

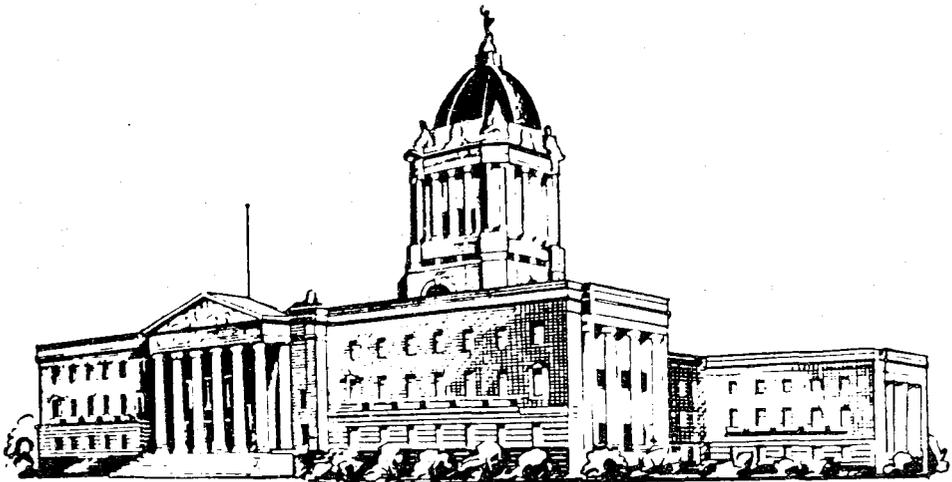


Legislative Assembly of Manitoba

DEBATES
and
PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable Peter Fox



Vol. XX No. 7 2:30 p.m., Thursday, March 1st, 1973.

Fifth Session, 29th Legislature.

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Electoral Division	Name	Political Affiliation	Address	Postal Code
ARTHUR	J. Douglas Watt	P.C.	Reston, Man.	ROM 1X0
ASSINIBOIA	Steve Patrick	Lib.	10 Red Robin Pl., Winnipeg	R3J 3L8
BIRTLE-RUSSELL	Harry E. Graham	P.C.	Binscarth, Man.	ROJ 0G0
BRANDON EAST	Hon. Leonard S. Evans	NDP	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
BRANDON WEST	Edward McGILL	P.C.	2228 Princess Ave., Brandon	R7B 0H9
BURROWS	Hon. Ben Hanuschak	NDP	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
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FORT ROUGE	Mrs. Inez Trueman	P.C.	179 Oxford St., Winnipeg	R3M 3H8
GIMLI	John C. Gottfried	NDP	44 - 3rd Ave., Gimli, Man.	ROC 1B0
GLADSTONE	James R. Ferguson	P.C.	Gladstone, Man.	ROJ 0T0
INKSTER	Hon. Sidney Green, Q.C.	NDP	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
KILDONAN	Hon. Peter Fox	NDP	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
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LA VERENDRYE	Leonard A. Barkman	Lib.	Box 130, Steinbach, Man.	ROA 2A0
LOGAN	William Jenkins	NDP	1294 Erin St., Winnipeg	R3E 2S6
MINNEDOSA	David Blake	P.C.	Minnedosa, Man.	ROJ 1E0
MORRIS	Warner H. Jorgenson	P.C.	Morris, Man.	ROG 1K0
OSBORNE	Ian Turnbull	NDP	284 Wildwood Pk., Winnipeg	R3T 0E5
PEMBINA	George Henderson	P.C.	Manitou, Man.	ROG 1G0
POINT DOUGLAS	Donald Malinowski	NDP	361 Burrows Ave., Winnipeg	R2W 1Z9
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE	Gordon E. Johnston	Lib.	506 St. George Ave., Portage la Prairie, Man.	R1N 0T5
RADISSON	Harry Shafransky	NDP	4 Maplehurst Rd., Winnipeg	R2J 1W8
RHINELAND	Jacob M. Froese	S.C.	Box 40, Winkler, Man.	ROG 2X0
RIEL	Donald W. Craik	P.C.	2 River Lane, Winnipeg	R2M 3Y8
RIVER HEIGHTS	Sidney Spivak, Q.C.	P.C.	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
ROBLIN	J. Wally McKenzie	P.C.	Inglis, Man.	ROJ 0X0
ROCK LAKE	Henry J. Einarson	P.C.	Glenboro, Man.	ROK 0X0
ROSSMERE	Hon. Ed. Schreyer	NDP	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
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ST. JOHNS	Saul Cherniack, Q.C.	NDP	333 St. John's Ave., Winnipeg	R2W 1H2
ST. MATTHEWS	Wally Johannson	NDP	418 Home St., Winnipeg	R3G 1X4
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SEVEN OAKS	Hon. Saul A. Miller	NDP	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
SOURIS KILLARNEY	Earl McKellar	P.C.	Nesbitt, Man.	ROK 1P0
SPRINGFIELD	Hon. René E. Toupin	NDP	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
STURGEON CREEK	J. Frank Johnston	P.C.	310 Overdale St., Winnipeg	R3J 2G3
SWAN RIVER	James H. Bilton	P.C.	Swan River, Man.	ROL 1Z0
THE PAS	Hon. Ron McBryde	NDP	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
THOMPSON	Joseph P. Borowski	Ind.	La Salle, Man.	ROG 1B0
TRANSCONA	Hon. Russell Paultey	NDP	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
VIRDEN	Morris McGregor	P.C.	Kenton, Man.	ROM 0Z0
WELLINGTON	Philip M. Petursson	NDP	681 Banning St., Winnipeg	R3G 2G3
WINNIPEG CENTRE	J.R. (Bud) Boyce	NDP	777 Winnipeg Ave., Winnipeg	R3E 0R5
WOLSELEY	I.H. Asper	Lib.	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

2:30 o'clock, Thursday, March 1, 1973

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

MR. SPEAKER: Before we proceed I should like to direct the attention of the honourable members to the gallery where we have some town officials of the Town of Dauphin: His Worship, Mayor A. C. Newton; Councillors, Miss Helen Marsh, Mr. Lawrence Milner; and Secretary-Treasurer Mr. E. C. Day, and Town Engineer, Mr. G. Bridgeman. The Town of Dauphin is in the constituency of the Honourable Minister of Highways.

I should also like to indicate that in the gallery today we have the Manitoba High School Curling Champions: Skip David Iverson, Third Pat Ryan, Second John Allardyce and Lead Bob Christie. These boys are from St. James Collegiate which is in the constituency of the Honourable the Attorney-General. They are going on to compete in the Dominion Finals at Moncton, New Brunswick, on March the 16th and 18th.

MR. IAN TURNBULL (Osborne): And they'll win.

MR. SPEAKER: We also have 40 students of Grade 11 standing of the St. Anne's Collegiate. These students are under the direction of Mr. Aime Onil Depot and Ms. J. Bartmanovich. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Member for La Verendrye.

And we have 30 students of Grade 11 standing of the Garden City Collegiate under the direction of Mr. Anthony Jorowski. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Member for Seven Oaks, the Minister of Universities and Colleges.

And 50 University of Winnipeg Students. These students are under the direction of Mr. Mathieson and Mrs. Anderson. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Member for St. Mathews.

On behalf of all the Honourable Members of the Legislative Assembly I welcome you here today.

Presenting Petitions; Reading and Receiving Petitions; Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees; Ministerial Statements and Tabling of Reports. The Honourable Minister of Municipal Affairs.

TABLING OF REPORTS

HON. HOWARD R. PAWLEY (Minister of Municipal Affairs) (Selkirk): Mr. Speaker, I beg to table the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Municipal Board for the year ending December 31st, 1972.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Labour.

HON. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Minister of Labour) (Transcona): Mr. Speaker, I beg to table the Fifty-fifth Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission and the administration of The Civil Service Act of Manitoba.

MR. SPEAKER: Any other Ministerial Statements or Tabling of Reports? The Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre.

MR. J. R. (Bud) BOYCE (Winnipeg Centre): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I may have leave to make a brief statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Agreed? (Agreed.)

STATEMENT

MR. BOYCE: Mr. Speaker, I would draw honourable members' attention to the fact that -- especially those of the Christian persuasion -- that tomorrow is a World Day of Prayer in which it is hoped that people around the world will pause for a moment and perhaps give thought to some of the reasons for life itself and the rest of the things involved in things theological.

I would also draw attention to the fact that on Saturday on CJAY, pretty well all day -- it is announced in the papers the times -- that there will be a presentation of some 200 countries; the religious involvement of these particular countries in the Christian fraternities and this is under the direction of the Reverend Vernon McClelland who is in the gallery to my right with his wife, from Los Angeles. He is really a displaced Canadian from British

STATEMENT

(MR. BOYCE Cont'd) Columbia; but I would draw my colleagues' attention to these two facts: The World Day of Prayer tomorrow and the World Federation on Literature on Saturday.

POINT OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie.

MR. GORDON E. JOHNSTON (Portage la Prairie): Mr. Speaker, I rise on a question of privileges of the members of the House, and I direct my remarks to the First Minister if I may. Yesterday my leader asked a question about the Taxicab Report of one of the ministers and the minister to the effect said that the report wasn't ready for release, and we find that within the 24-hour period the report is released outside this House. Now this is the second time in a few days where in a similar case where the Kierans' Report was released to a Toronto newspaper, and I ask the First Minister if he's departing from the long-standing procedure when the House is in Session that reports would be released in the House to the members first before they're released to the press. Now I accept the First Minister's statement that there perhaps may have been a little error in judgment in lead time in giving the Kierans' Report to the Toronto newspaper, and they may have published it too soon for the timing. But I direct his attention to the fact that over the matter of the Taxicab Report the question was asked yesterday in the House about the report and when it would be tabled, and there was a noncommittal answer given at that time yet today the report is released to the press and not to the members of the House. Now if the Ministers are acting through either ignorance or deceit, I would expect that the First Minister would speak to them on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

HON. EDWARD SCHREYER (Premier) (Rossmere): Well, Mr. Speaker, I replied yesterday to the contention that we had somehow violated well-understood parliamentary procedure in allowing a report to be put in the hands of the news media in advance of its being tabled in the House and I explained that it is a matter of more recent, but nevertheless many years now, a parliamentary practice that reports, budget addresses, etc., in certain circumstances are made available to the media with a clear embargo understanding has no prerelease or no release before a certain time after -- and that time being after it has been tabled in the House. Now I can tell my honourable friend that the news media here in Manitoba respected the embargo. In the case of the Toronto newspaper I have no indication whatsoever as to what happened or what went wrong.

In any case the reference that my honourable friend the Member from Portage makes now with respect to the Taxicab Board Report there are certain reports which clearly must be tabled in this House within a certain number of days of the House being convened. There are other kinds of reports which there is no clear requirement or even understanding as to their having to be tabled in this Assembly. My honourable friends had better not suggest that all reports that were put in their possession were tabled in this House because it's a matter of historical fact that there were quite a number of reports that never saw the light of day nor were tabled in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Any other Ministerial Statements, Tabling of Reports? The Honourable Member for Morris on the same matter of privilege?

MR. WARNER H. JORGENSEN (Morris): I wonder if I may on the question of privilege that has been raised. The statement of the First Minister in no way, in no way, Sir, exonerates the government from the position that they've placed themselves in now with respect to this particular report. The question was asked yesterday if it was going to be tabled. The Minister denied -- indeed, I don't recall the precise answering of the -- (Interjection) -- of his answer to the question. He said he didn't have any qualms about something or other.

A MEMBER: That's right. That's right.

MR. JORGENSEN: The fact is that the report has not been tabled and yet there was a news release issued this morning which said that not only has the report been received by the government -- and I don't know when it was received by the government -- but many of the recommendations of that report have been implemented.

A MEMBER: Unbelievable.

MR. JORGENSEN: Now, Sir, I have conceded on other occasions, and I concede again,

POINT OF PRIVILEGE

(MR. JORGENSON Cont'd) . . . that there are certain reports that remain in the hands of the government and that is a consistent position contrary to what my honourable friends are doing, because when we were on that side of the House, Sir, I recall a great deal being said about transition in the north, the Hedlund-Menzies Report, and how we had hidden that report from the people of this province. Sir, this was a report commissioned by the government, a public report paid for by the taxpayers and the people of this province; it was not an inter-departmental report. Outside commissioners were appointed to cause this investigation to be made and to submit a report. The people of this province have a right to have that report in this House so that we can examine it as well. Sir, what this amounts to is a circumventing of the purpose of the Legislature. What this amounts to, Sir, is surreptitiously attempting to get around revealing the true intentions of this government. It's the sort of thing that's been going on for all too long in this Legislature.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Transportation.

HON. PETER BURTNIAK (Minister of Highways) (Dauphin): Mr. Speaker, I think that if the Honourable Member for Morris and the Honourable Member for Portage would check Hansard of yesterday, I think that it will be pretty clear to them.

A MEMBER: Page number ?

MR. BURTNIAK: Page number 109 -- and they will see exactly what transpired. The Honourable Leader of the Liberal Party got up in this House yesterday and asked me as Minister of Highways, and this is what he said: "My question is to the Minister of Highways, I presume. I guess about two years in view of the fact he had commissioned a study," -- which I didn't do at the time but nevertheless that's what he said -- "and report on the taxicab operation -- your predecessor had commissioned the report," -- he cleared that up -- "has that report of the taxicab operation in Winnipeg been received?" My reply to the honourable member at that time was this: "I heard something about this this morning and I was expecting this question so it doesn't really come to me as a surprise. I might say that the report of the commission has now been received. Yes." The Leader of the Liberal Party then said: "Could the Minister indicate when he might be tabling in the Legislature that report?" My reply was: "Mr. Speaker, I was not aware that this report had to be tabled." He then followed it up and asked if it would be tabled; I says, I have no qualms about it, and that's exactly what I intend to do within the next day or so.

MR. SPEAKER: Any other Ministerial Statements? Notices of Motion. Order please.

I believe there has been a question asked on respect of privilege. A number of persons have stated their opinion. There has been no motion in respect to privilege. I'm not allowing debate.

Ministerial Statements and Tabling of Reports: Does the Honourable Member for Rhineland wish to rise on a point of order?

MR. JACOB M. FROESE (Rhineland): I do because . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Name the point of order.

MR. FROESE: I think members have the right to be heard and I would challenge your ruling on that.

MR. SPEAKER: I am at the House's . . . The Honourable House Leader.

HON. SIDNEY GREEN, Q.C. (Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management) (Inkster): Mr. Speaker, I think that the procedure has been in the past that if members wish to speak to a point of privilege that you have permitted this to take place for a reasonable length of time without a motion being put and therefore we would think that if your disposition is to think that a reasonable length of time has elapsed, and on that basis you wish the questioning to be determined, you could ask members to co-operate with you in that respect. As to whether a person cannot speak on a point of privilege because no motion has been put, I would ask you to reconsider that and perhaps the easiest way of handling it is to permit the honourable member to make his few remarks in the understanding that we could then get on with the business of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I am prepared to service the wishes of the House. If you wish to carry on the debate in respect to this matter I have no objection, but I thought I had allowed all parties to say their piece. If they wish to continue it, that's your pleasure. The Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie.

POINT OF PRIVILEGE

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Mr. Speaker, I'll be brief and I have no intention or desire to make your job more difficult, but when the Minister of Works got up in his pious manner and quoted, or the Minister of Highways, and quoted Hansard as if this is some sort of a defense. I'm saying to the frontbench over there that when a report is commissioned and paid for by taxpayers' money they have a moral obligation to put it out into this House for discussion by the members who represent the people in this province and not any wishy-washy excuse that we've heard just now from the Minister of Highways.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, the Honourable Member from Portage has made his argument, those of us on this side have made ours. I think the honourable members probably wanted to ignore the fact that the Minister of Highways said yesterday he had no qualms about tabling the report. It's tantamount to say that the report would be tabled, and I rather suspect that my honourable friends saw if they look over there, the report is there to be tabled; and so are we taking the time of this Assembly because of a matter of fifteen minutes, or half an hour, or three hours, of prior release of a report, or is it information that they should be interested in?

MR. SPEAKER: Any other Ministerial Statements and Tabling of Reports? The Honourable Minister of Highways.

TABLING OF REPORTS

MR. BURTNIAK: Mr. Speaker, at this time I'd like to table the report on the Taxicab Inquiry Commission.

A MEMBER: Your story's a little late.

MR. BURTNIAK: ... as a courtesy to the House. Right. -- (Interjection) --

MR. SPEAKER: Notices of Motion. The Honourable Minister of Mines and Resources.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I apologize to the House for again raising a matter of personal privilege, and I generally don't get into this type of bind but apparently I'm in one now and I would ask the honourable members to accept the fact that it is a matter of personal privilege. Yesterday I was asked with regard to a newspaper account of remarks which I was alleged to have made. I tried to explain that I had not made the remarks. In today's newspaper, the same newspaper, which is the only one that carried the story, there is a headline suggesting, "Not Government Policy: Green", implying that the remarks indeed were made but that somehow I had stepped out of line and it wasn't government policy. Mr. Speaker, I wish to do something unusual, I wish to read for the record a correct press account of exactly what was said, appearing in the same newspaper, the Winnipeg Free Press. -- (Interjection) -- Mr. Speaker, I am entitled to either explain what was said in my own language, or to read what was said, from the same newspaper.

A MEMBER: That's right.

MR. HARRY J. ENNS (Lakeside): On the point of order, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. ENNS: I have no objection, Mr. Speaker, to the procedure that you may now wish to allow to take place in this House at the request of the Honourable the House Leader, the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. However I do caution you, Mr. Speaker, that all of us from time to time are subject, or at least feel, that we are not represented properly in the press or the news media of the day and that by encouraging this kind of an exercise that I would suspect, I would hope, that in your fairness, the fairness that you have shown to all of us members, that you would then certainly allow any and all of us to take this unusual procedure as the House Minister himself says to explain the next morning, or the morning after, whenever we think that we haven't been fully or properly represented by the news media.

MR. SPEAKER: I accept the point of order but I should also like to indicate that the matter was raised in this House, so therefore it is a matter of business of the House. Now I do believe that in being fair I must allow each member to explain his position when he is questioned on it. The Honourable Minister of Mines and Resources.

MR. GREEN: Yes, Mr. Speaker, if this has not been done before, and if other

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

(MR. GREEN Cont'd , members have not seized this opportunity to do it, I will not do it. But I know that numerous members have done this and this is the first time that I'm doing it.

MR. PAULLEY: Beachesne makes provision for it.

MR. GREEN: Well, Mr. Speaker, I won't -- (Interjection) -- I won't bother, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point of privilege and I want it made known that nobody else will ever do this. I withdraw the position, Mr. Speaker. -- (Interjection) --

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Morris wish to state a point of order ?

MR. JORGENSEN: It was not my intention to deny the ... honourable member.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Is the honourable member speaking to a point of order ?

MR. JORGENSEN: Yes I am Sir, I merely wanted to ask the Minister of Mines and Resources if the question of privilege that he's raising now is the same one that he raised yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines.

MR. GREEN: It is with respect to a story which appeared in today's Winnipeg Free Press, and I repeat, if I am not to do it I will sit down. -- (Interjection) -- Mr. Speaker, the same newspaper ... -- (Interjection) --

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

MR. GREEN ... the same newspaper carries a story by Mrs. Frances Russell, which I repeat is a correct story, and I would like to read it. "Mr. Green's views with regard to Mr. Kierans' thesis of public ownership of resource industries was described as 'ideal' if we were starting from Day One. But we aren't starting at Day One. Private industry has acquired certain rights and expectations and therefore government must modify its program to take into account these existing rights and expectations." The next part of the quote: "The extent to which a government can tax a private industry is limited because to tax an industry like the mining industry to its full worth would be to deter it from staying or locating. No government can entertain this option unless it is prepared to go into the field itself when private industry is no longer operating. Personally, if the decision was made to put this industry out of existence, I would prefer to go to them directly and offer to buy them out rather than to tax them out. That would be fairer. Why do by subterfuge what you should do legitimately." That was a direct quote of what I said.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member have a point of order ?

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Are we in the question period, Mr. Speaker ?

CORRECTION

MR. SPEAKER: Not yet. Before we proceed to the question period, I wish to indicate my thanks to you the fact that some honourable member brought it to my attention in the speech by the Honourable Leader of the Liberal Party on Page 64 of Hansard. Hansard didn't print correctly the statement that was uttered. The statement was "a trail of unbroken promises," it reads, "a trail of broken promises". Now I am not certain what was meant but that is what was said. -- (Interjection) -- Order please. I am trying to explain that that is what was said and it should contain the true description of what was said and not what has been corrected.

The Honourable Member for Wolseley.

MR. I. H. (Izzy) ASPER (Wolseley): The point of order, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order. You may explain.

MR. ASPER: With respect to the explanation of the speech. The note, the speech I gave was a written speech. What I think I said, what I think I said, what the note says, and what I certainly intended to say was, "the government has left behind it a string of broken promises, of broken promises."

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, in view of the mood and temper of the House this particular afternoon, I'd like to rise at this time to suggest very quickly that clearly there is a very easy way for the Chair and for the House to deal with my honourable friend's problem. My honourable friend clearly intended to say that which he has now put in careful language. At the time when he said it of course it came out the other way. It's what we call a slip of the tongue, it happens to all of us, but let's get the record straight as to what he meant to say. Whether or not we agree with it of course is another question.

CORRECTION

MR. SPEAKER: Very well. Therefore the record will indicate what the honourable gentlemen indicates he intended to say and therefore the correction will stand. The Honourable Member for Lakeside wish to speak on that point ?

POINT OF PRIVILEGE

MR. ENNS: Mr. Speaker, on a point of privilege I seek your guidance for future clarification. Was it your intention to accept the matter of privilege raised by the Honourable House Leader when in fact he read a correct account of the newspaper's account of what he had said. In other words, can we read correct accounts of how the newspapers report us and -- for double underlining of some story that we'd like to have, because I think that's what took place. And I want to know what ...

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I would like to indicate to the honourable member the reason that I as the Chair allowed the matter to be raised was because the question had been raised by someone else in the House in respect to the Honourable House Leader. And if that occurs to any member of this House, he will have the same opportunity to explain.
-- (Interjection) -- Order please. I will extend the courtesy to listen to everyone quietly if they will do the same for me.

Notices of Motion; Introduction of Bills; Oral Questions. The Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

HON. LEONARD S. EVANS (Minister of Industry and Commerce) (Brandon East): Mr. Speaker, before the Oral Question Period gets under way I wonder if I could take a half a minute of the House to remind all members that today March 1st is the festive day of St. David. St. David, the Patron Saint of Wales, is honoured today by people of Welsh origin all over the world. And while there was no great immigration of Welsh people to Manitoba as happened with other groups from Europe during our history, nevertheless Welsh people have made their contribution to the development of our province and the names in the provincial telephone directory suggests the descendants of Welsh settlers are well represented throughout the province. Indeed my own parents came to our wonderful province at the beginning of this century. And therefore, Mr. Speaker, with your prior kind permission it is my pleasure to ask the Pages to distribute a daffodil, the national flower of Wales to each member of the House with the hope that each will wear it to help commemorate with me this day, March 1st, St. David's Day.

ORAL QUESTION PERIOD

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SIDNEY SPIVAK, Q.C. (Leader of the Opposition) (River Heights): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I have a question for the First Minister or the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. Is the government engaged in any discussions or negotiations with the Abitibi Company relating to the exchange of equity in that company for cutting rights in Manitoba ?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines and Resources.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, we are engaged in discussions with the Abitibi Company with regard to their future cutting rights.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SPIVAK: A supplementary question. I wonder if the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources can indicate whether the government is attempting to barter cutting rights for equity in the company.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, we are engaged with the Abitibi Company to discuss future cutting rights in the Province of Manitoba.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. Does the Minister have any words of advice or consolation for the shareholders of Sherritt-Gordon stock when yesterday the shares dropped \$3.00, and although the shares came back \$3.00 due to a price increase, the shareholders really lost money on

ORAL QUESTION PERIOD

(MR. G. JOHNSTON Cont'd) . . . the intemperate statement made by the Minister. So my question is: has he any words of advice or consolation to the shareholders of Sherritt-Gordon?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines and Resources.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, if there was indeed a problem which arose, then, and if some lawyer could devise a cause of action with respect to that problem, which I'm sure they couldn't, then I would say that given what has transpired over the last two days, they should frame their cause of action against the Winnipeg Free Press.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rock Lake.

MR. HENRY J. EINARSON (Rock Lake): Mr. Speaker, I direct this question to the Minister of Mines and Resources. Does the government intend to implement that portion of the Professor Kierans Report on Mining which recommends that mineral rights currently owned by significant number of farmers be taken over by the government?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, the honourable member knows full well that the Kierans Report is going to be considered by a task force which will be announced in due course.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. STEVE PATRICK (Assiniboia): Mr. Speaker, my question is for the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce. Since the problem with Great Northern Capital and the Manitoba Government has now been resolved, and the government does own the plant, will the plant at Sprague be rebuilt?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, the arrangement is that reporting responsibility for the MDC is the Minister of Mines and Resources.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines and Resources.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, there is no present intention to reconstruct the plant at Sprague and I would make this statement in order to be as fair as possible to the people in that area that they not rely on that plant being reconstructed in order to expect a livelihood. If matters changed in the future it would be a plus, but it would be unkind to the people to hold out expectations which are not present on the part of the government.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. PATRICK: Will any assistance be given to the people in that area to relocate?

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, the people in Sprague will be given equal consideration to the people who are in -- some in difficult circumstances in other parts of the Province of Manitoba.

MR. PATRICK: Another supplementary, Mr. Speaker. Can the Minister tell the House how much did this plant cost the government.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines.

MR. GREEN: I believe that the recorded indebtedness from Columbia Forest Products to the government was a matter of record in various previous reports. I can't remember the exact figure.

MR. PAULLEY: Around about 4.2.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member for . . .

MR. GREEN: The suggest. . . by the Minister of Labour, who is much more confident about his memory than I am, is approximately 4.2 million. -- (Interjection) --

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

MR. ASPER: A question, Mr. Speaker, to the Minister responsible for Manitoba Development Corporation. In view of the fact that there was an investment of \$4.2 million and the plant has burned down, can the Minister tell us how much insurance was collected, and what is the loss to the people of Manitoba.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, the Province of Manitoba is presently engaged in negotiations with the insurance company to try to get as much as we possibly can.

MR. PAULLEY: How much is possible?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Liberal Party, a supplementary.

MR. ASPER: Can the Minister confirm that there will be a substantial loss to the people of Manitoba in excess of a million dollars?

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MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I don't know if the honourable member would want to purposely downgrade our insurance claim. I will not try to downgrade it. In negotiating with the insurance company, we are going to take those positions which would be taken by experienced counsel in trying to get as much out of the company as we can.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Liberal Party. The last supplementary.

MR. ASPER: Does the insurance claim allow for a case to be made for full recovery?

MR. GREEN: The honourable member would have to refer to the insurance law on the subject which, although I'm not completely expert in, -- (Interjection) -- would to my honourable friend's knowledge be very difficult to define in a question period in a parliamentary Chamber during Oral Questions.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, my question is to the First Minister. I wonder if he could indicate whether any guidelines have been established for the task force which is to evaluate Professor Kierans Report on mineral resources.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, the report was made available to us a matter of what -- two, three days ago and I, when it was tabled in the House, yesterday? -- (Interjection) -- It was tabled in the House two days ago, I indicated at the time that we would be moving to establish a task force to evaluate that report in all its particulars. Having said that two days ago, my honourable friend I suppose is disappointed to know that we haven't done it yet. But we hope to do it in a matter of a few days.

MR. SPIVAK: Sir, I have another question for the First Minister. I wonder if he can indicate to the House though whether the task force will be confined to dealing only with the recommendations of the report?

MR. SCHREYER: Well, Mr. Speaker, common sense I think would dictate that when a task force is established to consider a report and its specific recommendations, if there are certain consequences that flow from the specific recommendations of the report that the task force in the exercise of common sense would be well advised to consider those consequences and ramifications that flow in that manner.

MR. SPIVAK: A supplementary question. I wonder if the First Minister can indicate whether the task force will be considering just mineral resources or will it consider forest resources as well?

MR. SPEAKER: The First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, the precise terms of reference of the task force not yet having been formulated, and I have just indicated so a matter of minutes ago, that I can't answer that question at this time.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Riel.

MR. DONALD W. CRAIK (Riel): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to direct a question to the First Minister. Is it possible for him to give us the assurance that there were no members of the government caucus trading Manitoba mining stocks in the last months.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, if my honourable friend asked that question for the benefit of his past practice, I'm afraid that times have changed.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Osborne.

MR. IAN TURNBULL (Osborne): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, in recognizing me in my fifteenth rise in the House. I have a question for the First Minister, it's related to the last question asked, Mr. Speaker. When will the government consider introducing legislation which will require all members of the Legislature to provide full disclosure of their real estate and other private holdings? -- (Interjections) --

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Morris. Order please.

MR. JORGENSEN: Mr. Speaker, I should like to direct my question to the Minister of Public Works and ask him how many contracts have been signed for the construction of the government building at the corner of Broadway and Kennedy?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Public Works.

HON. RUSSELL DOERN (Minister of Public Works) (Elmwood): Mr. Speaker, it is a traditional practice to often initiate construction by a letter of intent and the formal signing of the contract took place this morning.

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MR. JORGENSEN: ... the Minister could advise the House if a building permit from the City of Winnipeg has been granted for the construction of this building?

MR. DOERN: Mr. Speaker, we have cleared the projects through the various committees of the City of Winnipeg and in my opinion have approval to proceed.

MR. JORGENSEN: Mr. Speaker, my question was, has a building permit been issued for the construction of that building on the corner of Broadway and Kennedy from the City of Winnipeg?

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

MRS. TRUEMAN: Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Honourable Minister of Health and Social Development. Has Mr. R. Creasy resigned from his position as Executive Director of Personal Services within the Department of Health and Social Development?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Health.

HON. RENE E. TOUPIN (Minister of Health & Social Development) (Springfield): Mr. Speaker, I haven't spoken to Mr. Creasy in the last few days. I'm not aware of the resignation. I'd be very surprised.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

MR. HARRY E. GRAHAM (Birtle-Russell): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. My question is to the Minister of Agriculture, having given prior notice. I would ask him what percentage of the 500,000 bushel of frozen damp utility wheat has been moved out of the Swan River area to the feed mills of the Red River Valley?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Agriculture.

HON. SAMUEL USKIW (Minister of Agriculture) (Lac du Bonnet): I suspect, Mr. Speaker, that the member wishes to ask a different question than he actually did. I don't know the percentage moved because we don't have control or regulation of the movement of grain from one part of the province to another. My suspicion is that he would like to know how much the Commission was involved in moving. In that connection about 50,000 bushels were involved.

MR. GRAHAM: The Minister said they had no control over the transportation or ...

MR. SPEAKER: Question please.

MR. GRAHAM: Can he tell me then who negotiated the transportation of the grain on behalf of the Feed Grain Board.

MR. USKIW: Mr. Speaker, the Feed Grain Marketing Commission offered a service to those people who wanted to be in contact with either the buyer or the seller and offered informational services that went along with it. The arrangements were purely voluntary and people may have used the system or may have not used the system. To the extent that they have not delivered grain from that part of the province to any other part of the province, I am not aware, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell, last supplementary.

MR. GRAHAM: Last supplementary. Then there was no attempt made by the Feed Grain Board to limit the price that was paid for transportation on the grain in that particular transaction.

MR. USKIW: The Feed Grain Commission was involved in negotiations as between the buyers and the movers of grain and offered that information to people if they wanted to use it, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Gladstone.

MR. J. R. FERGUSON (Gladstone): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'll direct my question to the First Minister again. Are people who have not paid their property taxes for 1972 eligible for school tax rebates?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, the answer to the question is that all persons who have paid their 1972 municipal and school taxes are of course eligible for the school property tax credit, or rebate. Those who have paid their municipal and school tax this calendar year to date on their '72 taxes are eligible for the rebate. In fact, I guess in simple terms it could be said that anyone who has paid his municipal and school taxes at any time prior to his filing of his annual income tax return can claim for the rebate. In the event that he does not pay the municipal taxes but does so subsequent to the filing of the income tax return, he may upon minimum effort and postage, cost of postage, file an amended tax

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(MR. SCHREYER Cont'd) return and then establishes eligibility for the \$140.00 adjusted whatever rebate.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Arthur.

MR. J. DOUGLAS WATT (Arthur): Mr. Speaker, I direct a question . . .

-- (Interjection) --

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

MR. WATT: Are you all through over there? Mr. Speaker, I direct a question to the Minister of Agriculture. I would like to ask the Minister of Agriculture in light of the criticism that he directed at the Conservative Government, and particularly myself, in 1969 when we had a terrific problem with . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Question please, question please.

MR. WATT: The question, Mr. Speaker, is: what involvement have the government of Manitoba had in the problem that they have in the Swan River valley at the present time?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Agriculture.

MR. USKIW: Well, I'm not sure of the complete question, Mr. Speaker. It has something to do with Swan River and grain problems in the area. I have not had presented to me, Mr. Speaker, any formal representation from that area with respect to problems that would be so serious in nature that would require government intervention.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Emerson.

MR. GABRIEL GIRARD (Emerson): Yes, I'd like to direct a question to the Honourable Minister of Mines and Resources. In view of the developments in Columbia Forest Products will the government assume some responsibility in providing alternate employment due to the loss of employment because of the developments of the mill this far and possibly further developments as well?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines and Resources.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I don't think that the honourable member should assume further adverse developments. With respect to his other question, the government has a total responsibility in the province of Manitoba to deal with the area of Sprague as well as other areas. It will be more or less successful in dealing with these problems. We think that it will be more successful than the previous administration has been.

MR. GIRARD: Well, Mr. Speaker, can I take it then that the stay option will be applied in Sprague as well as elsewhere?

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, the stay option will be applied throughout the Province of Manitoba including the City of Winnipeg. I would like to indicate to the honourable member, if he thinks that the stay option will guarantee that nobody will ever have to move, then he should dissuade himself of that. The fact is that the attempt will be made to see to it that people are given opportunity to maintain a stay option. Again the government, this government nor any government which is sincere, would not be able to guarantee 100 percent success.

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

MR. ASPER: Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Minister of Northern Affairs. Could he explain why or for what purpose the government of Manitoba is holding up the development of the airport at Norway House which is designed for implementation under a joint federal-provincial cost-sharing plan?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Northern Affairs.

HON. RON McBRYDE (Minister of Northern Affairs) (The Pas): Mr. Speaker, the member did not give notice of that question but there are some negotiations going on at the present time in regard to land at the airstrip.

MR. ASPER: A supplementary then, Mr. Speaker. Is it a fact that the government of Manitoba does not yet own the land where the airport is supposed to be built?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines and Resources.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, when the airport was built it was built on a band resolution giving the government the right to build an airstrip on that land. As a matter of fact, it was more than a band resolution, it was an urgent -- or maybe that's an exaggeration -- it was a request on the part of the people in the area including the band, to build on that property. Subsequently, the government of Manitoba applied for federal sharing on the costs of that airport, which would entitle us to \$500,000. We were given to understand by the Federal Government, or by other sources, that the federal sharing would be contingent

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(MR. GREEN Cont'd) . . . upon us getting a transfer of the land from the reserve. Coincidentally, upon being advised of that, the reserve asked for \$14,000 for the land, plus an equivalent 70 acres of land. We said that we would do this if the Federal Government required us to do it and we wrote the Federal Government asking whether they would indeed require us to give \$14,000 plus 70 acres of equivalent land to an Indian band in order to get federal sharing for an airport which they had asked us to build, and if the Federal Government makes that requirement, which we would consider to be very unusual, we will give the Indian band \$14,000 and 70 acres of land. If the Federal Government is reasonable and gives us the sharing, and lets us negotiate with the Indian band as to the correct price of land, we will do that.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Rouge.

MRS. TRUEMAN: Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Honourable Attorney-General. In view of the statement by a City of Winnipeg councillor to the effect that the lock-up in the Public Safety Building was inhumane and a dungeon, would the government permit the Human Rights Commission to investigate the lock-up?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Attorney-General.

HON. A. H. MACKLING, Q. C. (Attorney-General and Minister of Consumer, Corporate and Internal Services) (St. James): Mr. Speaker, the government has been concerned about the quality of lock-ups throughout Manitoba and perhaps the honourable member will recall, when the Manitoba Police Commission Act was passed at the previous session, one of the matters of concern for recommendation was the whole question of lock-ups. The City of Winnipeg Police lock-up is maintained by the City of Winnipeg. We have recently offered to the City of Winnipeg to take over the custody of those facilities, and as and when that happens we would be in a position to make whatever changes we deem necessary to make whatever improvements might be expected.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I have two or three questions that I would like to direct to the Minister, the Honourable Minister of Highways. I think he's the proper minister. Is it the practice of government to check and weigh all trucks hauling gravel for road construction purposes during winter months when the ground is frozen such as is the case on Highway 59?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Highways.

MR. BURTNIAK: Mr. Speaker, I believe that the honourable member knows quite well that on most of the roads we have certain restrictions as to weight and that applies to gravel trucks as well as to any other trucks any time of the year.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland, a supplementary?

MR. FROESE: Yes. Why are truckers prohibited from reading government scales, the weights, when same -- they are later on being charged and prosecuted for overweight hauling or loading. They have no way of knowing whether the weight that was read to them is correct.

MR. BURTNIAK: Mr. Speaker, I really don't understand the question so I'll take it as notice.

MR. FROESE: A further question. Along the same line, would the minister agree that allowances should be made in winter when gravel and roads are frozen and gravel loaded tends to be chunky, therefore more difficult to gauge loan poundage, especially on short runs of three to five miles?

MR. BURTNIAK: Mr. Speaker, I think that what we have done in the last year or two -- that has been the case before I believe to some degree -- that there has been a certain amount of allowances given and what we have done in the north, for example, on designated roads, for the honourable member's information, in regard to raw forest products we have given certain leniencies in that respect.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland, last question.

MR. FROESE: Yes, last question. Would he also give that same leverage to those people who are presently trucking on Highway 59 close to the U.S. border?

MR. BURTNIAK: Mr. Speaker, that's a matter of policy and we'll look into that.

MR. SPEAKER: The Member for Logan.

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MR. WILLIAM JENKINS (Logan): I direct this question to the Minister of Labour. Has the Minister of Labour had notice of an application last November 1st by the CBRT & GW with the Federal Labour Board for certification of 120 employees employed by Reimer, and has that hearing been held yet?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Labour.

MR. PAULLEY: No, not to my information that I have received, Mr. Speaker. I will check further into this matter. As a matter of fact the representative of one of the unions concerned attended my office this morning and there was a very brief discussion pertaining to this matter and I will inform my honourable friend subsequently as to where the matter stands.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rupertsland.

MR. JEAN ALLARD (Rupertsland): Yes, Mr. Speaker. I don't know whether to direct my question to the Minister of Northern Affairs or to the Minister of Mines and Resources since they both seem to be fielding the question. Could the Minister confirm or deny that the Indian band in Norway House has in the past been paid \$200.00 for some of its land for school construction.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, some land that has been purchased by the government for school construction pursuant to an agreement with an agreed upon valuation, was paid for at the rate of \$200.00 per acre. Other land in the area has been bought for \$15.00 an acre by the government. I'm not talking about land on the reserve ... not certain, but other land in the area, equivalent land in different to what we are now seeking for the airport construction has been bought for \$15.00 an acre. Let me tell the honourable member that the Indian band wanted not \$200.00 an acre, they wanted \$200.00 an acre plus the replacement of the equivalent amount of land.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Thompson.

MR. JOSEPH P. BOROWSKI (Thompson): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Minister of Tourism. Could he give us a detailed account of the hockey tickets that were given out to the jailbirds at Headingley?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Tourism and Recreation.

HON. LAURENT L. DESJARDINS (Minister of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs) (St. Boniface): Yes, I just happened to have a detailed account here. I had originally prepared this statement but it is quite lengthy. I'll try to answer some of the questions then I'll give the original intended statement to my honourable friend and the leaders of the other parties if they wish.

Say that the government bought 550 blue season tickets for all the home games, 39 home games for the Jets. This was 21,450 tickets for a total cost of \$99,957, but that is including the amusement tax and without the amusement tax it was \$90,870. I might say that my honourable friends thought it was an excellent idea at the time. Now for the tickets, and we still think, I still think it is an excellent idea, those concerned -- especially my honourable friend from Thompson -- there were 320 tickets given for the season to the Headingley Correctional Institution; that includes ticket distribution to Spruce Woods Rehabilitation Camp, the Birds Hill Rehabilitation Camp and the Day Release Centre. There were 50 to the Canadian Penitentiary Services, 42 to Stony Mountain Penitentiary, 36 Stony Mountain Farm Annex, 66 for Vaughan Street Detention Centre, and 12 to the Vaughan Street Detention Centre for a grand total of 526. -- (Interjection) -- No, no. Individual tickets. This is two and one half percent of the total tickets and the cost of these tickets total approximately, to a net cost of the province of \$2,200, and I might say, Mr. Speaker, that the department accept the responsibility of distribution of tickets.

As far as people leaving the jails, I understand there's a couple more that left and they weren't, I can tell you that they weren't at any games. The criminologists and the people that we have been talking to, because there was a committee set up, not a committee of myself -- I've never been to any of these meetings although I do accept the responsibility of committees of the different people representing the youth groups, the senior citizens -- some of the other groups felt this was a very worthwhile rehabilitation program that they have, I think it costs about \$10,000 to keep somebody in jail for a year and if these few tickets could help even one person I think it would be worth it. We accept the responsibility.

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(HON. LAURENT L. DESJARDINS cont'd)... . . . I might say that because of the abuse in that special area, the Director asked these tickets be cancelled for that area. This has been done, Mr. Speaker, we accept the responsibility for distribution but not for people leaving. This has nothing to do with us at all. These tickets were requested.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Thompson.

MR. BOROWSKI: Mr. Speaker, I have several supplementary to the Minister. Could he indicate if there were also Blue Bomber tickets given to inmates in Manitoba?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister.

MR. DESJARDINS: No, there were none of those tickets given to either people inside the jail or outside the jail. The Blue Bombers do not pay any amusement tax. The only -- beside the theatres, the only, or the movie houses I mean, the only people that pay amusement tax, this was for the first time, was the Jets. We insist that they pay amusement tax. I think that the revenue from this, the projected revenue, will be about 112,000 not talking -- not including play-offs, and incidentally if this purchase of season tickets can help the Jets staying another year, we'll make more revenue so I think it's not a bad deal after all.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member from Thompson. Last supplementary.

MR. BOROWSKI: Yes, Mr. Speaker. The question is for the Minister of Health who is responsible for the inmates. Could he indicate what type of a guidelines or yardstick was given to the group who was distributing the tickets to the prisoners and other people throughout Manitoba. Would it depend on the amount of times they were involved in a crime, or the age or the length of the sentence?

MR. DESJARDINS: Mr. Speaker, I think I should answer that question. We are not -- this is not our business to regulate the jails. These requests were given -- and maybe I should read one of the letters -- these requests were made by the people responsible and we left it to their good judgment. Joe, I'll refer you -- excuse me, honourable member -- I'll refer you to the last three letters and I think that were given. I think this will help you. We don't know these people. I might know a couple of them, but we don't know all these people so we do not select . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. The Honourable Leader of the Liberal Party.

MR. ASPER: Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Minister of Mines. Has he or the government received a copy of the resolution passed by the United Church of Canada Northern Presbytery after their meetings at Cross Lake calling for a halt in public hearings on the South Indian Lake flooding?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I received a resolution. I don't know -- did the honourable member say it called for a halt to the public hearings? It didn't. No! The resolution did not call for a halt to public hearings that I recall.

MR. ASPER: Mr. Speaker, my question was, in case the Minister didn't hear me, calling for a -- the words I used were "calling for a halt and public hearings on the flooding of South Indian Lake."

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I received a resolution which also called for the release of reports which we do not have.

MR. ASPER: In view of the fact that there are so many other groups passing comparable resolutions, does the Minister have any plans for revising his program?

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, the government is fully confident that the great majority of Manitobans wish us to proceed with the hydro electric program as announced by the government.

MR. ASPER: A final supplementary, Mr. Speaker. When does the Minister intend to meet with the chiefs of the northern Indian tribes pursuant to his commitment to meet with them.

MR. GREEN: We have scheduled two meetings, both of which were set up in my, and the first Minister's and the Minister of Northern Affairs' appointment books. Both meetings were cancelled by the northern chiefs.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Thompson.

MR. BOROWSKI: Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Minister of Education. Could he tell the House if he is taking any action on a report received by his department about two years ago from the Home and School Association asking that the Biblical account of creation

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(MR. BOROWSKI cont'd)... .be included in a science curriculum as has been done in California last year.

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

MR. THOMAS BARROW (Flin Flon): I wish to direct this question to the Minister of Mines, Mr. Speaker. Has the good Minister ...

A MEMBER: Good Minister.

MR. BARROW: Has the good Minister thought of the feasibility of a monorail to South Indian Lake if the flooding doesn't take place?

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I am quite certain that the person who made that proposal didn't really intend to make it, he intended to have public hearings as to whether in fact it should be put there.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Mr. Speaker, my question is directed to the Honourable the Minister of Labour. It has to do with the lawsuit that he finds himself in with the nurses' aides of the province from three institutions. Would he voluntarily give the nurses' aides equal pay with the male attendants until the lawsuit is decided?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Labour.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, it would be improper for me to refer to the matter of equal pay or human rights that is before the courts at the present time and I have no intention so to do. I do intend however in reply to my honourable friend to reaffirm a statement that I have made in this House on several occasions that as far as the Government of Manitoba is concerned it agrees and adheres to the principle of equal pay for equal work without equivocation on it being established that that is in fact that a person male doing the work of a female or a female doing the work of a male is concerned, and we have not deviated, and will not deviate from that principle.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Well, Mr. Speaker, perhaps I confused the Minister because he didn't --(Interjection)--answer my question.

MR. SPEAKER: Order Please. Order please. Unfortunately we are getting into the stage where everyone wishes to reply and debate issues instead of adhering to the question period. Now I'm going to request that all members conduct themselves in accordance with their rules, your rules, not mine, and adhere in this respect. The question period is for eliciting information briefly, tersely, and precisely, and not for speeches or debates. The Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Mr. Speaker, I'll rephrase my question. Would the Minister voluntarily offer the nurses' aides in the three institutions concerned equal pay with the male attendants for equal work?

MR. PAULLEY: Again may I say, Mr. Speaker, it is the policy of this government to give equal remuneration for equal work. Indeed, Sir, it is the law of the Province of Manitoba notwithstanding what the thoughts of my honourable friend from Portage la Prairie may happen to be.

MR. SCHREYER: It was passed last year.

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

MR. WATT: Mr. Speaker, I haven't a question but I would like the privilege to make a correction on the question that I directed to the Minister of Agriculture. I was referring to the movement of out of condition grain in the Birtle-Russell area. I believe that I said Swan River.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Agriculture.

MR. USKIW: I don't think that that changes the answer, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

ORDERS OF THE DAY - THRONE SPEECH DEBATE

MR. SPEAKER: On the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Flin Flon. The Honourable Member for Lakeside. Order please. I should like to indicate the honourable member has ten minutes. I shall as well allow a few extra minutes so he can get warmed up to his gentlemanly oratory. I hope it will be gentlemanly.

MR. ENNS: Mr. Speaker, you are far too kind and I want to assure you that it would not be my intention to in any way abuse the privilege that you've just extended to me.

Let me just summarize, Mr. Speaker, in the few moments or minutes remaining to me the position that I was putting forward yesterday afternoon. I do so, not minding the fact that

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(MR. ENNS: cont'd) the Premier and half the Cabinet is of course leaving this Chamber to attend other business; I appreciate they are busy elsewhere other than in this Chamber.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was attempting to lay out in some chronological order the controversial events that still hold us in the on-going debate about the hydro development, the Churchill diversion, the full utilization of the Nelson potential and so forth. Mr. Speaker, in 1968-69 the Progressive Conservative administration at that time proposed the Churchill diversion and the subsequent flooding of South Indian Lake to a level of 869 feet. The combined opposition at that time opposed. Our response was to allow the widest possible debate, both in this Chamber, outside of this Chamber. We made available to the Opposition, and indeed to anybody, the greatest number of people possible, ministers, deputy ministers, department heads, consulting engineers, hydro chairman, and every citizen or ex-civil servant that wished to make appearances, had his day in court. Mr. Speaker, these hearings of course have been described as a charade by the Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, and indeed by those who opposed our course of action at that particular time. Now, Mr. Speaker, I'm not particularly interested in dwelling on that point further, the fact of the matter is, as I indicated yesterday, the people most directly involved, the community at South Indian Lake knew what those hearings were all about. They were told that by two senior civil servants who worked with them a full year before that first hearing was called. They knew that the issue involved compensation and fair treatment for those persons who would be involved.

Mr. Speaker, then in the final analysis no matter what interpretation that the Honourable Minister of Mines wants to place on how those hearings were handled, we did in the final analysis take it to the people, June 25th of 1969. And I may add, Mr. Speaker, in that subsequent election I know that the Opposition, the NDP and the Liberals took the issue to the people. The Liberals' position was clear: oppose, stop it. The NDP position, and I have always been the one to accept and acknowledge that while there was a degree of responsibility exhibited by some members, in this case by the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, they opposed on the grounds of not having sufficient information in the House. But, Mr. Speaker, do you want to tell me that in the individual ridings during the course of that election, in the riding of Osborne, in the riding of Ste. Rose, or in Logan, or in Crescentwood, how that issue was portrayed. Do you want me really to come back and read you the long editorials in the New Dimension by the Member from Crescentwood about the criminal negligence that was about to take place if the flooding of South Indian Lake were allowed? Were allowed. So, Mr. Speaker, there was no question as to how the Opposition took this issue to the people in '69. There is no question that the vast majority, if not all the people, who supported the now government and gave the government their mandate, did so in the firm belief that there would be no flooding of South Indian Lake. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, it might well be summed up by the then new Premier in the First Session of the House when he indicated in one of his first speeches, Hansard, Page 119 -- it's the August 21st edition -- and he was referring to me, "And speaking of South Indian Lake, Mr. Speaker" -- this is the Premier speaking -- "what a disappointment it must have been to the Honourable Member for Lakeside. Here was the man who I'm sure had had great visions of being returned to power and given the necessary powers to ahead with the flooding of South Indian Lake." Mr. Speaker, obvious implication of that kind of an attitude, his delight that I was being thwarted from carrying out the flooding of South Indian Lake, indicates to me and to all and sundry, and certainly to your supporters that put you into office, the posture that you went to the people with respect to this subject. Mr. Speaker, what then took place? What then took place? What then took place, Mr. Speaker? This government then proceeded after lecturing us duly about the virtues of open government, about the virtues of open government, how they would operate that aspect of it, they announced with respect to the development of works on Lake Winnipeg that greatest single disaster that has ever been foisted on the people of Manitoba by a government, that we would pull in the Manitoba Water Commission. They would operate things correctly. The Manitoba Water Commission was asked to make their consultations and bring to bear their expertise on this subject matter, that is until the Manitoba Water Commission actually tried to do something, and actually asked for some worthwhile and meaningful reports so they could base some of their decisions on. And then what happened to the Manitoba Water Commission? Summarily dismissed. Mr. Speaker, not only that but the Minister changed the Act so that there would be no question as to the total control that was vested in the Minister.

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(MR. ENNS cont'd)

Then we have the grandiose setting up of an Environmental Committee, and they were going to be privileged and allowed to have an input into the decision-making of this government on this vital question. That is, until they tried exercising that privilege, until they started asking for the kind of information, for the kind of reports necessary to base and to form some reasonably logical conclusions from which they could formulate some reasonable positions to put forward to the government. Mr. Speaker, my understanding is that the Minister in a curt manner even refused -- after setting up this organization, refused to give these people, or at least give these people the proper hearing that they felt they were entitled to by being in attendance to and in responding to the kind of meetings that they thought they wanted to have.

POINT OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines state his privilege?

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, speaking on the point of privilege. I was not invited to attend their meetings. I was not invited to attend their meetings.

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MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. ENNS: Mr. Speaker, it's perhaps after the instructions given by the Minister instructing that no civil servant should touch this committee with a ten-foot pole, should stay away from them. No help should be given to them. Do you recall? Do you recall how my staff was available to each and every one of the professors who were interested in the question of that day when we were responsible? However this is just an example of how open government really works, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, indeed all this is really academic now and it's as I believe the Minister of Public Works is beginning to suggest I have a hang up about it; I assure you I have not. The question is -- the questions that is not academic is that the people of South Indian Lake felt then that an injustice was being done to them. Mr. Speaker, they feel now that an injustice is being done to them. Witness the court case pending over the actions of this government.

Mr. Speaker, the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources felt then that unless proper hearing were conducted the justice, the natural justice, the human rights of the people of South Indian committee--- South Indian community were being violated. Indeed not only those people but even the people of his constituency in his presentation to the hearings that were held in 1969.

Mr. Speaker, let me tell you, let me tell you how the Minister felt about the actions of the government at that particular time. I well recall the evening that he quoted Tolstoi to me in that memorable speech of his, and he likened the actions of myself, the actions of my government, to that story of Tolstoi that he tells about the rich man riding on the poor man's back. This can be found in the Hansard Page 1253 of that session, and he says that the rich man and the poor man, he says the poor man had to go through life carrying the rich man on his back and on his shoulders. And everywhere he went he was directed by the rich man on his back. Of course the rich man was a very decent and good man and he saw to it that if the poor man was tired, he allowed him to rest; and if the poor man was thirsty, he offered him a drink of water; and if the poor man was perspiring, he offered to wipe the perspiration from his brow. The only thing that he didn't do as Tolstoi relates, the rich man would do anything for the poor man except get off his back. Mr. Speaker, when you relate to the situation as now exists, the South Indian Lake community, the people feel that they are being unjustly dealt with. They have been given no promises in written form or guaranteed by legislation for the compensation that they are entitled to. It has not even been clearly established the kind of legal help that they're entitled to. Mr. Speaker, all these could be likened to the glass of water, to the wiping of the brow, etc., that the Minister felt that I was failing to do, or I was doing, I was prepared to do, for the community at this particular time.

Mr. Speaker, the difference in the position that we face today is that this government, and this Minister has comfortably straddled himself on the backs of the people of South Indian Lake. The difference is that he has yet to offer them a drink of water if they're thirsty; he has yet to offer to wipe the perspiration off their brow if they're perspiring; he has yet to offer them a rest if they're tired; and Mr. Speaker, the biggest difference of all is this Minister wears spurs.

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MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Crescentwood.

MR. CY GONICK (Crescentwood): Mr. Speaker, I will be having some strong words to say to my friends on this side of the House that because of -- that is my intention, - I wish to address a few remarks to my friends on the opposite side of the House.

I must say to them that during this pre-election sitting of the Legislature with all their new found concerns for the aged and the poor and the native people, I can only tell them of the utter contempts for which I hold them. These individuals members of political parties which have ruled this country for over a hundred years; custodians when they form governments of an economic system; which has cruelly and systematically denied the people of Canada its rightful share in the wealth of this country; which denied basic and simple decency to our senior citizens; which has ground a third of the population of this country in misery and poverty; which has sacked the native people and herded them into compounds; which has screwed over the working people of this country from the day of their rule till today; which has made of western Canada a colony of . . . ; an economic system which for every day, for every day of the past two years there has been over 500,000 able-bodied Canadians unemployed.

Mr. Speaker, every election, before every election these members beat their breasts about their concern for the common man. Mr. Speaker, as far as I am concerned they have nothing to say to the common man of Manitoba, nothing that the common man could want to listen to. And in this regard I completely agree with the sentiments expressed a few evenings ago by the Minister of Labour.

So, Mr. Speaker, I wish to address myself to the members of this side of the House to in a sense summarize my view of the program of the New Democratic Party over these past four years.

Mr. Speaker, all my life I have been tormented by the basic unfairness of our economic system. Some people by virtue of family connection automatically acquire wealth, prestige, education and position which they are then able to hand on to their children. The child of a business proprietor, a corporate executive, a bank manager, a doctor, a lawyer, or a university professor, has enormous advantage at birth over the child of a steel worker, a miner, an office clerk, or a railway conductor.

It would be silly to deny, and I do not deny, that a child born outside of rich families cannot still acquire wealth because our economic system does reward those who, regardless of birth, are gifted with unusual brain power, athletic prowess and musical talents. And of course it rewards people who are particularly cunning, people with particular drive, exceptional drive. But as we all know, it is the exceptional child of a working class family that can with some combination of luck and persistence escape his background and become rich and comfortable.

The overwhelming majority of the sons and daughters of poor people stay poor. The sons and daughters of working people, the overwhelming majority of them will spend the rest of their lives as wage earners working for eight or nine hours a day, earning wages which barely allow them to pay for the food, clothing and shelter necessary to live on. And they will be besieged for the rest of their days with financial problems. They'll be hired and fired at the whim of market forces. Few of them will ever experience a month, let alone two or three months, paid vacation a year, which is the common experience of the 10 percent of the richest 10 percent of our society. They will find that their jobs are boring and dull and exhausting, that they will learn nothing that they - while they work that they will create - do nothing creative during all the hours in the days and the weeks, and the years that they toil during their lifetime.

None of this is new, Mr. Speaker. The fact that it is an age-old story is telling in itself. Neither is a description of life in some other country or some other century. It is the lot of ordinary people here and now. I've seen it throughout Manitoba; I've seen it in my own constituency of Crescentwood; and I think every member of this House has seen it in their constituency except perhaps the Member of River Heights, who perhaps can honestly say that nobody in his constituency fits this description.

We know what the free enterprise say about all this; things are not so bad, they're getting better, the economy is growing, and the benefits trickle down to everyone. But what they are really saying, Mr. Speaker, is that in order for the wealth to keep flowing into the coffers of the General Motors and the Incos and the Banks of Montreal and the Eatons and the

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(MR. CY GONICK cont'd). . . . Safeways and the Great West Lives and the International Inns and the Richardsons and the Spivaks and the Aspers and the Heffelfingers and the Kilgours and the Curries, and all the other beautiful people of Manitoba; everyone else has to be kept working hard, given their bread, so that we may have our caviar, entice them with cake so that we can drink champagne, Mr. Speaker; exhaust them at work all day and fill them with new cravings at night for coloured television, and new chevrolats, and the latest models from Gimmicks Incorporated, U.S.A., so they'll come back and work all the harder the next day.

Mr. Speaker, this is no conspiracy or evil plot to make people miserable, it is simply the way the system works to keep itself going. People are exhausted by day and titilated at night by Bobby Hull and Raquel Welch, and by the ads from Gimmicks Incorporated U.S.A. Mr. Speaker, work is so empty of satisfaction that people can only try to fill their lives by consuming gimmicks, automobiles hollywood stars and hockey superstars.

What all of this is, Mr. Speaker, is a kind of a trap. A few people are able to break the trap by their own personal efforts; they're able to break the trap and win a higher degree of security and comfort.

But I have always believed that for most people there is no personal escape route, and if the trap is to be broken people will have to work together at it, and that is why for over 100 years in countries around the world men and women have banded together to form political parties to overturn the status quo and to break the trap.

Mr. Speaker, that is why some ten years ago I joined the New Democratic Party, and that is why four years ago I decided to contest a seat in this Legislature. I thought that in these Chambers I could play a role in undoing an economic system that I have come to despise and to abhor, and to help develop a new system. Mr. Speaker, I'm a patient man and I'm no purist. At no time did I ever conceive of instant change. Life is too complicated for that and we must begin from where we are at. The slate is never clean.

But having said that, Mr. Speaker, after four years of association with a social democratic government, I am less certain than ever that social democracy, Schreyer-style is part of the solution. With the passage of each of the last four years, I see that perhaps, I say perhaps, it may be a part of the problem. Instead of a vehicle for undoing the economic system, it has become thoroughly immeshed in the economic system. Instead of us being a vehicle to break the trap of inequality and poverty and human wreckage, it has itself become trapped.

The root cause of poverty and inequality is not an unfair tax system. I don't believe that there is anyone in this House that believes that the reason for poverty lies in our tax system. Rich people do not pay taxes. Big businesses do not pay taxes. Over the years if you check after tax profit you'll find that lo and behold, profit as a percentage of income stays the same. People who control the price of the things they sell simply pass their prices, simply pass on their taxes to others in the form of higher prices. The people who really pay all of the taxes are the majority of people who cannot protect their real incomes because they do not control the prices of the things they sell, the wage earners, the pensioners, the farmers, the small businesses. No matter how taxes are altered no matter how they are adjusted or shifted the rich and the powerful are able to deflect their taxes on to others, while the ordinary person ends up paying his taxes as well as the taxes of the rich. Well that is a reality. So why do we fly in the face of it, Mr. Speaker, and spend so much time and energy debating the ability to pay versus premium taxes, debating tax rebates and all the rest.

Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that it is a red herring. Remaking the tax system as a means of redistributing wealth is a totally futile exercise. And, Mr. Speaker, I cannot believe that it is just an innocent error on the part of the present government because I do believe that members of the present government know, know better than I that you can not redistribute the wealth of this province by fiddling with the tax system. Regretfully I would have to suggest that they are leading the people of Manitoba astray by proclaiming that all these tax adjustments are really making a difference in their lives.

When the milk companies just a few months ago raised the price of milk by two cents a quart they wiped out the \$50.00 tax rebate of last year for families with children. And this is only one example. Increases in the price of food this year alone will more than wipe out the \$150.00 rebate, and we know that precious little of this price increase will go to our farmers. Welfare rates are going to be increased we are told this year, but it won't be the men, the women,

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(MR. CY GONICK cont'd). . . . and children on welfare that'll get that increase, it'll be to some landlords who raise their rents. Is there anyone in this House that does not know that welfare recipients are simply the collecting agents for slum landlords? I can say with virtual certainty that in the last four years the large businesses, the lawyers, the doctors, the dentists, have easily recovered all their increased taxes and they have pushed them on to others. The moment the government shifts taxes, business shifts prices. This is the iron law, Mr. Speaker, of tax shifting. Another word for it, Mr. Speaker, is shift-shaft. When the government shifted the taxes, the corporations shafted the consumer, it works like clockwork. So all the time and energy and the cost of adjusting the tax system to my mind is time wasted. As far as I'm concerned we've lost four years in the struggle for equality. But worse than that we have created the elusion that we have done something about lessening equality.

Mr. Speaker, unlike the members opposite, I do not say this government has done nothing. Public automobile insurance has created a permanent redistribution of wealth. Public housing has created a permanent redistribution of wealth. The new nursing home programs, drug programs, will shift some of our income on to the older citizens of Manitoba. But the list is pretty slim, Mr. Speaker.

While this government has been playing with the tax system, and taking over a few bankrupt or near-bankrupt businesses, let us see what some of the large corporations in Manitoba have been doing. Over the past four years, International Nickel has taken \$150 million out of the pot of this province and reinvested much less than half of this back into the province. The Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Corporation took \$48 million out of the province in the last four years. BACM made a cool \$20 million of profit in Manitoba in the past four years. Sherritt-Gordon earned 50 to 60 million dollars of profits in Manitoba over the last four years. Greater Winnipeg Gas Company earned \$14 million. These are approximate figures, Mr. Speaker, as nearly as accurate as I can estimate. Now most of this money leaves the Province of Manitoba because most of these companies are foreign-owned, or national corporations, so the profits are lost to Manitoba. In the last 48 months, Mr. Speaker, together, these five companies alone earned profits of a quarter of a billion dollars. More than all the new social programs that this government has put together in these last four years. And this is just in the last four years; think of the wealth that they have carted away, removed from this province over the past decade. Over this past decade alone at least a half a billion dollars worth, sent to Toronto, to New York, to Belgium, or elsewhere.

And what about the next four years, Mr. Speaker? At current growth rates we could expect in the next four years they will remove another half billion dollars of wealth from the people of Manitoba. Mr. Speaker, I never knew that Manitoba was such a rich province that it could afford to give so much wealth away to these five multi-national corporations.

Mr. Speaker, I do not suggest for a moment that money alone is the answer to poverty or to equality of the human conditions, but let me say this, if the people of Manitoba had access to the wealth that is removed from the province each year by just these five companies, then within a single decade we could through the public sector, and with no increases in taxes, provide free drugs to all, free dental care to all, free summer camp vacations for every child in Manitoba, adequate housing for all, paid for on an ability-to-pay basis; free nursery and free day care centers for all who require it; a massive program of neighbourhood improvements throughout the Province of Manitoba; a massive program of recreational facilities for people of all ages. Mr. Speaker, that is what we lose and that is what we will lose over the next four years by allowing these five corporations alone to continue to remove our wealth from the Province of Manitoba. Mr. Speaker, wealth will be truly redistributed and we will approach the the equality of the human condition, which we like to talk about so much, only when the millions of dollars of wealth that is removed from the province each year by these tycoons is made available to the people of Manitoba, the men and women of this province who have created the wealth in the first place.

Mr. Speaker, the truth of the matter is that if you examine the record of the Province of Manitoba over these past four years, that the fat cats of the corporate world in Manitoba have gotten away with murder. Mr. Speaker, while they cart away hundreds of millions of dollars of profits each year, the NDP government fiddles with taxes and open up a few Health and Social Development centers. Meanwhile the First Minister spends more energy, hounding the unemployed employables than he does these great corporate tycoons, and if we can judge..

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(MR. CY GONICK cont'd) from the behaviour of the First Minister the half billion dollars ripped off in a year by the three hundred odd live unemployed employables that he could really track down, 300 of them, that this is more important than the \$150 million plus in profits that are ripped off each year by BACM, by International Nickel, by Safeway, and the other corporate ripoff artists. It's like, Mr. Speaker, some kind of kid pounding out the school weakling because he was afraid to take on the school bully.

Mr. Speaker, I'm weary of these childish games. This government will get nowhere in its alleged goal of equality of the human condition until it finally decides to take the wealth of this province out of the hands of the wealthy corporations and place it in the hands of the people. If this sounds dogmatic, it is said only because the other solutions, namely, ability-to-pay taxes, or the welfare system, the welfare state, are doomed to fail in Manitoba, just as they have failed elsewhere, as a means of creating equality of the human condition, and if you want to argue Sweden, Mr. Speaker, I can argue Sweden because Sweden is no glowing example of equality.

And I would also quote Mr. Speaker, in support none other than André Renault who is the head of the Economic Council of Canada who seems to agree with what I have to say because just a month ago he issued a statement in which he said, "Valiant attempts have been made to even out income distribution by means of taxes and government expenditures", and he said, "we must now admit that such fiscal adjustments have negligible results. Sometimes they even increase inequality."

Now Mr. Speaker, if I were to be asked what are the priority areas, I would say that they are the resource industries which could be taken, and which should be taken, into the public sector by the Provincial Government, and these would have to include the three large mining companies, Inco, Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting, and Sherritt-Gordon, and the Greater Winnipeg Gas Company; and second, I would say that all the undeveloped land in and around Winnipeg and other cities should be taken into public ownership - longstanding, long-standing policies of this party. Land developers contribute nothing to real value; they simply tie up raw land and wait, wait around until its value increases and then they cash in. They are parasites of the first order and should be put out of business. And here again, we are really only talking of a handful of companies who own most of this land according to reports published in Ottawa, two or three companies in the City of Winnipeg now hold options, or own most of the land, most of the undeveloped land.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that the equality of the human condition has to do with economics alone. I know that it does not. I know that it has to do with family, it has to do with school, it has to do with motivation - a feeling of independence, of personal freedom on the one hand, and responsibility to the community on the other. And I know that this cannot be done by government alone. The government and the civil service cannot by itself abolish the conditions of poverty and of unequal living conditions. This can only be done, Mr. Speaker, by massive mobilizations of all the people to bring to bear their efforts or ability and their humanity in their neighbourhoods, in their communities, in their schools. But, Mr. Speaker, the government, this government, has failed, failed miserably in my view, to inspire this kind of mobilization. The leadership, Mr. Speaker, has been lacking, it has not been there. This government seems to spend more time fighting with peoples' groups and crippling its own advisory commissions than it does in stimulating them and encouraging them.

Mr. Speaker, I no longer expect that this government will take on these large corporate giants and, Mr. Speaker, I suggest that neither do these companies themselves fear this government. They know that the government will not touch them and they know that they can always pass on their taxes to their customers. It's only the small businesses that fear this government, because the small businesses are afraid of the increased minimum wages that we are legislating. So it is these small businesses that are being squeezed by social democratic governments while large corporations prosper, and that, Mr. Speaker, is one of the paradoxes of social democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I have just read the report of the Natural Resources policy by Mr. Professor Eric Kierans. In my view it comes as a breath of fresh air to the Province of Manitoba, and I certainly would congratulate this government for at least allowing it to be presented for discussion by the people of Manitoba, and I can say that in general, in terms. . .

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(MR. CY GONICK cont'd) of the objectives, and by and large with the strategy, that I would agree with his recommendations unhesitatingly, because what it does is to propose a rational and a sensible way of doing just what I have outlined, and what I have been arguing for these past four years, and this is what Mr. Kierans proposes that all new exploration and mining be done by the Crown, all new exploration and mining, and that over a period of ten years the operations of the existing mining corporations be phased out and taken over by the Crown. In order to facilitate that he recommends certain tax programs. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Kierans shows that the Crown mining corporations, if they had existed in 1970 in place of the existing private companies, would have earned a profit of \$100 million for the people of Manitoba instead of the paltry \$7 million which the province was granted by these corporations through royalty taxes and corporate income tax. And he says in his report that the Government of Manitoba by turning over the management of their resources to these three mining companies alone, have given up all but 15.6 million dollars of a total flow of profits of \$192 million, most of which has left this province.

Mr. Speaker, these three mining companies now produce 96 to 99 percent of all the output in the mining industry according to his report, and they hold 85 to 90 percent of the mining claims of Manitoba's resources throughout the province. So, Mr. Speaker, as Mr. Kierans points out this is not free enterprise. Northern Manitoba, is a private thieftom of three mining companies. He is so right when he says that in 1868 the resources of Western Canada were taken out of the hands of the Hudson Bay Company by the Federal Government and in 1930 they were given to the provinces and by 1973 they have effectively been taken back by being repossessed by the private monopolies. And what he's asking the Province of Manitoba to do is to give these resources back to the people of Manitoba, and I agree with him, Mr. Speaker, I doubt that the present administration will heed his advice, and I regret that, and I wish they would prove me wrong, Mr. Speaker, and I invite them to prove me wrong. What better issue to fight the next provincial election on.

Now Mr. Speaker I wish to come to another matter. Until this session I have been more critical of what this government has not done rather than what it has done. Now I must say frankly that I strongly oppose its plans to divert the Churchill and flood South Indian Lake. It is interesting, Mr. Speaker (Interjection) -- Mr. Speaker, as the debate of South Indian Lake proceeds, the Opposition may be surprised of some of the opinions of members on this side on the question of South Indian Lake. It is interesting, Mr. Speaker, that the First Minister has just discovered expansional growth rates of demand and the dangers of over-consumption of non-renewable resources. He has discovered these dangers after he has instructed Manitoba Hydro to drain Manitoba's last great natural river system and make an ugly swamp out of 100,000 acres of land. Mr. Speaker, the Churchill River is no ordinary river in our north. It is the life-blood of the northern residents, the life-blood of the native people. Destroy that river and you destroy the means of livelihood of not hundreds, but thousands of people, and tens of thousands of people yet unborn.

Mr. Speaker, no engineer I have questioned doubts that the lower Churchill will be turned into a thin stream for much of the year. Sometimes it is a some members on this side have, that there are other rivers and lakes in the north, so why all the concern? Mr. Speaker, the Churchill and the Nelson are not just rivers. The best of the province's northland, where life of all kinds, including human, is richest and most diverse is found along these two rivers. Mr. Speaker, the diversion is an irrevokable decision. It will destroy a huge section of Canada. I believe that is an outrageous act. I believe that it is an arrogant act. I believe that it is a white man's act, an act that carries of cultural genocide against the Indian people to its disastrous conclusion.

Mr. Speaker, it does not matter to what distant lands the white man chases the Indian from his original home. The white man chased the Indian from the prairies and herded him into compounds. Now that land is cultivated but we cannot leave the Indian alone, no matter how remote his settlement. Now we say we have to move him again because the white man needs the lakes and rivers he has learned to cultivate. The Indian Mr. Speaker is the original displaced person and here we are in 1973 reenacting the cruel and heartless behaviour of our ancestors. It does not matter how far the Indian moves away from us, we will chase him to the end of the earth and haunt him and rob him of his resources.

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(MR. CY GONICK cont'd)

Mr. Speaker, I do not claim for a moment to be the spokesman for the people of South Indian Lake, they do that best themselves. Nor do I claim that the residents of South Indian Lake live in some kind of paradise. It's far from that. But from all accounts this community is doing well. It has learned to cultivate the lakes and surrounding land; and more than most other communities the natives of South Indian Lake are self-reliant and independent. I do not know whether the lake can be restored and commercial fishing and trapping can go on as before. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that neither does the Government of Manitoba or Manitoba Hydro and the biologists that I have spoken to such as the curator of the Museum of Man and Nature scoffs at any such suggestion that commercial fishing and trapping will go on as before. The homes will be saved by the low level diversion but their livelihood they claim will be destroyed.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that what we are doing is making guinea pigs out of the Indian people at South Indian Lake. What if Hydro is wrong? What if the Manitoba Government is wrong? How can we compensate a family when we destroy the lakes and the lands on which its livelihood depend? I suggest that there is no level of compensation that can ever cover its lost sense of self-reliance and pride.

Mr. Speaker, we will have time throughout the session to debate this further, but I wish to conclude by saying that as a young man, what attracted me first to the CCF was its slogan "Humanity First", that's the first slogan I ever came into contact with with this party. Mr. Speaker, what a distance this party has come from its early idealism. Its first fling in office in this province, casts aside its idealism and rushes for the spoils. removing what-ever gets in its way. After all what are a few hundred Indians? What is the value of a lake or river. Mr. Speaker, compared to cheap power and to export sales?

Mr. Speaker, the great tragedy of all this is that it is completely unnecessary. You do not need to divert the Churchill to supply us with adequate power, the Nelson alone will give us enough power until 1990. South Indian Lake does not need to be flooded. The Indian settlement does not need to be displaced and forced onto welfare. It is all unnecessary, and completely unnecessary, and the government knows it. It is said that if we don't divert the Churchill the extra cost will be \$17 million a year for many, many years - present value of a hundred million to two hundred million dollars. This is false, the government knows it's false, because it has in its possession a plan fully, quite fully studied and documented by which the Manitoba and Saskatchewan systems of power could be integrated in such a way that the Churchill River Diversion could be avoided, the hundred million dollars could be saved, power could be made available to 1990 at less cost, at less cost, savings to both provinces. both Manitoba and Saskatchewan, that what will occur as a result of the Churchill diversion.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest that if this government really has a bias in favour of saving the Churchill, saving the community of South Indian Lake, it has an opportunity to do so at no extra cost to the people of Manitoba. And I charge them that if they have such a bias it is their obligation to look at the alternative scheme and to implement it and save the Churchill, and save the community of South Indian Lake.

Mr. Speaker, the Churchill River diversion is a blunder of historic and tragic proportion. I suggest that because of the arrogance and the stubbornness - and it's mostly stubbornness - of a few politicians they are about to wreck havoc on our environment and once again make D. P.'s and guinea pigs out of our native people. Mr. Speaker, humanity first. How false it rings now.

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MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. PATRICK: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. When one takes part in the Throne Speech debate it seems customary that we extend good wishes to you for your continued good health and I would want to do this at this time. I know that you as the guardian and protector of all the members of this House have been trying your best and have been doing a good job. I also wish to extend my best wishes to the mover and the seconder from the speech in reply. I think that they have given good account of themselves. However, I did not agree with the contents of their speech and the Member for Radisson, he was not in his usual form, who has many friends on all sides of the House, he was not his usual happy self. He was trying to give us a whole bunch of statistics and somehow we lost him after a few minutes of his speech.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps I should also say at this time that there were some minor changes and I was somewhat disappointed that Urban Affairs Department did not get a full-time minister. I think it's a very important department and I think that there's many problems as far as the cities are concerned I feel that certainly deserves more attention. I may also at this time just make a point. I'm sure that not only that the House miss the Member from St. Johns resigning his position as Minister of Finance but I'm sure that his advice and guidance to the government is missed as well.

I wish to say something about the Minister of Labour. I notice that if one does not extol platitudes on the government or about the government, he gets very touchy and if one does not extol platitudes you may have to listen to an hour or 40 minutes of diatribe from the Minister of Labour. He also has given us a lesson that we should pay respects to the Speaker, to you, Mr. Speaker, because one or two of the members on this side either do not have the time to do it, and one was my Leader, but I have watched the speeches and I checked back into Hansard and perhaps the Minister of Labour could give some advice to his own members because I have this time noticed that at least three members on that side have not mentioned or given any respect to you, Mr. Speaker. So --(Interjection)-- Well it may be different but perhaps the Minister of Labour could look on his own side of the House.

I perhaps should also at this time make some mention, and I was quite disappointed with some of the remarks of the Member for Osborne when he made a blanket charge about the members of the Unicity Council and a blanket charge against the members on this side of the House. And I don't believe it's proper because I'm sure that every member, every member in any public office usually tries to do his best and does what he thinks is correct.

MR. SPEAKER: Does the Honourable Member for Osborne wish to raise a point of order?

MR. TURNBULL: Yes, Mr. Speaker. The Member for Assiniboia now speaking has said that I had made a blanket charge about the members who are in the City Council and, Sir, I specifically qualified my remarks by pointing out even those members of the ICEC who were presidents of companies and held other high positions in business were doing what they thought was the right thing in accordance - and I'm quoting, Sir, - "with the parameters of their reasoning and understanding to do what they think is best for the city." And I think that that qualification should be in the record now, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. PATRICK: Mr. Speaker, not only that he made a blanket charge against ICEC members but he also made a blanket charge against the members of this House. And if I should -- or the members of the Opposition. And if I should quote he -- on page 124 and I'd like to quote to you, Sir. He said, "In one area which the members opposite, if they did not have a vested interest in insurance companies, real estate brokers and real estate companies they would attack. But they can't attack. Sir, they can't attack the kind of development. Why not? Because they are tied to the money they get from insurance companies and they are tied to what they get from real estate developers."

Well, Mr. Chairman, I ask this member to get up and name the members that are tied to the insurance companies. If he has any gumption he should do that. If he has any reasoning or if he believes in a sense of fair play, if he believes in a sense of fair play he would get up and name the members that are tied to these corporations, because I'd like to say to him, in the three elections that I have run I never received one dollar from any insurance company; I never received one dollar from any real estate developer; and I would like him to get up and name that he charged, He charged the whole Opposition. I think it's only fair, because in my

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(MR. PATRICK cont'd.) opinion the member was out of order to do that. Perhaps he doesn't believe in fair play.

He talks at the Leader of the Liberal Party --(Interjection)-- Sure, it was a direct smear on the members of the Opposition but that's his name of the game; well I won't, you know, let him have it that way. He talked about the Leader of the Liberal Party was waiting for the call. Mr. Speaker, I think that the Leader of the Liberal Party has been quite successful in whatever he has undertaken. I believe that the Member for Osborne has been waiting for a call for the last four years. He's a very frustrated disillusioned member because that call has never come, and perhaps he should look to the First Minister, to the First Minister, you know, not to plead to the members of the Opposition for his disillusionment.

Mr. Speaker, I do wish to agree and compliment --(Interjection)-- I wish to compliment the government's program in respect to senior citizens and to lower income families in this province as well as increasing municipal grants and to extend coverage to all levels of institutional care and nursing home care. I believe these are all good, in fact maybe sometimes we can say they are much overdue. I could recollect and almost go down through every one that either myself or some of the other members in our party have presented resolutions to that effect for many many years to this House.

I was disappointed that after four years in government this administration will again proceed to study the cost factor of dental care for our school children. I believe that if this government is really concerned and as courageous as some of the Ministers have us believe, they would have introduced some form of dental care for our school children. I think it's a complete failure. If anyone on that side has had any experience with dental care for our school children where one child might cost you as much as \$1,000 for a set of braces - and I'd say it's no problem for many members in this House - but certainly, Mr. Speaker, when there may be three or four children in a family and they all require dental attention at the cost of anywhere between \$1,000 and \$1,500 each, this certainly is a tremendous expense, and in that case what happens? These children receive no attention or very little attention. The only ones that receive attention is where the parents can afford it, and I am sorry to say that it's unfortunate that the government did not see fit to move in this area.

The Speech also makes reference to the consumer legislation, Landlord Tenant Act, Personal Investigations Act and many others. I will not take any time to make any mention or debate these areas because I believe we will have an opportunity when the estimates will be before the House, but I am disappointed that the government did not move in registration of conditional sales and . . . notes under the consumer legislation.

The government spent a great deal of time patting itself on the back what it has done for human betterment during the past four years. Mr. Speaker, what are the facts? This government promised much for some of our less fortunate people and every Throne Speech was directed to human betterment. The facts are that in Metropolitan Winnipeg there is a serious poverty problem. The Throne Speech mentioned per capita income in Manitoba has risen in the past year. Mr. Speaker, the facts are the per capita income in the cities in Canada has dropped Winnipeg from 50th position, since this government came into power, into 56th or 57th position as per capita income is concerned in the cities in Canada. So I would be inclined to believe that this government did not improve, did not improve the living standards of many people in this province.

I have a report out of one of the Winnipeg papers where it has ranked Winnipeg 56th in average income among Canada's 98 cities in the latest edition of the National Revenue Department's Green Book. So, Mr. Speaker, the government has not come to the real grips of the problem and I'm told by some social workers and agencies that there are some 16 percent of the families in Metropolitan Winnipeg earning less than \$3,000 annually. The majority of these live in the CPR Notre Dame area. This would indicate the proportion of the community's poor in one heavily populated area of our city remained poor while wages were increasing. The economic and social lives of low income families is a very important one. It's a concern to the public and should be a concern to us. The social unfortunate citizens of our city should have access to adequate level of living. These people are also unable to contribute to the growth and development of their community or province. Some still lack adequate education, some lack decent housing, some still lack jobs, and this government in my opinion has done very little for these people.

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(MR. PATRICK cont'd.)

Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate the government for assisting communities by giving grants for winter work projects. I believe that rural Manitoba has been starved for many proper community and recreational facilities and through this type of a program it has been possible to improve some of the facilities in our rural communities. But on the other hand I am very disappointed as far as the economic growth of this province is concerned. It is my personal observation, as far as the economic growth is concerned, this government has been a failure. Economic growth is very important to Manitoba because they must create new jobs not only to keep our existing population at work but for the new people who come on the labour market for the first time. We should encourage growth in small towns and cities. I believe we should ask ourselves why should 85 percent of the province's population live in Winnipeg by 1990? This is what one of the government members told us that this would happen during a unicity debate. And to me I think it was -- I would be inclined to believe this government has failed to come up with proper policies to admit defeat and say that 85 percent of the people must live in the City of Winnipeg. They must have failed in so far as rural growth is concerned.

We should develop northern Manitoba. The government must provide services such as those in the cities: television, good radio reception, better roads, schools, loans for community centres, etc. Equalization of food and freight rates; day care centres. Money spent on manpower services in northern Manitoba will return to this province manifold.

Mr. Speaker, we have a great natural gift in the north and I refer to the Port of Churchill. This port now is used to a small degree of its capacity. Through this port we should have a two-way traffic with Europe, Asia, Atlantic seaboard. This government should be expanding the use of this port and I know the government will say that the reason the port is utilized to a very small extent is because there is no insurance coverage. I would say to the government, let the government insure the extension of this port another two or three weeks and at least try it on an experimental basis for a year and see what the results will be. The government has, I believe, some surplus in the Autopac. Perhaps this can utilize Autopac Insurance Corporation to insure the extension of the shipping season in the Port of Churchill.

I think we must develop our immense northern territory. We should consider incentives for residents to remain in the north. We will again this year be presenting a resolution to the Legislature for increased minimum wage for our northern communities because cost of living is considerably higher in northern Manitoba, and these people do not have all the benefits that we have in the south. This government should consider a program of training in cooperation with the mining companies to train our native people in exploration procedure. We can develop this province so that all areas will benefit, not have the majority of the people live in the City of Winnipeg.

Mr. Speaker, the NDP Government has pictured itself as progressive while it repeats that business in Manitoba has the reputation of being reactionary, opposed to social change. Without tax revenues generated by the private sector of our free enterprise sector not very many social programs would have been possible. I believe it should be of some concern to the Premier that there appears to be an intensifying gulf between government and business, perhaps not intentionally but this is what exists in the Province of Manitoba today. There must be an alliance between government and business. I believe there would be positive benefits for the government, for business and for the people of this province.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to say a few words about the Department of Industry and Commerce. I feel that this department should be able to identify industrial opportunities through feasibility studies. There should be better promotion of these opportunities. I believe that Manitoba Research Council has been very ineffective and I would like to know what has been the accomplishment of the Manitoba Research Council. I understand there's a manufacturing firm in eastern Ontario which will be shipping automobile parts to Winnipeg and exporting from Winnipeg to the United States to Grand Forks and Minneapolis area. If this can be done by transporting different articles from Toronto, there's no reason why these same parts could not be manufactured in Manitoba. Industries are needed in all parts of Manitoba. They're needed to provide jobs not only in cities but in small towns. I'm sure we can produce anything in Manitoba that can be produced in other parts of Canada. The Premier must press for a new national freight rate policy designed to equalize opportunities for industry in all regions of Canada. New industries are required in rural Manitoba to provide job opportunities. If

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(MR. PATRICK cont'd.) this government is really concerned it should be constantly negotiating with the rest of Canada for fair freight rate system, a regional banking system, and in many other areas that will make this province more attractive to industry. I think it should establish Manitoba trade development offices in Ottawa to keep a pulse on development opportunities for the province of Manitoba.

Mr. Speaker, the other point I wish to make at this time is about the Inner Perimeter Beltway. And I would like to know what is the position of the present government as far as the Beltway is concerned, because I have some people in my constituency that have the same problems today that they had under the former administration. They cannot get a building permit to develop the property; at the same time the property is sitting there, they cannot sell it or it's not being expropriated by the Province of Manitoba. In 1967, I wrote a letter to the Premier of Manitoba at that time and I would like to put it on the record, and my position has not changed from that time; it is still the same.

Mr. Speaker, I'm quoting; this is to Mr. Duff Roblin, Legislative Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba. "Dear Mr. Premier, I'm surprised to learn by newspaper reports that the Provincial Government has given permission to the Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg to acquire certain lands in the vicinity of Sturgeon Road and Ness Avenue, apparently pursuant to the implementation of the proposed Inner Beltway. There is concern by the residents of St. James as to their need for such a Beltway, particularly in view of the fact that the Outer Perimeter Highway is only one and one-eighth miles from the proposed route through the Woodhaven Park and Sturgeon Creek area. I'm greatly concerned as to whether there is a demonstrable need for such a Beltway, a project that will cost the taxpayers a minimum of \$100 million as stated by one of the Metro councillors. Other serious difficulties arise by the proposed Beltway through the Sturgeon Creek and Woodhaven Park area, namely the destruction of the beautiful 44 acre park in Woodhaven, pioneered by the citizens and council of St. James, loss of Woodhaven community Club, and undue noise and disturbance from the constant flow of heavy trucks and tractors in the immediate vicinity of the new Grace Hospital on the super highway. Further, would not public monies be better spent to the development on a first priority basis of more and better east/west routes through Metropolitan Winnipeg to relieve the traffic at Portage Avenue west.

"If after further consideration such a Beltway is commenced, I would propose and recommend that the St. James portion of the Beltway be bypassed by joining the Outer Perimeter Highway north of Grant Avenue in Charleswood with a diversion of the Beltway west to the Perimeter Highway and north to a point north of Saskatchewan Avenue where it could resume as the Beltway inside the outer Perimeter. Inasmuch as the final responsibility for allowing or disallowing, this project rests with the Provincial Government, I would earnestly appeal to you and your Cabinet to make public your views as to the need for such a Beltway. In the event that this is eventually commenced, I would ask for your Government's commitment that it will not be routed through the Woodhaven Park area. I would appreciate your reply." And it was sent by me to the then premier, Mr. Roblin.

My position is the same today and --(Interjection)-- Yes, I believe I received an answer, I haven't got it with me. So, Mr. Speaker, I have a number of residents in my constituency who own property in the way of -- in the location where the Beltway will be located and they are in the same position today that they were some seven ago. They cannot get a permit to their property completely, on the other hand they're sitting there and they cannot dispose of it as well. So I would like to know the government's position in respect to that.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps I should make a comment about Headingly telephones and I'm glad that the government finally agreed to the proposal that I had before this House for many years after two petitions, two petitions from the residents of Headingly presented to this House and a resolution and considerable debate every session. I finally see that the government has agreed and I'm grateful that they have. I wish to express my appreciation for that.

But Mr. Speaker, I wish to make another point at this time and that's my concern about housing in the City of Winnipeg. It seems incredible that Canada as a country with a population of only 22 million should have a problem involving land. But we do. There is a real shortage of service land for residential buildings. This has resulted in severe housing problem in many areas of this province. I believe land is only one of the reasons why we are having difficulties as far as housing is concerned. Mr. Speaker, the reason I bring this to

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(MR. PATRICK cont'd.) your attention is because there is a shortage of homes in the City of Winnipeg at the present time. One of the richest countries in the world unable to shelter its people in a decent way. And I think that we should be angry about it, and the members of this House should be angry about it because I believe the politicians are concerned or are responsible to a great degree about the shortage of housing in this country. Through the taxation system we have made it almost impossible for many of these people to own a home.

In Toronto a home in 1940, late 40s, cost 18,000, two years ago it would sell for \$58,000. In Winnipeg a home that sold in the west end of Winnipeg in 1968 for \$17,000 today is selling for \$28,000, a matter of no more than four or five years. This is a drastic increase, Mr. Speaker, and almost puts the range of not only the lower income people but middle income people, puts them out of range to be able to buy a home. I think that we should re-examine whether our present policies in the field of housing bring the best housing for many people - I mean public housing. By building costly public complexes, are we not building ghettos for the poor, Mr. Speaker?

There's no question a community needs public housing and I'm not against them, but I feel that we should build single, more single houses, and I know there has been a start made in building single houses throughout some parts instead of large complexes. So I say that we must examine and see if scattered site public housing would be better. We must examine if rent supplements for accommodation and ways to improve and rehabilitate older existing houses for purchase and occupancy by low income people. I believe the slum clearance must be accompanied by better planning and consultation with local people. I have taken the opportunity on every occasion that I have to speak to the Chamber, I am not necessarily against public housing but I don't believe, I don't believe that large developments of low rental housing is the solution. It's not the solution. If you look what's happened in the United States after about ten years, eight years, a lot of these large projects are demolished, are bulldozed down because they're not working. Every report that has been done in respect to housing has been stated even by the people that live in public housing, they said they would prefer to live in homes of their own. I certainly appreciate the comments in the Throne Speech. I don't know to what extent the government will be prepared to move in that direction by stating that the government will move in the direction to make people on low incomes be able to own their own homes. This has been the practice in Ontario, this has been the practice to some extent in British Columbia, and I cannot see why we haven't moved in that area in the Province of Manitoba. I know that there is a shortage for public housing even today, but then there are some units that in some different parts of the city they may be empty or vacant if there's no takers. So my point is that there should be better planning, better consultation with the people who will be living in them. I know that 50 percent perhaps of the people in the City of Winnipeg or in the Province of Manitoba make around \$6,000. With the increase in the cost of the construction of housing in the Province of Manitoba, it is almost impossible for many of these people to be able to live in their own homes. So Mr. Speaker, I will not take any more time in respect to the housing problem because I will have at least two or three resolutions before this Legislature, this session, to debate this more openly, but I do say to the government, there is a serious problem and we must do something about it.

I wish to also perhaps make a small point in respect to what the Member for Lakeside had to say. Perhaps he should get together with his leader and maybe they should get together on the issue of South Indian Lake and the flooding because last year the Leader of the Official Opposition said two wrongs don't make a right, that raising the level of South Indian Lake was wrong, raising it to 30 feet, and he says if we made a mistake the government shouldn't be making the same mistake. On the other hand the Member for Lakeside yesterday told us that the Liberal Party should have supported the position of the then government to flood, to raise the lake's level to 30 feet. It's almost unreal, Mr. Speaker, that last session the Member for Riel had resolutions before this House asking for further studies, asking for public hearings, and the Member for Lakeside chastises us for debating this issue in 1968, and I'm not afraid to be in the same position I was on this issue in '68, to be in the same position today. In 1968-69 we took the position that the lake shouldn't be flooded to 30 feet level and we're still in the same position today. We are told not only by a few engineers but the last time I had the opportunity to listen to at least a large number of people that are knowledgeable in this area, from various departments at the university, from the Biology Department, from ecological

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(MR. PATRICK cont'd.) people, engineering people, a large group, not two or three but I'd say in the neighborhood of 30 to 40, and they all take the same position. They told me or told us that there is enough power on the Nelson if it's fully developed until 1990 and I believe that the government should develop Nelson to the fullest extent, and if we need power ten years from now or fifteen, if all the studies indicate so, it's not too late. But I feel that it's wrong for the Member for Lakeside to feel that we took the wrong position debating this issue at the time, because now I'm convinced that most members, the members to my right, are convinced the position they had in 1968 was the wrong position. So, Mr. Speaker, I'm sure that you will agree there's even people in the Liberal Party will have a different position as far as --(Interjection)-- that's right.

MR. TURNBULL: A different position every day.

MR. PATRICK: No Sir, but the former premier of this province, he has a different position, but as far as the Liberal Party in this House, has not changed their position to what it had in 1968 or '69. Yes within. --(Interjection)-- yes we abstained on the vote because we did not have sufficient information, we did not have the reports and the reports were concealed. They were leaking out slowly. The press received some, the Tribune had some, the Hydro people . . . some to different individuals, but the government itself was not prepared - of the day - to table those reports in the House and that's why we said until we know the issue properly we would not take a position to the extent that we were going to say the government should flood South Indian Lake to the level of 30 feet, and I'm sure that the members will agree. So I hope I have clarified my position as far as the Southern Indian --(Interjection)-- no I'm not. The Member for -- the Minister of Labour is in the water. He got up the other day and chastised everybody on this side for the way they have conducted themselves in the House, and I don't want to be harsh --(Interjection)-- I don't want to be harsh on the Minister of Labour but I don't think he's the person, or he should be the last person to really talk about decorum in this House because when he really gets going in his usual manner, in his fiery oratory like an aeroplane, it looks like a circus. I would be inclined to believe he is not the one to really tell how the other members in this House should act.

Mr. Speaker, I will have an opportunity to debate specific issues later on in the resolution stage and on the various departments.

MR. SPEAKER: Does the Honourable Member for Osborne wish a question?

MR. TURNBULL: Yes I have, Mr. Speaker. The Member for Assiniboia has always struck me as being a straight guy and I was wondering if he would give straight answers to two questions. You would? The first question, Mr. Speaker, in light of the remarks that he made about me during his speech, I don't wish to name the members in the House but I was wondering if he realized that there is a member on the opposition benches who is in fact on the board of directors of an insurance company. That's the first question.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. PATRICK: I was not aware of that.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Osborne.

MR. TURNBULL: . . . met the risk, or wasn't at least last year. The second question Sir, seeing as the Member for Assiniboia seems to be so concerned about the connection between business interests, real estate interests and members of the Legislature, would he support and would he second a bill that I will introduce requiring full disclosure of real estate property held and of private holdings of all members of the Legislature?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

A MEMBER: Yes I would, Mr. Speaker. I said yes I would second such a bill.

MR. PATRICK: No, I will not give that commitment but maybe I'll introduce the bill myself.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. The Honourable Member for Riel.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Speaker, let me join the others in wishing you well for this year in your position, and I trust that I can join the others in helping you along the way to re-assuming your position back in the Legislature in your seat. I wouldn't wish you anything worse than that for next year. However, political battles being what they are, this may be the last time in which we are in these positions, Mr. Speaker.

Let me also say, along with many of the others, congratulation to the mover and seconder of the Throne Speech address, and to our new Clerk of the House as well, who has served a

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(MR. CRAIK cont'd.) very long apprenticeship in his job and I'm sure has the confidence of all of us here. Mr. Prud'homme who preceded him was a man who commanded the respect of all of us because of his depth of knowledge of procedures of parliament, and I'm sure that you and the Member for Swan River have a particular spot for him and the advice he's had to give to both of you on very many occasions when the House becomes difficult.

Also, may I join the others in wishing condolences to the friends, relatives and near family of Gordon Beard, who doesn't sit with us any longer and who was a presence when he was here, not only because he was the big man from the north but because of the particular balance in the House with the number of seats, his vote was usually crucial in many of the issues. Gordon Beard and I were close friends for many years. We sat first together as desk-mates when I first came into the Legislature in 1966, and although we argued frequently on the issues, it never came close to endangering our very close friendship, and I know many of us will miss him in his presence in the Legislature although many of us may have disagreed with him on philosophical principles at one time or another.

To speak directly to the Throne Speech, Mr. Speaker, I think that again, to repeat what has been said, there are many aspects of it that are quite palatable to most members of the Legislature including myself, the assistance to, particularly in the cases of the elderly and the assistance in the social welfare field. I think that although none of them are major in terms of the overall impact on the budget, they certainly are major in the cases of the individuals who are trapped in the very real trap of being caught on fixed incomes that were fixed during the day when they didn't anticipate the impact of inflation, and certainly what they get is well due and coming to them.

If I may turn to some of the specific issues, I would first of all say that I agree with the member, one of the members on the government side who introduced the topic that he thought that some of the real issues that perhaps hadn't been dealt with were the issues of urban policy, and I think in particular I missed this in the Throne Speech because I felt that with Unicity having been in operation only one year, that there may well have been some advances made by the government to review Bill 36 of two years ago, to bring in some changes or amendments to it that might help it operate more effectively.

The difficulties that Unicity is having at the present time are twofold: one, it is going through the early stages of development which are always difficult in a re-shuffle of any organization, but the very large council comprised of 50 people I know on all sides, despite their political stripe, are finding it an extremely frustrating position as they work through the morass of the increased size of the bureaucracy and the sorting out of responsibilities, and in a nutshell, Mr. Speaker, I think that many of them could be at least throttled to a position, the issues or the problems could be throttled to a position where they might be acceptable if a re-examination was made of the split jurisdiction between the central council and the community committees, and I think perhaps that some changes in legislation may have to be made in order to help that along, but at the present time I think that there are some very large concerns looming, part of them due to the fact that it's only been in operation a little better than a year, but some of them seem to be very genetic in cause and I think will require some major changes.

The command of authority for citizens wanting action in the community is not nearly as clear as it used to be under the previous system. In other words, particularly for people living in the suburbs, they cannot get the action that they once got from their local council on many of the issues, and I know that the three people that represent my area are heavily loaded with responsibility and calls from people that were once shared by the seven people in that same area, and they are frustrated by the fact - not only they, but I feel all the new councillors are frustrated - by the fact that the 50 man council is too large for them to handle all the problems that they have to centrally, so the option seems to be that real powers have to be further delegated to the community committees or some change is going to have to be made in the size of the 50 man council and I rather think that it's pretty clear that the delegation of responsibilities back to the community committees would solve most of the problems. That is a problem. In my own constituency the real issues at this time are the railway issue and in the proposal for railway relocation in Winnipeg the option that has been found most desirable, unfortunately, takes it through about seven miles of prime residential area and the people that are proposing this idea are having some difficulty persuading the local citizens that you can run 120 trains a day through the middle of an urban community and not cause some environmental

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(MR. CRAIK cont'd.) disruption. Mr. Speaker, I am very much inclined to agree with them that it's going to be very difficult to do that and I would like to suggest, Mr. Speaker, that whatever urging I can give to the government, and I believe probably they may well feel the same way, that before auction number three on railway relocation goes any further, that some re-determination of direction should be taken.

I know very well that it costs money to move the railway out to the perimeter highways on both the north and south sides of the city but, Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt at all that it is well nigh impossible to run a railroad, a main line railroad, through an urban community, a residential community and a prime residential community, Mr. Speaker, because the area in the southeast side of the city in St. Vital is the prime, now the prime property of the whole urban area. It hasn't developed historically as fast but it is now developing at a pace, I think, that exceeds all other areas of Winnipeg, and therefore this is an extremely great issue. And the proponents of this system, Mr. Speaker, say that they feel that they can make it environmentally acceptable to a residential community. However I think you have to logically reverse the question on them and ask if they can make it environmentally acceptable to a residential area why can they not make it environmentally acceptable to its present location, removing the yard but leaving the main line in an environmentally acceptable condition in the downtown part of Winnipeg, if you like, where in fact the railroad want it to go. But I speculate that if the study group, which is made up of the province, the city and the Federal Government, persist in their proposal No. 3, that they'll have, certainly have an uprising of public feeling which is already there but will be much greater and exceed anything we have seen so far against trying to put it through this residential area. So, Mr. Speaker, although the beltway takes on some importance in the southeast part of the Greater Winnipeg community, the railway relocation floods it all, all the other problems out of existence.

Mr. Speaker, talking about flooding, it wouldn't do to not make some remarks about the issue that has already been debated in this House before, the issue of South Indian Lake; and I would like to make some comments on it because another year has passed and a lot of debate has gone on and the public is still very confused, and I'm not even sure any longer whether this remains the political issue that most people think it is, because I think the public have heard so much of it for so long that they are turned off. However, this doesn't spell that we should forget the issue because it is extremely important.

I would like first of all to deal with the Churchill diversion. I listened with great interest to the last, second last speaker, the Member for Crescentwood, in his very humanitarian plea for the rights of the environment and the rights of the people on South Indian Lake, and it certainly shows up a very distinct split in the government caucus on this issue. However, the main issue I think is fairly well stated, for the position that has to be adopted at this time is pretty well stated by the three man commission report that looked at the study on South Indian Lake and I think it pretty well says it in a sentence or two, if I can find it: "We sincerely hope that this will be the last time in the history of Manitoba that major engineering endeavours are undertaken without a proper environmental impact study having been completed so that it is one of the essential inputs to the political discussion." I think that is probably the main issue as we see it.

Certainly the former government did not perform an environmental impact study that would be satisfactory in any way, shape or form to people in 1973. This has not absolved the present government of their responsibility either, who assumed the reins of power in 1969 and didn't undertake an environmental study until 1971. Mr. Speaker, in retrospect I think it should be clear to everybody that the issue in 1969 was one, it was an environmental issue, also a sociological one, but very much more an environmental one, and the government, despite all it has done and all that it has said, still does not have an adequate environmental impact study completed upon which to base its conclusions. In spite of that, they have had to go ahead and make their decision with regard to South Indian Lake.

Now I want to talk about the levels that we're talking about there. The government has made and is attempting to make a fairly strong political plea on the basis that they are going to flood the lake by about ten feet. As I understand it, the license calls for 850 and hopefully 847. Mr. Speaker, it's probably fairly easy to say to somebody that two times ten is twenty and ten feet of flooding is only half as bad as twenty, if you just drop the issue at that, but I think that if the government is going to adequately convince the people that are examining this question

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(MR. CRAIK cont'd.) that they should convince them with documentation - which incidentally doesn't exist in this report put out by the three man study - that in fact the level at 854 is any different than the level at 850 in terms of its impact on environment.

Mr. Speaker, it's fine to use terminology like low, medium and high but let's get down to the basics of it. The environmentalists are dead set against South Indian Lake flooding of any type but you can't find an environmentalist that I know of, unless the government can produce some documentation, that says that there's very much basic difference between flooding at 847, 850, 854. Now I don't know how high you're going to go, but I have an idea that the . . . I can only conclude from the evidence that we have so far seen that the decision is as much one based on the sociological problem as it is on the environmental problem, probably more so, but even more so I think it must be based on the political atmosphere that has been generated over the topic. So I think that in all, in reality, and in fairness to history, that the government has to and should produce better documentation from the environmental point of view that proves that the medium level, so-called 854, is in fact in any degree more damaging than the levels that they are talking about. It's fine, as far as the bystanders concerned, to say, we've been able to bring it down another three feet, we've got it down another five feet if we're lucky but in actual fact are we not into the position now of having jeopardized the effectiveness of the technical in attempting to get the best of both worlds.

So, Mr. Speaker, without trying to generate any more heat over the issue, simply I'd like to say that the proof is not in on the issue of South Indian Lake. The government which took a position before the election in 1969 where the premier said in an address shortly after the election that the former government had not been apprised of the adequate facts and had made decisions based on inadequate information, has now made what I'm convinced is a decision which basically is still going to cause the high degree of environmental damage in percentage figures and we can use the ones given by Mr. Cass-Beggs or the ones given by Professor Kuiper at the meetings a month ago in this building, but in actual fact it may well be that what is happening is that we are compromising too many things in trying to reach the proper political decision and I don't envy the people who produced this report, Messrs. Gillespie, Slaney, & McTaggart, Cowan because it's not going to bear up to the environmentalists and you're going to find that they've come in and done a very quick job and they state in it that it is a very limited report, but it had to presumably be done in order to suffice, in order to get the decision made to prevent the electrical brown-out.

Well Mr. Speaker, I want to say a few words about Lake Winnipeg as well. We've dealt with the economics of Lake Winnipeg which have always been a question as far as we're concerned, and we think our position is verified by the fact that the costs are a lot higher than what were indicated to members of this House on prior occasions. Also, I think we ought to set the record straight in that the Manitoba Water Commission report which has been issued, well, was issued in early 1972 February 18, 1972 does point up an error in the statements or implications left by the Minister of Mines in maintaining an 815 level on Lake Winnipeg was to be the level of control and thereby implying that it was to be the level at which Lake Winnipeg would be held, because Mr. Speaker, it's very clear from this that most people believe that Lake Winnipeg is in fact going to be controlled at the level of 815 feet as a maximum. Mr. Speaker, in this report you can see very clearly that 35 percent of the time -- I think the report speaks adequately for itself -- 35 percent of the time the lake will not in fact be able to control it at the 715 level but in fact it is going to exceed it that percentage of the time when the normal lake level would be lower, lower than that. Well, Mr. Speaker, I refer the --(Interjection)-- It'll exceed 715 more often than it would under natural conditions, Mr. Speaker. Let's leave it that way.

MR. GREEN: That is not true.

MR. CRAIK: Lake Winnipeg by the report of the Water Commission will be at above 715 feet more frequently than it would be under natural conditions.

MR. GREEN: That's not true.

MR. CRAIK: Well, you better tell the authors of the report then it's not true.

A MEMBER: He fired them all. He fired them.

MR. CRAIK: Then I'd advise -- Mr. Speaker, I'd suggest then that if these sorts of questions are still not clear, all it does is show up again what the adequacy, what the requirement really is for proper hearings, Mr. Speaker, because this again has still been the other

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(MR. CRAIK cont'd.) major, the other major factor in the mix that is still not answered. There is the issue, first of all, what is the environmental difference on South Indian Lake? What are you really doing to Lake Winnipeg? And thirdly, the issue of whether or not proper and adequate hearings were heard. So the third issue, Mr. Speaker, is still not satisfied either. Adequate hearings have still not been held and I suspect now with the interim license, if we can call it an interim license, I don't know how you can call an interim license an interim license when you've approved \$100 million worth of expenditures on a program, it's very unlikely, it seems, that it would be rejected after that.

Mr. Speaker, I'm going to drop the hydro issue because it's going to be debated by very many others and I've been at it long enough. I want to refer to the mining study that we have before us by Professor Kierans. Mr. Speaker, the document itself I don't think can be criticized from the point of view of having been undertaken by the government and it wouldn't be my intention to do that, Mr. Speaker, because I don't question the fact that it's necessary to look at these mining and particularly resource problems from a new point of view, and what a document like this does is allow us to do exactly that. It puts the issue so much up into the air that everybody looks at it from the perspective that breaks with tradition. And, Mr. Speaker, that's not bad. I think in fact it is good and we should do it more frequently.

That, Mr. Speaker, does not suggest that I agree with the solutions recommended by Professor Kierans. To begin with, the arguments presented by the Member for Crescentwood and others that have appeared this year at the Economic Development Committee, never appeared to answer the basic question that are the alternatives. There's always implied in it that unless you have pride of ownership you've somehow lost the game. Mr. Speaker, if the government controls the resource, it owns the resource, it controls the royalty from that resource, is this not adequate? Certainly Mr. Kierans doesn't think it is. He says that unless you control the means of production you don't control the rate at which the resource is expended. So, Mr. Speaker, isn't that an admission of weakness on the part of the government if they can't do that?

We've had arguments presented to us at the Economic Development Committee that it was absolutely essential in the Canadian interest to build a pipeline from the north. Mr. Speaker, if you own what goes into the pipeline you own the price and the royalty from it going in, you control the sale of it at the other end through controls of your Public Utilities Board all you're left with not controlling is the ownership of the pipe and, Mr. Speaker, can somebody of the philosophical bent of the Member for Crescentwood and perhaps the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, can someone of that philosophical bent tell me why it is so important to them to actually own the means of production. Are they trying to say that you have to have the pride of ownership? Because there appears to be no solid reason why you can't control through legislation.

Well, Mr. Speaker, there's been frequent reference made to Mr. Kierans' performance in a management situation so I can't judge him by other -- I don't know what his ideology is, Mr. Speaker. But I'm quite sure that what he's proposing in here is not just an ideology, he's proposing two things. He's proposing much closer control and management of natural resources. From an ideological point of view he's proposing government ownership. He's very clearly proposing government ownership. So I assume from an ideological point of view that that should be clear. I don't disagree with Mr. Kierans in advocating resource management. I think we are far behind in resource management and resource planning generally on the North American continent, and I don't suggest that any other nation in the world is very much further ahead. But when I hear the likes of the Member for Crescentwood suggesting that you don't have to go ahead with Churchill River diversion because there's going to be a new energy source come 1990 possibly, and therefore it's going to be possibly not required. I have never heard that said by anyone who would go that far who knows much about energy production, because anybody in the scientific field knows, knows that any --(Interjection)-- No, well maybe he did. Sure, if you heard him say it. But anybody that I know that is knowledgeable in that field says that on the basic practicalities of the research required in nuclear energy, that their lead time in research alone proves historically that you're not going to have that kind of technology developed by 1993, and in the meantime your option --

MR. GONICK: They're researching it right now.

MR. CRAIK: They're researching it now, they've been researching it for the last five

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(MR. CRAIK cont'd.) years but it may take them 50 years, and you're suggesting that they're going to have a breakthrough by 1993 and the practicalities -- (Interjection)-- Well I suggest that you, rather that you ask somebody in the scientific field that has more knowledge in these fields as to whether it appears that there in any way, shape or form is going to be an energy breakthrough before then. Because, Mr. Speaker, right now there is no alternative but to pollute if you want energy. And it's a case of deciding what kind of poison you're going to take. Now, is the flooding poison more acceptable than the air pollution, than the sulphur in your air, than the other deposits that are polluted into the air or the thermal pollution or the hazards of nuclear radiation. Who is going to judge because I have never yet seen anybody who would stand up and say when you're doing the trade-offs on your pollution as to which type is the worst. I've never heard anybody say yet that it's better to pollute the air. I have heard many people say --(Interjection)-- I have heard many people say that in basic principle you should harness a renewable resource as opposed to a non-renewable resource. So in terms of the basic argument involved in the issue we have been fighting over for the last five years, I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that I don't agree with the government on the specifics but I don't disagree with them on the basics of the action they're taking.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines and Resources, may we call it 5:30?

MR. GREEN: I then assume that the debate will stand in my name.

MR. SPEAKER: At 8:00 o'clock, right. The hour being 5:30 I am now leaving the Chair and shall return at 8:00 p. m.