

R.B.  
4 ORDERS  
FROM 1ST  
SESSION

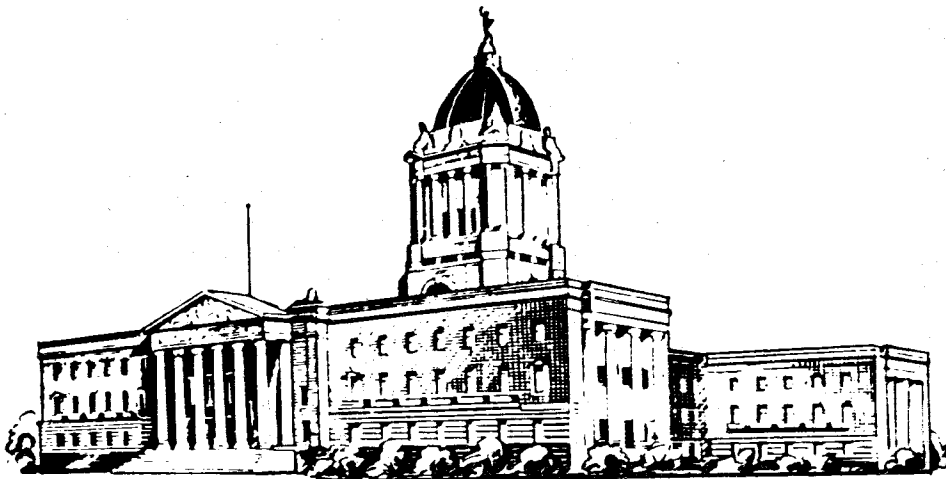


Legislative Assembly of Manitoba

**DEBATES  
and  
PROCEEDINGS**

Speaker

The Honourable Ben Hanuschak



Vol. XVII No. 53 2:30 p.m., Monday, April 27th, 1970. Second Session, 29th Legislature.

ELECTORAL DIVISION	NAME	ADDRESS
ARTHUR	J. Douglas Watt	Reston, Manitoba
ASSINIBOIA	Steve Patrick	10 Red Robin Place, Winnipeg 12
BIRTLE-RUSSELL	Harry E. Graham	Binscarth, Manitoba
BRANDON EAST	Hon. Leonard S. Evans	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
BRANDON WEST	Edward McGill	2228 Princess Ave., Brandon, Man.
BURROWS	Hon. Ben Hanuschak	11 Aster Ave., Winnipeg 17
CHARLESWOOD	Arthur Moug	29 Willow Ridge Rd., Winnipeg 20
CHURCHILL	Gordon Wilbert Beard	103 Copper Rd., Thompson, Man.
CRESCENTWOOD	Cy Gonick	115 Kingsway, Winnipeg 9
DAUPHIN	Hon. Peter Burtniak	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
ELMWOOD	Russell J. Doern	104 Roberta Ave., Winnipeg 15
EMERSON	Gabriel Girard	25 Lomond Blvd., St. Boniface 6
FLIN FLON	Thomas Barrow	Cranberry Portage, Manitoba
FORT GARRY	L. R. (Bud) Sherman	86 Niagara St., Winnipeg 9
FORT ROUGE	Mrs. Inez Trueman	179 Oxford St., Winnipeg 9
GIMLI	John C. Gottfried	44 - 3rd Ave., Gimli, Man.
GLADSTONE	James Robert Ferguson	Gladstone, Manitoba
INKSTER	Hon. Sidney Green, Q.C.	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
KILDONAN	Peter Fox	627 Prince Rupert Ave., Winnipeg 15
LAC DU BONNET	Hon. Sam Uskiw	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
LAKESIDE	Harry J. Enns	Woodlands, Manitoba
LA VERENDRYE	Leonard A. Barkman	Box 130, Steinbach, Man.
LOGAN	William Jenkins	1287 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg 3
MINNEDOSA	Walter Weir	Room 250, Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
MORRIS	Warner H. Jorgenson	Box 185, Morris, Man.
OSBORNE	Ian Turnbull	284 Wildwood Park, Winnipeg 19
PEMBINA	George Henderson	Manitou, Manitoba
POINT DOUGLAS	Donald Malinowski	361 Burrows Ave., Winnipeg 4
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE	Gordon E. Johnston	Room 248, Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
RADISSON	Harry Shafransky	4 Maplehurst Rd., St. Boniface 6
RHINELAND	Jacob M. Froese	Box 40, Winkler, Manitoba
RIEL	Donald W. Craik	2 River Lane, Winnipeg 8
RIVER HEIGHTS	Sidney Spivak, Q.C.	1516 Mathers Bay, West, Winnipeg 9
ROBLIN	J. Wally McKenzie	Inglis, Manitoba
ROCK LAKE	Henry J. Einarson	Glenboro, Manitoba
ROSSMERE	Hon. Ed. Schreyer	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
RUPERTSLAND	Jean Allard	119 Provencher Ave., St. Boniface 6
ST. BONIFACE	Laurent L. Desjardins	357 Des Meurons St., St. Boniface 6
ST. GEORGE	William Uruski	Box 629, Arborg, Manitoba
ST. JAMES	Hon. A. H. Mackling, Q.C.	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
ST. JOHNS	Hon. Saul Cherniack, Q.C.	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
ST. MATTHEWS	Wally Johannson	15 - 500 Burnell St., Winnipeg 10
ST. VITAL	J. A. Hardy	11 Glenlawn Ave., Winnipeg 8
STE. ROSE	Gildas Molgat	463 Kingston Crescent, Winnipeg 8
SELKIRK	Hon. Howard Pawley	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
SEVEN OAKS	Hon. Saul A. Miller	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
SOURIS-KILLARNEY	Earl McKellar	Nesbitt, Manitoba
SPRINGFIELD	Hon. Rene E. Toupin	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
STURGEON CREEK	Frank Johnston	310 Overdale St., Winnipeg 12
SWAN RIVER	James H. Bilton	Swan River, Manitoba
THE PAS	Ron McBryde	56 Paul Ave., The Pas, Manitoba
THOMPSON	Hon. Joseph P. Borowski	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
TRANSCONA	Hon. Russell Paulley	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
VIRDEN	Morris McGregor	Kenton, Manitoba
WELLINGTON	Hon. Philip Patursson	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
WINNIPEG CENTRE	J. R. (Bud) Boyce	777 Winnipeg Ave., Winnipeg 3
WOLSELEY	Leonard H. Claydon	116½ Sherbrook St., Winnipeg 1

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA  
2:30 o'clock, Monday, April 27, 1970

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions; Reading and Receiving Petitions; Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees.

REPORTS BY SPECIAL COMMITTEES

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for The Pas. The Honourable Member for Rupertsland.

MR. JEAN ALLARD (Rupertsland): Mr. Speaker, I've been trying to outwait the Member for Churchill but it seems to be a futile task. I wanted to say a few words on the Northern Task Force - it may stretch out to be a few more than I had expected. I will try to be brief. I'll try and follow the same rule I followed last time - when I find that no one is listening any more, I'll stop.

How did the Northern Task Force start? I think it was after the last election that people of the north requested it. In this, I think it somewhat differs from a lot of other studies that have been done in the north. The Northern Task Force is an Interim Report. It so states and that's what it is. Is it important? And to do it, to do it well, we should satisfy ourselves that it is. At this point, I think I'd like to read a few words from Maclean's Magazine, the Canada Report, of May, 1970, where they say: "Does it matter what's happened to our northern dream?" They say: "It matters enormously. A spectacular oil, gas and mineral exploration boom is under way. It could benefit us all under Canadian controls and with Canadian priorities for northern people and with Canadian emphasis on fighting pollution."

Who shall develop it, the north? Under what conditions in terms of controlling mining, exploration, gas, lumber, tourism? Under what financial conditions? Will government be involved or not? Under what political setup? Will towns be developed as company towns? I think the Federal Government, when it moved in to establish Pan Arctic as a public and private company, has given us the direction in which we should go. I think we're dealing here -- when we speak of the Federal Government, we're not dealing with a Socialist government, we're dealing with a government that is concerned with people in the same way as we are dealing here with a government that is concerned with people. I again want to repeat, as I've said before, that I believe the old arguments between Capitalism and Socialism are things of the past and are really useless.

There is a conference, a group of people who are travelling around northern Canada, who intend to travel next summer into northern Europe to examine the development that's been done there. They voluntarily decided to go to northern Europe, to Russia, to the Scandinavian countries, not because they were of one political stripe or another but because the men who are involved in this northern conference are practical men. Known as the Mid-Canada Development Conference, it brings together fields of the civil service, the academes and business.

When we speak of northern development, I think there are a number of points that we should look at. The first and foremost one is people, local people, the people who are there, the people who have the first right to the resources that exist. When we speak of development, we should speak of development for people: education, transportation, the related fields of ecology and pollution, of social and recreational amenities in the north, fields of tourism, fields of the movement of population, local government, coordination of government services and private enterprise. These, Mr. Speaker, are all fields that must be looked at if the north is going to be developed reasonably and not in the ad hoc fashion that has happened in the past.

Northern development as a function of local people. I think it would be accepted by all the members of this House that the local people have had a minimal participation so far in the development of resources in the north. Ad hocery, individual uncontrolled enterprise, has led to exploitation and to the neglect of the people who were there. I'd like to quote the words last month of a man who is a geologist in the north and who said simply, "Finders keepers is my philosophy." He's made a million bucks at it. He adds, "If I can find them they're mine -- ores. The native or any other Canadian has no right to them: I have no obligation to anyone but myself."

How do we assure ourselves that the ones with the most need have the first call? How do we see to it that people who live in isolated communities with settled families have an opportunity to share in the economic development of the north? Job training, a change in

(MR. ALLARD cont'd) . . . . hiring practices, subsidized transportation - I think these are all things that must be looked at.

Another point that must be looked at, Mr. Speaker, in the development of the north is the location of people, location of communities. I think we've seen in the past, the development of towns in the north, wherever a developer found a body of ore he settled a group of people as his workers. When the ore was drawn he pulled out. The town of Bissett is one of the sorry examples of this sort of development. Can we afford towns of 1,000 or 2,000 people in terms of education? Can we provide the education for children in these communities? Can these communities provide the social and cultural amenities necessary to attract people to the north? Should there not be control over the establishment of populations in towns of this size?

The education situation in the north is a dual one, Mr. Speaker. One of the systems exists for the welfare of the arrival of the people who have come into the north lately; another part of the system exists for those who have been there for quite some time, some of them forever. Why? Should men be so differentiated? One of the problems that came up during our trip in the north, Mr. Speaker, was that children, high school children some of them, had to travel 200 miles to go to high school - came home at Christmas and during the summer holidays - when there was a school 40 or 50 miles from home by road. I have some students in my community in Manigotagan who go to high school in Cranberry Portage. It makes little sense.

Transportation. One would think, Mr. Speaker, that the subject of transportation in the north is very well taken care of, and yet it seems to me that we should take a deeper look into it. Transportation involves road transportation of course, but it involves air transportation; it involves sea transportation; rail transportation; and now we've got a combination of air, water, land transportation in the hovercraft. Should not some cost-benefit analyses be run under these various forms of transportation? Roads are very expensive things. In my opinion some serious work in terms of examining the relative merits of various modes of transportation must be done before we go into a further expansion of the obviously necessary work that is being done now. Air transportation, both long range and short range, must be given a considerable emphasis. Exactly in what way, through the participation of government in some form perhaps, I'm not sure, but certainly we have to provide transportation on a much cheaper basis, or transportation must be provided on a much cheaper basis than what it is today. There is an obvious need, and the lack of it creates a feeling of isolation in the north which leads to sometimes a very high turnover in labour forces. I believe that Thompson is running something in the percentage of 500 percent turnover in labouring per year, which is appalling.

Transportation in terms of sea - the Port of Churchill. We must somehow move out in our thoughts, move out of the notion that Churchill is a strictly Manitoba port. Churchill exists in Manitoba but it can only develop and grow as a port in what was long ago known as the Northwest, all of western Canada except, of course, for the trans-mountain areas.

Pollution. We've heard a great deal about a ship named the Arrow that has destroyed for some time the natural resources, fishing, natural beauties of an eastern bay, Chedabucto. In Dryden a plant poured some mercury into our waters and mercury is flowing down the Nelson River. We have to do tests to see if people are poisoned or not. Two years ago I went fishing or I went hunting moose in the Summerberry marsh, and to get there we had to travel down the Saskatchewan River and my companions well warned me not to drink the water. Unfortunately it got hot and I did, and I spent one week with dysentery. That was two years ago and since then C. F. I. are making plans to pour 50,000 pounds a day on an oven-dried basis of solids into the Saskatchewan River. It tasted pretty badly of chlorine then. I hate to think of what that's going to do to it.

I think it is ridiculous to expect people to go north out of a pioneering spirit. People will insist, the ones who go to work in the north will insist upon the same social, cultural and recreational amenities as they can get in the south. The experience of Russia is that even with the retirement brought down to the age of 50 and with wages that are double the levels of European Russia, they find it very difficult to get workers into Siberia, and I think this is a problem that we are now facing which we did not face some 30 years ago when people did not have the mobility, and which we will have to face in the future.

The North has been described as a great empty space awaiting the presence of man. There are those who would want to settle large populations. I have some serious doubts about this. It seems to me that our society has a great need of empty spaces that are kept in exactly

(MR. ALLARD cont'd) . . . . . this condition so that man may go back and somehow commune with nature to recreate himself in a natural environment because of the pressures under which he lives in our urban society.

Tourism in the north has a second useful aspect, one that is specifically northern in that it diversifies the economies of northern centres, and quite honestly I can see within ten or fifteen years planes with the capacity of hauling 500 or 600 passengers, landing from all points in North America whether in the summer or in the winter, people who just want to enjoy the great outdoors.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, we come, in the development of the north, to the problem which I think is going to be one of the most difficult to solve and that is the problem of coordination. I heard some of my colleagues propose a Department of Northern Affairs within our government. I'm not sure that all the facts are in; as a matter of fact I don't believe they are, but I have my doubts how this would function. There are two ways in which this could be done, I believe. One of them would be to set up a Department of Northern Affairs with all the powers necessary in the north. Unfortunately, this would relieve the Minister of Transportation of his plans for the north, the Minister of Education of his plans, the Minister of Tourism of his plans, and the Minister of Health and Social Development of his plans. I seriously doubt whether this would be very acceptable to them or whether it would be very practical, because what you would end up with is really two governments in one province. The second way of setting this department would be to set it up with a responsibility for northern development without giving it any powers. I fail to see how this could be very useful except as a sop for some limited period of time until the pressure built up to the level where something else had to be done.

It would seem to me that the problems of government employees in the north arise out of a number of factors. One of them is their insufficient numbers, very often. The second is that there is no coordination in their efforts, and since they must spend a great deal of time and money travelling, they are few in number and there is little coordination in their numbers, the results are sometimes appalling. The essential, I believe, is to establish at a super departmental level, a coordinating agency, a group or faculty which would not only establish priorities and plans, but would establish programs, develop programs, and provide a continuing service in terms of coordination.

The Interim Report on the Northern Task Force, Mr. Speaker, states in its 49th recommendation that we be reconstituted to further consider requirements for the economic, cultural and industrial development of Northern Manitoba, and to bring in a final report proposing overall policies and rational plans to coordinate the orderly development of Northern Manitoba. The Member for Inkster said that the Interim Report is basically a report to the Legislature of the thoughts of northern residents, but most specifically of residents of isolated communities, and that really the work remains to be done. The Member for Portage has suggested that the Task Force work is done unless more depth is provided by way of expert staff. The Member for Swan River, I believe went over the report, and said "This is it." The Member for The Pas, I believe, agreed with the final recommendation of the report and added some of the feelings of the people involved, and I think there's a great value in this. I disagree with the Member for Swan River. I think the report is not in at all. The Member for Portage has said, "The work is done unless more depth is provided by way of expert staff." I'm not sure that the terms of reference as they exist preclude the hiring of staff. If it does, if they do, if the terms of reference preclude this, then, I would agree with him, and that the terms should be broadened. And yet it seems to me that the terms as they exist are wide enough to almost drive this Legislature through them, but I would want to say that unless these resources are available that I have to agree with him. I believe they are, under these terms of reference.

Mr. Speaker, I still have the attention of a few of the members. I think it's a good time to quit.

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

MR. HARRY ENNS (Lakeside): Mr. Speaker, in dealing with the report of the Northern Task Force, I'd like to make a few remarks because, Mr. Speaker, really we have an amazing situation here, and I speak as a member of a Party that -- and I suppose one of the reasons that I'm sitting on this side and not on the other side, in fact in the chair just ahead of the honourable member that just finished speaking, that was my accustomed chair prior to the change in government, one of the reasons why I'm sitting on this side, Mr. Speaker, is because of the now very apparent failure on our part, failure on the part of my colleague the Minister, the

(MR. ENNS cont'd) . . . . . former Minister of Industry and Commerce, to translate into meaningful terms in the terms that the people of Manitoba could understand, what we were trying to do - not only in northern Manitoba, but in essence throughout Manitoba.

But we're dealing with Northern Manitoba and that's the only reason why I've risen on this occasion. Because Mr. Speaker, really, for a representative of a party and a government that has substituted a task force consisting of the members that represent the north so that these members can travel through the north and come back to the Legislature, at government expense, and tell us what's wrong with the north, Mr. Speaker, I ask you - what is their job to begin with as MLAs? Mr. Speaker, I objected - and my record is on Hansard - I objected to the establishment of the Task Force, even after they accepted my colleague the Member for Swan River on that Task Force. But, Mr. Speaker, nobody is paying me any additional indemnities, any additional allotments, to tell the members of this Legislature as to what's wrong with Lakeside, or what's wrong with the agriculture in southern Manitoba; and there's a hell of a lot wrong with agriculture in southern Manitoba and this government hasn't even found fit to assemble the agricultural committee on that particular subject yet.

But, Mr. Speaker, that's -- let me not get off on a tangent here; I want to come right back to the fact. This government has substituted for action, Mr. Speaker, and I say action, because Mr. Speaker, don't forget I was a 30 foot kid, you know - 30 foot one crack; these boys are trying to think about it at 15 foot at eleven. But we've substituted, we are substituting today, reports, interim reports, for action in the north when we as a government had definitive programs. We don't hear any more, Mr. Speaker, about a uranium enrichment plant in the north. It just kind of dissipated into a bunch of reports. We don't hear any more, Mr. Speaker, about the tremendous opportunities offered to us as Manitobans, and yet for the power we only hear, Mr. Speaker, that we're faced with increasing power rates.

Mr. Speaker, we are also not hearing - except of course, the odd announcement that new finds are being found - what in fact the effects are having, the highest corporate, the highest personal income taxes are having on the development of northern mineral resources in this province. Mr. Speaker, a little while ago, or a second ago, the club that was being held over the mineral development in this province was very well expressed by the then Minister of Industry and Commerce, that among his first priorities would be a calling together of the mineral people and to ask them to make additional contributions to the province in forms of higher royalty taxes. Now, Mr. Speaker, in the hands of the last Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, as he himself described it, that might well have been a delightful club. Might well have been a delightful club. But I make no such assumption with the present Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. Mr. Speaker, he wields a club - I believe him; he wields a club. And I'm looking forward - I'm looking forward, Mr. Speaker, to when the budget is announced by the Honourable the Minister of Finance, that we hear that not only will we have the highest corporate tax structure in this country of ours, not only will we have the highest income tax structure in this country of ours, but we will also have the highest royalty tax structure in this country of ours, and yet we hear the facetious reading of the concerns of this government for the development of the north. And I look around me and I look at the very substantial member of the north who is busy writing . . .

MR. GORDON W. BEARD (Churchill): You're going to hear me too.

MR. ENNS: And I can remember, Mr. Speaker, hearing from him very often, and very hard, as a former colleague of his. And I am amazed, Mr. Speaker, how he can contain himself not to rise in the independent nature that I know he has. He always had it - he always had it - when he was with us or when he was with you, and he is with you, of course, at this moment. I would ask the Honourable the Member for Churchill how many letters has he written lately to the front bench of this government. How many of the kind and the type and the nature and the length that he used to write to me? -- (Interjection) -- Yes, it may be interesting reading, Mr. Speaker, but I did table them. But, Mr. Speaker, the point that I'm trying to make is that we have -- and they're getting away with it. And the Press is there, and they're letting them get away with it; that some are concerned about the north.

Let's pinpoint some of these concerns. Mr. Speaker, a long time ago we were told to do something meaningful for the northern people of our country, for our province. We had to invest into a forestry complex. Why? Don't ask me why or all the reasons, but one of the reasons certainly is that our native peoples are very hard to induce into the mining fields. Our native populations - and the Member from Churchill knows this - are not that easily

(MR. ENNS cont'd) . . . . . induced to work into the mines, so consequently some of our major economic inputs in the north such as Thompson, Lynn Lake, Snow Lake, are of marginal benefit to our first citizens of this country. Our first citizens of this country. So we were told, Mr. Speaker, back in '62, '63, '64, through a series of reports that if we wanted to do something meaningful for our citizens of the north, develop a forestry complex.

Well, Mr. Speaker, we tried. We tried in many different ways. And Mr. Speaker, today, despite the attacks that this particular project is under, it still holds, as the Minister of Transportation well knows because he knows he's going to run out of roads or right-of-ways to chop down trees on, and he's expressed the opinion, and I agree with him, that when those trees are chopped down there are many more to be chopped down for Churchill Forest Industries. And I would hope that along with the kind of programs that the Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources is running at Moose Lake and at others, training programs, that we can in fact make a meaningful contribution here for the native populations in the north. Now, Mr. Speaker, that was our attempt at developing the north.

Now they're not foregoing that. All what they want, Mr. Speaker, is the luxury of being able to slough off any of the bad politics on to us and retain the credit, and they've made it abundantly clear. Both the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, the First Minister, the Minister of Finance and others have got up in this House and said, "We hope the Complex succeeds." And he nods his head. And of course, Mr. Speaker, it will succeed, because it was essentially sound in the first place and it was based on sound principles in the second place. Mr. Speaker, in the second place. In the second place . . . .

A MEMBER: It's as good as Versatile.

MR. ENNS: . . . recognizing the difficulties that it placed before the community of South Indian Lake and Granville Lake, namely the flooding of those lakes.

But, Mr. Speaker, you know it's been a long time since Christian Dior decided that muskrat was "the" thing to wear on the North American fashion market. And I say, as I said when I was Minister at that time, to condemn any of our group of people to the happy hunting type of an existence of relying on furs and relying on a single resource base is not good enough, Mr. Speaker. It's not good enough for me, it's not good enough for my children, it's not good enough for any Manitoba citizens, certainly including our first citizens, and essentially this is what I took such violent objection to, and the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources knows what I'm talking about when I refer to it. This is what I took such violent objection to when the whole argument was raised about the Southern Indian Lake controversy, because in effect what were the good people of Manitoba saying? What were those soap box orators saying, those bearded professors saying? They were saying, "Oh, our Indians and our natives are lovely people. Just keep them up in the north segregated and keep them hunting and fishing for some muskrats and they're lovely." They weren't prepared to face the challenge of bringing them down into our kind of living. They weren't prepared to equip them and to make them prepared to challenge our way of living. No, no, they were quite prepared to set up a little . . .

HON. AL. MACKLING, Q. C. (Attorney-General)(St. James): Would the honourable member yield to a question?

MR. ENNS: . . . and say how wrong it was to disturb them. Mr. Speaker, I'm emotional on this particular subject, because unquestionably it touched me in that sense. But Mr. Speaker, what it also did, what it also did, it would have provided - it would have provided for that community and many more year-round, stable jobs. It would have provided an opportunity for an introduction of people from the South to the North, which is what the Member from Churchill and others always preaches for. It would have provided the means, the abundance of power that would have enabled us to use hydro as an economic tool, the kind of tools that these Socialists really would like to have in their hands. You know, the kind of tool that would enable them to not have to put millions into Versatile or something like that, but just give them a half decent power rate; the kind of tool that they'd like to have to attract power industry, particularly high intensive power industries into this province, without having to prostitute any of their principles.

Mr. Speaker, we weren't that much different from them. We wanted to do the same thing, Mr. Speaker. We recognized - we recognized our disadvantages in this province. We recognized them, the fact that we had 1,500 or 2,000 miles of inland freight either way you take it. We recognized that we had seven or eight months of winter that meant fuel-heated plants and so forth. We recognized the fact that we had not all that abundance of skilled labour that's sometimes required in these areas. We recognized to the extent that we said one of the advantages that we

(MR. ENNS cont'd) . . . . had was our ability to produce unlimited - unlimited - power. And this is now, Mr. Speaker, being not only -- no, Mr. Speaker, if at least a decision was made, then we'd know where we were at. We could start attacking the Alberta coal barons about all the coal we're going to buy from Alberta, to develop, you know, to fuel the thermo plants at Selkirk. But we don't even know that. On the one hand we know that tenders have gone out for a 30 million dollar thermo structure at Selkirk, on the other hand the premier of the province has indicated that we are not going to go into thermo power -- (Interjection) -- Well, that's contingency, a very convenient contingency, Mr. Speaker, I might add; a very convenient contingency. But in the meantime, I know and the Premier knows, every day there are thousands and thousands of cubic feet per second of waters of our natural resources flowing into the Arctic Ocean that could be tapped for the use of Manitobans and for the use of our industry, Mr. Speaker.

Now Mr. Speaker, that's one aspect. I have mentioned CFI, I mentioned Hydro. I mention the final one and that is our ability, our ability to really develop the mineral resources of our province in the north. Mr. Speaker, all of us, I am sure, as Canadians were somewhat concerned, were somewhat concerned last night when we listened to our late news telecast, and whether we want to believe it was for some political reasons or you name it, but the fact remains we were tremendously concerned when we heard and when we read an account that really, really it's not the kind of account that we are used to in Canada, Mr. Speaker. It's the kind of account that we like to read about in some banana republic or some east European country that is under difficulties, but when we heard on our late telecast news that nine Brinks armoured trucks rolled up to the Royal Trust Company in Montreal to move out securities and capital out of that province - Mr. Speaker, I don't know how it touched you but it shocked me. It shocked me -- (Interjection) -- Well I think the destination tag was Toronto. I think the destination tag was Toronto.

HON. ED SCHREYER (Premier)(Rossmere): Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. I suggest that the member's remarks be tested for the rule of relevancy. I really think that the remarks are irrelevant.

MR. ENNS: Well, Mr. Speaker, I am always one to take the wisdom of the First Minister that's being offered. I attach only this coupling, this coupling of the remarks that I just made to what I want to make, simply this: that this government since assuming office -- and I'm, you know, I have not pressed it further; I pressed it with the previous Minister of Mines and Natural Resources; I know that we are expecting any minute the departmental estimates of that department, but one of the priorities of this government before they were even sworn in as cabinet - and I say it again - was to make the mines and the mining people of this province toe the line and start paying the bills, because in their opinion they weren't. They were getting away with peanuts and they were making no contribution to this province. In fact, the contribution that they were making was summed up by the Minister of Mines and the Minister of Transportation as peanuts - as peanuts. Now obviously that's what it is. Now I'm not arguing whether it's peanuts schmeanuts, you know, or here or there, but Mr. Speaker, all I'm trying to do, and when I talk about the corollary of Quebec, this is the third point that I'm speaking, Mr. First Minister, about the Northern Task Force. We're speaking about development and the Northern Task Force. We want jobs in the north; we want things to do in the north; we want the north to happen - we want a happening in the north; the third thing. And certainly one of our biggest things is mineral development in the north. And Mr. Speaker, I close with this remark. If you seriously think, Mr. Speaker, that with the highest corporate taxation in the country, with the highest income tax in the country, with the highest royalty tax in the country . . .

HON. SAUL CHERNIACK, Q. C. (Minister of Finance)(St. John's): And the lowest Medicare.

MR. ENNS: . . . do you honestly believe, Mr. Speaker, do you honestly believe, Mr. Speaker, that we are going to have an opportunity to develop those resources that we have in the north for the benefit of Manitobans? Thank you.

#### INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

MR. SPEAKER: Order. Order please. If I may interrupt the debate, which I reluctantly do, but we have guests in the gallery who may have to leave shortly. I should like to direct the attention of the honourable members to the gallery where we have 50 Grade 11 students from Selkirk Collegiate. These students are under the direction of Mr. Mruss and Mrs. Sharp. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Minister of Municipal Affairs. And 53



(MR. SPEAKER cont'd) . . . students of Grade 9 of the Isaac Newton School. These students are under the direction of Mr. Rosen and Mr. Neudorf, and this school is located in my constituency of Burrows.

On behalf of all the honourable members of the Legislative Assembly, I welcome you here this afternoon.

REPORTS BY SPECIAL COMMITTEES (Cont'd)

MR. LEONARD A. BARKMAN (La Verendrye): Mr. Speaker, I would just like to direct a question to the Member that just spoke, if I may, just one question. I wonder if the Honourable Member for Lakeside would like to explain to this Chamber what he meant by the word "schmeanuts".

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

MR. SCHREYER: I understand that the Honourable Member for Lakeside would entertain a question. Since he made reference in his remarks to the level of corporation tax in Manitoba, I would like to ask him if he would propose, as an alternative to that level of taxation, a return to a situation where the Medicare premium tax was lying so heavily on the backs of the \$4,000-\$5,000 per year breadwinner?

MR. ENNS: Yes Mr. Speaker, no difficulty. I propose the development of five extra mines.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. MACKLING: Would the honourable member answer the question I wished to put to him before? The Honourable Member has indicated that, in his view, flooding and relocation of the Indian settlements at South Indian Lake would have been desirable. Would he suggest that the same pattern of settlement be followed as was followed out in the Easterville project? Is that what he commends, what they carried out there?

MR. ENNS: Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to answer that question. One of the reasons, the principal reason, of course, that I didn't answer your question, Mr. Attorney-General, was why I subjected myself and finally found myself subjected to the difficulties that I was in, was because I was not particularly happy with the arrangements and the manner and the way which the Grand Rapids situation was settled, and I wanted a full public hearing and public understanding of the difficulties faced by these people at South Indian Lake, and I called for full public hearings so that we could have on the public record the demands of these people that they wanted in lieu of the problems that they faced. And Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to the question. I felt that -- I'm not suggesting that the people at Grand Rapids did not receive fair and equitable treatment; I'm suggesting that we, as government, and the public will never quite know whether the people at Grand Rapids got fair and equitable treatment because it was not in fact done in the public purview, and this is one thing that I attempted to do in the South Indian Lake situation was to do it completely in the open and in the public. Of course, I got crucified in the process.

HON. JOSEPH P. BOROWSKI (Minister of Transportation)(Thompson): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the member would permit a question. In view of his great desire to give these people an opportunity to express their wishes on what they want to do, why did he terminate the hearings and call an election?

MR. ENNS: Well, any time you call an election, you are certainly asking for an expression of the people - and they expressed it.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Churchill.

MR. BEARD: Mr. Speaker, I can honestly say that I was waiting in the woodpile to see what would just happen about the Northern Task Force and get a few of the expressions from the members of all sides of this House, and therefore I felt that I should give way to other members of the House and see what they have to say about it, because it's the only chance that I have known in the eight or nine years I've been in this House that we have had the North on the top part of the Order Paper and I would have hoped to have been able to hold it there by standing, if necessary, for the rest of this session, and I would trust that by the time we get finished today that we will have enough speakers lined up to continue to keep it at the top of the Order Paper and perhaps have some thought put down in respect to what the people of this province are prepared to do through their elected members as far as the development of the North, and I would hope that we would hear more advice than what we have heard from the

(MR. BEARD cont'd) . . . . Honourable Member of Lakeside today - and I will come back to my friend a little later on; but before I do forget, I would like to pass along a few comments in respect to the Task Force itself.

I think it functioned very well, particularly in spite of the fact that there were members from all sides of the House on this force, and I don't think that we would have been able to do the work that we did do if it hadn't been for our Executive-Secretary Mrs. Norma Dietz. I think she was -- probably you could refer to her as a den mother - is that the correct word? - for the rest of the force. She certainly did far more than any one of us in respect to organizing and developing and keeping us well in line, and certainly if it hadn't been for her, we wouldn't have the amount of work to show you that we have today, and I hope, sincerely hope that the government will recognize the need to keep this young lady with the Task Force if they are going to reconstitute it. And I would say to them that they should reconstitute it, and I'm amazed at the Conservative Party, because I would understand that the Member for Swan River was speaking for the Conservative Party and the Liberal Party to say that this should not be reconstituted immediately; because, Mr. Speaker, we have only started, and if they think they can take one flight across the North and bring back all the answers and leave it in the laps of government, I say no.

I say there has to be a little more to this than dumping a financial problem in the lap of the government of this province and then saying, "It's up to you now; it's up to you now to look after the financial end of it." I think we have to be involved. I want to be involved. I think there are other members in this House that want to be involved, and I would hope that the report itself would in fact interest some of the members in opposition so that they could take advantage of seeing what the report is talking about. Maybe the report should dictate at this time to be a change, because I don't care, Mr. Speaker, if the Member for Lakeside wants to do a little learning now that he didn't take the advantage of during his time in opposition, then perhaps he could join the Northern Task Force and get a little learning. He tells us -- (Interjection) -- You sit down . . .

MR. ENNS: I'm not trying to get elected in the North so I don't have to get that particular . . .

MR. BEARD: You dug your hole, now you just go and crawl in it if that's what you want. But the Member for Lakeside said that the mining industry and industry itself, whether it's forestry or mining, was the most important thing in Manitoba today, and I don't think that's right. I think there's something that you call "people" and unless you develop the two of them together, and unless there is something done in the North to go ahead and make sure that these people are involved in the development, then I say that we are not headed in the right direction, because we are not bringing relief to the taxpayer, not directly, and the only direct way that we can bring a relief and have the development worked on a repayable basis, is to see to it that the Indian-Metis people in Northern Manitoba are involved and there's some 25,000, Mr. Speaker, and there's a lot of people that have to be involved, and if the Member for Lakeside wants to go up and take a look at Thompson and Hudson's Bay and Sherritt Gordon operations, Snow Lake, and the program at The Pas, and see just how much this has involved Indians, then he will find that mining and forest industry is not the absolute answer for the Indian people in the north, which he refused to accept in the past. I think that he and the Member for River Heights - who I'm amazed has not risen to speak on this - and the Leader of the Opposition - where is he? He's not around. Fine. Well then, listen very carefully, because there is a problem, there has been one, and just as we switched too quickly to Churchill, there is no answer to that by going up and saying, "not one dollar for the development of the town of Churchill, not one provincial dollar," and you wonder why people get discouraged in the North.

The Member for Lakeside refers to me on this side of the House, I don't know whether I'm on this side or that side. I can tell him that I chose in the last election to be in opposition. That's more than he did. He didn't know it at the time but he ended up with me anyway, but at that time I chose to be in opposition and he didn't.

And I say I would like to hear just how much money this House is ready to stand up and approve for the development of the northern half of the province, and I don't go around preaching separatism. I have my own feelings and thoughts in respect to Churchill but the rest of the province - the north isn't getting that curtain, it's the southern part of the province that have drawn that curtain. It's the southern part of the province for the last 20 years have decided that they are going to do things in the southern part of the province but which they are not able to

(MR. BEARD cont'd) . . . . extend those services to the north; and quite frankly, I can look very quickly at two things the government are very involved in and that is the Manitoba Telephone System and Manitoba Hydro. It is only within the last few years that they have taken any real interest, and you cannot expect development without the government services - and the roads too, incidentally. If you want to go further than that, hospitalization and care, and care is the most important thing, that the government of Manitoba has never become involved in, in respect to the citizens of Northern Manitoba.

The Member for Rupertsland referred to Macleans - I'm not going to say too much about this. I take one reference on page 3, Mr. Speaker, and the headline is "The Northern spirit has never been more buoyant. Only one thing dampens it - the South." And that refers to everything in respect to the North.

I would ask Members, if they haven't thrown away their Interim Report, to look at page 20. I think that's indicative of the difference between the North and most of the areas of southern Manitoba. Page 17, a quotation from the Town of Churchill: "To say the least it's been a switch to have government officials listen to us instead of playing the dictatorial role." That's taken out of one of the briefs submitted at Churchill. I say the people in the north are interested and they feel that they have at least got government moving in one direction or another. And they're not looking at any one party or another. It's open for grabs. But I said it before and I'll say it again, the reason that one party is on one side of the House and the other party is on the other is because one spoke about the recognition of the north in the terms and the meaning that the people wanted when they went to the vote. I think that this is very important, very very important. They'll be looking, not only for what they want today but what their wants are going to be tomorrow, how they're going to be integrated into this supposed great society of Manitoba. They're going to be looking at integration in many ways.

Mr. Speaker, they can talk about whether it should be a single department of Northern Affairs, what it may be, but when we come back to that I always associate it with the importance you give to the Department of Agriculture or the Department of Municipal Affairs, and the very fact that the Department of Municipal Affairs have decided to rule all of Manitoba under one set of regulations has in fact held the north up more than any other one point that has been brought up throughout the whole of our Task Force hearings; the fact that they want to go on and develop the north the same way as they do in the south and yet they realize the many miles that separate the two areas dictate not only to government but to industry and to the differences of people that there has to be a change. We have only to look at Ottawa with its view towards the golden belt and toward Maritime provinces, prairie provinces and the western and the oil province, they find that they've got to change. This government has never faced up to the fact that they've got to develop the north as and how would be best for the people. The people come first and I don't believe today that you can say that you can develop a mine, and we may as well take it - - the Hudson Bay Mining Company which everyone applauded the other day when the Premier announced a new development, this was good. But what good will it do the people that are up there, and what good will it do you taxpayers unless it does help the people who are up there that are waiting and have been waiting for a good many years. I think that these are some of the things that we must come back to and listen to a little more carefully when we go up there. Instead of doing so much talking I think if government as a whole would do listening when we get outside of this House we would hear what the people want to say and what the people want done. And if we do those things then we'll get ahead. But there's a lot more to developing the north and opening that can of worms than tabling this report and telling a government now it's up to you. And when I sit down I'll say, Mr. Speaker, once again I would like to be involved to see to it that government come up with an answer to many of these resolutions that we have agreed to in the Task Force. Each of us have agreed to it, but each of us also have agreed that we have different thoughts in respect to what the priorities are, whether it's education, whether it's health. But whatever one it is I can assure you of one thing, Mr. Speaker, that it's a long way behind what you have in the rest of the Province of Manitoba. So therefore where do you set your priority? You have established it down here apparently on education and on health and there's no use developing education and health unless there's a way to make these healthy, well-educated people an important part of Northern Manitoba, because they chose to live there, they're not going to live down here and most people down here are choosing not to go up to the north to live.

I think the Commissioner of Northern Affairs said a while ago - rather for the Northwest Territories - said that he predicted that even though he had a third of the area of Canada in the

(MR. BEARD cont'd) . . . . Northwest Territories that only 15 percent of the people ever calculated to live in that part of the area, and this leaves 85 percent for the rest of Canada. And most of that will be along your borderline. Unless you can find some way of digging yourselves out of living out of each other's pockets and depending upon an agricultural industry to look after everything then you're going to have to look north and you're going to have to invest in the north. But in doing it you have to make sure that the people are with you or else you're really not accomplishing too much, because it has proven it in many of the large centres of our north which have not been able to involve the Indian and the Metis people that are looking for some way in which they can earn a living as well as the other people in this province. Thank you.

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

MR. J. WALLY MCKENZIE (Roblin): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Swan River debate be adjourned.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Notices of Motion; Introduction of Bills.

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

HON. SIDNEY GREEN, Q. C. (Minister of Mines and Natural Resources)(Inkster) introduced Bill No. 65, an Act to amend The Commissioner of Northern Manitoba Affairs Act. (Recommended to the House by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.)

MR. MACKLING introduced Bill No. 60, an Act to amend The County Courts Act.

HON. SAMUEL USKIW (Minister of Agriculture)(Lac du Bonnet) introduced Bill No. 37, The Credit Unions Act. (Recommended to the House by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.)

MR. ARTHUR MOUG (Charleswood), in the absence of the Member for Gladstone, introduced Bill No. 70, an Act to validate By-law No. 656 of The Rural Municipality of Langford and By-law No. 1997 of The Town of Neepawa.

#### STATEMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Before we proceed with Orders of the Day at this point I should like to make a statement. An incident occurred Friday last during debate on a motion of the Honourable Member for Morris for an Order for Return. I'm certain honourable members will agree that this episode was not one of the better demonstrations by this House . . .

MR. WALTER WEIR (Leader of the Opposition)(Minnedosa): . . . make a ruling on that may I say prior to doing so that I made every effort to obtain copies of Hansard before the House sat. I still haven't had an opportunity of going over the Hansard. I'm wondering if it is right for you to make your ruling until such a time as the Hansards have been placed in the hands of the members because there is no way on which I could possibly judge as to whether or not I agreed with your ruling or wish to challenge it. I must say, Mr. Speaker, I made every effort to do it before the House sat today and I just haven't been able to come in possession of the Hansards.

MR. SPEAKER: I'll delay it then.

HON. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Minister of Labour)(Transcona): Mr. Speaker, if I may on the point. I don't know whether you were going to make a ruling. I thought you prefaced your remarks by making a statement. It could well be as the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition suggests imply a ruling; however, may I take this opportunity of referring to my honourable friend's remarks in regard to the availability of Hansard. I too recall reference to certain actions that the Minister of Transportation may take or others may take after reading Hansard. I've checked with the Queen's Printer; we do hope to have them available sometime later this afternoon. Of course at that time, Your Honour, we would most likely have passed Orders of the Day or honourable members would not have had an opportunity of reading the same. I want to apologize, if indeed apology is necessary, for myself as Minister of Government Services under whose direction the Queen's Printer comes, that they're not here; but I would agree with my honourable friend that if it were to be a ruling, Mr. Speaker, possibly it would be well to defer until we've all had the opportunity of reading Hansard.

MR. WEIR: . . . raise it argumentatively. If you made a ruling I would be prohibited from debating it, I would be prohibited from raising it and I'm trying to be fair to everybody.

MR. PAULLEY: I agree with my honourable friend, Mr. Speaker.

MR. GORDON E. JOHNSTON (Portage la Prairie): Mr. Speaker, I'm inclined to support the House Leader's contention if you were to rule now. There are two sides of an argument

(MR. G. JOHNSTON cont'd) . . . . that are still in doubt until all sides check the Hansards and I think it might be in your best interests also to wait.

MR. PAULLEY: May I say they will be available this afternoon or this evening, possibly the matter can be considered tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: As I had indicated to honourable members earlier it is not my intention at this point to make a ruling. There will be nothing said by me that would have any prejudicial effect on anything that any member may wish to say at a later time.

An incident occurred Friday last during debate on a motion of the Honourable Member for Morris for an Order for Return. I am certain honourable members will agree that this episode was not one of the better demonstrations by this House in the proper application of rules of debate. In view of the quantity of time already consumed by the House on this matter - and perhaps the more appropriate term would be "wasted" rather than consumed - I'm very much prompted to do nothing more than remind the House that its members are an honourable lady and gentlemen and direct the attention of the House to Page 455 of the 17th Edition of May's Proceedings and Usage of Parliament wherein the author states the following: "Good temper and moderation are the characteristics of parliamentary language." I have perused portions of the aforementioned text dealing with personal illusions and on parliamentary expressions and words of heat. May I refer honourable members to Pages 455 to 457 thereof. I have also perused the appropriate citations of Beauchesne as contained in Chapter 3, Rules of Debate. It is my humble opinion that our Canadian authority adopts the English rule in its entirety and that accordingly the more important rule to bear in mind is not the avoidance of the use of terms acknowledged as being unparliamentary nor the determination of which terms not already so cited may be unparliamentary, but rather the practice of good temper and restraint to avoid the generation of heat and confusion in debate and the creation of ill blood in the House. It is also my interpretation of our authorities that in order to maintain decorum and dignity of the House during debate that it is the customary thing to do that if a member or group of members feel that any expression is painful to their feelings that the honourable member uttering same retract it and apologize. Apart from our authorities may I suggest that common sense dictates a similar course of behaviour.

I make this statement at this time rather than wait until a motion of the Honourable Member for Morris appears on the Order Paper because it is a matter not dealing with procedure strictly related to that particular motion but rather as a matter which could interfere with orderly debate at any point, or it may even be classified as a matter of privilege. If there are any specifics that must receive the attention of the House insofar as the matter which gave rise to the statement is concerned my statement in no way prohibits them from raising it.

I urge honourable members to be mindful of my statement and bring themselves within the rules in a manner becoming to the House. Above all it is my hope and I am certain that I will have the assistance and co-operation of all members in the maintenance and observation of rules of debate at their highest level and thus preserve the dignity to which this House is entitled and which I hope it has not lost.

MR. WEIR: Mr. Speaker, having heard your statement and in the absence obviously of a ruling may I have confirmation of the fact that there is no inference of the fact that you, Sir, have accepted the words that were said and any subsequent withdrawal as being satisfactory in terms of the House. I'd just like clarification because I feel that we all should have the opportunity of saying it before we're put in the position of not being able to deal with the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: . . . misunderstood. Is the honourable member asking the Chair a question?

MR. WEIR: Yes, Mr. Speaker. I'm asking the Chair that there is in no sense a ruling involved. I'm disturbed by the fact that having made the statement that it may have the implications of a ruling whether or no.

MR. SPEAKER: It's not my intention to enter into debate with honourable members but I have made it quite clear that I did not make a ruling.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, perhaps it would be helpful to the House and to you, Sir, if I were to express this, that it is my understanding what you said in the statement which you just read that the question of the rules here does not enter into discussion, that tomorrow it will be possible after the Honourable Leader of the Opposition and others have perused Hansard, it will be possible for them at some subsequent meeting of this House to raise the question and that your statement which you made today is simply to be taken as an admonition to honourable

(MR. SCHREYER cont'd) . . . members to behave themselves.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. The Honourable Member for River Heights.

ORAL QUESTION PERIOD

MR. SIDNEY SPIVAK, Q.C. (River Heights): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I have a question for the Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. I wonder whether he could indicate whether any fish processing company in Manitoba who has been put out of business either in whole or in part by the operation of the Fish Marketing Board has been declared redundant by the government.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, there has been no fish processing plant declared redundant, and I want to make it clear I don't accept the implications of the rest of my honourable friend's question.

MR. SPIVAK: A supplementary question, Mr. Speaker. Then you're suggesting that no fish processing company that has been affected by the operation of the Fish Marketing Board has received compensation?

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I think that what my honourable friend just asked is correct, but my answer to his question is that none of them have been declared redundant.

MR. SPIVAK: A supplementary question. Has the Minister not written several fish processing companies and indicating that if they want to sell their assets to the government, they are prepared to consider the sale of the assets on the purchase by the government?

MR. GREEN: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. ENNS: Mr. Speaker, I direct a question perhaps to the First Minister. My personal relationship with the Honourable Member for St. Boniface is such that I would be the first to want to call him honourable. But I wonder if perhaps the Minister could explain, or announce a further appointment. On Votes and Proceedings on Page 10 it refers to a Bill being introduced by the Honourable Mr. Desjardins, and if such, I would be the first one to want to applaud that elevation to the Cabinet.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, the printing on Page 10 that my honourable friend refers to is not necessarily to be taken as a portent of things to come.

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

MR. JACK HARDY (St. Vital): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to direct this question to the Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs. Is the Minister of Municipal Affairs prepared to support a recommendation of the Canadian Union of Public Employees wherein they have requested that assurance be afforded them that any benefits accruing from present contracts remain in force should any members be affected by recommendations of the Manitoba Boundaries Commission?

HON. HOWARD R. PAWLEY (Minister of Municipal Affairs)(Selkirk): Mr. Speaker, I have not had the opportunity to review the recommendations referred to by the honourable member which relates to resolutions, I gather, passed at this weekend's convention of the Canadian Union of Public Employees. I will review those recommendations and ascertain whether there is in fact validity to the recommendation that the honourable member has referred to.

MR. SPEAKER: Has the Honourable Member for St. Vital a supplementary question?

MR. HARDY: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker, yes. I thank the Minister for his comments, but I wonder if the Minister would be in a position subsequent to reviewing the recommendations that if in fact he would make available to this Assembly his comments with respect to these recommendations.

MR. PAWLEY: Well, the recommendations I would assume would involve public policy as announced through government and certainly if I was in a position to make recommendations they would follow through the normal process of government, would become policy; and it's in this light, that if the recommendations were adopted that he's referring to then certainly they would be announced in due course.

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

MR. GILDAS MOLGAT (Ste. Rose): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to address a question to the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. I understood he was to meet today with the Federal Minister of Fisheries regarding the question of pollution. Has he anything further to report to the House?

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I did meet with the Honourable Mr. Davis at 1:00 o'clock today and I can report that the previous statements that I made are now being implemented by the two governments in consultation with the Federation of Fishermen. That is we are going to be in communication with them as we have been on an on-going basis.

MR. MOLGAT: A further question to the Minister. Is it correct that departmental employees are now stamping fishing licences that have been put in the hands of agents through the province with the following statement, and I quote: "Warning - Fish caught in the waters of the Saskatchewan River, Cedar Lake adjoining Cross Lake, Lake Winnipeg, the Winnipeg River and the Lakes through which it flows in Manitoba are a health hazard."

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, my honourable friend has an exact quotation. I know that there is going to be, or there is being stamped something on the licence. I would suspect that his quotation is correct, but I couldn't be sure about the exact wording.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, would the Minister agree that simply the statement "are a health hazard" might be reworded "should not be eaten" or something of the sort? The fear is that from an angling standpoint this may stop people altogether from the tourist industry.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, those particular words were looked at and changed and re-changed. There were no happy words that could be used. I don't know whether the member's alternative words are less imposing on the ones that are used but there will be an attempt by further information and particularly by notices that would be published in Fishing Lodges etc. to try to make the public as aware as possible as to what we are talking about.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. WARNER H. JORGENSON (Morris): Mr. Speaker, I should like to direct my question to the Minister of Municipal Affairs who answers to this House for the Emergency Measures Organization and ask him in view of the very serious flooding that is taking place in at least four rivers in Manitoba, if the Emergency Measures Organization now have sufficient flood fighting equipment to make sure that those communities that are suffering, and I'm thinking of four of them - Gladstone, Gretna, Starbuck and Brunkild that are now suffering very seriously from flood damage and sandbagging operations are now being carrying on. But in visiting those areas this morning, I discovered that there were shortages of some material and I wonder if the Minister would make sure that they are equipped to handle these emergency situations.

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the Honourable Member's question. It certainly is of concern to everyone the flood situation as relating to the communities mentioned. I have been in contact with the officials relating to EMO over the noon hour and I'm assured that they are giving every possible assistance at the present time re sandbagging and pumps and what not and they feel that they have this matter under control insofar as they are able to assist.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Emerson.

MR. GABRIEL GIRARD (Emerson): . . . direct a question to the Honourable the First Minister. I wonder if he could possibly have an answer on the question I asked last Friday with regards to who would be responsible for the renting of the buses that are required for transportation of students in the constituency of Emerson. He took it as notice on last Friday.

MR. SCHREYER: I believe, Mr. Speaker, that that question was put to the Minister of Transport and I seem to recall his answer.

MR. GIRARD: A supplementary question. Mr. Speaker. At that time, the First Minister took it as notice, so if possible I'd like to redirect the question now to the Minister of Municipal Affairs who's in charge of . . .

MR. SPEAKER: The First Minister indicated that the Minister had taken the question as notice.

MR. SCHREYER: If I might, Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. It appears that the question was taken as notice by me, if the honourable member says so, I take his word for it, and I would in that case refer the question to the Minister of Education since it refers to school buses and transportation of school children. Is that the question the honourable member is referring to?

MR. GIRARD: Yes, Mr. Speaker, but if I just may clarify. EMO is the organization who in my . . .

MR. SPEAKER: May I remind the honourable member that there is no opportunity for debate at this time other than stating a question in an intelligible form.

MR. GIRARD: You mean I don't have an opportunity to clarify the question?

MR. SPEAKER: I didn't hear any request for clarification.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I think I could help expedite matters by indicating to the Honourable Member for Emerson that the Minister of Education has a very brief statement of explanation to make and following that if the honourable member still has some question in mind, he may then put a supplementary question to the appropriate Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. BUD SHERMAN (Fort Garry): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to direct a question either to the Minister of Municipal Affairs or the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources and ask him or them if they are aware of the flooding situation of serious proportions in the Turnbull Drive and Red River Drive area immediately south of Metropolitan Winnipeg, if this matter has been brought to their attention?

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. The Honourable . . .

MR. GREEN: . . . that the honourable member should not be answered. I'm not aware of every specific problem, I'm aware of many problems. I thought perhaps my honourable friend had a more specific answer that's why I didn't stand up.

MR. PAWLEY: Well, Mr. Speaker, I have no specific information in respect to this. I'll take the question as notice.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Youth and Education.

HON. SAUL A. MILLER (Minister of Youth and Education)(Seven Oaks): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The question raised on Friday by the Member for Emerson is being studied by the Department of Education because transportation of children comes under the purview of the department. Our department is now in touch with the authorities at Emerson at the Boundary School Division. We're trying to make arrangements for them and with them both with regard to transportation and in regard to the payment for this transportation.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Churchill.

MR. BEARD: I'd like to direct this question to the Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. Are they considering lowering the Sturgeon net to 12 inch rather than 13? I understand 13 has to be a custom made net.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, there has been some correspondence and other communication back and forth with one particular community and the last that was done was a letter sent to the community and I'm waiting reply.

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

MR. HARDY: Mr. Speaker, although a portion of this question was asked of the Minister of Municipal Affairs and EMO, I wonder may I direct this to the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, and I'm assuming Sir, that this comes within his jurisdiction. That would the Minister undertake an investigation of the situation immediately south of the floodway gates in an attempt to have a more permanent solution to a perennial problem at this time of year on both sides of the Red River?

MR. GREEN: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

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

HON. RENE E. TOUPIN (Minister of Health and Social Services)(Springfield): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to answer a question that was posed by the Honourable Member for Rhineland — (Interjection) -- It's not very long. Here was the question: Is it the intention of the New Democratic Party to continue the practice of charging retroactively any increase which is received by an Old Age Security recipient who is also receiving a cash social allowance?

It is not the practice of the NDP government, nor was it a practice of the previous government, to charge retroactively any increase which old age security recipients also in receipt of social allowance receive as a result of the approximate two percent annual increase in Old Age Security and guaranteed income supplement. The guaranteed income supplement was introduced in April 1967. Commencing in April, 1968, the person in receipt of an Old Age Security and guaranteed income supplement has received approximately \$2.10 extra each year. Instead of deducting this additional amount as excess income, the previous government and this government increases specific items in social allowance by the same amount in order to circumvent an income deduction. In 1968 and 1969 the clothing allowance to Old Age Security recipients who were also receiving a cash social allowance was increased by the same amount as the increase in the Old Age Security and the guaranteed income supplement. In 1970, the government increased the personal allowance item in the Social Allowance Schedule by \$2.10 which was the amount of the increase in the Old Age Security and the guaranteed income supplement. This action was taken by the previous government and more recently by the NDP government



(MR. TOUPIN cont'd) . . . . . to insure that the Old Age Security recipient received full benefit of the two percent increase.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. MCKENZIE: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to ask a question of the House Leader. When is he calling the Committee on Public Utilities?

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, when it's intended to call it notice will be given as is always the case.

MR. MCKENZIE: Could I also ask the House Leader when they're calling the Agricultural Committee.

MR. GREEN: Same time.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. JACOB M. FROESE: (Rhineland): Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct a question to the Honourable the Minister of Highways. Will the government give consideration, and I hope favourable consideration, to constructing a bridge at the junction of Highway 30 and the U. S. Highway No. 18, and also raise Highway 30 a quarter mile at the U. S. Border to prevent future flooding of the Village of Gretna? This is a sore point for these people and it has happened two years in succession. They had to open their graves in order to let the . . . water through.

MR. BOROWSKI: Mr. Chairman, we're looking into the matter right now. The questioner asked me this question about half an hour ago. The department will give me a report shortly.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. JORGENSEN: I should like to direct my question to the Minister of Municipal Affairs and ask him if he has any lawyers from the Province of Saskatchewan hired to draft the automobile insurance legislation here in Manitoba?

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, my honourable friend knows full well that question is certainly not the kind of question that has any precedent to it. I know of no time when any member of this House or any other Assembly rises and asks the government who they have employed as a draftsman of legislation.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. The Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce.

HON. LEONARD S. EVANS (Minister of Industry and Commerce) (Brandon East): Mr. Speaker, the Honourable Member from Rhineland asked me a question a couple of days ago relating to the Federal Government's regional development incentives program. He referred to the amount of \$250 million which he understood was earmarked for the creation of new industry in 1970-'71 for all of Canada. The question being - what will be Manitoba's share of the \$250 million?

The Industrial Incentives Act of 1969 I should point out, of course, is administered only by the Federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion. The amount that is actually earmarked for industrial incentives is \$49 million for 1970-'71. The total budget for the department is \$221 million, much of that is administrative expenditures as you might appreciate. So we're talking about a figure of \$49 million. The policy of the Federal Government is not to divulge any provincial allocation of the estimate for industrial incentives, so we, therefore, have no knowledge of what share of that \$49 million may be appropriated or allocated to the Province of Manitoba.

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

MR. CY GONICK (Crescentwood): I have a question for the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. I wonder if he would undertake to bring to the House an estimate of the profits that have been earned by the mining companies from 1965 to 1969 along with the estimates of royalties earned from those companies.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, the one is contained on the balance sheets of the companies, and since I no longer hold shares in them I can't give you the answer. With regard to the royalties, that information should be available and it can be compiled for him.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. ENNS: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary question to the Honourable the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. If he does undertake to answer that question, would he also at the same time indicate to the House the contribution in terms of income tax by the number of employees employed by the mining companies in Manitoba, as well as the corporate tax paid by these companies, as well as the multiplier effect of sales tax paid by the dependents of these companies. In other words, give us some clear indication of the economic contribution of those people engaged, working for, and for the mining industry. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct a question to the Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs. Is EMO prepared or will EMO provide hip boots and boats to the people at St. Jean? I understand farmers are experiencing difficulties there and they are in need of some.

MR. PAWLEY: Well, Mr. Speaker, I'd be pleased to look into the question of the shortage of hip boots and what not. Hip boots. Possibly the honourable member could --(Interjection)-- I didn't think it would hippies down in that country. Possibly the honourable member could give me further particulars and I would look into this matter on his behalf.

MR. FROESE: I shall do that, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Youth and Education.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, the Member for Brandon West asked for a breakdown of grants made by the University Grants Commission. The following information is what I have and this has been made public now to the universities.

The University Grants Commission announces that the operating grants for 1970-'71 are: \$31,047,000 to the University of Manitoba; \$3,300,000 - University of Winnipeg; \$2,100,000 to Brandon University; and \$224,800 to St. Boniface College. These are in round figures.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Riel.

MR. DONALD W. CRAIK: (Riel): During the estimates, the Minister was going to provide information with regards to Item 102 (d) (1). I wonder if we could hope to get that information some time soon.

MR. MILLER: I don't remember what it is. I'll look it up tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Finance.

MR. CHERNIACK: Mr. Speaker, may I be allowed to answer the question which the Honourable Member for Ste. Rose neglected to ask today? May I say that I have a target date of Thursday evening for the budget, to bring down the budget.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable House Leader of the Liberal Party.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Mr. Speaker, my question is for the Minister of Municipal Services. Could he tell the House when we're going to get a copy of The Auto Insurance Act? Everyone in Manitoba is discussing it and the members have nothing to discuss with them.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Crescentwood.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Mr. Speaker, I asked a civil question. I would expect an answer.

MR. PAWLEY: Since the honourable member has asked the question, the bill has been introduced in first reading and he certainly knows it will be introduced quite shortly in view of this fact, and we'll do our best to provide him with it as early as we can.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Crescentwood.

MR. GONICK: . . . to ask a question of the Minister of Education. Could he tell the House, could he give the House some information about the transferability of credits from the community colleges to the universities?

MR. MILLER: No, Mr. speaker, I can't give the information at this time. To my knowledge at the present the transferability is --there's no special transferability; it's the straight academic qualifications established by the university.

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

MR. J. DOUGLAS WATT (Arthur): Mr. Speaker, I direct a question to the Minister of Agriculture. I wonder if the Minister could tell us if there are any further developments in his negotiations with the Federal Government regarding the federal wheat policy, or are we still in a state of flux?

MR. USKIW: Mr. Speaker, there has been no change.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Charleswood.

MR. MOUG: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to direct a question to the Minister of Highways. Have expropriation proceedings been stopped on the inner beltway in Charleswood?

MR. BOROWSKI: Mr. Speaker, for the umpteenth time, all expropriation proceedings have been stopped on the beltway all across Winnipeg.

MR. MOUG: Does this mean that those people can put that land back on the open market again?

MR. BOROWSKI: I'm sorry, I didn't catch the question.

MR. MOUG: Will this mean that the people can put the land back on the open market for sale again?

MR. BOROWSKI: Mr. Speaker, all I'm doing is answering the question that expropriations have stopped; they're frozen.

MR. MOUG: Mr. Speaker, these people own the land and are continually paying taxes on it, and they're -- (Interjection) -- yes, denied a building permit, and I'm wondering, can they sell this land?

MR. BOROWSKI: Mr. Speaker, it's a problem we inherited; it's been around for three years, and I suggest he direct his remarks to his Leader of the Opposition.

MR. MOUG: A subsequent question, Mr. Speaker. This side of the House hasn't got that power any more. You have the power and these people want to sell the land.

MR. SPEAKER: . . . . question?

MR. MOUG: The people want to sell the land. Can they sell the land?

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. MOUG: Mr. Speaker, a subsequent question. Is the municipality of Charleswood expected to . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I believe the honourable member has exhausted his right to . . .

MR. MOUG: . . . continue collecting taxes on that property?

MR. GREEN: These are legal questions which are not answerable on Orders of the Day.

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

MR. WATT: Mr. Speaker, I had a supplementary question to direct to the Minister of Agriculture. I wonder could he tell us if he expects that there will be any change in the unacceptable policy that the Federal Government are now hoisting on the farmers of the province?

MR. USKIW: No knowledge, Mr. Speaker.

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

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to address a question to either the House Leader or the First Minister. Carried over from the last session, insofar as our group are concerned, are at least four Orders, three of them being Orders for Return and one Address for Papers, and these were moved on the second of September, the fifth of September, the 28th of August and the 25th of August. Could we be informed when we might get the answers?

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I'll have those four Orders for Return checked out and attempt to have them tabled before this session is over.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

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

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

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, it's my intention to speak on this Order. Could it be stood over until Tuesday? (Agreed.)

MR. SPEAKER: Second Order for Return. The Honourable Member for Ste. Rose.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Member for LaVerendrye, that an Order of the House do issue for a Return showing the following information for every year since 1962:

1. What studies have been conducted by or on behalf of the Manitoba Government relative to the fishing industry in each of Lakes Winnipeg, Manitoba and Winnipegosis.
2. What was the purpose of each study.
3. Who conducted each study - that is, whether it was done by departmental staff or by other agencies or consultants.
4. When these studies were conducted.
5. In the case of studies done by other agencies or by consultants, the name of such agencies or consultants and the total cost.
6. In the case of studies done by government staff, which department was responsible.

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I believe that the government will be in a position to comply with this Order.

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

GOVERNMENT BILLS - SECOND READINGS

MR. SPEAKER: Second readings. The Honourable House Leader.

MR. GREEN: Would you call Bill No. 38, please.

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on second reading. Bill No. 38. The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. JORGENSON: Mr. Speaker, the Minister is asking in this bill for some amendments to the Water Control and Conservation Act. The intention, I presume, is to give the Minister greater authority in dealing with floods that seem to be occurring with greater frequency, particularly in the Red River Valley of this province. The Water Control and Conservation Act, Sir, was first formed in 1959 as a combination of a series and a number of Acts that were designed to regulate water rights and diking authorities, and things like that. As a matter of fact, there are several Acts that were combined in the Water Control and Conservation Act in 1959. They consist of The Water Rights Act, The Ground Water and Water Well Act, The Diking Authority Act, The Land Drainage Act, The Manitoba Water Supply Board Act, The Rivers and Streams Act, The Water Power Act and The Water Supply District Act, and The Watershed Conservation District Act. Now they're all combined to form The Water Control and Conservation Act designed, as I said, to give greater centralized control of the various departments which were dealing with water, and there can be no objection to the intent of that legislation. As a matter of fact, I think that the legislation has worked reasonably well in their effort to coordinate flood fighting, diking and drainage of water in the Province of Manitoba.

The Act does give the government some authority in constructing drains throughout the province in co-operation with the municipalities, and in many instances they take over and assume complete control of drainage within this province. Subsection (2) of Section 15 of the Act states that the Minister may enter into agreement to provide for the construction and repair of drains, bridges, roads, dams, dikes and other works necessary or proper to prevent the flooding of or to carry off the water from any such land as described in subsection (1).

In subsection (5) the Minister is given some authority in penalizing people who do not comply with the regulations of the Act, and subsection (6) states that where any person has or acquires land in the vicinity of any main drain or water course constructed or improved under this Act or The Public Works Act, he may apply to the Minister in writing for permission to use the main drain or water course, and the Minister may grant the permission under certain conditions and subject to the making of such payments as the Minister deems fair and reasonable.

It would indicate from that, that the authority to use many of the main drains that have been constructed throughout this province, the Minister has the authority to make arrangements with individuals or with municipalities to use these drains providing, I presume, that the Water Conservation Branch feel that such use of those drains does not interfere with the prime purpose of the drainage system, and that is to move water from point A to point B.

Now, there have been a number of difficulties raised in connection with this and I know the Minister is familiar with them because we had an opportunity -- a couple of my constituents had an opportunity to visit with him the other day on one of these matters; and I hope that something can be done to assist, not in the problem that occurs as is occurring today, in the spring, with the spring run-off, but during the summer months in particular, where heavy rainfall in a certain area of the province may cause serious flooding problems and indeed loss of an entire crop if water is not allowed to move off as rapidly and as quickly as possible. In effect, you have two sets of circumstances, one in the spring dealing with the spring run-off, which is a special one, and then one during the summer months, and I fear that too often the people who are entrusted with the responsibility of dealing with the Act tend to confuse the two purposes of the drainage system. I'm hopeful that some arrangement can be made that the two separate situations can be dealt with by the same drainage system without one interfering with the other.

At the present time, we have the problem of very serious flooding in communities that not normally have suffered flooding along the Morris River, the LaSalle River, and I believe the Whitemud River, at the present time. I can't speak of the situation along the Whitemud River because I am not that familiar with it, but I visited the Starbuck and the Brunkild districts this morning and the situation exists there that, in the view of the people living in those areas, is comparable if not worse than the situation that existed in 1950 when we had one of the most serious floods of this century. They maintain, and I'm inclined to agree -- I spoke on this matter on one occasion when I hadn't been in this House but a few weeks when the estimates of the Department of Mines and Natural Resources were up for consideration, when my colleague

(MR. JORGENSEN cont'd.). . . . the Honourable Member for Lakeside was the Minister, and at that time I pointed out that there was a problem being created by the Water Control and Conservation people bringing in water from the western portion of this province into the Red River Valley in such quantities that the normal drainage channels, that is the LaSalle River and the Morris River, were not able to take care of it. I pointed out at that time that the capacity of the drains that was moving water into the Morris and LaSalle Rivers was far greater than the capacity of the river itself, and that sooner or later a problem was going to develop. I have been assured by the people of the Water Conservation Branch that there was no serious problem because the water did not all come down at the same time. This year that has occurred, and the situation that you find at Brunkild, between Brunkild and Rosenort, where the various drains - and there are several of them, being run by the government - feed into the Morris River, have now moved water into that area in such great quantities that the Morris River is incapable of moving it out and there's a very serious flooding situation, a small creek that normally is a couple of hundred feet across; now it stretches two miles wide and water running through many of the farm homes in that area.

I think that it is important that the Water Conservation Branch, if they are going to insist on increasing the quantity of water that they are moving from the western portion of the province -- and we have a unique situation in the Red River Valley. South of the Assiniboine, the water flows in a south easterly direction. Water all the way from Brunkild and almost to Sanford has to go to Morris in order to come back along the Red.

Now there are several answers that could be provided for this serious flooding problem. One of them would be, and one that I would ask the Minister to give some very serious consideration to, one of them would be the construction of control devices along the drains that they are operating to regulate the flow of water that comes in to the area. In the spring months of the year, it doesn't matter if the waters lie on the fields for a period of time until it can be moved into the drainage channel in such a way that it is not flooding people downstream. The situation that you are faced with today, I suspect that they have relieved the problem of the people living further west in the Elm Creek and Fannystelle and perhaps further west in the Haywood districts, but it has not relieved the problem. As a matter of fact it has increased the problem to the people living downstream, and what you have had is a transfer of the flooding problem from one area to the other, which is not solving the problem at all, and I wonder if the Minister, in taking on increased authority as he intends to do under this bill, would also take on increased responsibility in ensuring that the transfer of water problems does not take place in the manner that it has this year, but rather that an orderly movement of that water -- and these honourable gentlemen opposite always believe in orderly control; perhaps they could use this panacea for control on the water in this province and regulate it in such a way that it does not flood areas of this province that previously have not suffered the kind of flooding that they are experiencing, at least have experienced this year and in the past few years. Last year was another problem, although not quite as serious as it is this year.

I would think that the government, or the Minister, in asking for greater authority - and let's make it clear what he's asking for; he's asking for the authority to designate a flooded area and I see nothing wrong with that, I think that we should have a designation of flooded areas, but I hope that in designating flooded areas that he doesn't limit his designations to simply the Red River or the Assiniboine River because the most serious flooding taking place this year in the Red River Valley is along the Morris and the LaSalle Rivers and there are farmers who, and I saw them this morning, whose granaries are under water right now. There is very intensive activity in the Town of Starbuck in diking and preventing basements from being flooded. They tell me that the situation there is as serious as they have ever seen it and there is more water to come. If that water could have been controlled, if that water could have been held in the areas further upstream, until the rivers were capable of handling it, there would have been a movement of water down there that would not have interfered with anybody's land, it would not have created any serious problems.

One other solution that has been recommended and has indeed been studied for a number of years by the municipality of MacDonald and Morris and by the government has been the construction of an alternate route for water between the boundaries of the municipality of Morris and the municipality of MacDonald, a waterway constructed along there would have the effect of taking care of all the water that they wanted to bring down from the western part of the province and would prevent the kind of flooding that is taking place today.

(MR. JORGENSEN cont'd.)

Another problem that has developed as a result of the increased amount of water that is being brought down is the construction of bridges along those waterways, such as the Morris and LaSalle River. I was told this morning that there is but one bridge on the LaSalle River that is now above water. All the rest are under water and they are in that condition simply because there is too much water being brought down. I think that the government have a responsibility to insure that if they are going to cause flood conditions along these rivers, that some responsibility must be taken on the part of the government to insure that bridges and culverts along both the Morris and LaSalle Rivers are high enough that the kind of situation we are faced with today does not recur. I know that this has been a subject of discussion between the Minister and the rural municipalities in the southern part of the Red River Valley and I hope that some reasonable agreement can be arrived at in the government assisting in the construction or the reconstruction of many of the bridges that are going to be necessary if the government insists that this quantity of water is going to be moved from one part of the province to the other.

I think also that the program that was initiated by the previous administration in providing pads -- I hope the Minister knows what a pad is. It's not something that you sleep in, it's a mound of earth where farmers or people who want to place their buildings on can be above the levels of the water at high flood stages. I think that the recommendation of the department has been that the pad be above the 1950 flood level which seems to me a reasonably safe level at which to place them. But the contribution that the provincial government has been making to the construction of these pads has been \$500.00. I think that in most cases they cost in excess of 3 to 4,000 dollars to construct and I would hope that the Minister would give some consideration to an increasing of that grant because of the high cost of constructing these pads and moving buildings onto them. There has not been as good response to that offer on the part of the provincial government as one would have anticipated and I wondered if an increase in that amount might encourage more farmers to take advantage of this program and to place their buildings out of flood danger, thereby creating less of a crisis situation when waters do arise.

I might safely say that with the exception of some isolated cases the seriousness of the situation along the Red River is not as great as it has been in past years in spite of the fact that the water at Morris this morning was only 9 inches below last year's level. Last year they had a flood control office; the Emergency Measures Organization with all their paraphernalia were out there doing a tremendous job I might say. I have had experience with the organization in the past, filling sandbags, I might add, and working with them and the kind of work that they have done in assisting people in the flooded areas is very commendable indeed. But this year, because of the precautions that have been taken, because of the fact that many people along the Red River now become accustomed to -- they're not happy with it, but they learn to live with flood conditions, you don't find the kind of crisis situation there today as you find in other areas, but that is not true of areas such as Brunkild and Starbuck where a very serious situation exists today and in the designation of flood areas I hope that the Minister takes a look at many of the other areas of the province other than just the two valleys that have been flooded up to this point. What the Minister is asking for is the authority to designate an area and to prevent, in effect, people from building in those areas.

I have no serious objection to some control being exercised, to some authority being designated to make sure if in fact the federal and the provincial levels of government are going to contribute to flood damage, that some measures be taken to prevent damage in the first instance. I think that over the long run, if greater assistance can be provided for the construction of these pads that over a period of years it would cost the government much less than continuously providing claims to flooded property.

What the Minister is asking for in section 16 (1) is this: "No person shall (a) build, construct, erect or bring any building, structure or erection other than a fence, on or within a designated flood area; or (b) make any addition to or reconstruct any building, structure or erection other than a fence within a designated flood area unless he has a valid and subsisting permit thereafter issued under subsection (3)." In other words the Minister is going to assume upon himself the authority for issuing building permits. This is normally a function of the municipal level of government Sir, and I wonder if the Minister has taken advantage of an opportunity to discuss this matter with the municipal officials, if he has asked them if they are prepared to give up that authority which has been theirs in order that he may exercise it? I

(MR. JORGENSEN cont'd.). . . . don't know just what conversations or what discussion has taken place with municipal officials, those who are affected, those who have had experience with flooding, and in my talks with them I know that they want something of this nature. I know that they don't mind some authority dealing with this problem and they don't mind if somebody restricts the construction of buildings in a potentially flooded area. It's a much easier way of dealing with the situation than coming along after the waters are up and then by barges moving livestock and people and grain out of there. We've gone through that drill and it's not a very pleasant task. It's much easier to take these prevention measures that will enable us to deal with the problem of recurring floods in a much more orderly fashion. But I am a little bit concerned. The Minister first of all in the Predator Control Act assuming upon himself some greater authority. I know this is a natural tendency on the part of the Socialists, Sir, to take all the authority onto himself, that he knows all of the answers and that nobody should question him. I'm a little bit dubious about how it's going to work in actual practice unless there is a kind of consultation, unless there is a kind of cooperation with municipal officials, and unless advice is sought from the municipal officials to determine which are the areas that need to be taken care of. I would ask that the Minister has had consultations with the municipal officials in working out a program that is satisfactory to them and is satisfactory to the government and will in the final analysis be satisfactory to the people concerned. I am not criticising what the Minister is attempting to do here. I just wonder if he has had consultations with the municipal authorities to determine whether or not he is in fact usurping an authority that has been theirs for many years. I hope that when he replies to this in second reading that he can give us some answers to this question.

Also I'm wondering if the Minister will when he replies, indicate to us if the municipal officials are going to be circularized with the intention of this legislation and asked to appear at the Law Amendments Committee when the bill is before the committee at that stage, so that they can express their views, so we can have a full expression of all the views concerned and the combined knowledge and experience of those people who have been fighting floods along Red River and the Assiniboine Valleys for the last number of years because I think that some useful advice can be gained from their experience. I hope that the Minister when he replies will indicate to us that they will be invited to appear before Law Amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for LaVerendrye.

MR. BARKMAN: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Assiniboia that debate be adjourned.

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

MR. CHERNIACK: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move seconded by the Honourable the Attorney-General that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply with the Honourable Member for Kildonan in the Chair.

#### COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are under the Attorney-General's Department. The Attorney-General.

MR. MACKLING: Mr. Chairman, when we concluded on Friday, I had not fully completed my remarks at that time. I had said a few brief remarks about the operations of the Manitoba Liquor Control Commission and there were a couple of questions raised to me and I answered those and I would like to say some few brief further remarks in respect to the Manitoba Liquor Control Commission.

First of all I want to indicate to honourable members that the press report dealing with the answers that I made in the House seemed to indicate that I had said that there would be no further shipment of liquor contemplated or arranged for by the Manitoba Liquor Control Commission through the Port of Churchill, and a reading of Hansard would not indicate that I had said anything to that effect at all. I did indicate that there had been a considerable loss involved in shipment last year -- that didn't involve simply breakage of bottles, there was recoupage involved, relabeling and so on, the damages were varied -- but in any event despite the fact that there was serious loss, the Liquor Control Commission is still going to have a shipment of liquor through the port and although they arranged for the shipment of 32,000 cases last shipping season, substantially more than any other provincial Liquor Control

April 27, 1970

(MR. MACKLING cont'd.). . . . Commission to my knowledge, they are going to arrange for the shipment of an additional 10,000 cases through the Port of Churchill this fall. That represents about 5 or 6 freight carloads of liquor and the shippers indicate that they will endeavour to perform to a greater satisfaction than was last year because obviously some of the damage occurred in the shipment, probably in the vessels themselves, because of the number of cases that were water damaged and had to be recouped. I can only assume that it's possible that the damage could have occurred in the facilities, the unloading facilities, but it could have also occurred in the boat itself, in the hold in transit. My notes don't indicate that with any certainty but I take it that the Liquor Control Commission has received an assurance that maximum care will be employed in respect to further shipments.

Also, Mr. Chairman, I had hoped that on Friday the Honourable Member from Lakeside would have been available, but he is here today and I want to inform the members of the House that I'm aware of his concern in respect to the matter of who the complainants were apparently in respect to this operation called Shakey's Pizza Parlour in the City of St. James-Assiniboia. I had no knowledge prior as to who might have complained, but I have made enquiry, and the honourable member I had hoped would have filed an Order for Return. But I can give the House that information. The information as I have it from the Chairman of the Liquor Control Commission and the Superintendent of Licencing was to this effect: That there had been oral or verbal complaints made to the Commission in respect to this operation by prospective new restaurant or franchise operations. Complaints were made, or criticism was levied because the Liquor Control Commission indicated a reluctance to grant same privileges to prospective applicants as apparently was in being in respect to the Shakeys outlet. For particularity, I asked the nature of these complainants. Apparently they were prospective new franchise operators or new restaurateurs who had not been in operation in the province heretofore. One apparently was a chicken-type operation. I don't know exactly what, I wouldn't want to give sufficient information to indicate identity; and I do have or the Chairman could give me that information.

Another one was a pizza franchise operation, an American firm apparently, who has recently started franchise operations in Manitoba. I asked specifically of the Superintendent and the Chairman whether or not, and it's possible, I would not have known whether or not any individual franchise operator of any one of the other pizza franchises including Gondola had made any criticism or representation to the Commission, and they indicate to their knowledge there has been none. That is the information I have, Mr. Chairman. I understand, that there have been others who indicated that they wanted to run a kind of a discotheque operation, restaurant operation but they likewise were refused. And as I indicated in my remarks, the previous Commission and the present Commission, the previous Licencing Board and the present Licencing Board have been following to the best of their ability an interpretation of the Act. An Act which was founded upon principles set out in the Bracken Liquor Inquiry which brought in a report commending the government to inaugurate legislation which will have the effect of providing a relationship between the dispensation of alcoholic beverage and food which has produced substantial result in the Province of Manitoba. Insofar as I as Minister responsible to report to the Legislature for the Liquor Control Commission am concerned, I made no representation to anyone in connection with any licence of any description, any alcoholic beverage licence in Metropolitan Winnipeg or in the Province of Manitoba. The Liquor Control Commission, the Licencing Board, they operate - there's no automatic appeal to me. I don't make enquiry as to who appears before their Board or I have no knowledge about their cases.

I want to correct some information that I gave the House in respect to the Shakey's matter. I indicated in the House, I think in answer to a question from the Honourable Member from Assiniboia, that - or at some stage - that I wasn't aware of any complaint until the question was asked in the House. I do recall, however, that my Executive Assistant apparently was approached and he had mentioned to me that these people had been in and apparently were going to see the Ombudsman and I indicated that was fine, because I am not a Court of Appeal in respect to licencing matters. And so to that extent, I want to correct my remarks; but in no way, Mr. Chairman, have I or would I ever consider any interference with the rights or prerogatives of any licensee. The only way that this matter can be handled is perhaps if I am sufficiently enraged at the practices of the Licencing Board or the Commission that I would convince Cabinet to replace these people because their appointments, I presume, are there at the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.



(MR. MACKLING cont'd.)

Well, Mr. Chairman, I wanted to elaborate on those two matters. I think that I dealt fairly extensively in respect to the broad matters under the Attorney-General's Department and I'll welcome the questions or comments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. ENNS: Mr. Chairman, I feel that I should respond to the latter remarks made by the Attorney-General and the matter that he just mentioned. I was in the House at the onset of his estimates. He will recall they were somewhat lengthy and I had reason to leave the House before they were finished. I just wish to make that plain that I certainly attempted to avail myself to his opening remarks in introducing his estimates.

Mr. Chairman, I have been somewhat viciously accused in this Chamber of out-McCarthy-ing McCarthy in some of my recent statements in this House, and quite frankly, Mr. Chairman, I'm somewhat baffled by that kind of attack on my person. Because while it is true, Mr. Chairman, that I have undoubtedly asked pointed needling and specific questions on certain matters, but I am confident that a rational judgment on the part of members opposite will not really support the accusation that has been levelled against me, namely one of total irresponsibility, one of McCarthyism and of that like. I regret the Member for St. Boniface is not in his chair, but that's neither here nor there. The member that I am most interested in speaking to is - namely the Attorney-General, that the question as to whether or not a civil servant was using his vehicle for advertising purposes in a political campaign was one that was a very natural question for me to raise. I'm sure the First Minister or any other members opposite do not accuse me of being a McCarthyist because I rose that question, in fact took the occasion - took the occasion. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hate to interrupt the honourable gentleman but I believe we are on the Attorney-General's estimates. If he has an explanation to make in regards to his actions, there is probably a better time than under the Attorney-General's Department.

MR. ENNS: Mr. Chairman, we're dealing on the Minister's salary which gives me a wide range to speak on. I believe the Minister raised the question that's particularly dear to him of certain accusations that I made against the Minister and in my own way I will come about to respond to the statements that the Attorney-General just made. All I'm trying to suggest is that contrary to the impression left in the news media, and in this Chamber, that I stand before you as a person totally irresponsible for making accusations. I just want to document these, Mr. Chairman. The three specific things were: (1) I raised some objection to the fact that a car bearing, at that time - and it was at that time, a licence that was registered under the Manitoba Provincial Government was carrying political advertising. I raised that objection, the point was clarified, the person was in the process of transferring cars; but Mr. Chairman, I did not have that information, I only knew that somebody gave me information, I saw the car, somebody checked out the licence plate. It was registered through the government and I made that charge. And of course, Mr. Chairman, politically -- (Interjection) -- no that's not phoney, politically, I checked first to see whether or not that car was registered under the government. And that's of course the only basis on which I made the charge. I will not charge any ordinary citizen for carrying political information but if it's a vehicle licenced and registered with the provincial government then, Mr. Chairman, I make no apologies, absolutely no apologies for making that kind of a statement in the House. That was one of the triumvirate of charges that labeled me as a McCarthyite in this House. The other charge was that I questioned the somewhat exorbitant salary paid to a certain individual, and I linked that up with a letter sent out by the New Democratic Party organization. Now, Mr. Chairman, I didn't send out the letter -- (Interjection) -- well, Mr. Chairman, you know again, I didn't send out the letter. They sent out the letter.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Chairman, I think that possibly with regard to the remarks that he's talking about on the Attorney-General's salary that if my honourable friend wants to pursue this matter then certainly that would be within the relevance of the Minister's salary, but are we going to get all of the complaints, now my honourable friend is talking about charges which is directed against himself and surely that shouldn't use up time in the estimates. That this is a letter in a Federal election campaign would have nothing to do with the Attorney-General's salary.

MR. ENNS: Well Mr. Chairman, I'll accept the advice of the House Leader and pursue then to the final point. All I'm trying to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that when the information

(MR. ENNS cont'd.). . . . was given to me, that the Attorney-General was in fact at the time I received the information, a shareholder and director of a firm that was involved in a difficulty with - not in a difficulty, pardon me, let me correct that - was involved as a competitor with another firm that had recently had their licence rescinded. Mr. Chairman, I make no apologies for raising the question in the House. I'm sure, I'm sure that the Attorney-General - in fact I think his answer in the House indicated that he was well aware of the appropriateness of his Cabinet position and that he was in the process, Mr. Chairman, of relieving himself of any encumbrances that might allow such a charge or such a question to be asked; because I believe if I remember correctly from reading, if my memory serves me correctly, he indicated that he was either in the process of or had in fact resigned or was no longer a shareholder of this firm. Not that that in itself had any implications; but, Mr. Chairman, I make no withdrawal from the fact that we in public service not only have to be right, we have to appear to be right. And Mr. Chairman, if anybody on the opposite Treasury benches wants to dispute that point with me, then I wish they would do so. I suggest, I would suggest right today, the Attorney-General would not knowingly get himself involved in a business that has some possible connotations of where they could come to bear under some influence as a result of his position in Cabinet. Mr. Chairman, this is, you know a very fundamental fact of life, it's one of the penalties that the honourable members all pay for public service, that to some extent where there's even a slightest suggestion of a hint of conflict of interests, we must strip ourselves or remove ourselves from that area. I think that there might well be a debate on it sometimes as to, you know, as to the rightness of that situation in a sense that it makes it very difficult sometimes for the talented and capable people that we have in all walks of life to offer themselves to public service. I think we know of numerous examples of people that have come into public service that prior to doing so have divested themselves at great sacrifice to themselves of various business or various professional connections.

So, Mr. Chairman, the fact that I raised the question - and you will recall, Mr. Chairman, I had no particular debate at the time, the question was simply one of factual information; the kind of factual information I received from the Attorney-General in his reply was not entirely to my satisfaction and I pursued the matter somewhat further. I'm satisfied, Mr. Chairman, with the Attorney-General's answer today, that his own involvement needs no further investigation, that he in fact is not involved in any way, or the firm that he has in the past been associated with, is not directly involved with the cancelling of the liquor licence for a competitor firm, and I'm prepared to accept that, Mr. Chairman. But, Mr. Chairman, I reject the suggestion that was imputed, that was made in the House that my action in this regard was one of irresponsibility and was one of deliberate character assassination. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. SHERMAN: Mr. Chairman, I'm not a lawyer, Sir; in fact I'm a Law School dropout having elected in 1947 to drop out of Law School and return to my Arts Course and opt for a career in the field of Journalism which was my first love. Nonetheless it's my responsibility at the moment and one which pleases me not a little to lead off from my Party on the examination of the estimates of the Department of the Attorney-General. The choice does not necessarily represent a challenge on my part to my colleague the Honourable Member for River Heights who I believe is the only member of this Party with actual legal training. It devolves mainly from the fact that we have a shortage of trained legal persons in our caucus at the present time and my brief and fleeting association with the legal profession in the late 1940's left me with an interest in it and an aspiration to participate, and I have my opportunity now.

I found some reason over the years, I must say, Mr. Chairman, to regret the decision I made to repudiate or to eschew the legal profession and seek a career in Journalism. Usually those have been occasions on which I have had the opportunity to compare the average income of practicing lawyers with the average income of practicing journalists. I feel some regret again today that I didn't follow through on my course because it's not an easy challenge to face the No. 1 Law Officer in the province. However, I suppose a good journalist should be a match for a lawyer any day and this is the nature of the confrontation at this point.

Mr. Chairman, I'd like very much to begin by associating my Party with the remarks made by the Attorney-General in respect to his new Deputy Minister, Mr. Gordon Pilkey with complimentary comments he had on the Deputy Minister and on members of his staff, particularly Mr. John Graham and his attorney staff, both on the civil side and the criminal side, and especially, too, we'd like to associate ourselves with the comments and the

(MR. SHERMAN cont'd.). . . . compliments directed by the Attorney-General to the staff that has been responsible for the massive work involved in the preparation of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, with particular commendation to Mr. Evans, Mr. Tallin, Mr. Rutherford and their colleagues.

Mr. Chairman, I'd also like to add my endorsement and that of my party to the work being done by the Attorney-General and his departmental colleagues in respect to reforms being studied for the whole field of law and justice. These reforms certainly deserve the support of all Manitobans and I can assure the Minister that they have the endorsement of Members of the Progressive Conservative Party. Also we salute the Attorney-General on his efforts to date with respect to the work and the challenge of the Law Reform Commission. It's my understanding, my information, Mr. Chairman, that the Attorney-General has done everything in his power to implement the advice offered on the subject by the Manitoba Law Society and we commend his activities and his studies in that regard.

Mr. Chairman, I suppose the initial reaction of one assessing the estimates of the Department of the Attorney-General is a reaction of interest over the overall increase in the amount of monies scheduled for expenditure by the Attorney-General's department this fiscal year compared to last. There is an increase of approximately \$1,400,000, many of the reasons for which have been explained thus far by the Attorney-General. However, it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that there are some very intriguing and provocative questions with respect to the operations of the machinery of justice in this province that should be asked at this point.

I would like to re-emphasize something that I said at the time the session opened in the Throne Speech Debate pertaining to the frightening and dramatic rise in the incidence of violent crime in our community, and I speak of the Manitoba community at large, and ask the Attorney-General what specific attention he and his officers are giving to this problem and to new imaginative methods for its solution. I have in front of me two or three newspaper clippings which underscore the seriousness of the rise in violent crime, the incidence of violent crime in Manitoba in recent years. We all recall the last annual report of the former police chief of the city of Winnipeg, Mr. George Blow, in which he reported that violent crime in Winnipeg had shot up 13.5 percent in the past year, and a statistical report published by the Winnipeg Tribune not long ago showed that in a four month period from October 1969 through January 1970, in that four month period, Metropolitan Winnipeg had 53 robberies and 13 violent deaths. All of this is in sad juxtaposition to the kinds of records that we used to have in this field just a few brief years ago, when the incidence of violence and crime in general was so much lower statistically.

The alarm and concern felt by many citizens of Manitoba was reflected in an attitude, at least felt and taken very seriously by members of Winnipeg City Council during this past winter when that body proposed that there be a mandatory two year prison term imposed on those felons who use weapons in the commission of their crime. That measure, of course, did not receive the endorsement that its backers and its proposers sought for it, but it did have the endorsement of city council in Winnipeg. The very fact that it was articulated by that body was given consideration and accepted by members of that body is meaningful and significant. It points up beyond question the alarming degree to which violence and crimes of violence have become paramount problems in contemporary society, not just in the big metropolitan areas of the Eastern United States and parts of Europe and parts of Asia but here in a province that is under-populated if anything, in a provincial community that should because of the size and the scope of the environment in which we live, should contain some of the necessary social and environmental defences violent criminal increase.

Just over the weekend, Mr. Chairman, there was a report from Brandon issued by the Police Chief of Brandon, Mr. A. G. Goucher, the annual report for that city in the field of violent crime in which the Chief Constable reported that his 42-man force had investigated 1,875 crimes in 1969 representing a 15.4 percent increase from 1968. These are chilling figures and serve to underline the fact that these problems of 20th century social and economic life are problems that exist for us, for you and me, for the citizens of Manitoba, not just problems that exist as I say in remote parts of the world and in newspaper reports and in fictitious accounts of life elsewhere.

So I would at this juncture in assessing the estimates of the Attorney-General's department, Mr. Chairman, like to reiterate a question that I asked in early March at the time the session opened, as to just what measures are being contemplated by the Attorney-General's

(MR. SHERMAN cont'd.). . . . department in an effort to combat this rising tide of crime. Coupled with that is the question of compensation for victims of crime, which is a subject which has been given some attention by the Attorney-General and his colleagues in the present administration and has had some notice and some mention in statements made in this House by officers of that administration. What is the department through its chief officer contemplating in the field of compensation for victims of crime?

We know that a great many enlightened steps are taken and enlightened measures are introduced to attempt to reclaim the individual who has wandered into a criminal way of life; tremendous improvements are introduced from time to time and certainly I would be one who would insist that few of them have come too soon; tremendous improvements have been introduced from time to time in our whole system of penology, in our attitude towards the criminal temperament, great efforts are made, great resources in terms of human energy and in terms of finances are expended in attempting to rehabilitate those who have undertaken lives of crime, and the forgotten individual in this exercise, the forgotten individual in this side of life, is all too often the victim of that criminal. I don't suggest for a moment that the felon, the criminal does not deserve all we can do to help reclaim him but here is a government that has spoken publicly about the desirability of introducing an enlightened and an imaginative approach aimed at providing compensation for victims of crime and at this juncture in the deliberation of these estimates, Mr. Chairman, I ask the Attorney-General where is it and what about it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: . . . so the honourable gentleman from Fort Garry can be heard. Thank you.

MR. SHERMAN: I don't think I need to emphasize to so eminent a legal personality as the Attorney-General the whole increase, the whole spread in the breakdown of law and order in general and the whole complicated social, psychological, environmental problem that it poses for us, but what we are looking for in Manitoba today, and indeed in Canada at large, is a contemporary appreciation of the size and the dimensions of this problem and a scientific and humanistic program for combating it and restoring respect for a sense of legal and disciplinary values and restoring respect for other people and other peoples' property and thus assuring that neither the minority is allowed to outrage the rights of the majority in our society or that the majority is allowed to violate the rights and property of the minority. So I call on the Attorney-General to advise members of the Committee as to what he may be contemplating and his colleagues may be planning to combat this tidal wave of disrespect for law and order and discipline, and disrespect for many of our institutions on which these disciplinary and ethical values are founded.

Mr. Chairman, there are one or two other aspects in the field of study which concern me. One of them has to do with the increase in land title fees, a question that was raised in the House by my leader a few days ago. I have in front of me the Saturday April 18th edition of the Manitoba Gazette and on page 196 and subsequent pages, that publication lays out Manitoba regulation 5970, being a regulation under the Real Property Act and the Registry Act respecting fees and it details many of the new increases now being levied in Land Titles offices and in the whole field of land transfer and land ownership in the Province of Manitoba. Under the general heading on the regulation itself there are a number of specific subject headings, a great many of them ranging over the next six to eight pages in this Gazette, Mr. Chairman. There are new fee schedules outlined which represent significant increases over the old. There are increases, for example, for transactions in the area of fees on transfers of land. There are increases under the area of consolidations. There are increases under the area of fees on application; there are increases under the area of various registrations. There are increases under the area of filings. There are increases under the area of plans. There are increases under the area of fees in mortgage sale proceedings. There are increases under the area of fees in tax departments; and there are increases under the general area which covers a whole spectrum of transactions. This is only part of the schedule of increases but I took the time of the committee, Mr. Chairman, to read off that catalogue of titles to emphasize my point that these increases are not unique and limited and narrow in their application. They're widespread and they're general and they'll have a great effect on all Manitobans having anything to do with land transactions from now on.

Some of the increases are relatively minimal but many of them are substantial. There are for example, fee scales which have long stood at \$5.00 which now go to \$6.00 and have long stood at \$6.00 which now go to \$7.00, but there are other increases which represent

(MR. SHERMAN cont'd.). . . . almost 200 percent rises in fees. For example, the fee now under the heading of various registrations, on deeds, mortgages and assignments of mortgages rises to \$8.00 where it previously stood at \$4.00. The fee for direction or request to issue a Certificate of Title to person other than the applicant, in the area of fees on application, rises to \$8.00 where it previously stood at \$5.00.

The fee for registration of plans under Section 117 of the Real Property Act for each lot shown on the plan, with a minimum fee now rises to \$15.00 instead of the earlier scale of \$10.00. The fee for Order for Sale including approval of advertising and conditions of sale, and mortgage sale proceedings rises to \$10.00 where it previously was \$7.00. So it's readily seen, Mr. Chairman, that these fee increases are substantial and profound. We're not talking in all instances of increases of 50 cents or \$1.00; in fact, in all too few instances are the increases that reasonable and that minimal. In a substantial amount of the cases the fees are increased and expanded to a very far ranging degree over the level at which they have stood. They're increased very expansively and as I pointed out, in some cases this is as high as 200 percent.

Now there is also the whole question about the fees for registering transfers of land in the Land Titles Office on property that perhaps is somewhat higher in value than that which most Manitobans own, and than that which most members of this committee own, and there we see increases that are even more onerous for the participants, the principles in the transaction to bear. For example, the fee for registering a Transfer of Land involving a house valued at \$25,000 have increased from \$30 to \$42, Mr. Chairman, and in general, a comparison of the new fees to the old fees in this whole area of legal work, in this whole area of land and property transaction, shows that one is lucky if he gets off with a fee increase of only 100 percent over last year, that it is in all too many cases as high as 200 percent. The question arises, Mr. Chairman, as to whether this is a method, combined with the increase in permit fees for campers announced the other day by the Minister of Tourism and Recreation, whether this is a method by which the present government hopes to recoup some of the losses that it is going to endure under the reduced premiums in the Medicare program. One can't escape that kind of conclusion. It was only three or four days ago that the Minister of Tourism and Recreation rose in his place to announce substantial and wide ranging increases in camping permit fees, an increase and a practice which is going to affect many thousands. In fact, I'd venture to suggest perhaps hundreds of thousands of Manitobans and of Canadians and of others who travel through our province during the summer months. That fee scale increase was a dramatic one and it's matched by the increases to which I made reference in the area of real property and land transfer. When one considers the attempts that the present government has gone to to justify the kind of relief that has been offered Manitobans through the reduction in the Medicare premium one wonders really where is the consistency and where is the logic, and in fact where indeed is the basic legislative honesty, when on the other hand and on the other side of the scale the government imposes these kinds of heavy new fee schedules which will affect a great many thousands of Manitobans very very heavily. So on the one hand you have yourself a saving on your Medicare premium but as this Party has insisted since the beginning of the debate on New Democratic measures in this Legislature some ten months ago, one receives very little in this life for nothing. And to compensate for the kinds of help, and indeed it's appreciated help, but to compensate for the kind of help that has been introduced in the area of Medicare costs one now reaches into his other pocket and pays much more heavily and much more onerously for any land transactions and for any camping excursion.

So that question gnaws at my conscience, Mr. Chairman, as I review the estimates of the Attorney-General and on that note I would ask for his attention and his response.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable House Leader of the Liberal Party.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Mr. Chairman, I join briefly in this debate. The Minister has not had that much time to get to know every facet of his department but I think he made a good presentation when he spoke last week on his estimates. I'm inclined to agree with some of the things that the Member for Fort Garry has said. I know it's not just the Minister coming in and raising fees, it probably might have been considered a year ago, I don't know. To my mind when a land titles fee is called a fee that's what it is, it isn't a tax; but when the increases that are gazetted presently average upwards of 30 percent and some of the increases are over 100 percent well then this is no longer a fee schedule, it's a tax schedule. I'm disappointed that my friends opposite misinformed the people at the beginning of the session saying there

(MR. G. JOHNSTON cont'd.) . . . . would be no tax increases because to me this is a tax, it's not a fee at all. You can't tell me that the cost of issuing a transfer of land value for a \$15,000 transaction all of a sudden overnight has gone from \$20.00 to \$30.00 with no reasons given. I know that there has been some salary increases in the civil service but not 50 percent, not 10 percent, I believe they're in the order of five or six percent, the increases that have been put through. — (Interjection) — Pardon?

MR. GREEN: The last ten years.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Well are you suggesting that the cost of transferring land has gone up 50 percent in the last ten years? Well that's fine, but I don't think it has. I think it's a way of finding dollars without calling it a tax increase which is what it is.

In the spending estimates I notice that the item of special constables which is lumped in with Crown witnesses, jurors, sheriffs, coroners, prosecution, sanity examinations, etc. — I would like the Minister to be a little more specific and tell us if there's anything new by way of programs. For example, the Northern Task Force made the recommendation that the special constable system which is in its infancy now with a very few of them in the north, this is the native people on reserves and in the villages, should be expanded. Members of the Task Force I'm sure will vouch for the many many complaints that we received of inadequate police protection. So I think that there is a place for this program to be built up. In the areas that we were where there was a special constable it seemed to be working out quite well and the people there were satisfied.

I can tell you in some of the areas that we were in there was a good deal of lawlessness and illegal drinking. I believe there's a baby in a hospital in Winnipeg right now which had its eye burned out with a cigarette and nothing was done about. A man in a drunken rage did this, it was related to us, and nothing was done about that. The police come around once a month or once every six weeks and I suppose those who felt they should have reported an incident like this were afraid to because when the policeman left on his tour to his next stop they might be liable to some form of physical violence from those who were getting away with these lawless acts. So I would ask the Minister to seriously consider this recommendation, one of the recommendations of the Northern Task Force; and it is a recommendation that is not an expensive or a difficult one to fulfill. I know some of the recommendations, in fact if they were all added up they would add up into the hundreds of millions if not the billions of dollars. So I can appreciate the fact that the government cannot possibly do everything that is recommended but I would ask the Minister who is responsible for law and order in this province to look at this problem in a very serious manner.

The Member for Fort Garry touched on the outbreak of lawlessness and crime that is not just common to Manitoba, it's pretty well a North American problem. But I think the time has come for a pretty serious change of approach to be made to crime and drugs, the use of illegal drugs, the killings that have happened all too regular in the last two years, the bank robberies, ten bank robberies in the past few months. I think it's time that — well we can't wait for a Metropolitan study to be decided on how many municipalities should be here, I think it's time for a Metropolitan police force so that a united effort, a united command can deal with these problems. Presently we're dealing with a number of police forces. I'm sure that the criminal element are quite aware that there could be some lack of communication and when they're planning, planning of bank robberies and what not, that they must take into account this lack of jurisdiction from one area to another. I think it's time that a serious look was taken at the problem in Winnipeg and that in my opinion it's time for an overall police force for the whole area so that the problems can be dealt with in a unified and an organized manner.

I think it would be of help to members of the House and perhaps the public at large if the Attorney-General took it upon himself to organize and present a written annual report of his department's activities. While the dollar volume is not that large as far as our overall budget goes, it's a very important department, that a weak administration or a weak Minister in the problems that confront us in the field of administering the laws of the province there could be very serious repercussions for the people. So I would think it would be in the Minister's best interests if he could present to the House an annual report showing all the activities, the tables dealing with the crimes in the province and the solutions, the number of cases that were solved satisfactorily. I think this would be of great help to the Minister as well as to the members of the House. As I say in my few remarks I wish the Minister and his staff well. They have a very difficult job to do. He has shown us by some of the spark that emits from him from time

April 27, 1970

1323

(MR. G. JOHNSTON cont'd.) . . . . to time that he's not the type of person to back down from a difficult problem and I wish him well in the coming year in his administration.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Chairman, I would think it's the disposition of the members to call it 5:30.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 5:30. I am leaving the Chair to return at 8:00.