give an average of \$75.00 construction could be underway shortly. In other words, if every family were to contribute an equal share it would work out to \$75.00 per family. And he goes on in his appeal, asking people to make pledges to this amount, on a two year basis if they must, if it's too difficult for them to handle it in one payment. And then he goes on to list some of the pledges that they have received to date. Now in a large metropolitan area the impact of this on a community would be quite different from what it is in this particular community. They have a pledge from the local Lions Club for \$7,000 and the Chamber of Commerce for \$1,000, from a Legion for \$2,000, from the Women's Institute for \$200.00, the Village of Erickson \$1,500, and the rural municipality surrounding the village,

(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd) the Municipality of Clanwilliam \$1,500.00.

Now, Mr. Chairman, please remember that you are dealing with a small community, a community within which I suppose practically every person who had served in the armed forces is a member of the legion, and many of this same group are also members of the Lions Club and they're members of the Chamber of Commerce, and their wives are members of the Women's Institute, and they're paying their taxes to the village or to the rural municipality. In other words, it's not a half dozen or three or four different organizations made up of entirely different groups of people that are going to be supporting this thing, but it's going to be the same group of a thousand, 1,500 people, that are going to be participating in the building of this home for the senior citizens. In other word, today the individual is going to be contributing as a Lion to some fund raising project and tomorrow as a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and the day after that as the husband of the wife who's a member of the Women's Institute, and the day after that as a member of the Legion. But it's all going to come out of the same pocket. And our senior citizens accommodation being as scarce as it is, the occupants of those facilities may or may not be from the municipality; and regardless of whether they are or are not, surely, Mr. Chairman, you will agree that it is high time that the province would assume its proper responsibility toward the provision of services to people in this province and not allow this type of a situation to develop where, as a Chairman of this committee indicates that -- whether it's correct or not I don't know, and if it isn't I hope that the Minister would correct me -- he seems to indicate that the first thing that must be done is that the local community must raise this amount of money, \$26,000 before the province or CMHC will be willing to talk to them. Now when I said a moment ago that I feel quite certain that the provision of a thousand or 1,400 units a year is not sufficient, I'm certain that it isn't sufficient because this home hasn't been built, and when it will be built it will be able to accommodate 14 people, and to date they have received 60 applications - 60 applications have been filed with this Committee, of whom only 14 will be able to be accommodated, and the 46 will have to go elsewhere. And goodness knows how many more applications will come in by the time this home is completed.

The other matter that is of extreme concern to me, Mr. Chairman, is the matter of housing in Manitoba. I don't know whether the Minister - I'm sure that his department is aware of this but whether his department has drawn some of these facts to the Minister's attention or not - but according to the 1961 census, and this unfortunately is the most recent report that we have, not unless the province of Manitoba had undertaken to accumulate statistics of this type more recently, and I would appreciate hearing them - but according to the Dominion census of 1961, at that time over close to 19,000 homes in Manitoba were classified as being in need of major repair - 7.8 percent. Just about one home out of 12 in need of major repair, about 23 percent in need of minor repair in the Province of Manitoba. Mr. Chairman, on the basis of these figures -- and as I said, what the change has been within the last eight years I don't know. If the Minister knows I hope to hear from him sometime during the course of his estimates -- but according to these figures over 18,000 families in the Province of Manitoba are obviously living in substandard housing. And this, Mr. Chairman, was at a time when for the whole Dominion of Canada only 5.6 percent of the homes were in need of major repairs, and about 50 percent as many in Manitoba. It was also very interesting to observe the figures for the Interlake area -- the area within which we have an ARDA program; an area within which we have a program of which we hear spoken from time to time being designed to assist the people in that community -- and in the Interlake area 16 percent of the homes are in need of major repair and 34 percent in need of minor repair - half the homes in that area are in need of repair to a greater or lesser degree.

And the same is true, Mr. Chairman, when we look through the Dominion Census reports, when we consider the availability of waterworks in the homes, in rural areas, in urban areas, the type of heating facilities -- I suppose that forced air or steam is superior to a space heater and I'm sure that all of us know that -- and yet as of 1961 in Manitoba practically half the homes still were space heated, and about close to 10 percent of the urban homes in the Interlake area, over 63 percent of the homes had space heating facilities. The majority of the rural homes at that time did not have running water facilities. Over three-quarters of the homes in the Interlake area did not have running water facilities. And if we take a look at the age of our homes, Mr. Chairman, which I suggest to you is a significant factor - homes do not stand up indefinitely - and particularly in Western Canada, in Manitoba where most of the

(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd) homes are frame structures. And in Manitoba 31 percent of the homes have been built prior to 1920 as compared to a Canadian average of 30.6 percent. In Manitoba the exact figure is 31.7 percent. Now one would expect the figures to be the reverse by reason of the fact that the majority of Canada's population lives in the east which had been settled prior to Manitoba, and that more homes having been built there that the Canadian average would be higher. But it isn't; Manitoba's is. And 37 percent of the rural homes have been built prior to 1920; 25 percent of the rural non-farm homes built prior to 1920, and over 30 percent of the urban homes have been built prior to 1920. I suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, that this is a problem that the Minister has to gear himself to meet and deal with immediately or else we're going to be faced in the same situation as we are in many other areas of government activity where this problem is going to be upon us, and we're going to have tens of thousands of people suffering from inadequate housing and the government will be in no position to deal with the problem because it would then say that the problem is too great for it to cope with.

The other matter, Mr. Chairman, that concerns me is our children, and the Honourable Member for Selkirk had touched upon this matter in relation to the child who eventually ends up in juvenile court. I would just like to deal briefly with the child of the poverty stricken family, be it the child of a family on social assistance of some type, or be it the child whose parents are earning a substandard income, and I would like to quote to you from the "Affluent Society" by John Kenneth Galbraith, and he has this to say: "The first and strategic step in an attack on poverty is to see that it is no longer self-perpetuating. This means insuring that the investment in children from families presently afflicted be as little below normal as possible. If the children of poor families have first rate schools and school attendance is properly enforced, if the children go badly fed at home are well nourished at school if the community has sound health services and the physical well-being of the children is vigilantly watched; if there is opportunity for advanced education for those who qualify regardless of means, and if, especially in the case of urban communities, law and order are well enforced and recreation is adequate, then there is a very good chance that the children of the very poor will come to maturity without grave disadvantage. In the case of insular poverty this remedy requires that the services of a community be assisted from outside. Poverty is self-perpetuating because the poorest communities are poorest and the services which would eliminate it. To eliminate poverty efficiently we should invest more than proportionately in the children of the poor community. It is there that high quality schools, strong health services, special provisions for nutrition and recreation are most needed to compensate for the very low investment which families are able to make in their own offspring. This I suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, is so frequently overlooked. We hide behind various excuses, we say that these children are living in rural areas, we say that we cannot possibly give them the same opportunities as children in urban areas and then we find other excuses why we can't provide the best of services and facilities to children in the underprivileged areas in urban districts of our communities. But I suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, that if any investment would pay dividends this is one that certainly will and we will not have to wait 20, 30, 40 or 50 years to reap the benefits of that investment but the returns will become evident within a period as short as five to ten years, if not shorter.

Another matter that concerns me, Mr. Chairman, is the lack of a preventative program within our Social Services Department. You read the report and it speaks of applicants, it speaks of applicants for various types of assistance. Now I'm sure that it doesn't happen quite in those terms because I know that our social workers are very sensitive to human problems and they certainly would go out of their way to locate and identify people in need. But with their limited resources and the limited staff that we have this cannot always be done. So in the vast majority of cases the people in need must firstly recognize the fact that they have a need, must recognize the fact that there is a government agency that can meet that need and make the approach to it. And then what happens as a result of that? If we look at the estimates, the program then costs us sixteen and three-quarter million dollars in social allowances and other items amounting to \$30 million. Now I'm not suggesting that a preventative program would reduce that figure to zero dollars, because as long as there's a world there will be people who are aged and infirm in need of help and there will be widows and there will be people suffering from other physical and mental handicaps which will make it difficult or impossible for them to obtain gainful employment. But, I would like to suggest this to you, Mr. Chairman,

(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd) that if the Department of Social Services would have adequate staff to locate and identify the potential welfare case, the amount of money that we would have to spend eventually on welfare assistance would be decreased tremendously. And this can be done. Many of these people can be located. Surely knowledge of a broken home in a community is a sign of a potential case in need of social assistance. A death in a family, death of the breadwinner, a lay off from one's employment of the breadwinner, imprisonment of the breadwinner, any other misfortunes may befall one or another member of the family, and it's at that very time that a family finding itself in this sad predicament is in greatest need of help, not necessarily help in terms of dollars and cents but help in the sense of assisting the family in organizing their affairs in such a way, in such a manner as to continue living a useful existence. There may be need for the family to relocate itself. Maybe the rent or the mortgage payments are too high which would fall on the survivor or on who may now be forced to become the breadwinner, the wife. Perhaps other changes in the management of the family affairs would have to be made. Decisions which at a time such as that may be difficult for the mother, for the wife to make because of all the other problems that had suddenly fallen upon her and which have affected her emotionally. But to have someone come in at that time and assist that family in making decisions of this type may steer it on to the right direction and may lead the mother to a gainful job and may assist the whole family in adjusting to this new situation and thus not enter upon the welfare rolls of the province.

Now, Mr. Chairman, a bit of that has been commenced in the Province of Manitoba. I believe that the Peoples Opportunity Services Office on North Main is doing some of that, they're doing some of that with their limited resources, with their limited facilities. They're doing that, they provide an integrated services program where the family in need of the types of services that this department is capable of offering doesn't have to go from one worker to another, but can obtain the necessary assistance in dealing with one social worker; they have adopted a family centred approach rather than an approach directed at a specific problem of an individual. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I'd like to inform the honourable member your time is up. Forty minutes is up. You have to take your seat.

MR. HANUSCHAK: How many minutes?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Forty minutes. You have to take your seat.

MR. HANUSCHAK: I'll just complete my sentence and take my seat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.

MR. HANUSCHAK: . . . and it's regrettable that this program is not expanded throughout the Province of Manitoba, because the answer to our welfare program is a more aggressive preventive program rather than the curative one which we now have.

. . . . cont'd on next page

MR. CHAIRMAN: (a) (1)--passed? The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. JACOB M. FROESE (Rhineland): Mr. Chairman, I have until this point not had the opportunity, or at least have not taken the availability of speaking on the estimates of the Honourable Minister of Health's Department and I would like to raise a few points under the Minister's Salary. I have rather a difficulty of hearing when the Honourable Minister speaks, especially this afternoon, and I don't know how other members are but I had difficulty hearing him. I don't know whether his voice doesn't come through or whether it's a -- (Interjection)-- That's why I didn't go in the helicopter this evening, I wanted to speak and I wanted to hear.

I was interested in what the Minister had to say in his opening statement and remarks and I took down some notes, especially on the points that I wanted further information on. I note that the report is quite a heavy one this year and that there is considerable information in the report. When he spoke he mentioned that they were going to phase out the farms that have been operating for these many years and I just wonder why. Is it not a paying proposition any longer? Is it just that the help is hard to get and are we completely dependent on outside help or just how much participation do we have from the people inside the institutions. I take a look at the report on the farms, which is found on Page 113 and 114, and I find here that these farms involve considerable acreage. The Brandon one is 2,040 acres, Selkirk 1,357, Portage 775, a total of 4,173 acres. This is very substantial farm units. Actually in terms of the family farm this would be much larger than the normal family farm is and therefore, according to today's standards, it should be an economic unit. We hear so much about the family farms not being economic units because they are too small, but certainly that should not be the case in connection with these farms that we have under management here.

We also find the various crops being grown such as oats, barley, ensilage, hay bales, straw bales and so on, as forage and grain. We also find a number of pounds of vegetables listed, and on the following page we have something as to the inventory of cattle and hogs. The inventory value of livestock is listed here as \$134,960 which is a considerable amount. The hog population is much smaller, and as a result the inventory is also much much smaller. It is listed here as \$12,410. This, according to the report, is supposed to be phased out as of February of this year. The total farm inventories stand here at \$287,820. That includes the grain and feed, vegetables, livestock, machinery and so on. Just what is going to happen with all this machinery and so on? Is it going to be auctioned off or what does the government have in mind when they are going to discontinue the farms altogether. Will this not mean increased costs as far as the government and the department is concerned when they have to purchase all the milk and cream and supplies that they are now producing themselves on their farms? Just why is it that we are discontinuing them? Is it uneconomic? Is it because of the high cost of help and that it's hard to get? I would be interested to know just how many people were employed in total, and also at these different points. I'm just wondering why members were not advised of this a year ago because we find out now that the phasing out has gone on for a year and at this point would probably be hard to arrest even if a decision at this time should be made not to phase out completely. But certainly I think some further elaboration and information would be welcome as far as I'm concerned.

Another matter that I wanted to touch on briefly is the matter of hospital occupancy now that Medicare has come in and that people are covered both as to hospitalization and also as to doctors' fees. We find that the occupancy is rising, and in a number of cases I imagine well over the 100 percent. At the local hospital I know they are using the corridors again. I don't know in how many hospitals this is the case, but apparently people are now catching up on minor items that should be treated and probably would have been treated if Medicare had been in effect earlier, but now they take advantage of the situation and we find that the occupancy is rising. What will this mean? Does the government intend to expand the facilities as far as hospitals are concerned in the immediate future, and what is the program for the next, let's say, two or three years or so. I know that we have had a program of hospital construction the last number of years, five years or more, especially where they had a sizeable program. To what extent has that program been completed and what is the situation as far as the future construction of hospitals. I will not discuss that any further until I have some more information on that item too.

The matter of social allowances is also a matter that was raised by the previous speaker. But here again I would like to mention a few things and I find on Page 16 of the report this is -- and I'd like to read one paragraph. This has to do with the social allowances to families and orphans, but I'm wondering whether the paragraph that I am going to read

(MR. FROESE cont'd) . . . whether it applies strictly to orphans or not and I'd like to read: "With the ever increasing demand for education and training and preparation for employment, assistance has been extended to students in these families beyond the normal age limit of 18 years. This special provision assisted 256 students to continue their education rather than to seek employment as unskilled workers. The combined effect of these broader eligibility factors was an increase of 27 percent in the number of persons assisted in March 1968 compared with March 1967. Approximately 11,000 persons were in receipt of benefits under this program in March 1968 as compared with 8,642 in March 1967. In addition to basic maintenance, these families received a full range of health services. Counselling on family problems and planning for rehabilitation of disabled breadwinners were available from the field staff of the division." Does this apply strictly to orphans or does this also take in other youngsters who have not got sufficient education and who are in need of social allowance in one way or another. Just what is the criteria used in this particular section for giving assistance?

The other point I wish to raise in connection with social allowances is the matter of widows, and not this last year but on a previous occasion I have had cases brought to my attention where a widow - I think in one case the widow was 50 years old but she had no family - she was certainly not the kind of person that would find employment and yet she was not given assistance at that time. I don't know, maybe the regulations have been changed, and if they have been changed I wish the Minister would then inform us of any changes that have been taking place recently or over the last two years.

Then, too, is there a variance as far as the assistance is concerned between city and country? What is the situation here? Do we apply different standards for assistance in the city from that used in the country? Because I think nowadays - maybe this variance was warranted at one time but I doubt whether it is still warranted in this day and age, because you find in the country that most of the supplies have to be purchased nowadays as well, especially in cases of this type, that they no longer have a small mixed farm to provide their necessary supplies, and I feel that the day where you could have variation is drawing fast to a close.

I think the Honourable Minister mentioned the Vaughan Street Detention Home as being renovated or completed now. Did he mention that a visit had been made? I don't recall having paid a visit to the Vaughan Detention, but I certainly would like to see the facilities now that they have been redone, and if a visit is being organized I'd certainly like to go there. I don't know whether members are welcome at all times, however a person could certainly find out on his own, but if a tour was organized I'd certainly want to avail myself of it.

The matter of the Canada Assistance plan with the Federal Government in connection with the Indians, I wonder if we could have a copy of the agreement to table so that we could have a look at the agreement itself? There is mention made of it in the report and the Minister also mentioned it in his speech. I think he also stated that their agreement was not agreed to in total, that certain items were not agreed to by this province, and maybe if the report or if the agreement could be tabled that members could have a look at it and just see for themselves what it contains.

The other matter that I would like a little more information on is the Social Service Audit. Just what does this constitute and what does it entail? Is it the facilities that we have in the province and whether they're being used to their fullest extent in all locations, or just what do we mean by audit when we speak of an audit here? Is there a report available from this committee, and if so, I would certainly be interested in reading up on it and see what they have to say, whether we're having facilities and surplus at one occasion and probably in dire need at another. Although we find that a number of the older hospitals in the Greater Winnipeg area are discontinued and new ones are built, I know there's one going up in Fort Garry and no doubt the facilities are needed. I mentioned hospitals before so I won't go into it any further.

To me it seems that the work load of the various departments is not distributed very equally. It seems to me that the Honourable the Minister of Health has a much larger burden to bear than some of the others, and whether the Management Committee did such a good job in putting so much of the work under the Health Department. Certainly there are items such as housing that could have been transferred to another department, in my opinion, and not having such a big load on the one department and not nearly as large a load as some of the others have, especially one I should mention - or maybe I shouldn't mention names here or departments - but members can well judge for themselves. We can judge it from the estimates as to the amount that is being spent on the various items under the estimates, and I certainly

(MR. FROESE cont'd) . . . feel that as far as housing is concerned, this could have been brought in to another department quite easily.

The Member for Burrows mentioned housing. Just what is the situation in Manitoba? The other day I spoke briefly on - last Friday - on the matter of the sales tax, the elimination of the federal sales tax and what we were doing by eliminating the sales tax, that it would just be benefiting a certain group, those that are already in the category of earning much more money or higher salary, than the group that really needed the help. What is the situation in Manitoba? I feel that we should be doing more for the lower income earner in connection with housing. It seems to me that he has actually no change of acquiring suitable housing, certainly under national housing he cannot acquire a home or a mortgage, and I think ways and means should be brought about so that we could help the lower income man.

Mr. Chairman, I think these were some of the items I wanted to cover at this particular time, and I will have further things to mention as we go through the estimates under the various items.

MR. LEMUEL HARRIS (Logan): Mr. Chairman, I was looking at the paper tonight and here is what it says. My Deputy Leader had gone to this conference which was held by the Canadian Union of Public Employees C. L. C., and there was a man there by the name of David Reece -- (Interjection) -- well, he spells his name a little bit different with a "c" on the end of it, but he did come from Wales and he was talking and this is the way that he talked - he spoke I should say. He comes from that area where I come from, Area No. 2 of Urban Renewal, and this is what he said: "Talking of dilapidated housing and wage levels lower than what is required to bring up a family, Mr. Reece said, 'God made us with dignity and honour to live our time on earth, exercising goodwill towards our neighbour.' He was talking as a guest speaker at the Union Centre. 'That's what Christ meant, and we are in danger of losing sight of values, . . . not remembering the spirit which gave birth to the labour movement . . . that it no longer serves the men and women it was intended for.' The Pastor said about central Winnipeg, 'These areas breed thoughts, mean thoughts, hopeless thoughts.' Mr. Reece, who is known to unionists as a minister who watches labour union trends and mixes with members of unions, said later in his prayer opening the meeting, 'When we look at the person next to us, remember he also has a place in this world'."

Well, he comes from the centre of this area which I am one of the members here that represent that area, which comprises 120 city blocks and contains about 340 acres. It lies in the frame of the central business district, immediately north of Portage Avenue which is the core of downtown Winnipeg. The dominant impressions which it leaves on the casual observer are that it contains a wide variety of uses ranging from industrial and commercial through to institutional and residential, and that these are strongly localized in their particular enclaves; that it is cut up by major traffic arteries into a number of small sectors which have no relationship or communication with each other; that industrial uses have infiltrated and are spotted throughout the area; that there is a great air of bustle and vitality associated with the hotels and cafes along the short stretch of Main Street between the City Hall and the CPR tracks; that there are in the area pockets of the most appalling residential slums, as well as pockets of quite good housing with pleasant parks and trees; but that there is, in spite of the variety, an air of depression, neglect and even stagnation, which hangs over the entire district.

More careful examination confirms these general impressions and affords further insight into the nature of the district. Urban Renewal Area No. 2 is surrounded on three sides by major traffic arteries, and on the fourth by the CPR tracks; moreover, although it is developed on the grid system, with Notre Dame Avenue parallel to the tracks, and Main Street parallel to Sherbrook Street, nevertheless the entire system is splayed, or skewed, so that it is at an acute angle to the gridiron of the rest of the downtown based on the east-west line of Portage Avenue. The combination of these circumstances has the effect of isolating the area and making it an island, even though it is quite extensive in size. There is a definite sense of entering into the district when crossing any of its boundary streets; it requires either an abrupt change of direction, or the crossing of a very major traffic artery to gain access to it from adjacent areas. Perhaps this explains in part why a renewal area No. 2 has been forgotten and left behind in the development of the city.

Main Street forms the eastern boundary of the area, Notre Dame Avenue the southern boundary, and Sherbrook Street the western. Main Street is one of the most important and heavily trafficked arteries in Metropolitan Winnipeg. It is a commercial corridor lined with

(MR. HARRIS cont'd) . . . retail stores, office buildings, cafes, hotels, and a variety of other kinds of uses including the Civic Centre, and the Cultural Centre, now under construction. It is the most extensively developed of the renewal area's peripheral street. The stretch of Main Street between the Civic Centre and the CPR tracks is particularly noteworthy; it contains a concentration of second-class cafes, cheap hotels, Chinese restaurants, theatres, pool halls, etc., and is an entertainment and recreation centre for a large population, which comes to it from a wide radius - perhaps several miles - of the surrounding area. This population is made up in large number of single males; it contains a high proportion of Indians and Metis; it also contains a high proportion of people who live on the fringe of society and outside of its economy.

Notre Dame Avenue has also attracted commercial development, but has a considerable amount of undeveloped frontage, as well as parking lots, service stations, and service commercial enterprises, none of which represent first-class development. Its character is quite different from that of Main Street, being less intensively developed and far less active and vital.

Sherbrook Street is lined mainly with flankage lots rather than frontage, and has, therefore, relatively little commercial development. The presence of the General Hospital on the west side of Sherbrook Street, between William Avenue and McDermot Avenue, seems to have very little impact on development on the east side of Sherbrook, in the renewal area. A home for crippled children built and operated by the Kinsmen Club has been erected on Bannatyne Avenue immediately across from the hospital, and this is the only development which obviously can be attributed to the influence of the hospital.

Now this has gone back a few years I might tell you, Mr. Minister, so you need not take that too much in mind because there is a lot of building gone on there since. I know that, but this report has been brought in. It's, as you know or should know, this thing has been going on from 1961 or so as these various people have told you. I'm only bringing this to you now to show you what a blight we have in the city. I am concerned with these people because I am here to represent them, and when I bring in this report here, I want these people to know because maybe they haven't got the same kind of information that you and I have. And I would like them to know because I feel that they should know. We go out among these people and we talk to them. We've talked to them in various groups. I've gone down to their conferences like I did the other day to their bands - their Indian bands as they call them, they come all over Manitoba - and it kind of grieved me because - white man, white man, it's just like you go into the United States now. You go in any place -- (Interjection) -- I've never been called it but I can imagine how somebody else feels when they come along and say, "All right whitey, you go along where you belong. I'll stay among my own people." And that was the attitude that they give me. It isn't they want to do it that way but my people have forced it on them. My people said: "Look, as far as I'm concerned you're second grade citizens." Here is a man, a Canadian, more so than myself - more so than myself - a Canadian and we say to him: "One side brother, I am the man in here not you." Well I say look, we push him into the worst district that could possibly be; they're going downhill everyday.

Now this is our chance to go ahead on these districts. This thing has been tried to be -- they've tried to work out since 1961 now, we haven't got a single thing in there as far as I know. The General Hospital has gone ahead, thanks to our Minister over there I presume pushing it. -- (Interjection) -- Well, he is the man -- he is the man that would have to go down into the taxpayer's pocket. He is the man that is doing it and I give him lots of credit for doing so. I give him lots of credit for these hospitals that are built up here because he was in that position to do so, but I would like him to go ahead and do something with regard to the housing there, because I feel that that is the number one priority right in this City of Winnipeg today. I speak of the City of Winnipeg -- a lot of people will point fingers at me and say "Manitoba" - yes, when I'm speaking of Winnipeg I'm speaking of Manitoba too. -- (Interjection) -- Oh, you don't belong to Manitoba, not in Gladstone.

Internally the district is divided into small, isolated fragments by traffic arteries running both east-west and north-south. William Avenue and Logan Avenue carry considerable volumes of traffic in the east-west direction, and Isabel Street, which is a part of the cross-town highway, carries a heavy volume in the north-south direction. These are the through arteries which are major determinants of the land-use pattern in the area, although the one-way pair of King Street and Princess Street carries a large volume of peakload traffic. Hargrave Street and Ellen Street also carry a fair amount of vehicles, but these are comparatively minor streets and are far less heavily travelled than the major arteries.

(MR. HARRIS cont'd)

Almost none of the traffic carried by this major street system originates inside the area. It is true that there is a fair amount of truck traffic generated internally at its eastern edge and along its northern limit by the industries in these locations, but the greatest proportion of vehicles in the area at any given time are simply passing through it, with origins and destinations outside.

These corridors of through traffic, with their resulting fragmentation of the land, have a depressing effect on development. Apart from the objectionable nature of heavy traffic streams, the fact that they made it impossible to assemble large tracts of uninterrupted land has an inhibiting effect on large-scale development.

Well, Sir, at the present time the whole question of the Winnipeg area traffic system is being studied by the Traffic and Transit Department and of Metro. One of the facilities which is under examination by the authority with a view to determining what contribution it can make to the solution of Metro's traffic problems.

Now, Sir, I am going along and trying to get across to you how we are today trying to make for our people the best way possible, but it seems that another area that we've got to look into is with regard to welfare in that district of mine which I represent. Welfare cases: Renewal Area No. 2 - 305 families on welfare; City of Winnipeg taken generally, the whole City of Winnipeg - 1,129. So by gosh we sure have a lot of people on welfare. Single persons - that was years ago - single persons, 215; Winnipeg - 1,590. The total for Renewal Area No. 2, combined families and single persons - 520; the total for the City of Winnipeg taking married and single, is 2,719. We have 29.1 families where the City of Winnipeg has 4.27. That is per thousand. Single persons per thousand - 21.5; City of Winnipeg per thousand - 6.3. The population of Renewal Area No. 2 is about 4 percent of the city's total population, but it contains about 19 percent of the city's welfare cases. The figure of 29.1 families per thousand as compared to the overall city figure of 4.27 per thousand, is a measure of the relatively high level of distress in this area.

Police figures tend to bear out the story indicated by welfare caseload statistics. The following is a tabulation of incidents of major crimes which have occurred in the area from 1961 to 1965. Breaking and Entering: Commercial - 163 in 1961; 1962 - 232; 1963 - 174; 1964 - 187; 1965 - 177. It comes out to 6.5 percent. Private and Commercial - 41 for 1961; 1962 - 49 break-ins in the private; 1963 - 47; 1964 - 45; 1965 - 58; 2.1 percent. Robbery: 1961 - 14 cases;

MR. SHOEMAKER: What report is that?

MR. HARRIS: This is Urban Renewal No. 2. "The Interim Report, Urban Renewal Scheme, Urban Renewal Area No. 2, City of Winnipeg Department of Housing and Urban Renewal, October 1966." This is when this was published. In 1963 on private break and enter - 47; 1964 - 45; 1965 - 58; 2.1 percent. Robbery: 1961 - 14 robberies; 1962 - 15 robberies; 1963 - 22 robberies; 1964 - 16 robberies; 1965 - 12 robberies; .4 percent. Homicides - this is a lovely one, isn't it: 1961 - nil; 1962 - 1; 1963 - 1; 1965 - 3; .1 percent. And on rape: 1964 - 2 cases -- (Interjection) -- only two, yes. Indecent Assault: 1961 - 5; 1962 - 4; 1963 - 3; 1964 - 11; 1965 - 10; .3 percent.

Now it just goes to show what we have in this area. Who are we to blame? We ourselves are to blame; nobody else. We are the ones that govern this province; we have nobody else to blame. We have a police force, we have everything -- I told you the other day that all the way down the line you govern everything that goes. But do you do a job? It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, somewhere along the line we are lacking and we have to do something. We'll have to pull our bootstraps up, not wait for them to show us from the United States or from B. C. or from down east, but we as Manitobans do it ourselves. But do we do it? No, no, we're waiting for someone to show us the way. Baa, baa black sheep, that's it.

These figures represent a fairly high incidence of crime, although it is not extraordinarily high. Nevertheless, it is known that many of the city's criminal elements live within the boundaries of Renewal Area No. 2.

There is also a widespread incidence of liquor problems. Drunkenness is commonplace. There are many hotels and beer parlors throughout the area catering to the working class clientele and drunkenness is frequently encountered amongst both men and women. Drinking parties involving minors are common; and the area has harbored many bootleggers over the years, although this problem has declined somewhat recently with strict enforcement of the law. I know I have gone along Main Street there and you know that I often wondered how some

(MR. HARRIS cont'd.) of those women got across the street. They were so loaded -- I'm telling you, they were walking breweries - and they went against the traffic or anything that went because they didn't know any better. They come from out back. You couldn't blame them people at all. They saw all these garish lights in there, and some of you rural members there are going to lift your arms up in horror and say, "Look at this wicked city. Sodom and Gomorrah." -- (Interjection) -- That's the government's fault. It's the government's fault. I say they should go ahead and do something, but what are they doing? They're all sitting down there -- (Interjection) -- Aye, sure they're laughing, they've got lots of fun. It's not funny. I wonder how would you like it if it was someone belonging to you that was weaving across the street like that. They wouldn't like that at all. It's all right for your sister or your aunt or your grandmother to go out there but nobody else's. Don't point fingers at me. Oh no. This is a great thing you know. -- (Interjection) -- Why should I be careful? -- (Interjection) -- Well, that's all right. So what? I'm just pointing out to these people what's in there. Why hide it? --(Interjection) -- Well, my people are doing something, see?

Drinking parties involving minors are common; and the area has harbored many bootleggers over the years, although this problem has declined somewhat recently with strict enforcement of the law.

Long term residents form a nucleus of approximately 30 percent of the population of the area; but of the remaining families, 60 percent have occupied their present accommodation less than five years and 40 percent less than one year. With such a relative transient population there is very little community activity in the area, and apparently very little feeling of community. Today, the evidence suggests the long term resident population is even smaller, and the population even more transient.

One of the decisions which must be made as part of the renewal policy concerns the single, male, transient population, and the place which should be provided for it in the social structure of the renewal area. It is important to recognize that any city must inevitably have such an element in its population. In Winnipeg, Urban Renewal Area No. 2 is one of the historical haunts of this element, and there are strong arguments in support of its continuation in this basic role, although in a somewhat modified manner.

Well, Mr. Chairman, you could go on forever and a day, but I would say that we are here; we know this is going on; we have built different places there; what? To hold these people down we put out these various monies, but what do we do to the people? We've heard people say today that people who are on welfare shouldn't have this, they should do that, they should work for this and they should do that. That's fine; I agree with you. What are we doing for these young children that are coming up? They have no learning whatsoever; they cannot go to school. People are working for small money; the kids have no food. We still talk of welfare, but there are a lot of people in that area there that don't even want welfare. I had one woman phone me up there the other day and she talked of the price of milk going up. She said she had four kiddies and she said that her husband earned approximately \$300.00 a month. Now you figure that thing right out, Mr. Minister -- I see you have your pen in your hand so you can do a good job.

But what she was complaining to me, why don't you go out and do something about it? I said you know my colleague the Member from Burrows he got up on his feet and he spoke on this here and he got laughed at. They said you have no business saying that. These people they need that money. That was fine. We don't say need that money. But they say these young kiddies need the milk too, and we've got to find some way of getting these things to them. This is what we get all the time from these areas. This is what we are here to represent them. So as you go down the line like that you find out - they tell you - they pay a fourth of their monies away for rent a month if they want to live. What would someone earning \$300.00 a month pay? This lady told me: I pay \$95.00 a month rent and I'm getting cheap rent. I didn't argue with her because I felt if you feel that you pay \$95.00 a month rent and getting cheap rent that's fine. You've got four kiddies there, you've got yourself and you've got your husband; you've got to go ahead on the rest of the monies and find out the wherewithal to live. This is what we have in that area there. You go to other areas they haven't got that at all, but we sure have got that in my Logan constituency, and these are the people I speak for and these are the people I know. I've been through there - I've been through there and sometimes by golly I don't know where a street begins or where a street ends, because it was in the beginning of Winnipeg and there was no plan for that place and this is what we've got in there today. It's about time - I'd say about every 75 years or so we should go ahead and tear down a part of

(MR. HARRIS cont'd.) the city and build a new part right in there, and we'd be doing something. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (a) (1) -- passed? The Member for Portage la Prairie.

MR. GORDON E. JOHNSTON (Portage la Prairie): I wonder if the Honourable Member for Logan would permit a question? I was quite interested in the figures he was quoting on the percentage of people on welfare as compared to this area and Greater Winnipeg. Are the figures broken down for employables and unemployables?

MR. HARRIS: I never got any figures broken down. All the figures that I could get was what I got from that chart there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (a) (1) -- passed?

MR. FROESE: Mr. Chairman, there's a few minutes left and I omitted one item that I was going to raise before and I figure I can do this in the few minutes that's left.

This has to do with the hospital boards and the representations from the various municipalities in a given hospital district and I would like to refer to the local one - to the Winkler Hospital district. We find that the Rhineland council has two directors on this board; Stanley has two, and Winkler has four. Yet when we look at the assessment and the levy coming from these various areas that there isn't the relative proportion to a Director, because when we look at Winkler it has an assessment of \$4,452,000 and they have a levy of \$7,153.00 and they have four representatives on the Board. We take a look at Rhineland municipality, their assessment, that is part in the hospital district is \$3,417,000 and they have a tax levy of \$3,854.00, and they have two representatives on the Board. Then we take a look at Stanley municipality. They have an assessment of \$6,411,000 and their levy is \$7,232.00 which is more than the Town of Winkler's, both in assessment and levy, yet they have only half the representation that the Town of Winkler has. I was approached by one of the Rhineland directors as to why the discrepancy and whether there should not be a change in the directorship according to the amount that they contribute toward the hospital district, and I would like to know from the Minister what is the situation? Is this laid down under the regulations or under a specific hospital district or just what recourse can be taken to have proper representation from the various municipalities in a hospital district, because I feel this is not quite fair. The Village of Plum Coulee has an assessment of \$636,000 and they have a levy of \$717.00 which is a very minor one but still they're also contributing toward the cost of this hospital.

The other question that I would like to raise in connection with the hospitals is on the matter of budgeting. How much authority does the local board exercise in connection with hospital budgeting, and are the total amounts that are allocated to a given hospital allocated by the Director only, or has he got the full authority as far as budgeting is concerned? I would like to know the relationship here, whether the local Board has any control and how much control can they exercise in this matter, or is it completely allocated from the top down from the department? These were two more items that I had earlier planned to get some further information on, and I do hope that I will be successful in getting some.

MR. JOHNSON: In the few minutes allotted, I would just like to answer a few questions. I'll try and get that - it slips my mind at the moment - the determinations of the membership of the districts, but I'll get that information for the honourable member.

In determining hospital budgets, as he knows, the ground rules in the budget division are so many beds you get so many hours per nursing care which is an approved standard, and on that basis the Director works out a proposed budget and submits it to the Commission; it's reviewed by the budget division, taken before the Directors then to the Commission itself and a rate is set. There can be differences of opinion naturally, but the budget division is rather a complicated matter but really follows that kind of pattern. There are certain fixed costs and there are certain areas where there's some flexibility. I'll try and get more information.

With respect to some of the debate which occurred this evening, I think it might be interesting to members of the Committee to know that in meeting with the Ministers in the other provinces, especially our two neighbours to the west, it was amazing in comparing our case loads, they were almost identical in the sense that all of the three provinces had about 85, 86 percent of our case load which is fixed. These are the percentage of aged and infirm in institutions, the child welfare case load, the mother's allowance type of case; these fixed costs were remarkably similar. All of us hear of abuse, sometimes we hear of some of the bad things and seldom do we hear of some of the good things that occur in the day to day operations of the division. And certainly I can bring many, many instances of real

(MR. JOHNSON cont'd.) rehabilitation to the honourable members, where a breadwinner's lost. We had a case the other day, for example, where a young man died from multiple sclerosis at the age of 42, some time ago he passed away, the department took over, a mother allowance type of case, children in school, and assisted that mother through the Manpower Division, Canadian Employment Service, to retrain as a licensed practical nurse. She's now gainfully employed. Her two children were assisted on into university. They are now breadwinners; they are now running their own ship. So I think we can . . .

MR. EVANS: I move the Committee rise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Committee rise and report. Call in the Speaker. Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply wish to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

IN SESSION

MR. WATT: 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 after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, the House do now adjourn.

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House adjourned until 2:30 Tuesday afternoon.