

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA
2:30 o'clock, Thursday, April 10, 1975

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 29 students Grade 6 standing of the Collicutt School. These students are under the direction of Mr. Robb. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Member for Seven Oaks, the Minister of Urban Affairs.

We also have 36 students Grade 11 and 12 standing of the National Honors Society, Dassel Cokato High School, Minnesota. These students are under the direction of Mr. Peterson. They are also our guests this afternoon.

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

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

MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS

HON. LAURENT L. DESJARDINS (Minister of Health and Social Development) (St. Boniface): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to make a statement to the House.

It is with regret I must report that the bargaining agent for physicians in the employ of the government has stated intent to take collective action, including withdrawal of service, in the current dispute over salaries. As I have stated before, I find no compelling justification for this action; the government is persuaded that it is unwarranted and clearly not in the best interests of the people of Manitoba. As a result of the Manitoba Medical Association's latest statement dated April 9, it is now manifest that the Manitoba Medical Association is clearly and simply a labour union, the goals and objectives of which are no lower nor higher than any other union. I respect the Association's right to function as a union, and in this context no criticism whatsoever can be suggested. In fact, I can assure the Association of our intention to deal with it as a labour union in the future. However, because it is obvious that health planning is not where the Association devotes its best energies, we fully intend to turn elsewhere for advice and counsel when medical expertise is required. Specifically, we will be depending more heavily on the College of Physicians and Surgeons and individual medical consultants, as required, in our health planning activities. This will put the interests and capabilities of both the Association and College in their proper perspective, and may lead to both better planning and more reasonable salary negotiations in the future. There is nothing in this intent to imply that the current agreement between the MMA and the Manitoba Health Services Commission will not be honoured. The consultative committee will continue to function as in the past.

Over the past several weeks, the public has been told time and again that the government has been negotiating in bad faith. I have responded in measured tones to each of these unfounded accusations in the hope that a firm but restrained response would permit the continuation of talks. It is time now for me to lay the record before the people of this province to let them judge for themselves the facts of this dispute and to determine which party may have been negotiating in bad faith.

I am attaching a document showing the present salaries of doctors in the public service, the original demands made by the MMA, the current demand, and our latest offer. Also attached is a paper showing comparisons between our latest offer and salaries for comparable staff in other provinces. It should be pointed out that the MMA has issued demands for a number of extra benefits not generally enjoyed by members of the civil service. I am providing a list of these special demands as well. In addition, I am attaching a document describing the government's position on voluntary binding arbitration. Also attached are pertinent exchanges of correspondence.

I would appeal to the Members of the House to examine these documents. I hope that they will recognize that this dispute does not involve ideology and that they will support the government, which is bargaining in good faith.

I have received some resignations, and I have instructed my Deputy Minister, Dr. Tulchinsky, my Chief Medical Consultant, Dr. Tavener, to prepare a plan for recruiting doctors if this becomes necessary.

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(MR. DESJARDINS cont'd)

Mr. Speaker, I have another statement to make. I wonder if I should make it now and invite the response of the Opposition, or should I wait now, I'm at your mercy, your discretion.

A MEMBER: On the same subject.

MR. DESJARDINS: On the same subject, yes. And I might say that I also have copies of both these statements for all the . . .

Mr. Speaker, the MMA proposal to arbitrate the differences in position as at April 3rd, 1975 requires examination against the following background:

1. After written and verbal exchanges beginning November 18th, 1974 the parties gave detailed written responses to each other on March 3rd and March 5th, 1975.
2. The positions of the parties reflected a very wide gulf which the parties could not, by their own efforts, attain a mutually acceptable contract.
3. By letter of March 13th, the Government proposed, I repeat, the Government proposed, that all issues be referred to an arbitrator appointed by the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal for final and binding determination.
4. The MMA rejected on March 14th arbitration as a means of settlement of the dispute.
5. The Government continued negotiations on the clear understanding that arbitration of the issues was rejected by the MMA.
6. The Government then made several substantial improved offers in an effort to achieve a mutually acceptable agreement, under the following guidelines:

(a) The salaries entitlement of doctors should reasonably reflect the salaries paid to doctors with similar qualifications, performing work in similar positions in similar settings such as Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Government offer goes beyond that.

(b) The fringe benefits such as sick leave, holidays, bereavement leave, vacation should be similar to those accruing to numerous other professional people of Government.

(c) One of the main issues in dispute was the position of the MMA that the Government -

(i) shall agree not to contract out except with the approval of the MMA.

(ii) shall agree not to engage any doctor to perform services unless it receives prior approval of the MMA.

The Government considers that its prime responsibility is to provide certain medical services to the people of Manitoba and that it must therefore retain the authority to engage such Medical staff as may be required. The exercise of this duty is a Government responsibility that it cannot delegate to the MMA, or agree to give the MMA a veto power.

(iii) It is also a fact that the Government agreed to abide by the terms of the agreement. Indeed it agreed that should any doctor allege that the Government violated any term then such difference may be referred to arbitration for final and binding settlement.

In brief the Government is not seeking to avoid its obligation under an agreement.

7. On April 9th the MMA proposed arbitration of the differences including salary proposals provided that -

(1) The Government's offer prior to April 9th should be the minimum and the MMA proposal of April 3rd be the maximum that he may decide upon. This is a "heads I win, tails you lose" proposition because the Government offer was increased in an effort to attain agreement by negotiation because the MMA had rejected arbitration.

The Government is still prepared to settle issues by arbitration provided -

1. The arbitrator has the duty to hear and examine the issues as they existed at March 13th, 1975 or indeed as at November 18th, 1974, if the MMA prefers.
2. The Government does not agree to give the power to an arbitrator to order it to delegate its responsibilities to the MMA. Therefore, neither the contracting out or prior approval of engagement of medical services by Government is arbitrable.
3. There are some career residents in psychiatry who entered into individual contracts with the Government under which the Government pays each present minimum salary of an MOI. Each doctor receives \$10,000 per year from the Hospital while learning to become a certified psychiatrist. The Government pays each up to \$11,000 per year, that's additional, under this program on the undertaking that on graduation they will work 2 years for each year of assistance. The Government is not prepared to increase its obligation to each student psychiatrist by reason of these negotiations.

If this \$11,000 per year payment should be adjusted then it is a matter of negotiating

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(MR. DESJARDINS cont'd) changes to these individual contracts covering these students. The MMA is not certified to represent these students. The negotiations are for persons employed as Doctors not for the amount of subsidy for medical students. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. ARNOLD BROWN (Rhineland): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would like to thank the Minister of Health and Social Development for this rather comprehensive report. It's going to require some studying in detail before we'll be able to really make too many comments on it, and really all that we can comment on is on negotiations as they have proceeded up to date. And I would like to say that as usual the Government when they are in situations of this nature they seem to have bungled by getting off on the wrong foot by saying that they would start negotiations by offering an increase of 3 1/2 percent, which of course was an insult to the doctors and naturally got things off to a bad start.

The Minister has been making statements up to now in the House throwing down challenges and grandstanding and tying the hands really of the negotiators by announcing the maximums of increase that the Government would tolerate. And no government to my knowledge in Manitoba, Mr. Speaker, has ever experienced the difficulty that this government is experiencing with doctors. I believe if the Minister is going to say immediately that the doctors are not supporting his party, well to my knowledge they have never supported any other party as a group either. So it's not that particular situation.

We have had charges of bargaining and bad faith from both sides. This seems to be the only thing that we have accomplished so far. We are in a ridiculous situation, and these charges and countercharges makes one wonder - we're heading in the same direction as what came first, the chicken or the egg. It's really not getting us anywhere. We don't really mind the government fighting with the doctors but when the welfare of the patients needing treatment is affected, then we do care, and we hope that both sides will accept their responsibilities and try to resolve their differences.

Now as I say, Mr. Speaker, that we have not had a chance to really look at the statement that the Minister made and I see over here some place or other that he is willing to accept an arbitrary binding settlement, and this possibly, Mr. Speaker, is the way out. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Any other Ministerial Statements or Tabling of Reports. The Honourable Attorney-General.

HON. HOWARD PAWLEY (Attorney-General) (Selkirk): Mr. Speaker, I would certainly be very remiss if I did not seize upon this opportunity to make a very brief statement of my own . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. The Honourable Minister have a copy for the Members of the House?

MR. PAWLEY: It's a non-political statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Very well.

MR. PAWLEY: Last year, Mr. Speaker, I had the pleasure in pointing out to the Honourable Member for Seven Oaks, the Minister for Urban Affairs, a certain event had took place, and again this year I have the repeated pleasure of pointing out that the Selkirk Steelers last evening succeeded, after a very lengthy and difficult series, of defeating the West Kildonan North Stars 5 to 1 and thus becoming the Manitoba Junior Hockey champions. The Steelers are leaving now to participate in the Western Semi-Finals playing Swift Current, and I understand games are scheduled for tomorrow night at 8 o'clock and for Sunday night at 8 o'clock in the Arena in Winnipeg.

The members will recall last year expressing congratulations to the Selkirk Steelers when they presented themselves in the House upon their success in winning the Centennial Cup at the national level and I trust that all members again would wish the Selkirk Steelers the best of success at the national level.

MR. SPEAKER: Any other Ministerial Statements or Tabling of Reports? Notices of Motion; Introduction of Bills; The Attorney-General. Bill No. 26.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

MR. PAWLEY introduced Bill No. 26, An Act to amend The Liquor Control Act; and Bill No. 27, An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

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

HON. RENE TOUPIN (Minister of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs) (Springfield): Mr. Speaker, may I bring to your attention that you gave the seconding of the bill to the Minister of Labour and he's not here.

MR. SPEAKER: Education, I said.

MR. TOUPIN: No, on the previous bill.

MR. SPEAKER: It should have been Agriculture, I'm sorry.

Questions. The Honourable Member for Brandon West.

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MR. EDWARD MCGILL (Brandon West): Mr. Speaker, my question should go to the Minister in charge of Manitoba Hydro, the First Minister, but in his absence I suppose it should go to the Acting First Minister, and in his absence I suppose it should go to -- (Interjection)-- Well perhaps I can address it to the Honourable the Attorney-General.

Mr. Speaker, I'm addressing my question to the Attorney-General and it relates to an Address for Papers which was filed on Monday and accepted by the First Minister to provide copies of correspondence between this government and Manitoba Hydro and the Federal Government in respect to contracts for Manitoba Hydro on converter equipment. In view of the difference in the evidence now being supplied by this government and the Federal Government as to the Canadian content in the CGE tender, I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if the government could expedite the return on this Address for Papers since it probably only includes a few letters, whether this might be expedited in order that we can determine which evidence is correct in respect to Canadian content.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Attorney-General.

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Speaker, I'll have to take that question as notice and provide the question to the First Minister upon his return.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Agriculture.

HON. SAMUEL USKIW (Minister of Agriculture) (Lac du Bonnet): Mr. Speaker, I am advised that yesterday the Member for Portage posed a question to the Acting Premier with respect to the work stoppage at The Pas, and I am pleased to advise him today, sir, in response, to the effect that the men are back at work, that the Pulp and Paper Mill commenced operations on the 7th of April, that the Lumber Mill commenced operations on the 8th and all the men are back.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Brandon West.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Speaker, I had a supplementary question to the Honourable the Attorney-General. Inasmuch as he is unable to provide an answer to the first question, I wonder if he can confirm that the Canadian content in the CGE tender was 80 percent and not 35 percent as indicated by the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Attorney-General.

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Speaker, this matter of course as the Honourable member is aware is not one which I am aware of the particulars of same and I would have to again take that supplementary question as notice.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Riel.

MR. DONALD W. CRAIK (Riel): Mr. Speaker, on the same topic to the Attorney-General. I wonder if he would take as notice the question that we would like to have confirmed that it was indicated in the Canadian General Electric tender to Manitoba Hydro that they would in fact build the equipment at a new Brandon plant, and not as indicated to us at the Public Utilities hearings where that was not confirmed.

MR. PAWLEY: I'll have to take that question as notice as well Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. L. R. (BUD) SHERMAN (Fort Garry): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Honourable Minister of Education, Colleges and Universities Affairs. I wonder if the Minister can advise the House whether any National Research Council grants or other grants at the University of Manitoba are in jeopardy as a consequence of the strike situation.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Education.

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HON. BEN HANUSCHAK (Minister of Education; Minister of Colleges and Universities Affairs) (Burrows): Not to my knowledge, Mr. Speaker, but I will take the honourable member's question as notice.

MR. SHERMAN: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker. Would the Minister determine at the same time whether the Cyclotron Program in the Department of Physics is able to operate or whether it is in difficulty because of underfunding because of the strike?

MR. HANUSCHAK: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I'll take that question as notice.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Riel.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Speaker, I direct a question, I presume to the Attorney-General. I wonder if he could confirm the report in the Tribune that the by-elections in Wolseley and Crescentwood will be called on June 2nd.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I'm sure the honourable member is aware that verifying newspaper reports is not part of our procedure. The Honourable Member for Riel.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Speaker, I wonder then if the question could be to the Attorney-General. Can the government confirm that the by-elections in Crescentwood and Wolseley will be called on June 2nd?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Attorney-General.

MR. PAWLEY: No. I can only assume that the report is speculative, so that I'm unable to certainly confirm anything in that respect.

MR. STEVE PATRICK (Assiniboia): I have a question for the Honourable Minister of Highways. I wonder if the Minister can indicate to the House if he is giving any consideration to amending the Highway Traffic Act to remove the present ambiguity relating to what constitutes a . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I am sure the honourable member is aware that asking questions in relationship to intended legislation is not part of the question time. The Honourable Member for Assiniboia have another question?

MR. PATRICK: Yes, I'll rephrase my question, Mr. Speaker. I wonder if the Minister of Highways can indicate if there's going to be amendments to The Highway Act . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. The question is the same. The Honourable Member for Rock Lake.

MR. EINARSON: I direct this question to the Minister of Agriculture, now that I understand that he is back from his tour to Ottawa. I understand he met with the Federal Minister of Agriculture . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Question.

MR. EINARSON: Well I'd like to preface my question, Mr. Speaker, by I understand he met with the Minister of Agriculture and I'd like to ask him if, during his discussions with the Federal Minister of Agriculture, did he deal with the problems of the beef producers, and particularly the cow-calf operators in the Province of Manitoba.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Agriculture.

HON. SAMUEL USKIW (Minister of Agriculture) (Lac du Bonnet): Mr. Chairman, we dealt at length with the problems of income stabilization with respect to a number of commodities, at least nine of which are included in the legislation that is before the House of Commons at the present time.

And on the particular plight of the cattlemen or the cow-calf operators, the position of the government seems to be one where it's premature to try to do things at this point in time of a very radical nature; that this is really the first year of a serious decline in prices to that group - at least that's my interpretation of how the Federal Minister reacted - and that, you know, it's expected, at least nationally it's expected that given the ups and downs in agriculture that one doesn't have to come to the rescue at the first moment that there's a decline in the price of a given commodity, that that is a normal process in the marketplace. And bearing in mind that we have had some pretty good years, at least that seems to be the interpretation of the Government of Canada, that they don't see it as a need at the moment to respond in any dramatic way.

However, there was very general agreement on the need for upgrading the Income Stabilization Act through Bill 50, and there seemed to be a general agreement, but which will likely be confirmed in the future, with respect to any commodity, that the provinces and the Federal Government and the producers of any commodity might wish to enter into agreements

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(MR. USKIW cont'd) which would allow them some participation in the stabilization programs from time to time. And on that note I think that the results were good; that if the various commodity groups feel that they want stabilization based closer to cost of production, that in fact, that facility will be possible under the new Act.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I should like to remind all members that questions should be specific and the answers should, in the same reciprocity, be brief and pertinent and terse, otherwise we'll have two or three people monopolizing the question periods.

The Honourable Member for Rock Lake.

MR. EINARSON: Mr. Speaker, then I direct a definite question to the Minister then, and ask, insofar as the cow-calf operators of Manitoba are concerned, has the Minister any-thing to report in the way of providing them with assistance at this time?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member of Agriculture.

MR. USKIW: I thought I answered that when I indicated that the Government of Canada didn't see a particular urgency at the moment; that their opinion was that we have not had a price crisis so long a period of time that it would necessitate their intervention at this point.

MR. EINARSON: Mr. Speaker, I thought the Minister understood the intent of my question, and I'm not concerned about Ottawa now, I'm asking the Minister of Agriculture of the Province of Manitoba, if he has any intentions of making any assistance to the cow-calf operators in the Province of Manitoba at this time?

MR. USKIW: Mr. Chairman, I should draw to the attention of the Member for Rock Lake in the event that his mind is slipping on him, that is that we have announced in this House on many occasions in the last month the extent of the province's support to that industry and the financial grants that have been made to the cow-calf operators via the Stocker Program.

MR. EINARSON: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to pose another question to the Minister of Agriculture on a different subject; and ask him when is the deadline for those hog producers to make application for the \$5.00 bonus that he announced over a year ago. What is the deadline?

MR. USKIW: Mr. Speaker, I believe the deadline was the end of March, that's speaking from memory. If my honourable friend wishes I can find out more precisely for him.

MR. EINARSON: Mr. Speaker, I direct a second question on this matter, and ask him, when the applications are received by his department will those farmers receive an acknowledgement when they have been received?

MR. USKIW: Every application will receive an acknowledgement after the application has been processed, yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. PATRICK: Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Honourable Minister of Highways. Can the Minister indicate to the House if he had a request from the City of Winnipeg requesting to amend the Highway Traffic Act to deal with abandoned vehicles in the City of Winnipeg?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Highways.

HON. PETER BURTONIAK (Minister of Highways) (Dauphin): Mr. Speaker, that is a very interesting question and I would like to inform the Honourable Member for Assiniboia that this was something we discussed for the last couple of years. And as a matter of fact if the honourable wants to get some information from the city I'm sure they would probably give it to him. That we had certain ideas about the whole thing; we called them in and we offered our suggestion and we were told by the city representatives at that time that they would look into it and unfortunately till now nothing has developed. Now if the honourable member wants to pursue with the city that's fine with me.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. Before we proceed, a little birdie has informed me that the Honourable Member for Swan River has again reached an anniversary of being 39 for the umpteenth time. So we wish him well on this birthday of his. (Applause) The Honourable Member for Swan River.

MR. JAMES H. BILTON (Swan River): Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I wonder if I have leave to say a brief word.

MR. SPEAKER: Agreed? (Agreed).

MR. BILTON: Mr. Speaker, I acknowledge your kind wishes . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

MR. BILTON: . . . on behalf of all the members on this auspicious occasion, and I

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(MR. BILTON cont'd) merely rise, Mr. Speaker, to correct an error in the mind of the Honourable, the Minister of Education.

The other night he said that I was a member of the Northwest Mounted Police. Mr. Speaker, that name by Royal Warrant was abandoned in 1910. I am not that old. Then he went on to say that I was a Member of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. Mr. Speaker, I would advise him through you, that that was abandoned in 1920, I'm not that old. And the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was established in 1920, sir, and it's been my honour and privilege to serve for 23 years. Thank you very much. (Applause)

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Agriculture.

MR. USKIW: Mr. Speaker, I believe we're now at the stage where we have to determine the procedures of the balance of today's sitting. I would suggest that we simply follow the Order Paper.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. Adjourned debates on Second Reading. The proposed Motion of the Attorney-General. Bill No. 13.

MR. BROWN: . . . stand, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Agreed? Proposed Motion of the Honourable Attorney-General, Bill No. 15. The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

MR. HARRY E. GRAHAM (Birtle-Russell): May I have this matter stand, please, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Bill No. 20, Proposed Motion of the Honourable Minister of Tourism, Recreation. The Honourable Member for Roblin is absent. The Honourable Minister of Agriculture.

MR. USKIW: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Minister of Education that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into committee to consider of the supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

MOTION present and carried, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, with the Honourable Member for Logan in the Chair.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY - EDUCATION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 46(a)--pass? The Honourable Member for Pembina.

MR. GEORGE HENDERSON (Pembina): Mr. Chairman, I was wondering if this school milk program had come under the Planning and Research Committees recommendations - the Nutrition Program and the Milk Program for the different school divisions that are having it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Education.

MR. HANUSCHAK: I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman, but I must confess I did not hear the question for all the conversation that's going on in the Chamber.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. Order. I wonder if we could just have a little bit of quiet. I must confess I was so confused I called the Minister of Education the Minister of Agriculture because of the racket that's going on. The Honourable Member for Pembina.

MR. HENDERSON: Mr. Chairman, my question was, this milk program which has come in for the schools and the nutrition program, was that recommended by the Planning and Research Commission?

MR. HANUSCHAK: And approved by Cabinet, Mr. Chairman.

MR. HENDERSON: Were local school division trustees and parents consulted in the different areas before this program was brought in?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Education.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Yes, Mr. Chairman. The school milk program at the present time, as I have indicated to the House yesterday, is in Frontier School Division, and I perhaps should also explain that it's referred to as a School Milk Program, but it may vary, it could be milk or any other substitute dairy product. In some schools it may be cheese and milk in a variety of forms depending upon the location of the school and the ease with which - the ease and the transit - take into account the transportation cost of getting milk to the remote northern communities. So hence in some communities milk of the semi-concentrated form is being provided. I've just forgotten the exact term for it but I'm sure the honourable member would know what I'm referring to.

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(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd)

But insofar as the Nutrition Program in Winnipeg is concerned, I had also indicated that this is jointly funded by the Manitoba Government and the Winnipeg School Division. So hence there has been very close consultation between the two levels, the Department of Education and the School Division, and there was consultation, not only at the board and departmental level, but also at the school level within the 19 or 20 schools where the Nutrition Program will be operated as a pilot program with the teachers and parents, that in fact the conduct of the program will involve the teachers and parents in each of the schools wherein it will be conducted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Pembina

MR. HENDERSON: In the Frontier School Division and in the Winnipeg School Divisions where you're having these pilot projects, is the milk going to be supplied free or are they going to pay a token payment for it or what kind of a price are they going to pay for it?

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, there will be no cost to the consumer, no direct cost to the consumer. In the case of Winnipeg, the cost of the supplies, that essentially is a provincial cost, and as I had indicated yesterday or the day before, there might be some minor costs of a capital nature, the provision of storage equipment, heating, refrigeration equipment, janitorial services and the like. Those expenses will be borne by the school division.

MR. HENDERSON: Mr. Chairman, did I understand you to say it would be funded federally, provincially and from the local level - three ways?

MR. HANUSCHAK: No, Mr. Chairman, it's funded provincially and school division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 46(a). The Honourable Member for Pembina.

MR. HENDERSON: Have you ever found many people that would refuse to take something for nothing?

MR. HANUSCHAK: Yes, Mr. Chairman, only those who have the need for this program are taking advantage of it. I am referring particularly to the School Nutrition Program in the City of Winnipeg. All of the students in Kindergarten to Grade 3 or 4 will not be participants in this program; only those who, and who's parents wish it.

MR. HENDERSON: Did you say that a certain doctor, I think Dr. Sabri was going to be making a study of it? And what kind of a study and is it a one-man study or is there going to be other people with him taking a study of this or monitoring it?

MR. HANUSCHAK: Dr. Sabri has been retained by my department to do a study of the nutrition needs of the school children. His prime area of concern, of course, would be the Winnipeg School Division wherein we are launching a nutrition program, but the results of that study it would be our intention that they could be applied elsewhere as a need will arise. And also there will be a study done by Dr. Garvin Pearce who will address himself to the physiological effects of nutrient intake upon children. And I should also add that insofar as the School Nutrition Program in the City of Winnipeg is concerned, that there is a built in evaluation of it and there will be many participants in it - members from the medical profession, home economics . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the honourable members want to have a caucus meeting there's a caucus room to do it in, not here. The Honourable Minister of Education.

MR. HANUSCHAK: The evaluation of the School Nutrition Program which will be on an ongoing basis with a more intensive evaluation upon the completion of the term, there will be many participants in it from the medical faculty, the home economics faculty, education, from the School Division and the Department of Education, just to mention a few. And I know it also involves others.

MR. HENDERSON: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to suggest that when you get people like this that's the head of a commission and they want to justify their position and continue on with it I'd hope you'd have some local people on some of those commissions, some of the taxpayers who are paying the bill and some of the people that haven't got children going to school themselves. I wonder how you're going to separate it out as to why some children use it and some don't, because when the others are getting it free the others are going to take it.

I happen to recall listening to Peter Warren's program the other morning, part of it, and he was talking about what the school janitor had found in the garbage can. And there was all sorts of fruit that had never been touched, apples, oranges and bananas and things like this and many parcels of packaged sandwiches that hadn't been touched. In between we have these

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(MR. HENDERSON cont'd) children buying cokes and sunflower seeds or whatever you want, they go running around spending money on what we could call junk foods, which aren't nutritional. I think that this is a bad direction we're heading, I think whether their parents are working parents or not, I think if there's one working or two they have enough money. I'm not against the fact that they're supplying it in the schools but I believe that they should pay for it. I certainly believe they should pay for it.

I think it's a complete lack of parental responsibility when they don't feed their children in the morning and they let them go to school and think that they're going to be paid for at the taxpayers or other peoples expense. I think it's a sick society when you get going like this. I also think it's a form that's really a bad direction to head. I think it's something that's not good for a country. We're turning our children over between day-care centres and kindergarten centres and then at school where they're fed and all these other things, you are starting to look after them and indoctrinate them from the time they're born to the time they're dead. I myself think that this is a wrong thing, I'm not saying that these foods couldn't be for sale but if you're concerned about the nutrition of children sometimes why don't you throw out some of the things that the children are taught not to use, like the coke machines, and there's even talk of having smokers in the school and this sort of thing.

I know in my particular town at noon hours you see the kids streaming downtown to spend money in the restaurant and they have lunches and they aren't too concerned. They want to get down there and smoke cigarettes and drink cokes and other things. And this here stuff that I hear from time to time about so many people being undernourished and underfed is a bunch of hogwash. And anybody that thinks that there's that percentage of the people that's underfed - and I'm particularly thinking of the City of Winnipeg and that, you'll find some students or some children that are underfed, but it's because of the lack of parental responsibility - irresponsibility. And it isn't the lack of basically enough money because there is enough money if they buy the right kind of foods. They're buying junk foods and they're spending their money in other ways and they aren't getting it.

Now if they're choosing to do this it's not fair to put that extra expense onto the other people to pay for the upbringing of their children. I just think it's an awful bad way for our society to be heading. I have a feeling that if it was really brought to the attention of most people that they would reject it, myself. There might be some of them that will take all they can get if the program's there but I don't believe that they believe in the program as such. I myself, and I think there's many like me, if they had a chance to express themselves would say that this here handing out of free nutrition foods and milk at school for nothing is just another form of socialism coming in where you're trying to look after the people from cradle to grave so's you've got them under your thumb.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. HARRY J. ENNS (Lakeside): Mr. Chairman, the Honourable Member for Pembina has propelled me into the debate at this particular time when I had no particular reason to enter it, because I do have a few comments that I wanted to make on the next item, namely on Financial Support for the Public School System. But in all seriousness, he has moved me to relate this firsthand story that I experienced firsthand from my cousin in Kiev only two short years ago which related this little simple story to me, which was the practice that was exercised in another school system in another country where the children of the schools were asked to pray to their God for their daily sustenance or their quart or pint of milk and then when nothing happened they were then asked to pray to Father Stalin and then the milk was supplied. That happens to be - I know it's taken in jest in this setting - but that happens to be a very true story, a very true story as to how the state used its influence to undermine those beliefs of certain people.

Now the Minister responsible for Planning and Priorities shakes his head and says he knows not of it but that happens to be a fact, Mr. Chairman. This is the kind of exercise that whence the parental responsibility is passed so far over into the hands of the state that I suppose, I suppose that there could be even at this early and tender age, you know, the suggestion brought by - and which Government is it that puts your breakfast on your table every morning. And of course it is honourable members opposite. So you know, in not a facetious way at all, knowing that these methods have been tried, proven successful over the years it does not surprise me at all, does not surprise me at all that this Government should tend to want to

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(MR. ENNS cont'd) enter into these kind of programs, not at all. In fact I expected them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Education.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, I just really do not appreciate how one can relate nutrition to socialism, but of course I don't deny it, of course. But the point that I wanted to make, Mr. Chairman - and I do regret Mr. Chairman, that some of the guests that we had visiting us in our gallery earlier this afternoon who were just sitting behind me had to leave, because it was rather interesting to hear --(Interjection)--

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order!

MR. HANUSCHAK: . . . to hear some of the states of the United States of America being referred to as being socialist, because one would find a school nutrition program in existence in many of the schools in many of the states of the United States of America. And it had been in effect for many many years. And not only in the United States of America but also more recently - well I should also mention the fact that a school nutrition program has been in effect in many countries in the world for many many decades. But getting back to our own country, let's take a look at what some of the other provinces are doing in the field of school nutrition. The Province of Alberta . . . --(Interjection)-- The Alberta Government has committed itself, as a start, to a school meals program for Metis communities. The Province of Nova Scotia, the Department of Education together with its Department of Health and many local school boards are co-operating and providing lunch programs, and they've started off on a more ambitious program than we have because they're operating in 77 schools at the present time in a smaller --(Interjection)-- I never did say, Mr. Chairman, that we're going to be serving lunches and breakfasts. I did indicate, and perhaps the honourable member was not in his seat at that time and I'll repeat it again, that they have a choice of one of three meals programs which are decided upon at the local level within each school. It may be a breakfast, it may be a lunch supplement or it may be a mid-morning or midafternoon snack whichever the school feels would be of greatest benefit to its students.

And - oh, yes, and another province which I doubt that honourable members would label as being socialist, New Brunswick, again a smaller province than ours, with a population of only about two-thirds that of ours, and most likely about two-thirds the school population of ours - a hot lunch program in 109 out of their 535 schools. In 20 percent of their schools they offer a hot lunch program. Well two years ago, two years ago, Mr. Chairman, the New Brunswick Government spent \$430,000 on their lunch program. That was the most recent figures that we were able to obtain - \$430,000.

The Honourable Member for Minnedosa wishes to make a speech?

MR. DAVID BLAKE (Minnedosa): I would like to ask a question, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Minnedosa.

MR. BLAKE: I would ask the Minister how many students there are in the Province of New Brunswick?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Education.

MR. HANUSCHAK: I will repeat for the honourable member again, that the population being approximately two-thirds that of ours, it is quite likely that their school enrolment is approximately two-thirds that of ours. --(Interjection)-- Well perhaps the Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell would have more accurate statistics than I do.

The Montreal Catholic School Commission provides a lunch program to children in low income neighbourhoods. And this program was started when a survey revealed that over one-half of the 3,500 examined by them suffered from disease and illness which could have been attributed to malnutrition or which could have been to some measure minimized with a proper nutrition program.

Now, the Honourable Member for Pembina suggested that the evaluation, that he would hope that some of those on the evaluation team would be taxpayers of the Province of Manitoba. I can assure the honourable member that with the exception - and even at this point I cannot say with absolute certainty, not unless it should appear that there's need to seek out the advice and assistance of someone with expertise not found in the Province of Manitoba - then with that only exception, all of those who will be participants in the evaluation team will be taxpayers of the Province of Manitoba. If they are residents of the Province of Manitoba, they're earning an income in the Province of Manitoba, and some perhaps may also be

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(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd) municipal taxpayers if they're property owners and even if they are not, if they are resident, then no doubt they are paying their share of the taxes, municipal and other, in the Province of Manitoba.

With reference to the Peter Warren program, I must confess that I do not listen to that program --(Interjection)-- I am the only Minister who doesn't? Well perhaps I am. If it's something that I should regret then I do not know, but all I wish to say is that I haven't organized my time of the day in such a manner as to make it possible to give any attention to what Peter Warren may have to say on whatever radio program, whatever station it is that he is on. --(Interjection)-- It may well be to some, it may well be to some.

With respect to waste of food that Mr. Warren had found some evidence of, according to the Member for Pembina - and again I wish to remind the Honourable Member for Pembina, and I must repeat the statement that I have made on at least two or three occasions over the last two or three days, is that the Nutrition Program offered in the Winnipeg School Division is more than just a food program per se but also there is a nutrition education component built into it. And no doubt if we're talking proper nutrition habits then the proper use of food and avoiding unnecessary waste and extravagance will be part of that educational program.

Insofar as junk foods are concerned, I can agree with the honourable member that everything that could possibly be done should be done to at least minimize, because I don't think we could, not unless we chose to outlaw foods that are considered to be junk foods and I don't think that anyone would want to suggest that, but I do know that the Winnipeg School Division, the Winnipeg School Division on its own has taken steps to minimize the consumption of junk foods by . . . well after all the School Division has the authority over where foods are going to be sold in their schools or dispensed and what kind, and that is within the school board's control authority and I know that the School Division is very much aware of that because . . . and I should mention that the vending machines selling, you know, carbonated drinks and the like are usually found in the senior and junior high schools and very few, if any, are found in the elementary schools within which our nutrition program will be in operation. So therefore that ought not to be a problem there.

And as I said at the outset, if this is another form of socialism, this is a form of socialism of which I am proud; it's a type of program that many other countries, many other jurisdictions did not hesitate to implement regardless of whether they're running the risk of being branded as socialists or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Portage.

MR. GORDON E. JOHNSTON (Portage la Prairie): Just a question of the Minister, or to . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. The Honourable Member for Pembina.

MR. HENDERSON: I should never have said that the people that would be on that shouldn't be taxpayers because I am really aware of it, everybody in Manitoba is taxpayers unless they're on welfare, that's for sure, and pretty heavy on it. But I would think, and hope, that if he's evaluating this sort of a program that there could be something like a vote taken in an area where the people of the area that are having it more or less brought on them by a few planners and do-gooders and such like could have a say in it. I think you'd find out a very different result.

Now you took some time to elaborate what was going on in other provinces and which political party they belonged to. I've never taken that stand in this Legislature that I would just go for what a Conservative said or what a NDP said. But I believe that where you're bringing these sort of programs in, you're creating monsters, you're going to be spending \$ 200, 000 this year and more, and the next year they'll be saying, well this area is getting it, we should be getting it. You're talking about cutting down expenses on education and you're actually building in a whole lot more. And I say this without thinking of politics at all, and I don't think it's a program that should be brought in by a few people who want to justify their position and a group of do-gooders and the such like, I think that some of these things should be really put to a vote in an area and I think you'd see a different result.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, the honourable member suggests that programs of this type should be put to a vote in the area and I wish to assure the honourable member that in the process of organizing and developing this program that - in fact, I think it probably

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(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd) can be called a vote because in determining whether or not any particular school will participate in this program and determining the type of program that they wish to participate in, the parents and the teachers were contacted, by questionnaire, by way of meetings organized in the school and whatever other way it was possible for the Winnipeg School Division to obtain some indication of the needs of the people within the community. So insofar as to whether there was acceptance of the program by the consumers, by the people, the expression of that acceptance has already been made. And then after that, after having canvassed the school communities, then the school board dealt with this matter and the school board passed a motion, passed a resolution approving this program, a school board elected by the people, by the taxpayers, by the residents of the Winnipeg School Division.

MR. HENDERSON: It does seem as if I certainly haven't got the support, according to the Minister's statement, of the public. I still feel very strongly about the way I think. I just hope that you haven't had some professional speakers go out there who done a job of brain-washing somebody and then went out and took a survey of their own type, where the questions were listed in such a way that no matter which answer you marked, it turned out in a way that that sort of a program should be implemented.

I still have a feeling that a great deal of people in our society think that this is wrong. I think it's wrong, and I think that you're just starting up something else that's going to add an awful lot of expense and you're going to find pretty well all of the children using it, because they'll say, well if we're paying for it we should be using it. I think it's just something we shouldn't be going ahead with and I hope that at least on one occasion you'd take a vote in an area where you take the whole community without somebody going out to take a survey who has been brainwashed by somebody who wanted to promote the scheme and then going around with a questionnaire, something like that, because I have a feeling that in some of these cases it must have been done.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, I think the program will have run its trial run and the process of evaluation, not only will the evaluation be done from a medical or scientific point of view but also the question of public acceptability will be taken into account.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 46(a). The Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Mr. Chairman, in the debate the other day when the Member for Brandon was quizzing the Minister about the operation of the Planning and Research Department, I wasn't quite clear by the Minister's answers, who does the director or the department report to or work under. What department or what Deputy Minister?

MR. HANUSCHAK: Planning and Research is within the Department of Education. The director is responsible to the Associate Deputy Minister; the Associate Deputy Minister to the Deputy Minister; the Deputy Minister to me.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Mr. Chairman, I see several Deputy Ministers and Associate Deputy Ministers. Could he tell me who? Which one?

MR. HANUSCHAK: Yes, Mr. Chairman. If the honourable member . . . I believe that he is referring to this report and as I read this report, I only find one Deputy Minister and one Associate Deputy Minister listed therein.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: I would ask the Minister the question: In the hiring policies in the department, and I will speak quite bluntly, it's been brooded about throughout the Civil Service that the Planning and Research Department in the Department of Education is a haven for friends of the NDP and friends of friends of the NDP, and I would like to ask the Minister how, when hiring is conducted in that department, how it's gone about? Is it done strictly through the Civil Service Commission or is it done from within? Could the Minister elaborate on the practices of hiring.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, the hiring done is done in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act which allows for hiring to be conducted in a variety of ways. There are positions, those of a permanent nature, of an ongoing nature which are advertised, bulletined, either within the Civil Service or within and outside it and to such advertising those interested respond and the interviewing process takes place by the Civil Service Commission and a recommendation is made in the same manner as it always has been made ever since day one of the existence of the Civil Service Commission.

The honourable member will also know that the Act allows for the hiring of staff on a contract basis and because, as the honourable member should have become aware over the past

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(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd) four days of debate of my department's estimates, that there are numerous projects under way which are not of a permanent nature as such because they may be demonstration projects designed to continue for a year or two or whatever and then they may end, and any continuation of the intent or of the provision of the needs that that demonstration project was designed to provide, then if it's decided to continue with it's then built into the regular operations of a department. So because there are the changing needs, the short-term needs, hence from time to time some staff are hired on contract.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: I wonder, Mr. Chairman, could the Minister tell us if the department decided to take on other projects and expand personnel and expand the appropriation who would make that decision? Is it made within the department or is it made by the Minister or Deputy Minister. In other words, if the department is going to expand next year, who decided on the numbers, on the budget and their projects.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Insofar as the appropriation is concerned, the honourable member who has just asked me this question is a participant in deciding, in approving the level of funding for it, and hence the purpose and function of Committee of Supply in this House. And that is exactly what we're doing at this present time. And that in turn determines the staff level in terms of numbers, but from time to time if there is need for the addition of or some variation in the staffing configuration within the department, by deleting a staff man-year, adding a staff man-year or whatever, then there is a Management Secretariat and a Management Committee of Cabinet that reviews it and it passes judgment on it, and there is a Minister, and there is a Cabinet, and hence it is not something that a group of employees in one branch can do unilaterally, neither in this department, nor in this branch, nor in any other branch of my department.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Could the Minister expand on his views in his hiring practices. For example, I believe it was about two years ago, a member on this side put an Order for Return on the paper asking the Ministers, the Government, to give the number of husband-wife teams working in government. Is there any restriction in the Department of Education on this practice or are there husband-wife teams working in his department?

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, insofar as husband-wife teams are concerned, we do not hire teams, we hire individuals, we hire individuals who in the opinion of the Civil Service Commission are capable and competent to perform the job for which they are applying, and so therefore that matter is of no more concern to me than the political party affiliation of applicants for jobs with the department.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Perhaps I put the question in a rather awkward way and the Minister was able to handle it very well I thought. But I would ask the Minister, is there a husband and a wife of the same family working in his department, one, two or more, perhaps hired at different times with different qualifications?

MR. HANUSCHAK: Not to my knowledge, Mr. Chairman, but I really wouldn't know. There may be a common-law relationship existing between some of which I am not aware, and that I would not dare ask.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Well, Mr. Chairman, probably it's only a small point, but it has been, as I said before, knowledge throughout the Civil Service that there are strange hiring practices in the Planning and Research Branch, and for his information there is a wife of a fairly senior member of his department working there. The gentleman's name is Mr. Campbell, the Associate Deputy Minister, I believe his title is, and his wife is working in Planning and Research. I just wonder if the Minister thinks that this is a good practice to carry on, if it's an example to set for the rest of the management personnel as well as the lower down the scale workers in the civil service?

MR. HANUSCHAK: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I think this is a very good practice and a very good example to set. Both are extremely competent, both the Assistant Deputy Minister to whom the honourable member referred and his wife. But I would like to inform the honourable member that the two of them are not employed in the same department; one is in one and the other is in another department. Although the Branch within which one of them is employed is known as Planning and Research.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Mr. Chairman, the Minister begs me to ask another question then, because the lady that I just mentioned, her salary is quoted in the Public Accounts for the year ended March, 1974 as being paid by the Planning and Research of the Department of

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(MR. G. JOHNSTON cont'd) Education, and we find by looking at another source that her salary is now being charged to the Department of Colleges and University Affairs, and I wonder why.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Yes, Mr. Chairman, because that is where she is working and hence her salary is paid out of the Colleges and Universities Affairs appropriation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 46 (a) -- pass; (b) -- pass; (c) -- The Honourable Member for Brandon West.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Chairman, I intended to speak on the . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: On (c) ?

MR. MCGILL: (b).

MR. CHAIRMAN: (b). That's fine, thank you.

MR. MCGILL: I just had a few notes that I had made during the course of the departmental examinations which the Minister has been sitting and standing for for the last three or four days on the subject of Planning and Research. I'm beginning to understand the Minister's lack in enthusiasm for departmental examinations because he has demonstrated here that many of the questions that we have presented to him could have been answered in a numerical way but the Minister chose the narrative form of answer, sometimes at considerable length. Of course it's the kind of an examination where the Minister is permitted to use his notes and at times even the notes didn't seem to have all the information that he needed, and I suspect that maybe he missed a few of the classes in Planning and Research in that respect.

But, Mr. Chairman, I think that out of all of this comes some conclusions. I think we have to say on this side that during this examination the Minister has failed specifically to demonstrate that Planning and Research in his department is actively researching major problems in the field of education, and that it is in any really important way providing a better quality of education or a greater equality of educational opportunity.

I would say, that in fact, there doesn't seem to be any evidence of any serious research in this department because we haven't heard . . . we have heard of innovative programs and planning, but for scientific research having been conducted by this department there seems to be a complete lack of evidence. There is a Director of Planning and Research under the Associate Minister. I do not know what his academic qualifications are for research, whether he is a scientist in the field of research, or what his experience may be, but I do say, Mr. Chairman, there seems to be a lack of evidence that this kind of activity is taking place.

I would say, Mr. Chairman, that what the Minister's explanations do point out to me quite clearly, that the innovative programs that the department has been introducing seems to have a common quality, and that to me, Mr. Chairman, is that they have a high degree of visibility. There seems to be a tendency to select programs that are highly visible - I think the Member for Portage referred to it as window-dressing. But they do have high visibility and not a great deal of depth.

For example, there was a REAP program that the Minister referred to in one school and with obvious pride he read a testimonial letter indicating how well this program was being received. I understand that that particular program amounts to 12 half-days in the school year, that's Friday afternoons, on 12 Fridays, a half a day, in the school year, and that the teachers refer to the program as a 4-H Program.

The Minister's responses on staffing were difficult to completely sort out. There were answers that were qualified and extended on the basis of people on contract and on various programs. But from what we can gather from sources in addition to what information the Minister has given us there seems to be a great number of people in Planning and Research that are on short-term contracts. Many of these are from out-of-province, or other parts of the country, and there seems to be a coming and going which would tend to make continuity in these programs rather difficult, and certainly communication would be strained when there is a frequent changing of staff on these. Very few of the people in Planning and Research who are dealing with educational problems appear to have any professional experience in education and teaching or whatever. This would seem to me, Mr. Chairman, would be rather important to a proper function in a Research and Planning of education.

I think the Minister, Mr. Chairman, failed to demonstrate that any program had been completely evaluated and a report submitted; and yet there is a considerable budget for program

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(MR. MCGILL cont'd) evaluations, but we don't have the evidence of completed evaluation reports.

There's no real evidence, Mr. Chairman, that teachers or trustees have been consulted in any real continuing way in the work of this Planning and Research and in their innovative programs. And I wonder why there isn't regular consultation with the divisions before these programs are implemented, whether there's not an attempt made on a regular basis to get concurrence and to get a sort of a general agreement on innovative programs before they're implemented.

As many of the members on this side have mentioned, and I think it has to be underlined that the Department of Education has a great deal of dissension within its ranks, and in the middle of this dissension seems to be the Division of Planning and Research.

Mr. Chairman, it's our feeling, we are convinced that there should be a planning and research department in education, no modern Department of Education could function properly and be up to date and complete without planning and research. But this kind of planning and research we feel should be addressing itself to major issues in education, to better quality of education, and to equality of opportunity. From the Minister's responses it's quite clear to us that this Planning and Research department is not doing that.

We believe further that in times of difficult fiscal problems of inflation when the Premier of the Province has asked for the co-operation of his government in limiting expenditures, staying within guidelines, at least within the 10 to 15 percent allowable limits of increase and expense due to inflation, that certainly Planning and Research should be one department that could tailor its needs to those guidelines; of all departments perhaps it's more capable of doing that in times of fiscal restraint and stress, and that rather than having done that in Planning and Research we find that the increase in the appropriation that he is asking for is more than 40 percent.

Mr. Chairman, we don't vote against planning and research. We support it in principle. We want Planning and Research to provide the major initiatives in education and the improvements we look for, but we cannot, Mr. Chairman, in the light of the evidence that the Minister has supplied support this appropriation for his Planning and Research Department.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Education.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, the Honourable Member for Brandon West claims that we are not addressing ourselves to researching the broad general problems facing education. And I do believe that if we're to check back in Hansard over the past three days, that I did mention on a number of occasions the types of research projects undertaken by my department, projects related to curriculum, teaching methods, class school administration and to finance; and many of these are being reviewed and studied. There's joint input from all groups that are concerned with education, trustees, teachers, so therefore I cannot accept the fact that there is no evidence of consultation.

I had mentioned the specific groups. I have named them where there is involvement of the organizations that I have mentioned. The honourable member mentions that no program has been completely evaluated. He will recall of course, that, and he will no doubt know - he's been in the House for a number of years - that the vast majority of the programs that we're presently dealing with have come on track only two or three years ago. And there is continuing evaluation process and then upon the completion of the term that's designated for the project, there will be a final evaluation. No consultation with school divisions in many of these cases, in many of the programs, many of those that I had referred to over the past few days, there is a very definite understanding, the terms of reference are very clearly spelled out in the form of an agreement or a memorandum of understanding between the Department of Education and the participating school divisions, signed by the signing officers for the school divisions. So really one cannot then say that there is no evidence of consultation.

The honourable member speaks of staff. Now if the honourable member were to ask me to give him the exact number of people on our payroll right today, that may differ from the number of people that were on the payroll yesterday, it may differ from the number of people that will be on the payroll tomorrow, because of the nature of research activity, as I had explained previously and earlier this afternoon, that some of the projects are of a short-term nature and hence require the employment of a person for some period less than a year.

However, the staff man-year appropriation which is controlled by the monetary

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(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd) appropriation within the estimates remains fixed. But just to make my point clear, one staff man-year may result in the hiring of one person for a 12-month period, or it may result in the hiring of four people for a 3-month period, or 12 for a one-month period. Hence you may have on occasion . . . there may be a time when a number of actual individuals may exceed the staff man-year appropriation. And keeping within the guidelines insofar as the continuing programs that we have, I had explained the other day that we did keep within the guidelines by indicating the amount of increase that is included in our estimates for this fiscal year.

The larger portion of any increase in the estimates is the introduction of new programs that government saw fit to introduce this year. And that was the question that I answered in response to the Honourable Member for Roblin when he asked very much a similar question, when he asked me how do I reconcile keeping within the guidelines and at the same time introducing new programs. Because even though we are in an inflationary period but nevertheless the needs, the educational needs of a community have to be met, and they have to be met in the best way that we possibly can in terms of costs and in terms of quality of the program that is being delivered. And that, I'm confident, is being done.

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

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Mr. Chairman, I just rise to say that we are going to support a "Nay" vote on this appropriation for somewhat similar reasons as espoused by the Member for Brandon.

It seems to me that this Department of Planning and Research has been forced upon the whole Department of Education instead of growing from within. Instead of taking the bright key people from the various important elements in the department and melding them together into a tool that would be used for the betterment of education, and particularly in the Department of Education, this appears to be something that has been forced on from without and has caused a great deal of disruption; it's been a very expensive experiment and has produced results nowhere near in relationship with the amount of moneys and the huge staff that has been taken on in recent years. We say again, I say again to the Minister, that if he allows this department to carry on the way it is, to grow the way it feels it wishes to grow, to do the things that it wishes to do, this department's going to be the downfall of the Minister. And I advise him that he had better restrict the activities there and get the Planning and Research and the people involved with it to be involved with the other departments, parts of the other departments, not outsiders thrusting in and causing disruption and confusion. And I say to the Minister that we don't support this appropriation either.

QUESTION put on Resolution 46 (b) and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Call in the Members.

Order please. The Motion before the House is Resolution 46 (a). All those in favour of the Motion please rise.

A COUNTED VOTE was taken, the result being as follows: Yeas 23; Nays, 17.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I declare the Motion carried.

Resolution 46 (c) -- Passed. Resolution 46, resolved that there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding \$1,706,000 for Education. Passed.

MR. WARNER JORGENSON (Morris): Ayes and Nays.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ayes and Nays.

MR. JORGENSON: . . . would like this Division recorded, on the same Division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: On the same Division.

MR. JORGENSON: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 47 (a), The Honourable Member for Brandon West.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Chairman, I would like to remind the Minister of some statements he made last year about the Foundation Program, the formula generally, at which time he said that the whole system was a wreck and that he didn't intend to play around with it, that his government was going to devise a new system of financial support for the public schools. I wonder if he could tell us at what stage his new program is?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Education.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, as I had an opportunity to respond to that question as it's related to the previous resolution, at the present time I have an inter-organizational committee consisting of representatives of the Manitoba Teachers' Society, the Association

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(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd) of School Trustees, School Business Officials and Superintendents and my Department, who are studying and reviewing the matter of educational finance and it's my hope that within the next two or three months that that Committee will be reporting to me, and then in turn I will deal with the report and no doubt it will require decisions of a policy nature, policy financial nature, which I would take to Cabinet for its consideration.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Chairman, it's been brought to the attention of the Minister many many times that there has been no upgrading of the teacher salary grants since the inception of the program in 1967. I wonder if the Minister can explain why there has not been any attempt to assist the divisions in this area where grants in the early stages of the plan amounted to 90 percent or more of teachers' salaries and are now between 48 and 52 percent in most divisions of teachers' salaries. So the divisions are faced with the great financial burden of having to raise five to ten thousand dollars per teacher from local levy. Could the Minister tell the House why this has not been revised or upgraded during past years?

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, over the past years rather than move on the teacher salary grants per se we had moved on the pupil equalization grants which in our opinion extend and bring about a greater measure of equity to the school divisions, equalizing the opportunities between the school divisions which they have a broader tax base, may be more affluent and those less so. And in this year's appropriation on the flat \$50.00 per student grants which we had instituted, that provides the school divisions with \$10.8 million, and the equalization grant ranging from a low of 40 to a high of 110 dollars per student over and above the 50, provides the school divisions with an additional \$12.8 million. And these funds, by the way, they're unconditional, unassigned grants; they are not earmarked for any specific purpose, and hence these are funds that if a school division wishes to it may expend for the hiring of more staff or for the payment of higher salaries.

MR. MCGILL: Well, Mr. Chairman, the explanation given by the Minister was that other parts of the formula have been increased but it still leaves a gradually declining proportion of the gross budget in the divisions being met by the grant program. And I cite the case of one division which may or may not be typical but I assume that it's reasonably so, where the percentage of the gross budget provided by the whole financial assistance program amounted to 88 percent in '67 and is now down to 63 percent. So that the divisions are constantly having to raise a greater and greater amount of money from local levies. Now if the government is really intent on keeping the divisions at least in the same position percentagewise as they were in the earlier years why is it that there has been a declining contribution by the government in terms of gross budgets of the divisions?

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, as I mentioned earlier that one of our prime concerns is a greater measure of equality. And having said that, one has to look at the effect of our grant structure on all school divisions and not just some.

I want to point out to the honourable member that there are also many school divisions, and I do mean many literally, where in the province the provincial grants account for well over 60 percent, in many cases over 70 percent of the school division's total expenditures. You know just to name a few: in Duck Mountain School Division for this forthcoming fiscal year it's estimated that the grants will provide for 75 percent of the school divisions expenditures; in the Seine River 71 percent; Hanover 73 percent; Lakeshore 79 percent; Turtle River 78 percent; as well as, well even closer to Winnipeg, Transcona-Springfield 62 percent; Agassiz 70 percent; Boundary School Division 68; Whitehorse Plains 68 percent; Mountain School Division 71 percent. So calculating on a provincewide basis with respect to level of assistance that the province offers, as we had indicated, and had always attempted to maintain our level of support at somewhere in the order of 70 percent, we are there, plus or minus one or two percent.

MR. MCGILL: But, Mr. Chairman, the level of support has declined since the early years of the program in respect to the percentage of the gross budget.

Now the Minister mentioned a number of the divisions that had to raise substantial amounts by local levy. You mention Seine River. Is the Minister now possessed of the knowledge that they're going to have to raise \$1, 533, 339 by special levy, and this will amount to 68 mills, 68.25 mills on their real property levy. Now that's a pretty tough charge on real property owners in the Seine River Division. What were the other divisions that were mentioned there now by the Minister? Can you give me the . . .

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MR. HANUSCHAK: Well, Mr. Chairman, if the figure that the honourable member quotes is correct, and if that accounts for 29 percent of the total expenditures, then I really make no apologies.

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

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Mr. Speaker, I'm going to ask the Minister a question. When he was stating the percentages of direct aid from the province to the school divisions, and he was talking mostly in the high 70s or the 70 percent range for divisions he's talking about, is he including in this aid the property tax rebate?

MR. HANUSCHAK: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Well I'm rather taken aback because I thought that was a general rebate for any purpose, it wasn't a school tax rebate. So now the Department of Education has taken over the whole property tax rebate. Is that correct?

MR. HANUSCHAK: Well, Mr. Chairman, initially a tax rebate program started off and it was specifically labelled, it was limited to education tax. The honourable member may be quite correct that there may be some spillover and there is in some communities, because we do know that there are communities wherein the taxpayers pay virtually no tax at all, in some of the smaller villages in rural Manitoba. But the fact of the matter is that the larger portion, by far the larger portion, of the tax rebate allocation goes toward the reduction of, or offering a taxpayers relief with respect to whatever burden the school tax may be upon them.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Well, Mr. Chairman, perhaps the Minister can clarify, but it's my understanding that the total cost of education approaches 300 million - I'm not sure of the figure - and according to the estimates 143 million is given by way of the Foundation Grant and direct grants. About 30 million comes from the property tax rebate and the rest comes from the 3 mills on farms and residences and 33.9 on commercial and industrial properties. Is that correct? Basically?

MR. HANUSCHAK: The Property Tax Rebate, Mr. Chairman, is 62-1/2 million.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Well, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Minister can tell the taxpayers of Manitoba that he's completely satisfied with the method in which he's financing, or helping to finance school divisions. The Member for Brandon mentioned the Seine River Division and the difficulties they have. The Portage School Division is faced with an increase in costs of 20 percent yet their increased grants are only a little over 3 percent, between 3 and 4 percent in increased grants. And how does he expect school boards - and then of course it's the taxpayers from which they have to levy the extras - how does he expect them to carry on year after year when he hasn't lived up to the principle of the foundation levy? It's common knowledge throughout the province that the percentages have changed drastically.

For example the Winnipeg School Division I believe at one time received between 55 and 60 percent of its moneys from the special levies, and now the Winnipeg School Division is down to about 35 to 40 percent of their funds. And surely the Minister is not living up to the principle - from the Foundation Program I should say - that the Minister is not living up to the principle that was established in 1967 to keep the same ratio. Here it is eight years later and the school boards are really in a bind and the only place they can go is by direct taxation to the taxpayer in the community. We read about Steinbach, an increase of 20 mills; Portage is over 17 mills. This means a very modest home, a very modest home, a home with about a \$5,000 assessment is going to pay \$150 more per year, and that's a real hardship; well that's going to drive some people out of their homes, there's no question about it. I think the time is long overdue when the whole structure should be reviewed, should be reviewed to bail out the school boards. My God, anybody who's a school trustee now, I think he'd just as soon he never had the job because he is the one that's getting the blame. The councils have to levy the tax, they have no say in the matter whatsoever, they have to put on the tax and the Minister's help is not help at all; it's just crumbs.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, just to point out to the Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie what has happened school taxwise over the past number of years, and I would like to make reference to Portage la Prairie in particular. In the City of Portage la Prairie for example on a home assessed at \$5,500, which would be a modest home, it wouldn't be a very elaborate one . . .

A MEMBER: It would be an average home.

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MR. HANUSCHAK: That's right, it would be an average home. In 1970 the net school tax that was paid in Portage la Prairie was \$127.60. Today the net school tax that that homeowner would pay on that home would be \$110.70.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Mr. Chairman, unless my information is faulty, and I can pass the information over to the Minister, but in talking about this year, the coming year, the education increase in the mill rate is 17.38 in Portage la Prairie, and then for their own use the Council themselves have to put on another 14-1/2 roughly mills. So they're going to be faced with a 33 mill increase, 32 to 33 mill increase this year. The municipalities have been holding back, and Portage in particular has been in a deficit situation for two or three years in a row trying to hold the line on costs to their taxpayers. Now they've got to recoup at least to some break-even point and on top of that they have to put on an extra 17.38 mills for education.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, I don't know what source of figures the Honourable Member from Portage la Prairie has but if he has the same sources as I had, and these figures are public knowledge, they're available to anyone and as I have indicated, this year's school tax, the net school tax payable after the property tax rebate on a home of an assessed value of \$5,500, would be \$110.70. That, Mr. Chairman, is with a \$150 rebate.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Chairman, I want to go back to this question of the teacher's salary grants for a moment. I want to ask the Minister directly, what's this doing to the quality of education in the province and what's it doing to the equality of educational opportunity? When you have school divisions who have to make up to five to ten thousand dollars per teacher in respect to the costs of such teachers, there's a great pressure on the school trustees and the school boards to hire teachers who are the least qualified, because of the salaries that are paid to these teachers. So the pressure is becoming so intense that the school divisions are actually creating, in my view, some decline in the quality of education in this province, and this directly relates to the Minister's failure to do anything about teachers salary grants. As long as you keep it in this way, as long as you allow the percentage of gross budget that's provided by the financial programs of the Provincial Government to decline, you put more and more pressure on the local school divisions and you're going to get a decline in the quality of teaching in that school division, you're also going to get a greater and greater disparity between rural divisions with low assessment rolls and urban divisions with high assessment rolls.

Mr. Chairman, this is an urgent and vitally important matter. It's the basis of this whole question of school financing in the province, and why is the Minister allowing this to happen to the quality of education, this pressure that's been put on the school divisions in respect to teachers salaries.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, as I had indicated earlier, that I did instruct the Committee on Educational Finance to address itself to that question taking into account, not only pupil-teacher ration, or attempting to in some way stick to that because of the other problems that are involved. One is declining enrolment; (2) is the problem that the Honourable Member for Brandon West alluded to. But nevertheless the fact of the matter still does remain that many of the more affluent school divisions are still hiring a fair share, if not a larger share of teachers with higher academic qualifications, with a university degree. In general across the province we find the number of teachers who have completed their university training increasing; in fact at the present time the number of teachers who do not have a degree is something in the order of about 20 percent or so, I just can't put my figure on that page right at the moment. So therefore, what I am really saying is that the number of degree teachers is increasing, but nevertheless to whatever extent that that is a problem or may be a problem, that is something that my Committee on Educational Finance is dealing with, and whatever will come forth to the House next year pursuant to that study will have taken that factor into account.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Chairman, does the Minister agree that the disparity between divisions, particularly rural divisions and urban divisions in respect to their financial resources is widening at the present time, and that under his present program, there is a greater and greater difference between the available funds for education in rural communities and urban communities, and is this not decreasing the opportunities for education of the

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(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd) children in the rural communities, along with declining enrolment, where we now are faced with the prospect of having two or three different courses in one room again. And generally the program that the Minister is proposing here is simply widening that gap and creating a greater and greater inequity in the quality of education and the opportunities for the children between rural and urban divisions.

MR. HANUSCHAK: The example that the honourable member cites, having two or three classes in one room, that per se isn't necessarily indicative of any deterioration or erosion in the quality of education, hence I must repeat the point that I made earlier, that with declining enrolments and regardless of how much money we pour into the school system that that may still have to prevail because of a sparse depopulation in some areas and hence the need to examine alternative methods for the delivery of an educational program. Not that I disagree with the honourable member with respect to the need for an adequate level of funding, but dollars and cents alone are not going to provide more classes or would correct the concern that the honourable member has. But I must repeat that that in itself need not necessarily be indicative of a decline in the quality of education if the process of instruction is properly handled to deal with that particular situation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In accordance with House Rules 19(2), I'm interrupting the proceedings of the committee for Private Members' Hour and will return to the Chair at 8 p. m. this evening.

. . . . continued next page

PRIVATE MEMBERS' HOUR

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Private Members' Hour. The first item is Bill No. 12, proposed by the Honourable Member for Morris. The Honourable Member for Fort Garry. (Stand)

Bill No. 4. The Honourable Member for La Verendrye. (Absent)

Bill No. 21. The Honourable Member for Flin Flon.

BILL NO. 21 - THE HORSE RACING COMMISSION ACT

MR. THOMAS BARROW (Flin Flon) presented Bill 21, an Act to amend The Horse Racing Commission Act, for second reading.

MOTION presented.

MR. SPEAKER: Agreed?--(Interjection)--If you agree you can't explain. We'll have to explain first. The Honourable Member for Flin Flon.

MR. BARROW: Mr. Speaker, it's a very simple explanation, very short. First of all, it's to provide a more flexible mechanism for regulating racing days and still retain adequate control. Currently the Winnipeg Thoroughbred season is restricted by legislation to 56 days. The amendment enables the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to regulate the number of racing days.

Second, to provide consistency in the regulation of thoroughbred and standardbred racing days. Presently there is no limitation on the number of standardbred racing days in the province.

Third, to consolidate the major responsibility for administering racing under the Department of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs. Currently, apart from taxation, legislation and restriction on racing days, all significant provisions governing racing in the province are contained in the Horse Racing Commission Act which is administered by Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs. The Act regulating the number of racing days is presently administered by the Department of Agriculture.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Souris-Killarney.

MR. EARL McKELLAR (Souris-Killarney): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Swan River that debate be adjourned.

MOTION presented and carried.

BILL NO. 22 - THE HORSE RACING REGULATION ACT

MR. SPEAKER: Bill No. 22, the Honourable Member for Flin Flon.

MR. BARROW presented Bill 22, an Act to amend The Horse Racing Regulation Act, for second reading.

MOTION presented.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Flin Flon.

MR. BARROW: The explanation, Mr. Speaker, is much the same as the former explanation. The purpose of the amendment to this Act is to delete sections which are superseded and made redundant by the proposed amendment to The Horse Racing Commission Act.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Souris-Killarney.

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

MOTION presented and carried.

RESOLUTION NO. 5 - LAW REFORM COMMISSION

MR. SPEAKER: Private members' resolutions. Resolution No. 5. Proposed by the Honourable Member for Swan River. And it's open. The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

MR. GRAHAM: Mr. Speaker, this resolution, I think has received pretty well the consent and the approval of the members of this House, and it's not very difficult to understand why, Mr. Speaker, but there was one or two things that were said by the Attorney-General in debate that caused me a little bit of concern, Mr. Speaker. While he rose to support this resolution, he also gave us some rather interesting facts, and I want to quote from Hansard on Page 493. This is the Attorney-General, and I quote: He says, "I happen to believe that the rate of crime, the rate of incidence of violence, the rate of incidence of theft relate to a very large extent to the economics of the situation at any particular time." Then further on

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(MR. GRAHAM cont'd) again I quote: He says, "If you examine the incidence of crime from any one part of Canada to the other, from one province to another, will depend a great deal on first the pace of urbanization." And then further on down, he further says: "We observe an increase in crime in direct relationship to the increase in unemployment."

Now those three facts as stated by the Attorney-General, I think we have to analyze, and in so analyzing I think we will come to some very interesting conclusions. Sir, if it is a fact that the rate of crime is dependent to the economics of the situation at that given time, then what the Attorney-General is saying is that if the economic situation in the Province of Manitoba is at a high level and everything is rosy, that crime will be at a very low rate; and if through government mismanagement the economics are not too well, then the crime rate will rise. So that you can then say that in essence the rise in crime is a direct responsibility of the actions of the government.

At the second case, you have a statement by the Minister that says that the increase will depend a great deal on the pace of urbanization. Now he did not indicate that if the pace of urbanization increased that crime would increase, but if you read his remarks you would suspect that that is what he wanted to say.

Then, Mr. Speaker, you would expect that as urbanization increases that the crime rate would increase in those urban centres. And when you talk about crime you're covering a very very wide field. And I want to now talk about narrowing that field down a bit and zero in on one or two specific cases.

It was pointed out, sir, in the debate on the Liquor Commission that the amount of money that was collected by the province through liquor offences was around \$279,000 - was the total across the province, but of that total there was only about 38,000 collected in the urban areas. So those figures would not, if they were dealt in isolation would not substantiate what the Attorney-General was saying, in fact the reverse of what he is saying would probably be true. That's if all other things are equal. But, sir, if all other things are not equal then those facts may not present a true picture. And I suspect that the second case is probably more true than the first. I suspect that the enforcement of liquor laws in the urban area is entirely different than it is in the rural areas of Manitoba. And if that is the case then there is a very good argument to be put forward probably to the Human Rights Commission on the field of discrimination.

I don't for a minute think, sir, that there are any greater per capita violations of the Liquor Act in rural Manitoba than there are in the urban areas. I have spent considerable time in both the urban areas and the rural areas, and I see very little difference in the attitude of people in urban and rural areas with respect to the Liquor Commission and its products.

So, Sir, then you must conclude that there must be a difference in the attitude of the law enforcement officers in the urban area as opposed to the rural area in this particular respect. And if that is indeed true, sir, then this resolution becomes even more apparent, because what we're asking for, sir, is law enforcement be equal throughout the entire province, that there should be no preferential treatment given to one particular segment of society as opposed to another, that the law should apply equally to all. And so, sir, that is one of the reasons which prompted me to enter this debate at this time, because I believe very strongly that the law should apply to all people equally.

Now, sir, there is an organization in the Province of Manitoba set up by this government, or perhaps it was not set up by this government but since this government has been in office they have been bringing forward reports from the Manitoba Police Commission, and in the last annual report of the Manitoba Police Commission, which was the 1973 report - we haven't received the 1974 report yet, but we hope to soon - if you will go to Page 19 in that report you will find under Exhibit "A" the responsibilities, duties and powers of the Manitoba Police Commission are specified in Sections 24 to 26 of the Provincial Police Act, which are reprinted.

And here, sir, I will read some of those duties: "The Commission shall promote the prevention of crime, the efficiency of police services, and police community relationships in the province, and for the attainment of these purposes it may

(a) co-ordinate or maintain or make recommendations to the Attorney-General for the co-ordination and maintenance of a central information service; and for the organization of research studies for the purposes of assisting and improving the police forces in Manitoba.

(b) Consult with and advise Boards of Police Commissioners, police committees, and

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(MR. GRAHAM cont'd) other police authorities, including chiefs of police on all matters relating to police and policing.

(c) Provide to Boards of Police Commissioners, police committees, and other police authorities, including chiefs of police, information and advice respecting the management and operation of police forces, techniques in handling special problems, and other information considered to be of assistance.

(d) Provide for holding its meetings in various parts of the province and for visiting various areas and facilities in the province where police forces are maintained.

(e) Examine lock-up facilities throughout the province and report to the Attorney-General concerning their standards, together with its recommendations.

(f) Recommend to the Attorney-General the necessity or desirability of providing and maintaining proper lock-up facilities in areas where there are no lock-up facilities, or inadequate or substandard lock-up facilities.

(g) Assist in co-ordinating the works and efforts of police forces in Manitoba."

And again, sir, I want to emphasize that Section (g): "Assist in co-ordinating the work and efforts of police forces in Manitoba."

"(h) Determine whether a police force is adequate for the area it serves and examine and report to the Attorney-General as to whether a municipality is discharging its responsibilities for the maintenance of law and order.

(i) Recommend to the Attorney-General minimum standards for the selection and training of municipal policemen, special constables and other law enforcement officers, and promotional standards.

(j) Recommend to the Attorney-General the development and supervision of a police-training program in Manitoba for municipal policemen extending from basic recruit courses through all levels of in-service training, including specialized courses and those embracing management, supervision and police administration.

(k) Assist in the development of police education in the post-secondary school level."

Sir, there are other provisions here too, and there are quite a few that are important. But the main point I want to make, sir, is that the police commission is established to do that work, to make sure that we have all those facilities that are embodied in this resolution.

So, I think, sir, that maybe it might be more appropriate that rather than have this resolution making recommendations to the Manitoba Law Reform Commission, that probably we should be having it report to the Manitoba Police Commission.

So, sir, I would like to move, seconded by the Member for Fort Garry, that the words "Manitoba Police Commission" be substituted for the words "Law Reform Commission" wherever they appear in this resolution.

MOTION presented.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Point Douglas.

REV. DONALD MALINOWSKI (Point Douglas): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, I sincerely commend the Honourable Member for Swan River for having introduced the resolution before us.

This deals with one of the most important issues facing us today, not only in this province but the whole of Canada. In fact, increase in crime and disrespect for law has become a frightening aspect of life in the whole of the Western World.

The Honourable Attorney-General has given at least some of the causes for this as it concerns Canada. He mentioned unemployment and rapid urbanization and other factors. The Honourable Member for Swan River has stressed the point that crime is reaching down to our young people as never before. He has indicated what some of the smaller communities are doing to cope with this. The Honourable Member for Fort Rouge has likewise stressed the urgency of the problem and made some constructive suggestions.

I am happy that for once members of all sides of the House are in agreement, at least on the nature and seriousness of the problem.

In my remarks, Mr. Speaker, I will try to avoid covering the points already made by honourable members who spoke before me.

First of all I want to raise the question: how did we get this way? What is the cause of this increase in crime? Why is it that more young people than ever before are becoming involved in crime?

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(REV. MALINOWSKI cont'd)

I am sure human beings haven't changed all that much. So we must examine the conditions in our present society under which children are born and grow up. For one thing, Mr. Speaker, young people born since the Second World War face a different kind of world from that which most of us in this House were born into, at least those of us who are around the fifty-year bracket or over.

When I was a youngster the character of young people was still shaped to a large extent by their parents, by the Church, and the school. Today, other influences are at work. Today parents no longer have the same influence over their children.

I must also sadly admit that the Church today does not have the same influence on shaping the characters of the young that it once had. All religions have as their ethical base the Golden Rule of the Ten Commandments. This code of ethics is also the guidelines of decent and law abiding people even if they don't believe in any religion. But it seems in many cases people have discarded their religion along with its ethical base and now they have no moral or ethical base at all.

Other powerful influences at work in shaping the characters of the young are television, radio, the movies, and the mass media generally. Napoleon said, "I am more afraid of four hostile newspapers than a thousand armed soldiers." Other powerful influences which we are talking about will be the movies. When most of us in this House were youngsters we saw movies maybe once a week. Children now growing up watch television every day; much of what they see is very harmful. In 1972 the Surgeon-General in the U.S.A. issued a report on the impact of televised violence. Newsweek Magazine summarized the report in one paragraph. It reads: "For the better part of the two decades evidence has been accumulating that violence in the mass media can breed aggressive behaviour in the mass audience, especially among children."

If the violence shown on television is bad, it is much worse in the movies. The movies we saw when we were kids were pretty harmless stuff compared to what is being shown now. Not only can you see the worst kind of pornography, and hear the worst kind of profanity or foul language in the movies, but they have gone all out in portraying killing and violence. So many of the murder and torture scenes are utterly sickening.

We ask, who are the characters most frequently shown in the movies? They are murderers, gangsters, robbers, racketeers, pimps and prostitutes, and all sorts of shady characters. This is the bulk of the entertainment fare the movies offer today.

But the Honourable Member for Swan River and the Honourable Member for Fort Rouge have stressed the point that if people are to respect the law they must also show respect for the law enforcement officers. But, in the movies the officers of the law are quite often treated with contempt. Policemen are referred to as "pigs" or the "fuzz".

Mr. Speaker, I seldom go to movies these days, but a member of the Film Classification Board who has seen many movies in his day has provided me with some information. He told me there are many movies in which the police are pictured either as sadistic brutes or incompetent bunglers. On the other hand, gangsters, murderers and criminals of every sort are often shown as the clever ones who can outwit the police every time.

In many movies people are shown taking the law into their own hands. This is supposed to be as natural and moral as eating apple pie. In the movie criminals are often pictured as the big heroes. In the film titled "The Gateway" and many others, the murderers are shown getting away with their crimes. They are able to prove that in the movies, at least, "Crime Does Pay."

In Mexico the people have a saying which goes something like this: "It is too bad we are so far away from God, and so near to the United States." I am not sure whether we in Canada are any closer to God, but we are just as near to the United States as the Mexicans. Much that is left in the US spills over into Canada. Most of the movies and many of our TV shows come from the US. Most of the disgusting pornographic magazines come from across the border. These are on sale even in the neighbourhood grocery stores.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the majority of our American friends to the south of us are fine, decent, law-abiding citizens. I am sure most of them are as concerned as we are about the decline in morality, the growing decadence and the general increase in crime. In the USA, this has reached shocking levels. I am still hopeful that in time these conditions will improve for the better, but right now we must face the fact that the harmful influences from across the

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(REV. MALINOWSKI cont'd) line do have considerable effect on the increase in crime in this country.

But we must not forget that many bad influences at work are created in our own country. We do not have a Watergate but we do have many cases of corruption in business and in some governments. In our country chasing after the almighty dollar is also the name of the game. In our country there is also the strong belief that the end justifies the means. When it comes to making money anything goes.

Consider for a moment all the legislation that has been enacted to protect the consumers from being robbed, swindled and cheated. In a society so completely obsessed with the competitive struggle to make money, is it any wonder there is so much crime. Mr. Speaker, I have tried to give a brief outline of the influence that shapes the lives and characters of the young people in our society.

Mr. Speaker, I have tried to explain as best I could, to help you understand what I have in mind. And I am particularly concerned about the young people who are now in the 16 to 20 year-age bracket. As the Honourable Member for Swan River said, "These are in greater numbers than ever before turning to crime." These are the youngsters who grew up during a period of one greatest prosperity. They grew up in a period of the greatest change and turmoil in our world. It was a period when the divorce reached the highest levels. This means a much larger number of children from broken homes.

Few teenagers in previous times ever got their hands on a car. Now, many, if not most, drive cars when they reach the age of 16. A car is a very useful vehicle, but it is also a very dangerous weapon that can kill. Its use requires mature judgments. At the age of 16 people haven't acquired mature judgment. Many teenagers are involved in serious accidents and get in trouble with the law in other ways because of the use of cars. We should question whether it's advisable to issue drivers licenses to youngsters before they reach at least the age of 18.

Then take all the other factors I have mentioned, the bad movies and violent TV shows, the general decline in moral standards, the corruption prevailing in our money-making society. Mr. Speaker, the Honourable Member for Swan River and the Member for Fort Rouge have already mentioned certain measures considered necessary for stricter law enforcement to cope with situations as it exists.

I would also agree with the Attorney-General that to cope with this problem we must deal with the basic economic and social problems confronting society. I believe the only real deterrent of crime is to create a healthier society, a society that will be free of the evils I have mentioned. But in the meantime we are faced with the fact that we have in our midst people who do not hesitate to kill. We must face the fact that our society, as it is, has produced a greater number of criminals than ever before. Many of these are hardened killers who do not hesitate to kill policemen or anyone standing in the way of their criminal acts.

In every country, Mr. Speaker, in Europe a prisoner works to provide for his upkeep. A prison is not a place of rest or recreation centre or where a prisoner becomes a hard core criminal. We've had many projects such as road building in the north, or hydro projects, cutting timber. While farmers lack help in collecting their crops, prisoners in our penitentiary play baseball or watch football in Winnipeg arena. This includes free transportation and tickets. If this is a punishment then I wonder if I am in the right profession.

When a man is put in jail we say he has to stay there till he has paid his debt to society. This is, of course, a big joke. But this is impossible in our kind of society to do as I mentioned. If the Government established factories or other projects employing prison labour, producing things in competition with a private business, there would be howls of protests from business. Because of the general scarcity of jobs there would also be protests from the trade unions against the employment of prison labour under the circumstances I have mentioned.

Now I would like to mention something about capital punishment. We are unable to adopt what might be the most effective way of rehabilitating criminals, so we are left with the question: What to do with the killers in our midst? Life imprisonment or capital punishment? I think we should be consistent. If a policeman in the line of duty kills an armed robber, we justify it. This is capital punishment administered by the policeman on the beat. We also justify the killing of thousands of innocent people in war.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member's time is up.

REV. MALINOWSKI: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask for leave of the House if I may continue.

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MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member have leave. Agreed.

REV. MALINOWSKI: Thank you, thank you kindly.

Under the circumstances, and in the kind of world we are living in today, capital punishment for guilty killers should not be regarded as inconsistent with humanitarians' views.

I therefore have no difficulty in supporting the stand on this issue of the Honourable Member for Swan River. To outline the problem I say is not easy. To suggest practical solutions is sometimes not too easy. In time of national crisis a curfew is sometimes imposed to keep people off the street during certain hours. In Winnipeg we see youngsters hanging around the street all hours of the night. Many of them like to act up and get into all kinds of mischief. I sometimes wonder if curfews for the children under the age of 14 might not be a good idea to get these youngsters off the street into their homes before midnight. For the sake of the young people growing up in this changing and difficult times and for the sake of society we must give consideration to any measures that might improve the situation.

Mr. Speaker, the Attorney-General has pointed out there are no easy solutions, there are certainly no easy solutions within the power of the Provincial Government. The biggest part of the problem must be tackled on a national scale. As I mentioned before the problem goes beyond our borders. The whole western world is afflicted by this overgrowing problem of crime and general social decay.

But, Mr. Speaker, all of us can play a part in trying to rid our communities of this growing evil. I agree with the honourable members who say we must strengthen our law enforcement machinery. But we must go beyond that. We must ask ourselves what can we do to create a healthier moral and ethical climate in our society. What can we do to get more wholesome and entertaining TV shows in place of so much violence and killing. How can we rid our theatres of sickening pornography, the killing, the violence and general disregard for human life shown in films. How can we get rid or, at least sharply curtail drug addiction and drunkenness.

We can create an economy in which job opportunities for all will be readily available. Much has been done by this Government in this respect and I am glad to know that the statistics for Manitoba show a smaller percentage of unemployed than is the case in some other provinces. But much still remains to be done. We must enlist the talents and work and active participation of all the creation of a more healthy, crime-free society. Let us all work together to work in this direction.

So on this, Mr. Speaker, I would like to conclude my remarks. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie.--(Interjection)--I'm sorry I would have to by unanimous consent, because the member went over his time. Is it agreed? Agreed. The Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Mr. Speaker, I was interested to hear the member inveighing against and deploring the flow of pornographic movies into Manitoba. Was he not one of those who voted to have the Censorship Board put out of action?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Point Douglas.

REV. MALINOWSKI: Mr. Speaker, I didn't vote against censorship, I just voted for classification. I thought that classification would do a better job than censorship.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. SHERMAN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the resolution proposed by my colleague from Swan River in every . . . I rise . . . thank you, Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the resolution proposed by my colleague from Swan River in every word and every sentiment expressed, and also to support the amendment to which my name is attached. It went before the House in the name of the Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell. Both aspects of the subject, both aspects of the question have my full endorsement and I want to say a word or two in that respect, sir.

I appreciate the comments of the Member for Point Douglas. I think all of us have been very interested and very much impressed by the eloquence with which he has addressed himself to the question and by the degree of concern that he has demonstrated for the problem of crime and violence in our midst today.

I think that probably one of the most eloquent statements to be uttered in debate in this Legislature in this session was that made by the Member for Point Douglas a moment or two ago when he said that if the kind of things that go on and lead to unpunished murder are

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(MR. SHERMAN cont'd) regarded as being charitable, regarded as being generous and regarded as being humanitarian then he is in the wrong business. And coming from the honourable member and from the vocation from which he comes I resubmit, Mr. Speaker, that that was an eloquent testimonial indeed. It's certainly a comment that should give all of us in the Province of Manitoba and in Canadian society reason to pause and think about the degree to which we've come in social illness, in social sickness, where crime and violence and attacks upon our society and disregard for our society are concerned.

I listened with interest to the references that the Honourable Member for Point Douglas made with respect to crime in the United States and the dangers of that spillover into Canada. It is a concern which I share. However I must say I don't agree with the implied criticism of the United States society as such, contained either in the honourable member's remarks or in the aphorism that he quoted from Mexico. I think that the problem of spillover, the danger of spillover of crime from the United States into our country is a very critical and a very acute one. But I think also that there are many lessons in crime breaking, in crime fighting, in crime warfare, that we can probably learn, that we can probably study, from our American neighbours, and I think that their efforts to cleanse their own society and to restore law and order and justice to their stricken troubled society are efforts that deserve at least our silent support and not our criticism at this juncture. They have problems that are enormous, that they are wrestling with, and I for one share their deep concern with those problems that they have. I hope that they are able to work their way out of them, and my only point of contention with the Member for Point Douglas is that I always feel uncomfortable when that society is held up to us in any of the debates that we have in our Legislatures in this country as an example of how not to do things. I think the lesson really exists on the other side of the proverb, that in most instances we can learn a great deal about how to do things properly and correctly from that society.

But I do recognize that there is a deep problem in the effect that their lawlessness, that organized crime in that country poses by implication, at least, for our country. I was reminded very vividly of that not long ago when I was in the United States for some days and found, sir, to my consternation and dismay that almost every conversation that I got into with almost every American National, American Citizen, turned with almost no exception within the very first five minutes to a discussion of crime and violence in the streets, and questions as to what kind of problem we had, if any, in Canada. I found over and over again that as I talked to American citizens and they were made aware of the fact that I was a Canadian that that question came up as to how we lived in Canada, how we cope with crime, how we cope with violence; whether in fact, we had problems of that nature, and told me, many of them, some hair-raising stories about the degree to which their streets have, in many of the big cities, been turned virtually into jungles. I was told of many situations that literally terrify one. They were situations in which the average ordinary citizen had been really denied his right to walk and drive and live in safety in the streets in his own city. And this was repeated to me over and over again. And in each case the person with whom I was having conversation wanted to learn about our situation in Canada, wanted to find out what life was like here, wanted find out what kind of problems we had in the field of crime, and what we were doing about them. And they were indeed impressed, I must say, sir, when I told them that although we had problems which we didn't wish to minimize, it still was a relatively safe adventure to walk down the streets, most of the streets in most of our cities. They were indeed impressed with that kind of information because I submit that that simple function, that simple exercise has become impossible at many hours of the day, not to mention the night, on many many streets in a great many American cities.

So when the Member for Point Douglas talks about the difficulties we face in being next to that kind of a problem, I share that concern and I think that we have to look in our legislatures in this country to methods by which we can strengthen our defences against the infiltration of crime.

One of the things, Mr. Speaker, that I think we must be prepared to go to the ultimate on is the continuation and the support of our gun laws as they exist at the present time. The worst element, the worst factor contributing to the crime and violence existing in the United States is the easy accessibility of hand guns, hand weapons. I know that there are criminal elements in Canada who find it reasonably, or relatively simple I suppose to obtain hand guns and other

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(MR. SHERMAN cont'd) hand weapons, but sir, our laws for the most part are designed to make that extremely difficult. Our laws for the most part are designed to keep hand guns out of the hands of ordinary citizens. And that is one area in which I suggest, Mr. Speaker, we must be vigilant and we must be prepared never to relent. If we allow any kind of abrogation of that law, if we allow any kind of weakening of that defense, then, sir, I think we're in for a reign of terror in our own country that all of us would learn and live to regret with great despair. We're in for a reign of terror and crime and violence that would destroy our society.

So one of the points that I would emphasize most in approaching this kind of subject is that we must stand firm on our gun laws as they exist, and we must double and redouble our efforts to defend ourselves against the infiltration of weapons, of instruments of crime across our border. And anything that can be done by legislatures, by police commissions, by police forces, and by the courts, to make it infinitely more difficult to the degree, to the point of impossibility for weapons, particularly hand weapons, to be brought into Canada, to find their way into Canada, from the United States or any other country, anything that can be done to render that impossible, sir, will have my total support, and I suggest and submit should have the total support of all Canadians. This is where the barriers have to be erected in the streets, and this is where the barricades have to be defended. Right now.

Sir, the Member for Point Douglas and speakers who spoke before me, my colleagues from Birtle-Russell and Swan River, have made reference to the degree of violence, the degree of crime that already exists in our society, and I don't intend to reiterate or recapitulate those comments. We are all aware of the kind of violence in our streets that is becoming increasingly more critical, increasingly more of a problem for us, the purse snatchings, the assaults, the rapes, the general violation of the safety of the individual, in person and in property.

The fight that has to be waged here to bring that kind of thing under control, to contain that kind of illness, Mr. Speaker, has to begin I suggest in the area of deterrents. For far too long there has not been sufficient deterrents, there has not been the kind of punishment that imposed a lesson. The Federal Government of this country has done no Canadians any favours in the approach that it's taken to the greatest crime of all, murder, capital murder and the death penalty, which by law should be imposed. And those in parliament a few years ago, and those in parliament recently, who voted for abolition of the death penalty except in cases of capital murder were conned into voting the way they did. They were conned into voting the way they did, Mr. Speaker. Their trust has been violated by a government which has continually flouted the laws it has written, which has continually violated the expressed wishes of the elected representatives of the people who voted for that legislation with the rider in it that capital murder, murder of policemen and prison guards in pursuit, or performance of their duties would be punishable by death. So that we have the kinds of heinous crimes going on now such as the cold blooded murder of those two policemen in New Brunswick around Christmas time, and it remains to be seen, sir, and I suggest the evidence to date points in the direction of a foregone conclusion of commutation, it remains to be seen whether there will be any punishment in keeping with the statutes of the land for that crime.

So, Mr. Speaker, I think that the governments, beginning with the Federal Government and our own government, must begin to set the pattern for Canadians if we want them to abide by the laws that we lay down for them. And I think we have to start working much more firmly in the direction of laying our deterrents that by implication reward those who abide by society's rules and penalize those who flout them.

There are some other things I would have to say on the subject, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member will have an opportunity on another day. The hour being 5:30, I am now leaving the Chair for the supper recess, and the House will reconvene in Committee of Supply at 8:00 p.m.