

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA  
2:30 p.m., Tuesday, April 13, 1976

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions; Reading and Receiving Petitions; Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees; Ministerial Statements and Tabling of Reports. The Honourable Minister of Mines.

TABLING OF REPORTS

HON. SIDNEY GREEN Q.C. (Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management) (Inkster): Mr. Speaker, I have two Flood Run-off Reports, one following very quickly on another, so I'm asking that both be tabled.

I also have a Report of Unemployment Information which I'm tabling.

MR. SPEAKER: Any other ministerial statements or tabling of reports?

--(Interjection)--The Honourable Member for Arthur state his matter of privilege.

MR. J. DOUGLAS WATT (Arthur): Mr. Speaker, I refer to reports of a sudden change of government policy in respect of assistance to farmers in municipalities. Mr. Speaker . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Would the honourable member state his matter of privilege.

MR. WATT: Well, Mr. Speaker, in questions put to the government over the past few days where we've been asking what assistance the government would offer --(Interjection)-- Mr. Speaker, I've consistently, and my colleagues have asked what assistance would be provided, what remuneration would be to farmers in the municipalities in respect to flood damage? The answers that we have got have been - last Thursday I asked the Minister in charge of EMO what assistance would be available or if any would and the Minister at that time announced positively, no. Now today we find, Mr. Speaker . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Order please. That is not a matter of privilege. Notices of Motion; Introduction of Bills; Questions. The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

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MR. DONALD W. CRAIK (Leader of the Official Opposition) (Riel): Mr. Speaker, I direct a question to the Minister of Health. It's a follow-up to a question yesterday regarding the possibility of the closing of a number of acute care beds in the province as a result partially in the cut-back of Federal grants to the province in this respect. I would ask the Minister whether the report today in today's press that the . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Order please. I informed the honourable members yesterday I was going to stick to the rules during the Question Period and one of the basics about the Question Period: statements in the press shall not be asked to be verified during the Question Period. The Honourable Leader of the Opposition wish to rephrase?

MR. CRAIK: Well, Mr. Speaker, then the question I direct to the Minister of Health is: if the comment he made yesterday that there may be a cut-back in the number of acute care beds in the province is in fact a likelihood or a possibility, how is this justified in view of the . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Again the Honourable Leader of the Opposition is starting to ask a debatable question. Would he ask a question for information please. The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. HARRY J. ENNS (Lakeside): Mr. Speaker, I want to ask the Honourable Minister of Health a question. How can he justify building acute beds at the Seven Oaks Hospital when he is contemplating the closing down of 1,800 acute beds across the Province of Manitoba, mostly in rural Manitoba.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Health.

HON. LAURENT L. DESJARDINS (Minister of Health and Social Development) (St. Boniface): Mr. Speaker, first of all the number of 1,800 is not mine, it's yours or the press. I made that very clear. It came from the MHO and not from the government,

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(MR. DESJARDINS cont'd) . . . . I make that very clear. Then I stated that there will be redistribution of beds and that there'll be a conversion of beds. Yes, we can certainly justify that because there are too many beds per population in rural areas. This is not the case here in Winnipeg.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Speaker, thanks to you and the Member for Lakeside we have things straightened out now. I'd like to ask a further question to the Minister as to whether or not the Unwed Mothers' Home will be sacrificed to make this new thrust into more acute care beds and in this particular case, Seven Oaks Hospital.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Health.

MR. DESJARDINS: It's not related at all, not more than the pay to the MLAs, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. L. R. (Bud) SHERMAN (Fort Garry): Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Honourable the Acting Minister of Labour. I'd like to ask him whether he has any plans to appoint a conciliation officer in the strike by the Office and Professional Employees International Union against the New Democratic Party.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I have not been advised that a conciliation officer was requested. I wish to clarify that I haven't been in touch with any of the officials of the Department of Labour in this connection but I assume that collective bargaining vis-a-vis any organization in the Province of Manitoba and its employees, it's taking its natural course with regard to this particular problem.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. STEVE PATRICK (Assiniboia): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Honourable Minister of Health and Social Development. It's in connection with the lotteries. Has the Minister had any communication with Ottawa and has he agreed to establish a national lottery after the Olympic Lottery goes out of business.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Health.

MR. DESJARDINS: Mr. Speaker, I don't know if the honourable friend said "if" or "when" they go out of business.--(Interjection)--When they go out of business. There has been certainly no correspondence with Ottawa. I know that the different regions for instance the four provinces here as represented by the Western Canada Lottery Foundation, the Ontario Lottery Commission, the Quebec Commission and the Maritimes have been discussing this proposal with the intention of carrying on after the Olympic a National, pretty well in the same way it is now, with the profit going on to these different partners and they would decide what to do with the profits, and the marketing would also be the responsibility - how it could be marketed and so on - of the different groups. I know that there's been some discussions and the story in the paper is news to me also.

MR. PATRICK: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker. If the National Lottery does come into fruition what will happen to . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. The question's hypothetical.

MR. PATRICK: When the National Lottery does come in, what will happen to the WesCan Lottery and the Western Express ?

MR. DESJARDINS: The Western Canada Lottery Foundation is a partnership of provinces in the west to conduct lotteries and therefore this would not change anything. It could be that then a choice would be done between certain lotteries, those that are more successful - that's a possibility, I don't know. The tickets would be supplied through the Western Canada Lottery Foundation the same as you have now. You have the \$10.00 now; you have a \$3.00 and a \$1.00 ticket. It could be that they might decide that in certain areas the \$3.00 ticket or the \$1.00 ticket is not selling so that they might curtail that. That's all.

MR. PATRICK: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker. The Minister indicated there has been some communication. Can the Minister indicate to the House, has he agreed or his department, to a National Lottery ?

MR. DESJARDINS: There is a National Lottery now, the Western Canada Lottery Foundation, and the four Ministers representing the four provinces are on record in

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(MR. DESJARDINS cont'd) . . . . wanting to participate in the discussions. Nothing final was proposed to us and I know that one of the concerns was that the profit would not keep on going to pay the deficit of Quebec, that some of the provinces were very adamant in that, especially in the west.

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

MR. HARRY E. GRAHAM (Birtle-Russell): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. My question is for the Honourable Attorney-General. I'd like to ask the Attorney-General if he has completed his investigation into the escape of six inmates from a sheriff's car which occurred about ten days ago.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Attorney-General.

HON. HOWARD PAWLEY (Attorney-General) (Selkirk): Mr. Speaker, the answer is no. I have not received the results of the investigation into the reasons for the escape.

I would like to also, with consent of the House, file the Law Reform Commission Annual Report for 1976 . . .

MR. GRAHAM: A supplementary question for the Minister. Can he indicate to the House when he does expect to complete his investigation into this episode?

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Speaker, I'd be hopeful that I would receive the results of the investigation very shortly.

MR. GRAHAM: A supplementary. Will the Attorney-General indicate to the House the results of his investigation when he does receive it?

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Speaker, I would see no reason why the results of the investigation would not be divulged to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. ENNS: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, I direct a question to the Minister of Industry and Commerce. It relates to an unfortunate incident that happened in my constituency in the last few days, the burning down of the woodworking plant at the community of St. Laurent. I have just two questions that I'll put to the Honourable the Minister and maybe he should take them as notice.

No. 1 is the amount of loss sustained at the plant. I am aware of the fact that the department has put in a great deal of effort in making this work . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Question please.

MR. ENNS: The serious question is: can the Minister give us any indication as to whether or not there's any possibility of rebuilding and restarting the facilities at St. Laurent.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce.

HON. LEONARD S. EVANS (Minister of Industry and Commerce) (Brandon East): Mr. Speaker, although the Department of Industry and Commerce has indeed been very much involved in attempting to assist that enterprise in every way possible to be successful, I must inform the honourable members that if falls under a particular program of the Minister of Agriculture and the financing has been through one of his programs.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for La Verendrye. Order please.

MR. BOB BANMAN (La Verendrye): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I direct my question to the Minister of Agriculture and would ask the Minister whether the egg quotas in Manitoba will be increased as a result of the new National Egg Agreement which becomes effective July 1st.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Agriculture.

HON. SAMUEL USKIW (Minister of Agriculture) (Lac du Bonnet): Mr. Speaker, that particular subject matter is now being discussed at Ottawa and I've not yet had a report from our people who are at that conference.

MR. BANMAN: Well a supplementary question then, Mr. Speaker. Will Manitoba be receiving a revised quota? In other words, will they be receiving an increase in their share such as Ontario is reported to be receiving?

MR. USKIW: Well again, Mr. Speaker, I want to advise my friend, the Member for La Verendrye, that the Producers' Marketing Board is very much involved along with government officials and they have not yet advised me as to the results of the conference. When I have that information I will relate it to the House.

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(MR. USKIW cont'd)

While I'm on my feet, Mr. Speaker, I would like to indicate to the Member for Lakeside that the Department of Agriculture is indeed involved in the St. Laurent Man-power Training Program, a program which he, Sir, objected to so strongly in the Estimates. But notwithstanding that the facility is not owned by the department, it's owned by a local co-operative.

MR. BANMAN: A supplementary question, Mr. Speaker. I wonder if the Minister would confirm the reports that in recent months Canada has been importing eggs.

MR. USKIW: I believe, Mr. Speaker, that there were imports permitted by the Industry, Trade and Commerce Department. It's a rather strange arrangement where you have one ministry controlling production while another ministry is allowing imports of the same product into the country, and where the two don't relate or don't discuss the question of the program of supply and management and so forth. It's a very odd situation and it shouldn't occur. But that is one of the problems we have with our friends in Ottawa.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Rouge.

MR. LLOYD AXWORTHY (Fort Rouge): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Minister of Environmental Protection. Can he indicate whether the government has yet established the guidelines on Environmental Impact Statements for government projects and whether those guidelines have yet been communicated to the respective departments in the Provincial Government.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, there is a communication to government departments which indicates what matters have to be taken cognizance of and what has to be done to be presented to the group that considers Environmental Impact Assessments. Those things have gone out to the departments.

MR. AXWORTHY: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary. Can the Minister indicate whether in fact there is a special Committee of Cabinet or special agency within the government that will be monitoring these Impact Statements as they are registered by the respective departments or agencies.

MR. GREEN: Yes, Mr. Speaker, there is an agency. I regret, and this is likely my fault, I indicated to the honourable member that I would give him a copy of the policy that was adopted by Cabinet in this respect which contains all of the particulars. I think I did indicate that I would give it to my honourable friend and I'm sorry I neglected it. I will see to it that he gets it.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Rouge.

MR. AXWORTHY: A supplementary question, Mr. Speaker. Pending the view of that particular document, can the Minister indicate whether there have been any list of projects yet developed to which Environmental Impact Statements will be required and do those projects involve Crown agencies such as Manitoba Hydro, Manitoba Telephone, etc.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, there is no list of projects. It is my understanding or the government intention that all government agencies including Hydro and Telephone embarking on a project which could release contaminants into the environment will be required to file their program with the agency.

MR. AXWORTHY: A final supplementary, Mr. Speaker. Could the Minister confirm that those reports, or its statements, developed by each of the agencies will be made public or will be made available to the members of this House.

MR. GREEN: No, I can't confirm that, Mr. Speaker. They may or may not be.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Arthur.

MR. WATT: Sir, I direct a question to the First Minister. I wonder if the First Minister could indicate to the House if he has announced a policy for financial compensation to individuals and municipalities since the House convened yesterday at 2:30.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

HON. EDWARD SCHREYER (Premier) (Rossmere): No, Mr. Speaker, there is no change in policy. I merely point out to my honourable friend that whoever it is - and I haven't had the time nor am I inclined to check out who the mischiefmaker or distorter is - but let me clarify that there is no change in policy with respect to flood damage

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(MR. SCHREYER cont'd) . . . . compensation. We have, I believe less than 12 months ago, passed a special Order-in-Council with respect to flood compensation with respect to the Souris Valley residents, the area of the Souris Valley, in 1975. Therefore if in 1976 the same is to happen, it is not an indication of a change in policy but rather a continuation of same.

MR. WATT: A supplementary question. I ask the First Minister now if he can equate the statement that he is making now with the answer that the Honourable Minister of charge of . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Order please. That question is an argumentative question. The Honourable Minister of Urban Affairs.

HON. SAUL A. MILLER (Minister of Urban Affairs) (Seven Oaks): Mr. Speaker, in order to clear up any ambiguity which apparently is felt by some members opposite, I was referring to the fact that the municipalities are the first line of offence in any flood fighting operation. EMO is the co-ordinating body. They notify the municipalities to be ready and alerted and it is up to the municipalities to take whatever steps are necessary under the guidance of EMO and the Water Services Board. It has nothing to do with compensation whatsoever.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Flin Flon. Order please. The Honourable Member for Arthur have another supplementary?

MR. WATT: Mr. Speaker, I address a further question to the First Minister. Is he then denying the statement I've taken from today's Tribune?

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Order please. I indicated at the beginning of the Question Period statements in the Free Press or in any other press would not be utilized as part of a question. The Honourable Member for Flin Flon.

MR. THOMAS BARROW (Flin Flon): Mr. Speaker, I direct my question to the First Minister. Is it correct as stated on CJOB this morning . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. The same applies for radio stations or any other news media. The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

MR. HARRY E. GRAHAM (Birtle-Russell): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. My question is to the Honourable Attorney-General. I would like to ask the Attorney-General what assurance we have that the proper inmates, or people that are held in custody, are properly identified when they either come to court or request special privilege from the officials that are in charge of their custody.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Attorney-General.

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Speaker, I don't know whether I should ask the honourable member to explain. If he's referring to identification during a trial then of course it would be essential that the Crown prove identification. In other words, prove that the particular person that was in the stand being tried in the court room in fact was the individual that had committed the crime and he would have to be so identified in the courtroom, clearly identified by the Crown, so there was no doubt as to the identification of the individual alleged to have committed the offence.

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

MR. GRAHAM: Mr. Speaker, perhaps I should further clarify for the Attorney-General. If there were two inmates . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Hypothetical.

MR. GRAHAM: All right. I will say, Mr. Speaker, when there are two people brought before the courts and one requests assistance at a hospital and the other one is supposed to be guarded, how . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Order please. We're getting into asking a legal interpretation. The Honourable Member for Rock Lake.

MR. HENRY J. EINARSON (Rock Lake): Mr. Speaker, I direct a question - I think I will have to direct that to the First Minister because of the confusion that I am sort of finding here. The question is: for people in municipalities and in incorporated towns involved with this flooding whom do they write to for assistance?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: There is no change in procedure nor in the substance of policy

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(MR. SCHREYER cont'd) . . . . .with respect to compensation, with respect to works that have to be put in place to combat flooding, and then with respect to flooding damage itself. The procedure is to submit the given application or submission to the department responsible for water control, depending on the nature of the cost. If it has to do with flood fighting costs, it is dealt with there and if it has to do with compensation for damage as a result of flooding we continue to use the services of a gentleman well experienced in this matter, Elswood Bole, who has served the province in this capacity it seems to me, Sir, almost every other year now for many years. I would think a decade at least.

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

MR. A. R. (Pete) ADAM (Ste. Rose): Thank you Mr. Speaker. Just a further question on the same topic, to the First Minister. I would like to ask him if there is to be any assistance for the southern part of the province, will that assistance also be available in other areas that may be subjected to widespread damage?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Well, Mr. Speaker, precisely so. I mean contrary to rumours and/or false impressions that may be left by one or another hot-line show the fact is that we do not practice geographical differentiation in terms of flood cost compensation. I just happen, Sir, to have been reviewing file last evening and I find that a special Order-in-Council ad hoc dealing specifically with the Souris Valley and flooding there was passed about ten months ago from this day. That was specifically ad hoc relating to the Souris Valley flooding last year. So, Sir, if there is a problem on the Boyne River or on the Turtle River or on the Icelandic River or on the Brokenhead River, or on the Swan River, we do not practice regional or geographical differentiation.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Arthur.

MR. WATT: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the First Minister why this ad hoc program was not announced in the House during the question periods in the last three or four days.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Well, Mr. Speaker, I now have to check Hansard to see in what context the honourable member posed the question. He was posing it with respect to the gearing up of preparations with respect to diking and flood fighting. That is one set of problems and questions.

On the other hand there is the question of compensation for structural and other damage caused as a result of the flood. Two separate programs, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Speaker, I direct a question to the First Minister and ask him if we can have his undertaking that he will advise the House or call a press conference, whichever the case may be, when he finally budges one of his responsible Ministers out of their office and into the field to find out exactly what is happening.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Well, Sir, the corollary of that is that on past occasions when I have gone to look at flood waters at their crest, I've heard feedback of snide remarks that I was grandstanding. My honourable friends can't have it both ways.

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

MR. GRAHAM: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. My question is for the Minister of Health and I'd like to ask the Minister of Health what protection is given to the patients in hospitals when the Attorney-General sends the wrong inmate to the hospital for treatment?

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

MR. DESJARDINS: Mr. Speaker, if there's anybody that needs the services of a hospital, no matter where he comes from or if there's a mistake, he'll get the help.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. PATRICK: Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Honourable Minister of Health and Social Development. Has the Minister received a report from the City Environment Committee about the deplorable conditions of some guest homes in the City of Winnipeg that provide nursing care to some people in the city.

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MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Health.

MR. DESJARDINS: Mr. Speaker, no. I've been informed by members of my staff that there have been some meetings and other meetings will take place because there is a problem there as per the standards in these homes. This is something that the city and the province will look at together.

MR. PATRICK: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker. Is the Minister or his department responsible for licensing and standards for these homes?

MR. DESJARDINS: This is the key point that we have to resolve. Apparently at this stage we felt that it wasn't our responsibility and I think that it is getting serious, that we'll have to make darned sure whose responsibility it is.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Brandon West.

MR. EDWARD MCGILL (Brandon West): Mr. Speaker, my question is for the Honourable the Minister responsible for EMO in Manitoba. The question relates to the problem of high water levels in Pelican Lake in southwest Manitoba and the resulting shore damage, and the question of the adequacy of the outflow mechanisms that were put in place some years ago by the Provincial Government. My question, Mr. Speaker, is: has the Minister received any requests for action by EMO to expedite or to improve the outflow from Pelican Lake to reduce or minimize the amount of shore damage?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Urban Affairs.

MR. MILLER: No, Mr. Speaker. The only reference that I know of with regard to the Pembina and the Boyne, that the high waters on Pelican Lake have created some damages to cottages but that it is stabilized at the present time. Of course nobody knows what tomorrow will bring.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Speaker, my question now is to the Honourable the Minister in charge of Water Resources. I wonder can he tell the House whether the full responsibility for the adequacy or otherwise of the outflow mechanism and the responsibility for making any change at that point rests with the municipality or with the Provincial Government.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, this matter is canvassed in the House every year at this time. Every year it has been answered; it's been to the Ombudsman; I believe it is now before the courts. The problem arose as a result of a provincial administration, yes. Progressive-Conservative administration. It is that old, Mr. Speaker, and the fact is that the municipalities have been given assistance by the Provincial Government in terms of attempts to assess what problems are and how they should be handled. But it is a problem of municipal jurisdiction, not provincial jurisdiction. And, Mr. Speaker, I say that this has been repeated every year, I believe, for the last five or six years, this question.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Speaker, I thank the Minister for his answer. I understand now that the responsibility for making any change at this time rests with the municipality. I would like to suggest that perhaps the Minister is not quite correct . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Question.

MR. MCGILL . . .that last year we did not bring this up.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rock Lake.

MR. EINARSON: Mr. Speaker, I direct a question to the Minister of Mines and Resources and the question arises because of the comments he just made. I would like to ask him who made the last change in the flow of the Pembina River that was going into Pelican Lake?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I believe that it was done by the Almighty.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Arthur.

MR. WATT: Mr. Speaker, I direct a question to the Minister of Highways. I wonder, in the light of the fact that I've sent a copy of a letter to the Minister of Highways relating to No. 83 Highway and the problem there now, I wonder if he would indicate to the House now if he and his department were aware of the problem in fact on February 9th, aware that the problem was there or that the problem with the highway was there and that the flooding could have been averted.

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MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Highways.

HON. PETER BURTNIAK (Minister of Highways) (Dauphin): Well, Mr. Speaker, in regards to flooding no one really knows where problems might occur. That could take place any place in the province, anywhere in Canada, depending on the amount of snow and depending on the amount of rain and whatever happens, it could flood. We don't know where the next flood is going to be. I think this applies to 83 as it applies to any other part of the province.

MR. WATT: A supplementary question. Would the Minister not indicate if the letter does not make it clear, that the problem was specifically pointed out to him in this letter, or his department, and that flooding had occurred there before and was likely to occur again.

MR. BURTNIAK: Mr. Speaker, when the honourable member says that flooding had occurred there before, the latest information that I have from EMO tells me that the only other two times that they have any records of flooding in the area was one back in 1955 and the other one was in 1969 in the spring when the honourable member was the Minister of Agriculture of the previous administration and now in 1976.

MR. WATT: Mr. Speaker, I'm prepared to read this letter into the record or table it.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. We're not debating. The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

MR. GRAHAM: I have a question for the Honourable Attorney-General. I'd like to ask the Attorney-General if he's prepared to carry out an investigation into the security that is accorded to those that have been held in custody.

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

MR. WATT: I have a question for the First Minister. I wonder if the Minister could indicate what the scale of compensation will be. According to the unmentionables this is a model exercise this year.--(Interjection)-- That's what the unmentionables say.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, the policy with respect to compensation for damage as a result of flood waters is, I thought, well known. Each year that there is flooding we do restate what the parameters of compensation are. We must meet certain federal criteria in the event of potential federal cost-sharing. If my honourable friend wishes I can provide him a sheet which will give that information. It doesn't lend itself to verbalization since there is itemization involved.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable House Leader.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, the flood of questions having terminated, I will ask that we proceed to the Adjourned Debates on Second Readings.

ORDERS OF THE DAY - GOVERNMENT BILLS - SECOND READING  
- BILL NO. 23 - THE PESTICIDES AND FERTILIZERS CONTROL ACT

MR. SPEAKER: On the proposed motion of the Honourable Minister of Agriculture, the Honourable Member for Roblin. Bill No. 23.

MR. J. WALLY MCKENZIE (Roblin): Well, Mr. Speaker, I have spent some time on this Bill 23, The Pesticides and Fertilizers Control Act and, Mr. Speaker, I certainly can associate myself with legislation that's already on the records of this province regarding pesticides and herbicides but I become rather confused and hung-up on the reason or the planning behind the department or the Minister by including fertilizers.

I know, Mr. Speaker, I have read comments by Dr. Lacroix, I think it is, who is the plant scientist at the university, where the world can basically double its food production by the year 2000 if we in this country and other jurisdictions around the world are prepared to challenge the three well known elements which are of course the use of our energy, the use of nitrogen fertilizer production and the phosphate fertilizer production and its use.

Mr. Speaker, on the same subject matter and the same comments, the matter of food producing crops and the energy that they require from input to their output when they're finally harvested, is a very interesting subject and may be one that the Minister

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(MR. MCKENZIE cont'd) . . . . has in mind with regard to this legislation. Mr. Speaker, fruit and vegetables are again one that has a very high energy content.

But, Mr. Speaker, basically the grain crops in Manitoba and western Canada which have the highest food returns for every calorie of energy applied, I guess, will become more and more important and of course fertilizers and herbicides especially become very important when we project that future and where we're going with agriculture in the next decade.

Mr. Speaker, in going through this legislation to try and figure out what the planning was behind the Minister, I noticed that the changes in the Act - the definitions he's only adding three new words, "fertilizer," "Minister" and "pesticide" are the new definitions.

I'm wondering, Mr. Speaker, if nitrogen fertilizer which is an energy consuming process is to be included in the thinking of the Minister regarding this legislation, the increased growth that we expect through phosphate fertilizers in western Canada. I know, Mr. Speaker, that apparently the phosphates are an imported element for fertilizing. I guess they come from, is it Russia, Morocco and the United States. Mr. Speaker, there's no doubt in my mind that energies used to produce foods become more and more important each year as the world's population increases and the western provinces try to keep up to demands and the growing demands of feeding this ever-growing population.

I'm wondering, Mr. Speaker, in this legislation if this is the intent of the Minister, that he can hopefully regulate the complete control of phosphates and the nitrogens to make better use of our supplies and our sources of energy. Maybe that is why he has included it in this bill.

While the Clean Environment Commission, Mr. Speaker, seem to be relaxing their regulatory powers through the medium of another bill that is before us, Bill 16, for several reasons, I'm wondering just basically why is the Minister attempting to move into the slot that's being vacated by the Clean Environment Commission with this bill by adding control of fertilizers and the powers that he's seeking in this legislation.

I wonder, Mr. Speaker, as well, as to just how the Minister proposes to handle the licensing that's requested in this Act. I certainly am quite familiar with - and many others in this Chamber, Mr. Speaker - with the way that many farmers in our province operate. They decide on the type of fertilizer that they plan to use through the medium of soil-testing and all of a sudden at the last moment, through rains or late seasons or many factors, they change their minds at the last moment and decide to use a different fertilizer or a different formula of fertilizers. I'm wondering just how they would go about, at that particular moment, changing the licence or would they be required to shut down their very expensive farming operation and their equipment and to seek out a licence or an amendment to the licence that they maybe already have in their possession.

The Minister seems to indicate that the discussion or the directions or instructions he's received from the Government of Canada re the inclusion of fertilizers in this bill - and I wondered in his remarks if he could when he closes debate just give us some idea as how close he plans to work with the Government of Canada because they certainly have legislation on their books. In my conversations with some of the staff, the civil servants at the federal level, they basically tell me they haven't seen this legislation let alone talk to the Minister about it. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Minister would advise of any other jurisdiction or provinces who have seen fit to legislate the licensing of farmers who use fertilizers.

Mr. Speaker, another thing that's been brought to my attention is the Advisory Committee of Seven that the Minister is seeking in this legislation. I'm wondering why in a time of restraint and when we're trying to relieve the taxpayers of this province of some of the enormous costs of government at the federal and provincial level, why wouldn't an Advisory Committee of Five be acceptable or even better still, three. Maybe the Minister will give us some idea as to what his views are on that.

I wonder, Mr. Speaker, what would be the range of fees that the Minister is suggesting that he's going to charge for the licensing of farmers, dealers and distributors of fertilizers in this bill.

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(MR. MCKENZIE cont'd)

I'm wondering, Mr. Speaker, as well, what type of arrangements that the Government of Manitoba has negotiated with the Government of Canada re the inspectors of Agriculture Canada who apparently under this legislation can work as ex-officers under the Act. I wonder how many inspectors that he will need as the Minister; how many he'll be hiring and how many he plans to use of the staff that are presently employed by Agriculture Canada.

Mr. Minister, I can see the need for strict control of, as I said earlier, pesticides, herbicides, air spraying, ground spraying, thermal fogging, broadcasting of granular insecticides by air but until I hear some of the comments of the Honourable Minister in his reply when he closes the debate, then I will be able to talk to some of the people in my constituency regarding his statement, I find it very difficult to make up my mind on this legislation one way or the other. No doubt, Mr. Speaker, I'm sure that when we get into committee that we will get some of these views. I do look forward to the bill moving on to committee, Mr. Speaker, and we can maybe get some answers to the many questions that have been brought to my attention re this legislation and hopefully get it drafted into a perspective that will be accepted by the majority of people, especially the farm people in our province.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Pembina.

MR. GEORGE HENDERSON (Pembina): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Gladstone, that debate be adjourned.

MOTION presented and carried.

BILL NO. 30 - THE CONSERVATION DISTRICTS ACT

MR. SPEAKER: Bill No. 30, proposed by the Honourable Minister of Mines. The Honourable Member for St. James.

MR. GEORGE MINAKER (St. James): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I don't know whether the Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources is in his chair at this time but I have a few questions that I'd like to raise with regards to the Act that is before us at this time.

One of the areas which we would like clarified is with regards to the establishment of a conservation district. We understand and appreciate the Minister's explanation that the new Act is sort of amalgamating two former Acts, The Watershed Board Act as well as The Resource Conservation Districts Act. However, there appears to be a difference in how the new districts will be established. In the former Acts it's very clearly indicated that in order to create a district, a request must come from the municipality and upon receipt of the municipality's request the Minister may initiate, through the Commission a request to form a district. However in the new Act it's very ambiguous under what we're looking at, as to whether or not the Minister himself can initiate a district.

We would like this very clearly answered by the Minister or indicated by the government that this is not their intention because it makes particular statements which we cannot detail at this time in dealing with the Act at this reading but I would hope that the Minister would clarify this particular situation that this is not a new concept where the Minister himself can decide that a district is required and as a result can take the necessary measures to initiate it.

Why I state that it's important that this be clarified, Mr. Speaker, is that if this is the intent of the government that the Minister responsible can initiate a conservation district, then it could mean that it could be a back door approach to regional government or planning. Why I state this fact, Mr. Speaker, is that in the definition of Resources in the particular Act before us, it states that it's land use for any use. Really then we can visualize that the Minister could initiate a conservation district on his own initiative and get it established and if this being the case, could designate that in that particular conservation district we will use this particular land for recreational facilities, this particular land will be agriculture, this particular land in the area will be used for another source or use. As a result really what we have here is the designation of land use through this particular Act.

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(MR. MINAKER cont'd)

The other reason that I state that it could be a back door entry into the planning Act is the fact that in the former Acts, The Watershed Districts Act and The Resource Conservation Act it was not mandatory - once a water district was established or a district board was established it was not mandatory that they appoint a treasurer or a secretary-treasurer. In the new Act it is mandatory. It no longer says that they "may" establish these positions, it says they "shall" establish. For this reason it's important that the Minister clarify that particular part of the Act that indicates that a Minister may initiate a district and to clarify very clearly that he will only initiate a district upon receipt of the request from the municipalities and not on his own initiative.

Mr. Speaker, there's one area in the Act that we cannot support. In my searching and in talking with people I don't believe that it's been suggested before in any of the Acts before the House, and that is the particular proposal put forward that where this Act conflicts with other Acts, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall determine which Act will prevail. Mr. Speaker, I suggest that now we are saying that the Cabinet will become the court. They will become the decision maker with regards to the legality of the different Acts or statutes of our province. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that we are now taking this right away from the courts and putting it behind closed doors. We cannot support this because we feel that the courts are there for a purpose, for the very purpose that's stated here. Where there are conflicts of Acts and if somebody has a claim and they feel that they're being done wrong, then it's up to the courts to decide which Act prevails, not the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. We cannot support this proposal put before us at this time, that the Cabinet will be the final decision maker on where Acts conflict.

Mr. Speaker, there's another area that we would like the Minister to explain when he adjourns debate with regards to the rights of the Board to supply potable water. That particular principle is put forward that where a municipality is about to or proposes to construct either a reservoir or some device to impound potable water for its use, that the district board will have prior right to it. I would like the Minister to explain what and how this will affect the City of Winnipeg with regards to any additions to the Deacon Reservoir. We know that they have planned additions into the future for the Deacon Reservoir and I'm sure there might be other municipalities in the same particular instance and I would like the Minister to explain to us how this particular principle will apply where we have a City of Winnipeg operating an aquaduct, operating a reservoir that they might want to add to it. Will the Water District have the say over this particular matter as it's indicated in the Act before us?

There's another concept that's being put forward at this time that is not in the former Acts, Mr. Speaker, and again we'd like to point it out to the Minister. In his explanation I don't believe he indicated it, and that is that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council now has, if this Act is passed, the authority to vary any conservation district it wants, in size or abandon it. In the former Acts or the Acts that are presently on the books regarding the watershed and resources before a watershed district can be abandoned or varied, it requires the approval of the municipalities within the district or their request to disband the district. This new Act will not require it. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council can make the decision on its own. Again following this - it's seemingly the trend of this government to central control. It puts the control within the Cabinet to vary the various districts where in the past requests had to come from the municipalities.

Mr. Speaker, also in the Act - I could not find anywhere where a municipality could appeal against the establishment of a district. If I could amplify that, what I mean is that if you had one municipality requesting a district be set up and the Commission and the Minister confirm and ask the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to establish a district, if this district takes in more than one municipality, more than the one that requested it, I have not been able to find a vehicle in the Act that will allow those other municipalities to appeal the decision to create this Conservation District Board. To my interpretation of the Act before us, there is no vehicle in there that will allow those municipalities,

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(MR. MINAKER cont'd) . . . . who haven't requested but are included, to appeal the formation of this particular district.

There is in the Act appeals for decisions made by the district boards once they are established but to my knowledge there's no appeal for the establishment of a district if you don't want it.

Mr. Speaker, also in the Act before us is the principle put forward that the Manitoba Hydro Board and similar people to it, have been mentioned will be exempt, or the application of the particular Act as it affects the Hydro Board. I think it might be well for the Minister to consider that also included in that principle would be The City of Winnipeg Act who has authority in the Act to deal with the Winnipeg Hydro. I think to clarify that this Act would not necessarily affect Winnipeg Hydro in its operations, as well as the City of Winnipeg with its operation of the Water District, that that should be included in the Act. I think it would be important that it is included under this particular section to clarify any future problems or questions that might arise with the operation of Winnipeg Hydro or the operation of their water supply system from Shoal Lake.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the Minister will explain the ambiguity that exists on the establishment of districts. But at the present time we could not support the bill in its present form primarily with the principle that the Cabinet can interpret which Acts will prevail. Because in our opinion, that is taking away the responsibilities of the courts and we believe that that particular responsibility should still remain with the courts of the Province of Manitoba.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. WARNER H. JORGENSEN (Morris): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to move, seconded by the Member for Brandon West, that debate be adjourned.

MOTION presented and carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Bill 39, proposed by the Attorney-General. The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

MR. GRAHAM: Stand please, Mr. Speaker. (Agreed)

BILL NO. 40 - AN ACT TO AMEND THE CORRECTIONS ACT

MR. SPEAKER: Bill 40, proposed by the Minister of Corrections. The Honourable Minister of Birtle-Russell.

MR. GRAHAM: Mr. Speaker, I adjourned this bill for the Member for Swan River.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Swan River.

MR. JAMES H. BILTON (Swan River): Mr. Speaker, in my remarks if my voice fails me I want to assure you it's through no fault other than I'm getting over a bout of the flu but I would like to get this bill on its way and therefore I'm prepared to make a comment or two on behalf of our party.

Mr. Speaker, I was not present when the Minister tabled this bill and I've been awaiting Hansard to read his remarks and that hasn't arrived yet and so lacking that, Sir, I've made enquiries and I am told that he said very little. That being the case, I have one or two questions I would like to pose.

Mr. Speaker, the significance of the amendments in this bill, to say the least, are very important to the proper functioning of a correctional institution. It is however unfortunate that the Minister, when introducing the amendments, did not take the opportunity to fully explain the reason prompting this action.

Mr. Speaker, society is presently concerned if not alarmed at what is happening in our places of retention. I ask the question, Mr. Speaker, are these amendments something the do-gooders are calling for, thus opening another avenue allowing those confined to our institutions for crime against society to play on the goodwill and the good intentions of those responsible for seeing to it that they pay their just debt to society. Mr. Speaker, I ask is this another avenue for prisoners to insist on them having their own personal doctor or a doctor of their choice for service. Or is it another move toward breaking down the discipline which those in authority are concerned about in carrying out their task in maintaining the peace.

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(MR. BILTON cont'd)

Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to go through the back door as to what happens now. I believe the Minister should have told the House when introducing this bill - surely all those committed to these institutions, Mr. Speaker, are after a short period of time subjected to a preliminary, and I say a preliminary medical examination and if any disease or health problem is discovered they are treated immediately and segregated until well.

These amendments put the responsibility of the state of a person's health on the superintendent of the institution. At least that's the way I read it in this bill before the House. Is he to have the authority, Mr. Speaker, to override any decision of a properly appointed medical examiner as provided for in this amendment? I'd like to ask how many health officers we have and what jails are they appointed to? Where are they located? Is it his intention with the passing of this bill, Mr. Speaker - that is the intention of the superintendent - to determine whether or not an inmate shall or shall not have a medical examination. If so, I believe such authority should be very carefully examined and possibly rejected.

I listened with interest to the comments of the Member for Fort Rouge. He had much to say about psychiatry, Mr. Speaker. In certain circumstances so far as I'm concerned such treatment has its place but it should not be taken advantage of as so often happens when the people are paying the bill.

The member made a useful contribution but it was plain to be seen, Mr. Speaker, that he had never experienced barrack or institutional routine, nor has he thought of the snow birds. When I talk of the snow birds, Mr. Speaker, I mean those who, when the snow flies, commit crimes to ensure a comfortable winter at public expense. On a cold winter's morning the sick parade, Mr. Speaker, as you possibly know, is the greatest example of lead swinging that one can witness. But never on payday regardless of the weather, to say nothing of those going sick for the sake of a nuisance value.

Mr. Speaker, we in our party have no objection to this bill going to committee so long as we can depend on the Minister to give us the answers to the questions that I have posed. I insist, I insist he must tell us as to whether or not a man committed to an institution, before he is closeted in those confines, that he have a medical examination to see to it that he is disease free. I ask the Minister to please give the House an explanation of what is possibly happening in this important sphere of endeavour and the benefits that might be forthcoming in adopting these amendments. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Corrections will be closing debate. The Honourable Minister.

HON. J. R. (Bud) BOYCE (Minister responsible for Corrections and Rehabilitation) (Winnipeg Centre): Mr. Speaker, it's a legitimate exercise for those in opposition to use the occasion to make their case relative to anything which pertains to corrections, I suppose, under the guise of speaking to what is contained in this particular bill. There is a constraint that when we amend a bill that it doesn't open the whole Corrections Act for debate.

I was brief in my introduction to this bill because as I had pointed out that the amendment put in place in statute that which was being done. I said at the time that I introduced it that the policy of ensuring that people who are in the correctional system, in custody, are in fact as best as can be ensured in good physical condition, especially as far as contagion is concerned. I said at the time that an Order-in-Council was passed in 1938 establishing the procedures and practices and who carries out the procedures. For some reason or other the Order-in-Council was rescinded in 1945 and we have come to this point in time with that oversight.

But the Member for Fort Rouge, of course, when he spoke, he used this as a rationalization of getting off into our inability to provide forensic services and all the rest of it, you know and the whole treatment gambit relative to people who are in a corrective process or a therapeutic process or a treatment process or whatever you have. I thought we had given ample opportunity to people to make their case when our

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd) . . . . Estimates were under review as to just how much or how little of any particular service we were providing. But the Member for Fort Rouge, doubtless he had other priorities. He couldn't be in two places at once. When this particular subject was under review by the Committee which was held in Room 254 he expressed his disappointment that he wasn't able to contribute to the debate so I don't fault him for not being there. But nevertheless the time to make the case relative to the programs which are being provided within the system is not relative to this particular bill.

To the Member for Swan River, I think he's entitled to the assurances that he has asked us for in that the public is certainly entitled to the assurance that people who are incarcerated are given the best possible medical services that we can provide them and also that the other people within the institution are not placed in jeopardy because of possible contagion and that sort of thing.

So I'll just conclude my remarks with the assurance that if there are any further questions relative to the specificity of the amendments, I'll be glad to discuss it in Law Amendments. Hopefully between now and tomorrow I can rationalize who was giving the wrong treatment to whom in another context, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Swan River.

MR. BILTON: Before you put the question may I ask a question of the Honourable Minister? The question I ask, Mr. Minister, do people that are designated to correction institutions, on arrival there are they given a preliminary medical examination as to their physical condition before they are put into jail?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Corrections.

MR. BOYCE: Well with reference to that specific question I have taken it as notice. I'll give the member an answer in Committee. I assume, but nevertheless my assumption isn't perhaps good enough, I assume that if they are in need of medical treatment they are given medical treatment. But if it is something that is not obvious to the admitting personnel I'll have to check and ascertain what the procedure is.

QUESTION put, MOTION carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Bill No. 42, proposed by the Honourable Minister of Health. The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. ARNOLD BROWN (Rhineland): Stand, please, Mr. Speaker. (Agreed)

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Education.

HON. BEN HANUSCHAK (Minister of Education) (Burrows): Mr. Speaker, I wish to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Health and Social Development, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

MOTION presented and carried and the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply with the Honourable Member for Logan in the Chair for Health and Social Development and the Honourable Member for St. Vital in the Chair for Renewable Resources.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer honourable members to Page 28 of their Estimates Book. Resolution 58(n) Operations Administration. The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. In this particular item I am rather confused. It's another one of the policy committees on the operations and maintenance and the way I read it this one dictates the policies of the next item. The Minister promised us, Mr. Chairman, when we started off that he was going to give us a chart, a diagram in which we could follow his department. He has not done so. It is rather difficult to follow all these various departments and to see just exactly who is working and in which particular area.

I would like to know how many people are involved in this salary. I would like to know if these people are also in other policy committees. We have policy committees right through the book. Are these same people involved in other policy committees or are they just especially in this particular area?

Another thing that I would like - because we have Community Health Centres mentioned in the next item and because these people do determine the policy of Community Health Centres and we have Community Health Centres under the Manitoba Health Services Commission, I just wonder just exactly under which item will we be discussing the Community Health Centres?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 58(n)(1) - the Honourable Minister of Health and Social Development.

MR. DESJARDINS: Mr. Chairman, there were  $11\frac{1}{2}$  last year; there's  $11\frac{1}{2}$  now. This, like any of these departments, they have a director and his staff and this staff provides the administration policy of the people in the Community Field Services. There's nothing changed, this has been happening for years.

Now I think my honourable friend wanted to know what the Manitoba Health Services Commission --(Interjection)-- That's right the next one.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 58(n)(1)--pass; (2)--pass; Resolution 58(p) Community Field Services: (1) Salaries, \$7,857,200 - the Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. BROWN: Again, Mr. Speaker, I would like to know how many people are involved in this salary of \$7,857,000. There is an increase there of almost a million dollars in this particular item. I would like to have the Minister explain why we have this tremendous increase.

I would also like him to give me all of the details. We've already discussed some of these areas but I see that we have extra funding here so I would like to know just exactly how much funding of this goes to Public Health Nursing; how much to Family Planning Services; how much in this item goes to Day Care; how much goes to Home Economic Services; how much to Vocational Rehabilitation; how much to Child and Family Services; Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services; how much for the provincial grant to the City of Winnipeg and how much to the Outreach Services provided by the Community Health Centres. We have all these items listed under different areas but here we have a total expenditure of \$13 million and I think that we would like to know how much of that \$13 million has been going towards some of these other areas.

--(Interjection)-- Do you want to answer each one? --(Interjection)--

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point is well taken. The honourable member must realize that when he's discussing Resolution 58(p)(1) we are dealing with Salaries, (1). We pass each item separately. The Honourable Minister of Health.

MR. DESJARDINS: Yes, Mr. Chairman. It is confusing. I have a lot of trouble with it myself so I think it would be easier for the honourable member and myself if we were to look on Page 28(p) and then (1) Salaries. Don't ask me about the City of Winnipeg and the external agencies until we get to that. Okay?

Now on (1) I'm going to tell him that the increase, there were 534 employees last year. Now there is a total of 668. The 668, there are 75 that have been transferred from the institutions and 41 from the mental retardation - in other words from Brandon and Portage. Remember I explained the other day that we are going in the

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(MR. DESJARDINS cont'd) . . . . . community, not just in the hospitals. Hopefully the idea is that we will have less patients in Selkirk and Brandon and we'll have people at home and probably smaller institutions, smaller cottages in each area where these people will be taken care of in that area. Then there is an 18 - one of the few places where there is an extra amount of people - there are 18 new ones. So it makes a total of 668.

Provision is made for 14 new personnel service workers and four new staff man years to strengthen the Health Units' staffing plan. That's the home care co-ordinator.

Now my honourable friend wants to know how much money is spent for Public Nurses and I can't give him that. There's no way that I can give him that but I can give him the mixture of workers that are working there. This might give him the idea. For instance we're talking about eight regions now. There's a Regional Director in each one of them. The Medical Health Officers, in the Central there's two; in Norman there are two; Westman and Winnipeg, two; and in the others there's one each. The Child and Family Service Workers, there's four central there's a total of 114. There's four in central; 11 in Eastman; 24 Interlake; 13 Norman; 12 Parkland; 11 Thompson, and 6 Westman; 33 in Winnipeg. Well I guess there's no point in giving you all that. I'll give you the totals for each. There are 8 Regional Directors; 12 Medical Health Officers; 114 Child and Family Service Workers; Service to the Aged, 6; Home Economists 6; Vocational Rehab and the Rehab. of the Disabled 37; Health Educators 4; Home Care 12; Public Health Nurses 181; Mental Health Workers 114; Broadway Home and Optimist House 9; Clerical 126; miscellaneous - that includes New Careerists and so on - there are 39, for a total of 668 that I gave you. We can cover the other thing, about the grant to Winnipeg, as we go along.

MR. BROWN: This is going to make it very difficult for us just exactly to determine how much is spent in the Day Care Program; how much is spent in the Home Economics Services because you have so many of your field workers that seem to be involved in this Salary over here and certainly it must be attributed to those particular areas.

MR. DESJARDINS: We'll take care of Day Care later on. Day Care is not involved in there. These are people in the region, the people that I mentioned. Day Care is another program that we'll take on later on. --(Interjection)-- I must apologize, there's a mistake. I think you're reading that from the - yes, and Day Care should be struck out because Day Care as you see will be considered on Page 30, Item (d), Day Care Services. I'm sorry, I didn't realize this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Member for Rhineland.

MR. BROWN: Mr. Chairman, this puts us in the same situation then with the Home Economics Services and your Child and Family Services, your Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services. In order for us to determine what the cost of that is going to be - you have a lot of employees over here, now certainly we must attribute that amount of money to which particular area we are discussing, in order for us to get the true picture of what type of money we are spending. For instance I notice that in Public Health Nursing we have 181 nurses and surely that is a considerable expenditure and it should be attributed to that particular area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Health.

MR. DESJARDINS: Yes, but I don't think it's going to give my honourable friend much more information if I've got the exact amount of money that we're spending for the Salaries. That means that we've got to take all salaries and try to find out how much we pay. This is not our approach to this regional services at all. It is something that we are going to the community and as we need them we are getting the experts in the different fields, different services that we have, to work together as a team. If we're going to take them apart again and start separating them I don't think that we'll have the intent of what we are trying to do. We believe in the central delivery and this is what we are doing, single unit delivery, I should say, and this is what we are doing. If my honourable friend wants this information we'll give him the information. We'll go back and find out how much we're paying each nurse; we'll add it

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(MR. DESJARDINS cont'd) . . . up and give it to you. I don't know what you're going to do with it but we'll give you the information.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Member for Rhineland.

MR. BROWN: Well, I think, Mr. Chairman, that this would give me a clearer understanding of just exactly how much money is spent in each particular area. If the Minister could get that information for me I would appreciate that.

I am just wondering, is Salaries, is this the item that we will be discussing Community Clinics under, No. 1? --(Interjection)-- No. 4. That'll be Community Clinics? Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 58 (p)(1)--pass; (p)(2) Other Expenditures - the Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. BROWN: I wonder if the Minister could give us a breakdown of this item of \$1,962,000?

MR. DESJARDINS: \$1,184,500 is included for personal services in the community mental health and mental retardation and \$777,600 is included for the operation of the Health units.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Virden.

MR. MORRIS McGREGOR (Virden): Mr. Chairman, I'm not sure that this is the right spot to be bringing this in, possibly the Minister could indicate. I'll just read back an answer to a query that I had with the Minister. "However I was disappointed in your decision based on your stated concern for the patient or client and not for the provider of the service. My concern is for the patient, operator and most importantly the taxpayers of this province. If Mrs. . . . should decline to give this service it would indeed cost the taxpayers more." Now is this the area that --(Interjection)-- I think it does as I read it.

MR. DESJARDINS: Maybe we should have it here, Mr. Chairman. This is the cost of the salaries of the operators in the field but my honourable friend is talking about - what is it? - a foster home. I think my honourable friend is talking about a foster home and it wouldn't be - but go ahead if you allow him, Mr. Chairman.

MR. McGREGOR: Mr. Chairman, I think I've always tried to represent a cause that would cost the taxpayers less and give the people involved better service. This is the case of a lady who has a really good home, I believe, in Virden. I visited it unexpectedly and certainly the atmosphere - I mean this is mental patients she is looking after and I think that it is well known that she does do an extra special job and one, in the case of the mental patients, Mr. Chairman, I think we do have to think slightly different. They are handicapped in a way that nothing can rectify. This lady does take them to the lake in the summertime and does take them out occasionally during the week and this costs money. Her main problem is that with the increased wages today that she just cannot afford to bring in someone to look after that home for one or two days a week or every other week to give herself a break. The fact is if those were in Brandon or in any other mental institution it would cost the taxpayers an awful lot more than the something like slightly over \$200 per patient she gets: 167 plus 13 plus 22 comes to slightly over 200.

I just wonder what - the Minister as he said in his memo, that they couldn't change policy and I wonder if there is any possibility of a change. Because indeed if people like this - and how many homes are there in rural Manitoba that do this sort of service? Is it not a possibility to increase that to closer to the price it would cost in Brandon or Selkirk? That's the main though there, Mr. Chairman.

MR. DESJARDINS: Well, Mr. Chairman, now my honourable friend is talking about rates for foster homes. He is right. He asked me to look into it and we've had to inform the person that there is nothing that could be done because when the rates are set, that's it. Now we must remember that these people no doubt are doing very good work but they are foster homes, they are paid so much and now they want us to pay them some type of home care so they can go out on a holiday or something. So the principle is certainly not accepted as of now but the overall rates are being reviewed for this year and when they are set I think that we will have to look at the possibility

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(MR. DESJARDINS cont'd). . . . of increasing the rates in general. If this is set then they will be informed and it will become the policy of the department for that year.

MR. McGREGOR: . . . because these type of patients do need seven-day-a-week care and also I might add to the remarks the Minister made last night, an appreciation regarding Rolling Dale at Cardale and I was happy to hear him make those remarks because they do have real growing pains there and I'm sure they will be meeting the Minister shortly for some assistance in addition to the building. So I just want that to be on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 58(p)(2)--pass; (p)(3) Patient Air Transportation - the Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I wonder if the Minister could tell us how many patients made use of air transportation. I wonder if the Minister could tell me who determines who requires air transportation. Do they have to be referred by a doctor or a nurse or who decides whether these patients need air ambulance service.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Health.

MR. DESJARDINS: I should say here, Mr. Chairman, that we fund this program but it's administered by Northern Affairs. But in view of the fact that Northern Affairs is finished I can give you the information that I have anyway. I can't give you the number of trips or number of patients unfortunately but maybe this is something that could be asked of the Minister. I could tell you this, that it is referral from a doctor or a nurse. Of course if there is an emergency - I think that this is being looked at by HESP and Management Committee of Cabinet because this has been increasing quite fast. I think that the amount was overspent last year and we've had a system where they were transferring from doctor to doctor and I doubt if this will be allowed this year because we want to keep a maximum on that. This program has to plateau, so this is being reviewed by Management.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 58(p)(3) - the Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

MR. GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman, I just want to at this time voice some of the difficulties that exist with members in the opposition. When we're talking about patient air transportation, at the present time there is another committee of the Legislature meeting at the same time dealing with that very problem in the Minister of Renewable Resources who is also in charge of the - for want of a better word - the Red Air Force. Mr. Chairman, it's very difficult to ask questions here and ask questions in there at the same time so I would ask the Minister of Health at this time if he could give us some indication of what percentage of patients that were transported were indeed transported by the Government Air Service or should I go to the other committee and ask the questions there?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 58(p)(3) - the Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. MCKENZIE: . . . clarification under this Patient Air Transportation. I understand the Minister receives a bill from the other departments for X numbers of dollars for air transportation and that's as far as it goes. You pay it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Health.

MR. DESJARDINS: Mr. Chairman, the administration is by the other department, yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Brandon West.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Chairman I'd ask the Minister, is a percentage of this bill then payable to private carriers? Are some of the air ambulance patients transported by charter carriers in the north or are they all transported by the Government Air Service?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Health.

MR. DESJARDINS: I believe, Mr. Chairman, that most of it is by private carrier.

MR. MCGILL: Sorry, Mr. Chairman, I didn't hear that. Most by private carriers and the smaller percentage by the Government Air Service.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 58(p)(3)--pass; (p)(4) External Agencies - the Honourable Minister of Health.

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MR. DESJARDINS: Before we get the questions on that maybe I should give some information and maybe I'll reply to the questions before they're asked. The City of Winnipeg Grant is under this and it was \$1,320,000 and it's now \$1,452,000. The remainder is \$1,300,000 for the following community health centres who we are support funding in addition to the financing through the Manitoba Health Services Commission. This is the comparison. I'll tell you what they had last year and what they are having this year. Lac du Bonnet was \$55.6 thousand, it's 86.7; Gladstone . . . Region 88.6, it is now 66.9; Hamiota was 35.3, it is now 24; Churchill was 184.9, it is now 311; Leaf Rapids was 104.1, it is now 114.6; Citizens Health Action Committee was 74, it is now 77.8; Mount Carmel Clinic was 254.7, it is now 330; The Klinik 210.5, it is now 209; Grand Rapids nothing last year, 30,000 this year; Rossburn nothing last year, 25,000 this year; Vita nothing last year, \$25,000 this year. This funding is for the public health, the home care, the mental health and the social services agencies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. BROWN: Mr. Chairman I was always under the assumption that Manitoba was to have only two or three community clinics or community health centres or whatever they are called and then we would receive the full report in the Legislature as how these community clinics were functioning. So far I don't think we've received any information whatsoever as to how these community clinics are operating. I can possibly see a need for this type of facility in remote areas in the north but community clinics in Southern Manitoba, especially in Winnipeg, it seems to me they must be pretty hard to justify unless the Minister can give this House proof that the community clinics give just as well health care, or better, than private clinics or at the same or at less cost than what the private clinics cost. I wonder if the Minister would be able to give us, let's say, a cost comparison let's say between Klinik on Broadway, a cost comparison per patient treatment, and a private clinic. I wonder if the Minister would have that kind of information and maybe he could just elaborate a little more on how these clinics are operating, whether it is a successful operation or unsuccessful.

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

MR. DESJARDINS: If they were unsuccessful I don't think I would be standing here asking for close to a million and a half. These in effect are hospitals and ambulatory care programs and they are funded as such by the Manitoba Health Services Commission. The only funding now that we're talking about is, as I mentioned, for Public Health, for Home Care, for Mental Health and Social Services. These are some areas - for instance they are conducting one of the home care programs, and the public health also. Now they have people that might go to the ambulatory clinics in different hospitals and they are doing here some of the services that you can't get in other areas, they are delivering them here.

For instance as the Klinik on Broadway and it is very successful. Now there is no way that I can start by cutting down. You're going to have to give me a couple thousand more staff if you keep on wanting the details that you want of finding out exactly a comparison how much the care of this person would be if it was done in this place instead of there and the time of day and so on. There is no way that I can give you this information.

MR. BROWN: Mr. Chairman, I wonder how does the Minister evaluate this program if he doesn't make comparisons with something or other. Certainly you must know whether a program is operating efficiently or whether we are spending money unnecessarily. To me the only way that you could evaluate this is in health care and also comparing it with the services that are available in private clinics.

The Minister mentioned ambulatory care. Now again this program must be quite expensive and don't people have access to private clinics in the city? Why do we have to have ambulatory care in all these facilities?

Another thing that I would like to mention over here, it seems to me that when people go to community clinics or health centres that they always receive their drugs free whereas if they go to a private clinic then they have to pay for these drugs. I would hope that the Minister would be able to elaborate on that.

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MR. DESJARDINS: Mr. Chairman, there is still no way that I can give him the information. For instance there are some people that are going in clinics now that if those clinics did not exist they might be in a bed. They might be in a bed because they need that service, but this is all they need, maybe to go once a week or once a day or twice a week. So it is very difficult. We discussed all this for hours yesterday. We discussed the home care program and that includes the home care program also.

Then as far as the drugs are concerned, that's not the case. They are not getting free drugs unless my honourable friend is talking about the drugs for treating of mental illness and that is free in any hospitals. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. PATRICK: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Minister, can he indicate to the House how many community clinics are there now operating in Manitoba. Can he indicate what is usually the personnel required in each one. Is it a pretty large staff or is it a limited staff that the department operates under and can he indicate also to the House how many more are there on the drawing boards to be established and where. What criteria is used for establishment of a health community-type clinic. Do you go into an area where there is a demand and a need or what criteria is used?

MR. DESJARDINS: I could probably give more details under the Commission. I can tell my honourable friend though when we look at the Estimates of the Commission there are 11 and there were 3 more this year than we had and that's all that we have now. How they are chosen, it's the community that requests this. As we said we want to give the communities a choice, at least a part choice on the way that they take care of their people. If there is a request, an application for a community, this is considered and if it's felt that it's viable - I think that Vita was another one. Then of course during the next year it is monitored and we try to evaluate the service that has been done. It is very difficult to try to compare what good - we know the service that they render but if that clinic wasn't there, to try and find out, as I was asked by the Member from Rhineland, what it would cost, it's practically impossible. You know some of these people would be in the hospital for instance at maybe \$75.00 a day instead of a few pennies that it costs to take care of these people. And they are doing certain work and certain other work. I think that one of the clinics, I have a case, we were talking about suicides not long ago. Some people that are in that predicament or in that condition will phone or some of these people take the time to work with them. We have some doctors that are doing voluntary work on that, that are not even charging. So it is very difficult to . . . We will be able to come back to some of these clinics when we consider the Estimates of the Commission. But this is just for the services that I've talked about, for Public Health, for Home Care and Mental Health and Social Services.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. PATRICK: Mr. Chairman, perhaps the Minister can answer it. I'm not so concerned as far as the City of Winnipeg but say in remote areas. The question will apply to remote areas.

MR. DESJARDINS: In the City too.

MR. PATRICK: Well my question is: is there just a doctor in the clinic or is there a psychiatrist, a dentist and more wide care? Or just a doctor?

MR. DESJARDINS: It depends on the community, the wish of the community - what they have to offer, what they want to offer, what they consider their priorities also. You have a clinic such as Churchill that has everything. They have dentists, they have doctors, social workers, they have everything where some areas you might just have a public health nurse, a very very small clinic. So it depends more on the community.

But this is what we're saying, that we go in a community and let them - remember when we brought this Act last year we were talking about letting the people have a say in that. They must present it to the department; it must be approved mind you, but this is the direction. Some of them might want to have a clinic. At times some of the doctors themselves have come forward wanting to have one of these clinics, another time it is the community and it might vary. There is an awful lot of flexibility.

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(MR. DESJARDINS cont'd) . . . . It could be that they would deliver only one service or it could be that they will deliver the whole thing, such as Churchill.

I should say, if I may, that there's a lot of people that won't go and see a doctor in his office that'll drop in at this Klinik on Broadway and so on. You know, the type of people that might want to end it all and so on, they want to come in and discuss it. They won't take the trouble of going to a doctor but they will go in this clinic.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. PATRICK: Mr. Chairman, the Minister indicated there are 14. He said there was eleven and then three opened.

MR. DESJARDINS: No, the eleven includes the three.

MR. PATRICK: I see. That's eleven. Can the Minister indicate what is in the plans for say, this year, this coming year. How many more community clinics will be established say in . . .

MR. DESJARDINS: No more.

MR. PATRICK: No more?

MR. DESJARDINS: Excuse me. Except there are three that received no funding, they weren't in existence last year. The three for this year are at Grand Rapids, Rossburn and Vita. That's the only three.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (p)(4)--pass - the Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. MCKENZIE: Mr. Chairman, I just want to - I guess it comes under this item as the Minister advised me the other day - the Family Planning Program that's been undertaken at Camperville and Duck Bay I understand comes under this item. I wonder can the Minister give me some idea of how many staff have been in there and of this planning scheme, if there's any reports anticipated or would there be any way that we could take a look at it and see if it is being effective. I certainly support the program and I'd like to know what's going on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. BROWN: I'm still a little bit puzzled about the inefficiency of the whole thing, Mr. Chairman. I wonder if the Minister could tell me how many doctors there are in Klinik on Portage Avenue and how much support staff? And I would like to know how many patients they see on the average per month.

Now I think that the average for one doctor as a rule is about 400 people with a support staff of about 2½ people. So maybe that way we can derive at some amount of comparison between the two.

I would also like to know that any new facility that is being built, will these automatically be community clinics?

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

MR. DESJARDINS: I'll repeat again, I hope for the last time, that the doctors and the hospitals will have to come under the funding of the Manitoba Health Services Commission. The doctors are not paid except through the Commission.

MR. BROWN: Am I given to understand then that the doctors working in the community clinics and so on are paid by the Manitoba Health Services Commission? They are not on salary?

MR. DESJARDINS: Mr. Chairman, even if they're paid on salary it is by the Manitoba Health Services Commission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (p)(4)--pass - the Honourable Member for Wolseley.

MR. ROBERT G. WILSON (Wolseley): Mr. Chairman, I had asked a question under the Question Period one time about the Outreach Program Folds - Government Promises Substitute. I had talked about this program which is in my Wolseley constituency where they re-integrate themselves into the urban community and they have been doing this with two professional social workers and a lot of volunteers. I wondered, if we're going to end that program on the former note, as I know it, what is the substitute going to be? I'm not quite clear. I wonder if the Minister could explain that. This is the Outreach Program at 189 Evanson dealing with post-psychiatric patients.

--(Interjection)-- You're not funding that? --(Interjection)-- You're not staffing it?

Well, my concern, Mr. Chairman, is that the Outreach Program was created by outpatients from the Selkirk Mental Hospital and they moved into my

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(MR. WILSON cont'd) . . . . . community and they're part of a post-psychiatric program that live in the community and they have a number of programs, one of which is social and they increase their communication skill with the community and they generally invite the public to become aware of what they're doing. Basically we've been in support of it and it's been one of the programs that we've looked upon rather favourably. We wondered, is this program going to be relocated or is it still going to be continued on at 189 Evanson?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Health.

MR. DESJARDINS: . . . was talking about a program where they had ex-mental patients that were working with these people. We discontinued that and now we are bringing staff and so on when needed to do the work from Selkirk.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (p)(4)--pass - the Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. BROWN: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister would get that information for me if he doesn't have it at the present time as to how many doctors there are operating out of Klinik on Broadway and what the support staff is, and how many patients they see in one month?

MR. CHAIRMAN: (p)(4)--pass; 58(q) - General Purpose Grants, \$843,900--pass - the Honourable Member for Rhineland

MR. BROWN: I wonder if the Minister could identify the grants under this item? Who is receiving these grants and what amount?

MR. DESJARDINS: . . . Association in support of Native people, \$800; Canadian Council for the Blind, \$100; Canadian Council on Social Development, \$8,600; Canadian Diabetic Association, \$1,000; Community Projects \$75,000; Indian and Metis Organizations \$370.4 thousand; Last Post Fund \$200; Manitoba Indian Brotherhood \$104.5 thousand; Old Grace Hospital Mortgage 28.1; Social Planning Council of Winnipeg, \$35,000; Lunch and After School Programs 57.2; Knox Day Nursery \$3,000; Workshop for Handicapped \$150,000; Winnipeg Council of Self-Help \$10,000. That's it for this total of \$843.9 thousand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 58(q)--pass; 58(r) Research Support Funds, \$224,100--pass - the Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. BROWN: I wonder if the Minister could give us the same type of information, if he could give us the list of research grants.

MR. DESJARDINS: These are the ones that are not specified. They are not finalized. These are some that are coming now, that are being looked at now. This is a fund to do those. I can't give him the information on that and I doubt if we'll have it before we finish the Estimates. And there is refund from the Federal Government, \$165,000 on that.

MR. BROWN: The Federal Government has indicated that they are not going to increase any moneys as far as research is concerned. I'm rather disturbed about that because as far as I'm concerned it's only through research are we going to find preventative medicine and this, of course, in turn is going to cut down on our costs of medical services. I'm just wondering whether the Minister has made any presentation towards the Federal Government protesting that they're not going to give us any additional funding. To me this seems unbelievable that the Federal Government would be spending money all over the place but they would be cutting back on research grants. I wonder if the Minister could give us some clarification on this. --(Interjection)-- Well has the Minister made any presentation to the Federal Government of objecting?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 58(r)--pass - the Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. SHERMAN: Just one question, Mr. Chairman. Is Cancer Research included in this item?

MR. DESJARDINS: Yes. If it's an approved project. These have to go to Ottawa also to be approved, all these projects. This would be included in that also, part of it would be included in that.

MR. SHERMAN: Well that raises the question of funding and the amount of the appropriation that we're being asked to vote. Is this the source of funding for the

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(MR. SHERMAN cont'd) . . . . . Cancer Research Institute connected here with the Health Sciences Centre?

MR. DESJARDINS: This is only part of it. There's the Medical Research Council, the grants that are frozen by the Feds - that's a federal responsibility - and then there's the Canadian Cancer Society. This is how the project is funded and part of that comes under the Manitoba Health Services Commission.

Grants requested are assessed by the Research Review Committee and forwarded to the Canada Department of Health and Welfare with a provincial recommendation. The provision is based on the value of requests forwarded to Ottawa for funding, and 100 percent of that is recovered from Ottawa.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Wolseley.

MR. WILSON: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister could point out what section I may talk to him about - the Indian Health Services have a number of homes throughout the City of Winnipeg and they had approached and received permission from Central Mortgage and Housing to buy an apartment block somewhere or a building where they could establish a particular receiving home for medical people coming in from the north. There was some indication from the government that possibly - they had approached them for a grant . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Health.

MR. DESJARDINS: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. This is not within the responsibility of this department, it is the Federal Government.

MR. WILSON: Yes, I agree with that, Mr. Chairman. But according to Mr. Fulham and others of the Kinew Housing that the Provincial Government had been approached for what we would call a housekeeping grant. In other words, once the Federal Government put the plant into position that possibly some grant might be forthcoming for caretaker, for maintenance of the building - in other words, the operating costs of the building. I wondered if this would be the section that I would speak about that grant or would it be somewhere else in the Budget?

MR. DESJARDINS: No, it certainly would not be under this item. It is not something that exists and there's no money in the Budget for that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. SHERMAN: Just a question for clarification, Mr. Chairman. I didn't fully understand the Minister's description of what happens under this item with respect to grants for the Cancer Research Institute here. The amount that we've voting is \$224,100. The amount recoverable from Canada, as shown in the Estimates, is \$165,000. Now can the Minister give us an idea of how much of that appropriation would be requested in the current fiscal year for the Cancer Research Institute, for example? Is it possible to give us that kind of a breakdown or is it all lumped together?

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

MR. DESJARDINS: The grants requested from that over the year would be addressed to the Manitoba Health Services Commission on Cancer.

MR. SHERMAN: And then out of the amount that was made available from the Federal Government to the Manitoba Health Services Commission, the Commission would then determine how much would go to the Cancer Research Institute? Is that correct?

MR. DESJARDINS: No, it would be the Medical Research Council of Canada. There are certain grants - and then this is decided. There is a fixed amount usually and if a certain amount is given to Cancer well that's less to the other groups, of course. That is the grant that has been frozen if I remember. Isn't that right? This is the grant that is frozen now. But this would not be through this area here at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 58(r)--pass; Resolution 58 - Resolved that there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding \$82,223,100 for Health and Social Development--pass.

Committee rise and report. Call in the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply has considered certain resolutions, directed me to report progress and asks leave to sit again.

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## SUPPLY - RENEWABLE RESOURCES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. There being a quorum this committee will come to order. The Honourable Member for Swan River.

MR. BILTON: Mr. Chairman, a very important matter has come to my attention this morning through the mail and I wonder if I may have the indulgence of the committee to review this matter at this particular time - by way of a petition signed by 66 people. I know we've passed the item but I would like to get the thing on the record and possibly some answers to the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What section would it refer to?

MR. BILTON: Wildlife.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the will of the committee? It would appear to be under 107(d).

MR. BILTON: A very important matter arrived this morning by mail, a petition signed by 66 people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

HONOURABLE HARVEY BOSTROM (Minister of Renewable Resources)(Rupert'sland): Mr. Chairman, if I might suggest something by way of expediting matters of the committee, if it's something that is specific to the honourable member's constituency I would be certainly prepared to sit down with him immediately after the adjournment of committee today and deal with the matter. If it's something that is specific to his constituency it probably could be more effectively dealt with in that way than discussing in this committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Minnedosa.

MR. DAVID BLAKE (Minnedosa): It's probably a little broader than that. I am aware of the item. It's a little broader than that, it would apply to other areas of the province. But I don't think - providing the Member for Swan River restricts his remarks to his usual brevity, we should be able to dispense with it in three minutes or five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would point out to members that they can raise any matter under the Minister's Salary which we will be coming to on the next page unless the member has leave from the committee to bring up the matter now. What is your will and pleasure? Leave granted. The Honourable Member for Swan River.

MR. BILTON: I thank you, Mr. Chairman and I also thank the members for their indulgence. I am sure the people that signed this petition will be gratified to know that you took cognizance of it as soon as it arrived. However it says here, is addressed to me: "Enclosed is a copy of petition and a picture similar to one sent to the Honourable Howard Pawley by the people of Cowan. The picture and petition are self explanatory." And the petition reads this way, Mr. Chairman:

"Sir, the people of the Cowan area are disgusted with the indiscriminate slaughter of moose of both sexes by the so-called Treaty Indians. We believe this meat is being sold. We demand that something be done immediately such as making it unlawful to take cow moose between January 1st and September 1st." That ends the petition. And they have sent a picture of the foetus and the cow moose in front, and is an indication of what the Honourable Member for Gladstone was talking about earlier and I could do no less than bring this to the attention of the committee and ask for some consideration as to the suggestion made by these people. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Point Douglas.

REV. DONALD MALINOWSKI (Point Douglas): May the petition be tabled?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOSTROM: Mr. Chairman, I certainly can sympathize with the sentiments expressed by the honourable member and those contained within the petition. But as I explained the other day, and I'm sure the honourable member is fully aware being a former member of the Federal Police Force, that laws governing Treaty Indian hunting are Federal laws which are not something that is subject to change by the Provincial Government. Whatever our sentiments may be with respect to what is happening, the laws nevertheless are set by the Federal Government and any change in those laws must be made by the Federal Government. In this case, the law being one that's rather unique

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(MR. BOSTROM cont'd) . . . . since it involves a law which is arrived at through mutual signatories to a Treaty, is something which I believe the courts would decide has to be changed by mutual agreement of the two parties.

As I had indicated, and the comments we were making on this section the other day when the matter was raised about Indian hunting generally, that my department has undertaken to have the two parties sit down and discuss matters like this. And I would undertake to bring this particular petition and this particular problem that the honourable member has put before us to the attention of this committee that has been discussing this matter and to bring these concerns to the attention of the two parties that must be convinced if any changes are to be made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Swan River.

MR. BILTON: Mr. Chairman, and through you to the Minister. I thank the Minister for his comments. And I know when he says that he will take it up with the Federal people that he will do exactly that.

I wonder if he would be good enough to review that petition and communicate those thoughts to the people of Cowan. Cowan is a very very small village and it would appear to me that almost every person in that area has signed that petition. I have brought it to the House on occasion down through the years insofar as the slaughter of these animals, and these people have just about had it. Mr. Minister, it's a serious matter. Every time they kill a cow, if it's pregnant there's two gone, three gone, whatever the case may be, and I don't think as a province we can sustain that loss. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOSTROM: Mr. Chairman, I thank the member for bringing this to our attention.

The other thing that was mentioned in the petition was the issue of sale of meat. This of course is unlawful and our department enforcement people can prosecute people who are either selling meat or in receipt of same, so that if there are any particulars in that respect that the honourable member has there or the people of Cowan can bring to our attention, we would appreciate having those particulars.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would refer honourable members to page 53 in their Estimate Books. Resolution 107(e) Fisheries Management (3) Research (b) Other Expenditures--pass; (3)--pass. Resolution 107 (4) Canada-Manitoba FRED Agreement (a) Salaries and wages--pass; (b)--pass; (4)--pass; Resolution 107(e)(5) no appropriation. Resolution 107 (e)(6) Canada -Manitoba Rural Areas Agreement. No appropriation. The Honourable Member for Minnedosa.

MR. BLAKE: Mr. Chairman, the applies as we had previously, that the Agreement hasn't been signed yet and the funds will be allocated there.

MR. BOSTROM: That's right.

MR. BLAKE: Fine.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 107(e)(7) Regional Technical Support (a) Salaries and Wages. The Honourable Member for Minnedosa.

MR. BLAKE: Mr. Chairman, we've had some discussion on this before, but I just wonder what efforts the department is making on rough fish, not so much the utilization as cleaning up some of the lakes. This is about the time of the year when it's most opportune to take a lot of the rough fish and I just wonder what the department is doing to clean rough fish out of some of the areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOSTROM: Mr. Chairman, in answer to the honourable member's question, there is no action taken directly, the department is not involved in any rough fish removal programs. We are encouraging of course the removal of rough fish in the regular commercial fishery procedures. Last year and this year again we are involved with negotiations with the Federal Government to utilize their Fisheries Prices Support Board to support the price of rough fish, in particular support the price of mullet so that the fishermen can afford to fish them. And in that way they will take an annual harvest, and particularly this time of the year when their run is on, there will be a considerable

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(MR. BOSTROM cont'd) . . . . . harvest of rough fish if the Fisheries Prices Support Board will maintain the price at least to that level which it was in the past. The Fresh-water Fish Marketing Corporation has not I believe done an adequate job of marketing the rough fish species, and as I indicated the other day we have been pursuing discussions with them and also with the Federal Government to attempt to get them to develop a market for rough fish. The Fisheries Research Centre has developed a new product utilizing rough fish, more than one new product, but one in particular which I believe will have a very successful market potential. The market has yet to be developed however, that this is receiving sufficient support by - or you're able to take out a sufficient number of the rough fish through the normal fishing process without going into a special operation to remove rough fish at as I say, this time of the year or when the runs are on. You feel that proper balances can be maintained by a normal fishing operation. I'm going to go back of course to the sport fishing lakes, and I'm back to Lake Athapap now where you've had some requests to do a removal of rough fish operation in there or go back to commercial fishing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOSTROM: Yes, Mr. Chairman. There are some people granted who have been discussing the possibility of a rough fish removal program in that particular lake. However even these people realize that if you are going to have a rough fish removal program that you're likely to remove some of the sport fish in the process. So there's always that danger. And the best expert advice that we can obtain so far will not give justification for having a rough fish removal program based on the sport fishery requirements. In other words, the rough fish in these lakes, the vast majority of them are not competing with the sport fish for the available food supply, and therefore there's no biological justification for removing the rough fish at this time.

There could be arguments made in the commonsense way about overcrowding. The item we were discussing the other day about the sport fish having such a good food supply from the rough fish species that they are not that susceptible to the angler any longer. But that's another argument and it can't be justified on biological grounds but rather on the need to maintain a good sport fishery.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 107. The Honourable Member for Minnedosa.

MR. BLAKE: Mr. Chairman, while we're still on regional support, there's an article that's come to my attention on the South Indian Lake fishermen. You may prefer to have that discussed under Co-operative Development. I think maybe their fight is with - where they refuse to have the people from the Co-op Development Department sit in on their annual meeting. You are aware of the problems there in connection with the purchase of a large freezer, a large ice making machine, and their objection as to where the department want to locate it. I just wonder if the Minister would comment on that, or would that be under Co-operative Development who are I suppose paying the \$53,000 for the machine.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOSTROM: Mr. Chairman, I believe the questions there could best be answered during the Estimates of the Department of Co-op Development. My department is involved in South Indian Lake, not on that particular issue. The issue of the ice house and fish packing plant in question was one which was being handled directly by officials of the Department of Co-operative Development and I would not like to comment on it. The information I have is secondhand. I think the Minister responsible should comment directly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 107(e)(7)(a)--pass; (b)--pass; (7)--pass; Resolution 107(f) Regional Operations Management (1) Northern Region (a) Salaries and Wages--pass; (b)--pass. The Honourable Member for Charleswood.

MR. ARTHUR MOUG (Charleswood): I was wondering if the Minister could inform us if the government is planning any legislation to outlaw leghold traps, and if so, how far advanced is it and --(Interjection)-- pardon? Okay, apparently it's been covered, Mr. Chairman, that's fine.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 107(f)(1)(b)--pass; (1)--pass; 107(f)(2) Southern Region (a)

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(MR. CHAIRMAN cont'd) . . . . Salaries and Wages--pass; (b)--pass; (2)--pass; 107 (f)(3) Eastern Region (a). The Honourable Member for Minnedosa.

MR. BLAKE: I assume this would be the Eastern Region where we could cover wild rice and wild rice development. Could the Minister tell us what involvement his department has, what the situation is with the wild rice development and with the wild rice harvest?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOSTROM: Mr. Chairman, my department is involved with the wild rice leases, wild rice resource as it relates to those who are engaged in the harvesting through leases to individuals, groups and organizations who take leases much like a farmer would take on a piece of Crown land, they lease a lake, or a body of water at least, where there is wild rice potential. Some of them are involved in development plans, ongoing development, where there is seeding done; water control methods are utilized to try to enhance the wild rice production on some of these lakes. Many of the leases are now held by the Indian Wild Rice Producers Co-operative. That is more or less the extent of it. We have no staff to speak of involved in wild rice development. We have one person who is on term staff in the Lands Branch who works under Wild Rice as a more or less full time activity, but his duties more or less are to co-ordinate the wild rice leases and to work with some of the groups that are doing more full development kind of activities.

We are proposing this coming year however to work with several of the communities directly who want to develop more fully the wild rice potential of those lakes that are in their immediate areas. There is a distinct and very good possibility of enhancing the wild rice production from a number of lakes by doing some elementary water control and utilizing the seeding methods that have already been developed. This has proven in the past to be much more successful than the paddy developments that have been attempted across the province. Most of those have been failures, by the way.

Wild rice in the natural lakes however has been doing well and those activities that have been related to development of wild rice in the natural lakes has been the most successful.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Minnedosa.

MR. BLAKE: . . . available, is it possible for an individual to obtain a lease to harvest wild rice?

MR. BOSTROM: Mr. Chairman, most of the leases have been allocated or they are in the process of being renegotiated with those who have already had them in the past. Some have been involved in the wild rice business traditionally for many years. Some of those who have been in the wild rice business traditionally have retired from the business and those leases are allocated on a first priority basis to communities, that is groups within that community that's nearest the lease, particularly if it's in a remote area. Secondly, we've given the Indian Wild Rice Producers Co-operative the second option on those leases that have come up. Thirdly, and down the list, to private individuals and groups that would like to go in and develop it from outside the area but who have a plan in mind for developing a wild rice lease. That's generally the guidelines we utilize in allocating leases.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Minnedosa.

MR. BLAKE: Mr. Chairman, has the harvest of the wild rice resource, has it been carried out in an efficient manner or as efficient as it has been in the past? Has the product been moved to market in good marketable condition? What prompts this is stories of wild rice left rotting on lakes and loading docks. You don't know whether they're rumour or whether they aren't. I haven't seen the product there but I've had stories coming out of the area from people that would seem to be fairly knowledgeable, and I just wondered if the resource is being harvested in an economical and a prudent manner.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOSTROM: Well, Mr. Chairman, there have been logistic problems as I understand them, with movement of wild rice from the natural lakes to market. Some

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(MR. BOSTROM cont'd) . . . . . of these stories you hear I believe are rumour in that things are not as bad as you hear oftentimes. But there have been problems in that area. The Indian Wild Rice Producers Co-operative had its major share of problems in the area of processing the wild rice that they received by way of the harvest. The first year they operated as I understand it, there was a massive volume of wild rice and they had difficulty in arranging for the processing of same. There was many difficulties in that area. And then they had difficulties after the wild rice was processed of actually marketing it. That particular organization now has an agreement with a group from Wisconsin, I believe, who are sort of acting as the agents for sort of co-ordinating the harvest and the transportation to market the green wild rice. It's no longer processed right in Manitoba. But there are many private individuals and groups that are involved in the wild rice industry that have been involved traditionally for many years, and they are harvesting efficiently and processing. Many of them are selling through a co-operative in the United States as a private individual or a group, they are members of a co-operative in the U.S. that has a primary emphasis on marketing.

MR. BLAKE: Yes, I worked in that area for some time many years ago and I know at that time the native pickers were making pretty good money. In those days it was good money. Would there not appear to be an opportunity to completely process that rice in here and market a finished product, or is this the best way to do it, to handle it on a green basis and let it be polished and marketed I suppose for the New York market as is being done now? As I say, I'm just asking that for the information.

MR. BOSTROM: Mr. Chairman, I've had some personal experience in the wild rice business and I know from personal experience that it's not that difficult to set up a wild rice processing facility. You can build one of almost any size. You can have one in your garage or you can have one that would be five times as big as this Legislative Building, depending on the capacity of wild rice you want to process. You can have it as elementary as having a 45 gallon barrel with a couple of pulleys to turn it to cook your wild rice, and from that to a very sophisticated factory kind of system. We as a government have as an objective to have as much wild rice as possible processed within the province and are encouraging that. In fact one of the objectives of working with the communities on the east side in attempting to get them to more fully develop the natural wild rice stands, one further objective is to work with them in setting up processing facilities as near to source as possible, because it's not that expensive to do and there's not difficult technology associated with it. That would enable the local communities to have the highest value added from the local resource, that is our primary objective.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 107(f)(3)(a)--pass; (b)--pass; (3)--pass; 107(f)(4) Western Region. The Honourable Member for Gladstone.

MR. JAMES R. FERGUSON (Gladstone): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I was well aware that the fish run is on in the province pretty well generally now. Is it legal to take Jackfish beyond a certain date? Has there been some change in the rulings now, by a line or by a dip net? I've heard some stories that you could legally take Jackfish up to the 15th or something, is there any basis to this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOSTROM: Mr. Chairman, there's been no changes from previous years. I'm not --(Interjection)--

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. Order please. The Minister's staff is not permitted to address the committee directly. The gentleman involved can advise the Minister and the Minister must make answer to the honourable member.

MR. BOSTROM: I think you've heard the answer, gentlemen.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. There is the other matter that the proceedings of the committee are being recorded and what is spoken from a distance from the microphone is not being picked up and will not appear in Hansard. The Honourable Minister should give the information to the committee.

MR. BOSTROM: Mr. Chairman, for the record, there has been one change in the regulation. I'm not sure if this is what the honourable member was addressing himself to, but there was a two-week extension on the closing date of the season.

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MR. FERGUSON: Then Mr. Chairman, through you to the Minister. Will this include dip nets also, or will this apply only to line fishing?

MR. BOSTROM: It's related to sport fishing. It was a two-week extension in the sport fishing, so whatever was legal in the regular sport fishing season was just extended two weeks. There was no other substantive change.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 107(f)(4)(a)--pass; (b)--pass; (4)--pass; 107(f)--pass; Resolution 107: Resolved that there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding \$13,957,600 for Renewable Resources and Transportation Services--pass; Resolution 108: Transportation Services (a) Executive (1) Salaries and Wages. The Honourable Member for Minnedosa.

MR. BLAKE: What transportation services? Would the Minister just give us briefly what is covered in this so that we might question it maybe a little more intelligently. Just what does Transportation Services include in his department?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOSTROM: The general sectors of this part of the department, Mr. Chairman, are outlined in your Estimates Book. There is the Air Radio Services which covers the operations of . . .

MR. BLAKE: . . . is this what it . . .

MR. BOSTROM: That's right.

MR. BLAKE: All right, that's fine. I just wondered if there was something else in there that wasn't covered.

MR. BOSTROM: The only new section here that would be different from previous years - well I should explain that this Air Radio Services was transferred to this department from the Department of Northern Affairs in October 1975. The only new section here is the Marine Transportation and Construction section, which as I explained in my opening remarks is an addition to . . .

MR. BLAKE: Item (c).

MR. BOSTROM: That's right.

MR. BLAKE: Yes, we can get on that later on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for St. James.

MR. MINAKER: Mr. Chairman, are we on (a)(1)?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 108(a)(1).

MR. MINAKER: Mr. Chairman, through you to the Minister, I wonder if the Minister could advise how many employees that that particular salary and wages cover and where they're located. Are any located in northern Manitoba?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOSTROM: This represents no increase from last year. There are four SMY involved in this Salaries and Wages and also the Other Expenditures section. This relates to the executive of the Transportation Services Division of the department. It's the Associated Deputy Minister's office and his support staff.

MR. MINAKER: Mr. Chairman, through you, are they all located in Winnipeg?

MR. BOSTROM: Yes, these are located at the Hangar, T-127 Winnipeg International Airport.

MR. MINAKER: There's one question I'd like to raise. You've indicated there's no increase in staff from last year, yet it would look like something - like what? A 15 - 18 percent increase? Looks like about a 15 percent increase. Is that an indication that the Minister's Department is not following the AIB rules?

MR. BOSTROM: Mr. Chairman, all of the salaries would be subject to the guidelines of the government and those that are laid down within the collective agreements. There may have been some salary adjustments here by way of promotion. The Assistant Deputy Minister was promoted to Associated Deputy Minister. I'm not familiar exactly with what the salary arrangements were on that basis offhand, but there may have been an adjustment there, and other staff in this category may have received promotions from last year. But these salary increases, Mr. Chairman, I think can be best explained by way of the promotions, the reclassifications that have taken place within these sections, within this section particularly. But the staff-man-year complement has not changed.

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MR. MINAKER: Mr. Chairman, through you to the Minister - reclassification of these personnel, would that mean that the department has taken on additional responsibilities from the previous year?

MR. BOSTROM: Yes, Mr. Chairman, as I indicated in my opening remarks and also just a few minutes ago. We have a new section in this department, Marine Transportation and Construction Division which is working very hard at the present time to establish a combination ferry barge system in northern Manitoba. We're hoping to link at least three communities this coming year with a motorized self-propelled barge which will be capable of hauling general freight and passenger vehicles. As well, Mr. Chairman, there is an increased emphasis on this section on resource road construction. This department is taking the responsibility for those roads that are off highway resource roads or community link-up roads that are of an all-weather capability as contrasted to the winter road system.

MR. MINAKER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I wasn't present at the Minister's opening remarks because I was involved with the Northern Affairs Committee but I appreciate the Minister's information at this time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 108(a)(1). The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

MR. GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman, the Minister has indicated that we're taking over a Resource Roads section. Will that be under (b)(1) Transportation? Or what item in his Estimates does that cover?

MR. BOSTROM: It would be under (3)(c), Mr. Chairman, Marine Transportation and Construction, the last item on the Estimates page.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 108(a)(1)--pass. (a)(2)--pass; (a)--pass; Resolution 108(b) Air and Radio Services; (1) General Administration (a) Salaries and Wages. The Honourable Member for Brandon West.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Chairman, there's a list in the first page of the report of the Manitoba Government Air Division, the fleet owned by the MGAS and the ones that are leased. I'm interested in the leasing of the aircraft. Can the Minister tell us on the MU2s, what are the terms of the lease? Are you leasing them on a dry lease at so much an hour? Is it a lease purchase contract, or how is that working out? You've had these for a year now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOSTROM: Mr. Chairman, the MU2 is on a lease purchase arrangement. Is that the one that you're specifically interested in?

MR. MCGILL: There are two MU2s here listed as being leased, as required by the Division. What does that mean - as required?

MR. BOSTROM: One MU2 is on a lease purchase. Another was called in for use when the one that we do have was down for repairs, but only on an "as required" basis.

MR. MCGILL: I see. For those two MU2s then, can you tell me how many hours of utilization were achieved last year?

MR. BOSTROM: I do not have that detailed information here, Mr. Chairman, but I could supply that to the Honourable Member for his . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. That would then be a suitable time for the committee to rise, it being time for Private Members Hour. Committee Rise.

IN SESSION

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

MR. WILLIAM JENKINS (Logan): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Ste. Rose, that the report of the Committee be received.

MOTION presented and carried.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' HOUR

MR. SPEAKER: The first item on Tuesdays is Public Bills and Private Members' Hour.

Bill No. 21, proposed by the Honourable Member for Fort Rouge. The Honourable Member for St. Matthews.

MR. WALLY JOHANSSON (St. Matthews): Stand. (Agreed)

BILL NO. 41 - THE MANITOBA FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

MR. SPEAKER: Bill No. 41, proposed by the Honourable Member for Fort Rouge. It has here "the Honourable Attorney-General," but I believe the Honourable Minister of Corrections still has ten minutes to go. We'll give him a minute.

MR. GREEN: . . . these up for the second time. I wonder if we can have this matter stand and proceed with the other items?

MR. SPEAKER: Private Members Resolution No. 12 proposed by the Honourable Member for Assiniboia. The Honourable Member for St. Matthews. There's five minutes left. He does not wish . . . In that case, the Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. WARNER H. JORGENSEN (Morris): Mr. Speaker, I don't think that I'd like to let this opportunity to go by without saying a few words on the subject matter of the resolution before us. I find that it's a rather curious position for the Liberals to be taking. It seems to me that out of convenience from time to time they dredge up this whole question of free trade and serve it to us in a different way, garnished with a different bit of flavouring from time to time. But you know, the interesting thing about this whole question, as has been pointed out earlier, during all of the years that the Liberal Party has been in power I've never noticed on any particular occasion where there has been any substantial reduction in trade barriers, and of course there are reasons for that. The reasons, for one reason or another, the sponsor of this particular resolution does not carry forward, but I should like to do that, Sir. Because in this whole question of tariffs and, if you want, trade barriers, it would be something less than a useless exercise to unilaterally take a position that you're going to remove trade barriers. The whole object of the reduction of trade barriers is to encourage trade between countries and there's no way that the Canadian Government are going to be foolish enough, and that they've demonstrated over the years, are going to take a unilateral position on the question of trade, and we are at some disadvantage with our American trading partners when we attempt to negotiate this whole question of the lowering of trade barriers. President Kennedy made a lot of noise about attempting to reduce trade barriers throughout the world, and notwithstanding to the intentions, the fact was that he met some kind of a stumbling block with the European Community, in the same way that we meet a stumbling block every time we attempt to negotiate lower trade barriers with the United States.

First of all, any application for a reduction or an increase in trade in Canada is submitted to the Tariff Board for consideration. The Tariff Board is an independent body that hears representation and advertises hearings throughout the country, and anybody that is desirous of having an alteration in any trade barrier submits an application before the Tariff Board. Those hearings are advertised, and anybody that is opposed to that particular application is as free to submit his or her views before that Tariff Board as are the proponents of a change in tariffs. After hearing the representations from both sides, or all sides, then the Tariff Board submits an application to the government. The government then consider it in Cabinet, and after a Cabinet decision has been made it is included in the Budget. By this time it could be that two years have elapsed. Then it is considered by the House, and by that time more time has elapsed. So it is conceivable that from the time that an application is made for a tariff change to the time that it is finally granted, two or three years can elapse. That's a considerable amount of time to deal with a situation that might be very urgent, and this was the problem that we were confronted with in the question of fruits and vegetables. That posed a singularly difficult problem because fruits and vegetables in the United States almost always come onto the market sooner than they do in Canada and by the time our crops come onto the market we find that the tail end of the American crop has now reached the stage where it is surplus to American requirements and they're dumped into Canada. We had that process of

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(MR. JORGENSEN cont'd) . . . . dumping being carried on year after year until the change was made in order to give the Cabinet - and that is a singular exception - the Cabinet has the authority to impose specified rates of duty at seasonal periods, and so we do in that one instance have the opportunity of imposing a restriction on the movement of fruits and vegetables into this country at particular periods of time, by Cabinet decision.

Americans on the other hand, they don't operate that way. In our system, we have various classifications into which each subject to be traded falls, then within that classification is the rate of duty that it will carry. Americans have classifications, and they are at liberty by Cabinet decree to move any commodity into a different classification. In other words, overnight. You can find that although the tariff structure may not change in that one classification, that particular commodity can be moved into another classification that carries with it 100 percent increase in tariff, or a reduction in tariff. This was the situation that occurred with the Columbia Forest Products. When at the time decision was made to go ahead with the construction of that plant, utilizing a product of south-eastern Manitoba that was certainly in excess of our requirements and readily grown they based their calculations for the market on the basis of a large proportion of that product going into the American market at the rate of duty that was carried at that time in that particular classification. But the day - and this is significant - the day that that plant went into operation, suddenly the tariff classification changed, and the tariff that that particular product carried was a prohibitive one, completely removing from the products of that plant the possibilities or exporting anything into the United States. So under those circumstances we deal at a great disadvantage with our trading partners in the United States. They can change classifications overnight. Our's takes years to go through the machinery that is available for anybody proposing tariff changes in any particular commodity, and one has got to admit that that poses some difficulties in trade.

I was interested in the remarks that were made by the Member for St. Matthews, in which he criticized the Member for La Verendrye in not stating a position on this question of trade. Well I don't know how clear he would want that position stated, the member himself did nothing more but regurgitate the old arguments about free trade and protection in the time of the Sir John A. MacDonald era, and you know, I don't know how much further you want to go back into history to try to establish a position. I would like to acquaint the Honourable Member for St. Matthews with what was an American position at that time insofar as Canada as a trading partner is concerned. This is from a book, it's called Protection of Free Trade, by Henry George. The book was written in 1886, so it wasn't written - it's not a . . . .-(Interjection)-- Well, I've read the book, and I don't think it is as valid as my honourable friend the House Leader says it is. It is in some respects. Here is one paragraph from that book that perhaps was the thing that influenced Sir John A. MacDonald at that time and other leaders of that era: "We may extend the area of freedom whenever we choose to, whenever we apply to our intercourse with other nations the same principle that we apply to intercourse between our States. We may annex Canada to all intents and purposes whenever we throw down the tariff wall we have built around ourselves. That was their intention. We need not ask for any reciprocity; if we abolish our Custom Houses and call off our baggage searchers and Bible confiscators, Canada would not and could not maintain her's. This would make the two countries practically one. Whether the Canadians choose to maintain a separate parliament and pay a British Lordling for keeping up a mock court at Rideau Hall need not in the slightest concern us. The intimate relations that would come of unrestricted commerce would soon obliterate the boundary line, and mutual interest and mutual convenience would speedily induce the extension over both countries of the same general laws and institutions." Faced with that kind of a possibility, I can well understand where Sir John A. MacDonald and others would want to make sure that at least there was in this country the maintenance of some semblance of Canadian Government rather than an American institution.

But aside from that, I think the people in those years recognized the disabilities and the disadvantages that Canada would be suffering from it at that time free trade had been instituted. Now that does not suggest that free trade, or trade at least as free as it is possible having regard to the circumstances that existed in the different countries at

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(MR. JORGENSON cont'd) . . . . .the time, is not a desirable objective. I believe it is, and I believe that the salvation of mankind depends on the freest movement of trade between countries. How in the world for example can we hope to have any impact or any effect on improving the lot of the Third World if we're going to prevent those people from participating in normal trading relations, if indeed if they have anything to trade with us, on the basis that enables them to carry on commerce. Henry George poses an interesting argument in that respect, and he asked why it is that those who opposed trade with countries that supposedly have lower wage rates, lower standards of living, is such a dangerous thin thing to a country like the United States or Canada. And he refers to the situation that existed between Europe and Great Britian at the time that Great Britain was a leader among nations in this world. It was the countries in Europe that sought protection against the advanced countries, and Henry George argues that that will always be the case. But I think that he argues on the basis of the assumption that labour being an important part of the production of any commodity, I think that he assumes that labour will be a commodity that will constantly work at peak efficiency and highest productivity. And that of course is where the fallacy of the argument comes in, because that is not true any longer.

The great weakness in the argument of free trade right now is not so much the difference in the wage rates between countries, not so much the difference in the standards of living - and I often have heard the argument that we've got to prohibit trade with the Japanese because they have a lower wage rate, they have a lower standard of living, but those who use that argument have not taken the other side of the coin and given the true facts about the so-called lower wage rates in Japan. The lower wage rates in Japan are not really lower wage rates at all. They are a lower basic wage, a lower basic wage that is paid to all the workers on a bonus system, and the higher the productivity the greater the worker shares in that productivity. In the final analysis, considering all of the fringe benefits, which include housing, which includes holidays, which includes transportation, which includes their own shopping centres, one comes to the realization that there isn't that great a difference in the standards of the worker in Japan as opposed to Canada. But the great difference is in the productivity, and the argument that was posed by the Member for La Verendrye is that if we are to give any serious consideration to the whole question of trade, then the only way that we can be assured of holding our own and maintaining our own position in world trade is by making sure that our productivity increases with the decrease in trade barriers.

MR. SPEAKER: Five minutes.

MR. JORGENSON: That's a valid position, and it's one that must be considered if we are going to talk seriously about free trade. The Member for Assiniboia is one who stands up time after time in this House and advocates that that disparity between wages and productivity be increased, not decreased, and that's a hypocritical position to take, because you can't have it both ways. If we're going to do anything significant about removing trade barriers, then we've got to remove the barriers within our own country that prevent us from trading on an equal basis, and productivity is the key. In recent months, according to figures that have been put out by various organizations, the C.D. Howe Institute is one of them, clearly shows that American productivity has been increasing, while ours has been decreasing, and there's absolutely no way that we can maintain a balance of trade with that country unless the reverse takes place. There's no way that we can continue, even with present tariffs and present restrictions to trade, that we can continue, unless our productivity begins to increase.

Our union leaders across this country have got to start recognizing one very important fact, that it is they themselves and the people that they represent, are the ones that are going to suffer unless something is done to ensure that there is not that kind of animosity that exists between management and labour but the kind of co-operation that is necessary between management and labour if we are to survive as a nation.

There is a challenge before the labour movement today, and I suggest they could well direct their attention to things other than wage and price controls, rather to matters that are of more pressing urgency and that is the ability to maintain their jobs in a world that is becoming increasingly smaller. I suggest that they have that responsibility to

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(MR. JORGENSEN cont'd) . . . . themselves, to their membership and to their country.

I note with interest the difference in the attitude between American labour and management as opposed to Canadian labour and management. I suggest, to a large extent, that it is the present government in Ottawa that has done more to foster and create that animosity between management and labour than any other single factor in this country.

So it ill behooves the Liberal Party in this Chamber to come up with a resolution - I have no opposition to the removal of trade barriers, I'm all for that - but unless all of the elements in trade are considered - and I suggest that a proper working relationship between labour and management is one and I suggest that the increase in productivity is the other - both are within our grasp; both can be achieved with the proper kind of attitude and the proper kind of leadership. I suggest that the first kind of leadership that is necessary is the leadership at the top, the Government of Canada. The present Government of Canada must be removed in order to achieve that.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I think that this is an interesting resolution and I also think that it's very interesting that the Member for Morris can use any resolution to vent his anger at the Liberal Party and I will admit to having sometimes the same type of tendency myself. I really don't criticize him for it but I think that we would be taking him a bit too seriously if we thought that any party, I say any party, would be able to stand consistent on the issue which is now before us. My experience in discussing free trade and protectionism, and I really guess that's the kind of discussion that the honourable member wanted and which prompted him to put this resolution, and I think that that's an interesting debate which will probably have taken place many times before. The Honourable Member for Morris quotes from Henry George written 1886, I believe, Protection versus Free Trade. I say that the same arguments that Mr. George raised in that book apply today. I have not been able to find whether amongst the Liberal Party, the Conservative Party or the New Democratic Party or any of the other parties, that have shown their heads from time to time that there is any real consistency on this issue. I think that the Liberal Party likes to be called, or likes to be known as the Free Trade Party. I think that what the Member for Morris has said is quite correct, that their attitude towards protectionism has really been as de facto in terms of handling individual problems as they arise as any other political party.

If one needs an example of it, I think that the example of us suggesting that we were going to offer to the lowest tender, the Russians, the installation of certain hydro-electric machinery in Northern Manitoba, which resulted in the action of the Federal Government cutting off certain funding that otherwise goes to the provinces, is as classical an example of the institution of protectionism as anything else that one may choose. It doesn't have to be a tariff barrier; it doesn't have to be an import control or an export bonus. It can be any step which in fact gives a preference to a local producer and what that means, Mr. Speaker, it can be carried to ultimate lengths. I think that when the former Leader of the Liberal Party was in the House, the former Member for Wolseley, he was so rampant in his protectionism as it related to trade unions that he thought that a trade union on the second floor of a factory in North Winnipeg was better than a trade union for the whole building; that he talked about Canadian trade unions and Manitoba trade unions and Winnipeg trade unions and each one that was more local was better than the one which was more broad.

Now, I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that the Member for Morris certainly probably lured me into the debate - it's not going to be a very crucial debate - but certainly he would have lured me into the debate by quoting from Henry George's Protection and Free Trade, because I have had occasion to refer to Henry George's works on many occasions and I will confess to having a great admiration for the economics of Henry George, including his book, Protection and Free Trade.

He says that Mr. George thought that labour would produce at the productive rate regardless of the situation and I think that perhaps this is an assumption that the honourable member makes because he has only read, or perhaps he has read others but he does link in all of the works that Mr. George wrote. Under Henry George's proposition labour

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(MR. GREEN cont'd) . . . . would get the full return for his labour and that none of it would be appropriated by interest and none of it would be appropriated by economic rent, which in the present state of the economy both of these forces work at taking what should ordinarily be labour's share.

As a matter of fact, Henry George in my opinion is the only economist who has given a satisfactory answer to the problem which we debate in this House and which is continually being debated, how to rationalize, what is the return, and what is owned by the individual, and what is the return to and what is owned by the community generally. And he said that, what is of the land is owned by the community generally, and any value that is attributable directly to the value of land should belong to the community; and what is produced by the individual belongs to him and should not be appropriated by anybody else. And that's why he said, Mr. Speaker, and it's very interesting, that the only taxation on land should not apply to buildings, because the land is the taking of wealth by someone who decides to use it for himself, while the building of a building is a creation of wealth, and therefore one should not be taxed for creating wealth, one should be taxed for utilizing wealth to one's own advantage that is really the property of the community.

So I think that when the honourable member refers to this fallacy, I would suggest that the reading of more of the materials of Henry George would remove the fallacy.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that the point at which I wish to be completely at one with the honourable member, and which I say spreads across all parties, is his suggestion that the greatest progress that mankind can make and that the ultimate well-being of mankind depends on the freer and freer flow of goods and services from one to the other with the least possible inhibition. I believe that that is what he said; I believe in that entirely. And that ultimately means, if one took it to its nth conclusion, it means complete free trade. But like in so many other areas of human endeavour, Mr. Speaker - and I'm not a religious person but whoever sort of planted us here made a lot of answers available to us but also instilled in us that kinds of emotions and characters and conduct which makes it impossible ever to realize those answers which means that although we can move towards a better society, we can never create perfection. And I only have to look, Mr. Speaker, at the various positions that are taken, for instance, by people who I am at one with in my own party and we say that we are New Democrats, and yet amongst New Democrats I find the most rabid economic nationalists, which to me is a complete contradiction in terms, because if socialism, which these people espouse, has meant anything to me in a classical sense, it has meant internationalism, it has not meant nationalism. The Honourable Member for Morris in reading from Henry George reads a frightening prospect. He said that the quickest way to bring about unity with the people north of the 49th parallel - he didn't use those words which is what I suppose that makes the Member from Morris say that it was so frightening to John E. MacDonald.

But you needn't do anything geographic; you needn't deal with armies; you needn't deal with citizenship, that if one eliminated the trading barriers between the United States and Canada, whether they were two jurisdictions or not, they would be one people. And I think that the elimination or the attempt at elimination of the trading barriers in the European common market, will ultimately lead to the same kind of conclusion. And Mr. Speaker, frankly the prospect is not that frightening to me. It doesn't frighten me that I would have to call as a fellow compatriot a citizen in North Dakota as against a fellow compatriot, the Member for Portage la Prairie or other members in this House. It's true that we develop a pride amongst ourselves as Canadians, but I don't think that patriotism should go so far as to suggest that there are not, at least in theory, means by which men can live as brothers to man in a world with different geographical boundaries that now exist. And the quickest way is just as Henry George said, that if one eliminates the boundaries one would have a unit and that the well-being of the people in that unit would be greater than if the boundary existed.

He deals with it, Mr. Speaker, even more graphically when he talks about the argument for protection; that if we have good protection that we can build local industry. And as I recall it, Henry George then says, "Well if that argument were to apply, why is it that in time of war the enemy tries to blockade the ports of the country which it is fighting with." If this were going to create a boom for the country which is at war, that

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(MR. GREEN cont'd) . . . . its ports would be blockaded and therefore nothing could flow in and therefore the country inside could get rich, they would do the opposite, Mr. Speaker. We would welcome a blockade, and the people who talk protection really are faced with that dilemma, that the people who talk protection that the best thing that could ever happen to a country is that all their ports be blockaded so nothing could get in, and that this would be a boon to local industry.

But the truth of the matter is, Mr. Speaker, that it is not a boon to local industry That protection doesn't create wealth within the country for the community as a whole. What it does is that it distributes the wealth that is already in the country to a certain selected few people who would much prefer that they are rich than that the whole country had a higher standard of condition. And I think, Mr. Speaker, that that is a consummate argument and I commend honourable members to pick up the book that the Member for Morris has referred to, because he deals with the question of protection in every stage. Why is the trade unionist in favour of protection, and what is the long term era of his position economically? That is dealt with. And he deals with fledgling industry and all of the other arguments that are used for the protectionist position.

I think that the difficulty of the Member for Morris' position vis-a-vis making his particular presentation against the Liberal Party, as much as I'd like to associate myself with it, is that I find too many protectionists in the New Democratic Party, I find many protectionists in the Conservative Party, and if there is a sin of protection it is not confined to one alone. I have heard the same person arguing against the fact that another province in Canada has not accepted a low bid . . .

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. JORGENSEN: . . . just submit to one question. What he says is perhaps true about protectionists being on this side and on that side. But would he not agree that at least we're not trying to pretend that we're something that we're not?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Mines.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I would even like to claim that virtue, but I can't. I have heard people in all political parties arguing, for instance let's take with regard to provinces, that we are being discriminated against by the east in certain things, let us say, that they are not buying our goods. And then at the same time say, if there is a local manufacturer we will not take the lowest bid we will make a five percent allowance; or if they won't take a five percent allowance, they will build something for the local manufacturer in some way, sort of fall down at the last minute and say, no, we really don't agree with free trade, that when we have to do is protect the local interest. And I'm afraid, Mr. Speaker, that I've seen it happen with too many people of the various different persuasions as to make me unable, much as I am wont to do it and I would like to do it, to use this resolution as an attack on the Liberal Party. I think that it is incorrect that the resolution is being put in such a way as to think that it would seriously come into being. And I wish to be more charitable to the Member for Fort Rouge for a moment. I'm not usually of that disposition. But I believe that he wanted to have a debate on free trade; that he wanted the issues that we are discussing to come out.

--(Interjection)-- Oh, it's the Member for Assiniboia who moved that? Well, I am much more wont to be charitable to the Member for Assiniboia. Then it makes me feel much better that we are being charitable if it's the Member for Assiniboia, Mr. Speaker, and I say that it's an opportunity on private members' time to discuss Henry George, to discuss ideals, to discuss inconsistencies to not have to sort of worry about what's going to happen when they vote, what crucial results will take place, and as such I welcome the opportunity that he has given us to discuss this matter without really taking it too seriously.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Rouge.

MR. AXWORTHY: Thank you Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to rise to try if I might the charitable instincts of the Honourable Leader of the House, but more Mr. Speaker, because I have been intrigued by some of the interesting convolutions that have taken place in this debate. First why would we have the Member from Morris using Henry George as his source of profit, which I found extremely interesting because

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(MR. AXWORTHY cont'd) . . . . . normally it's Adam Smith that he uses as the basis for all of his arguments and all of a sudden we have made progress, we have advanced a hundred years from 1759 up to 1859, so certainly, Mr. Speaker, that if nothing else this private member's resolution has at least achieved that major significance in the annals of the Manitoba Legislature, that we now have as the basis of ideas for the Member for Morris, not something that was in the 18th century but something that is way in the 19th century. Certainly I think that we should all take a moment certainly, add our thanks and our gratitude that at last and in some ways that the wheels of progress have turned, slowly mind you, but have turned nonetheless, and that we now have updated to some degree our sources of intellectual inspiration that have so inspired members to my right.

The problem as pointed out however by the Leader of the House is that unfortunately Henry George was not used in his full complement only in his full text, and that again is maybe understandable when one just gets into testing the waters gingerly, you just don't want to sort of swallow the whole ocean, but at least as a result many other ingredients of the Henry George argument were not included. But I think the Member for Morris said some things which bear correcting, as they often do, and that is certainly in historical accuracy. He likes to claim, Mr. Speaker, from time to time that members of this party are not as consistent as they might be, and I would agree that there have been times perhaps when like other parties, by the vagaries of politics one is forced to attack to some degree the directions that one takes. But I think in the issue of free trade, this party while it has not pursued it in a pure and pristine way has nonetheless pursued it in a fairly consistent way. I would say I would go right back to the matter of principle which our own party historically was prepared to break upon, and that was the issue of reciprocity in 1911, when in fact under Laurier the Liberal party's Act was prepared in effect to give up what was probably a permanent hold almost on the reins of government and allow the Conservatives a short interregnum, perhaps more to catch our breath, but at least it was based upon a very singular principle, and I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that that has not changed much.

I would simply point out that since the second world war most of the major initiatives taken, not just in our own country but internationally, in trying to break down trade barriers have often been inspired and initiated by Liberal Governments of Canada. I point for example to the Gatt Agreements in which our country played a very important role in reducing international barriers. I point to things like the Kennedy round of talks again where our particular Minister of Industry and Commerce at that time took a leading role. The development of the Autopac agreements with the United States, one of the major free trade areas in a very important industrial area, which again was established by a Liberal Government. The development of opening up the trade routes and trade initiatives into places like Cuba and China into Asia, the development of the Pacific Rim, and it's interesting to note, Mr. Speaker, that again under a Liberal Government, and they wouldn't want to take full credit, that much of the introduction of the Japanese trade into North Americans was initiated by our country and by our government, that the large introduction of the electronic industries, and so on, really came by way of Canada not by the United States, and that in many cases this country still enjoys in part some of the economic benefits of that kind of initiative that was taken.

So I would say consistently along the way the Liberals have not, have not sort of backed away from the principle but unquestionably Mr. Speaker, we have had to deal with the basic realities of domestic politics that there is no questions that any form of external trade or foreign trade or foreign affairs, is not abstract by itself but is conditioned very much by the internal domestic politics of the country from which it emanates. And there is no question, going right back to the crisis of reciprocity in 1911, that we have had to deal with the strain and tension that oftentimes exists between different parts of the country which adopt different kinds of economic and trade policies. And I think that the kind of restraint that has had to be exercised by various levels of governments has always been done on the basis that there are different elements of this country, east and west or central Canada, for instance, western Canada, which have or have perceived to have different interests in this matter of trade and that therefore one must first develop an

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(MR. AXWORTHY cont'd) . . . . agreement or consensus domestically before one can take the full initiatives in the international sphere. But you can't sort of all of a sudden go flying high way out into the international trading market without ensuring that there is some basis of agreement in your own country for the measures that you hope to propose because, while the Member for Morris is not unaware of it, he didn't mention of the fact that we are a federal state and that we must in a large part depend upon that particular trades and checks and balances that every federal state has.

I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that one of the basic purposes for the resolution put forward by the Member from Assiniboia was really sponsored by the fact that at the present moment, we are presently engaging in that different and new kind of debate related to trade and the need to develop a consensus in our country for yet another generation of initiatives. And in this case I would point to the efforts undertaken by the present Prime Minister to begin opening up the trade routes into the European Common Market, done so on one very fundamental recognition, that if we are not able in a very short period of time to get some form of trade arrangements and relationships with either the European Common Market or the United States to a fuller extent than we are now, this country will have a very difficult time surviving economically, that the signs and portents are there right now that we are being closed out of international trade markets because we are not either part of a large trading block and therefore we are going to be squeezed in between these large giants of international commerce which are able within their own boundaries to mobilize large markets and create volumes of industrial enterprises, but which we with our small population are unable to do. And the fact of the matter is that if we don't trade, we don't survive, because 30 or 40 cents out of every dollar that a worker makes in this country comes as a result, indirectly or directly, through the activities of trade. And if we think that we can try to play politics on this one, then we're crazy, because it is something that this country has got to recognize that we have got to open up our trade relations, develop a different set of agreements and break our way or find our way into a much wider range of markets.

And that comes, Mr. Speaker, to a curious convolution that the Member for Morris said. He said, you know you can't go about trading internationally unless you've got better productivity. And that really is a variation on the old chicken and egg argument. Because it may be, Mr. Speaker, that you don't get productivity until you've got better trade. And when he points out - and I agree with him - that one of the problems in our own country is the slowness in developing a preproductivity improvement, I don't think it has to do with that old devil theory called, "Mr. Trudeau in Ottawa," which Tories like to trudge up and down the country. I know it's very handy to have a simple solution to everything that ails, and the old devil theory is one that I guess that's going back to . . . it probably had its course somewhere about 5,000 years ago and that at least has not changed. But having a devil doesn't explain things the way they really were.

One of the reasons why we have problems in gaining productivity in this country is that we don't have the kind of market that we have to deal with. Because the simple economics of it are that if you are a worker in a manufacturing plant in the United States you have a market of 250 million, close to 300 million people to serve, which means that when you invest the capital and invest market dealing facilities, that the unit per cost can be reduced proportionately because you can sell that many more goods.

But, Mr. Speaker, if we are forced to rely upon a market of some 20 million people, that the unit cost of any manufacturing article is that much higher because we have to amortize the machinery and the land and the distribution systems and the transportation all that much more, and therefore we get far less unit costs. So one of the reasons why you have to trade is you have to do it in order to improve your own productivity.

To say that the problem with labour relations is because of the Federal Government again flies in the face of facts. But again that's to be expected. One of the problems that we have in this country, Mr. Speaker, and maybe some day we will face it, and I don't see the day in the near future, is that unlike the United States we have a labour system that is fragmented amongst 13 jurisdictions. The majority of labour law in the

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(MR. AXWORTHY cont'd) . . . . United States is made on a federal level; in this country it's made amongst the 10 provinces and the two northern territories and the Federal Government, so they all share jurisdiction over labour matters and it's split and fragmented and the labour movement follows that. Unlike the labour movement in other countries there is not an ability to begin bargaining on a national level and work those things out, or even establish national labour laws, we must bargain on the basis of a number of split jurisdictions. And that is one of the major problems we face.

It may be that some day we are simply going to have to decide one way or the other, should we have in fact a national code of labour. Maybe it is something the provinces will have to give up. And maybe that should be the beginning of another resolution that we should bring and discuss that point, because I would suggest that that is much a source of much of our labour problems, the fragmented jurisdictions and the ability to bring together large bargaining units. Because in that case, I believe I agree with the Minister of Mines and Resources from an economic point of view, it is more than essential to have larger bargaining units, which we don't have in this country because they're much too split up because of the Constitution, and it may be that we're going to have to change that Constitution in the labour field and perhaps in other fields to get the ability to make decisions. But that is perhaps a topic for another time.

But I would suggest, to come to this House, I say to thump the federal leadership over the head on the matter of productivity, I just don't think there's any relationship to economic effect. I'm not saying that they should be absolved from responsibility but to lay the entire blame on the table of the people in Ottawa doesn't do much to help in the development of our own arguments and our own understandings of the kinds of problems we face.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let me just come back in point to the resolution that we have before us and to the reasons for it. One of the things, as I said before, is that you can't develop initiatives in the international trade field unless you have some basic agreement or consensus in domestic politics for those initiatives to be taken. At the present moment we are fighting on a very major front to expand our trade opportunities, particularly with the European Common Market, where we recall that Mr. Trudeau had just finished a number of rounds of discussions in Europe last fall.

But what is taking place, however, at the present time is that there is obviously major disagreement amongst the regions in this country about the initiatives we should be taking in trade. And certainly central Canada which has a large manufacturing establishment is not in favour of those trades initiatives, and therefore what is necessary is for us to add our voice to the kind of bargaining and discussion that's going on in our own country, to suggest that there are ways and that we should be trying to strike as good a bargain as we can with the provinces of central Canada so that we can arrive at the domestic understanding and agreement that we need for international initiatives. We have some cards to bargain with I suppose. We have our own resources that are in many cases totally free in trade. We are dealing constantly in matters of energy and we should be using those opportunities to clearly express the point of view in this part of the country that we feel freer trade is in the interest of Canada, and use that bargaining power and begin using our leverage, whatever it may be, to try to nudge and prod and push as much as we can the provinces of central Canada and the manufacturers of central Canada into positions where they are prepared to support the initiatives being taken by the Federal Government at the present moment. And that is really at the heart of this resolution, is to try and mobilize the leverage and resources that we have in western Canada to act as a stimulant and a catalyst for debate across our nation about the kind of trade initiatives we should be taking, because we have to get that kind of domestic agreement. I believe that is why, as a Liberal, the Member from Assiniboia and our group is supporting the resolution, think it is important because it does go to one of the basic precepts of our party. And we think it's necessary for Liberals right across Canada to be arguing the case, as it is for other people like the Minister of Mines and Resources to be arguing it, because if we don't argue it in every single province and gain some agreement on it, then we will not be able to take the kind of

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(MR. AXWORTHY cont'd) . . . . action that's absolutely vital to our livelihood and our survival as a valid economic unit in this world. We have got to establish those relations.

Now one further point, Mr. Speaker, in the area that I think was briefly mentioned by the Member for Morris, and I would in this case like to agree with him, but I think the issue of trade goes beyond simply the connections between the industrial world or the developed world, and that certainly one of the requirements in again providing a message to the Federal Government that we are supportive of further initiatives in the field of international trade and freer trade, is as part of our responsibility to the developing nations, that one of the most understated and unacknowledged kinds of requirements that Canadian legislators of all levels deal in is our international obligations in terms of Third World problems and economic problems.

And I would say that one of the things I remember as a student growing up that I admired about the former government, the one before this one, is in some cases the initiatives that Mr. Roblin took in some areas of the Caribbean in opening up some economic initiatives even on the provincial level which I thought, while small in its own right, did indicate at least that there was a certain breadth of outlook at least of that Premier at that time, and I expect they were supported by his colleagues, in terms of recognizing those provincial obligations.

But I think it is so necessary, and I can only recall listening last Friday night, Mr. Speaker, to an exciting lecture given by Barbara Ward when she was in the city, one of those moments that come along every once in awhile that kind of liberate your feelings and your own sense of inhibition. --(Interjection)-- Well that's right, there was a number of interesting ideas. I might have opportunities to comment on them on later resolutions. But one of the things that she pointed out was absolutely vital, is that the developed nations of this world are going to have to break down their trade barriers with the underdeveloped nations, otherwise we're going to have economic catastrophe and it's going to be the source of tension, conflict and war. And it would seem to me, Mr. Speaker, that again one of the major underlying arguments behind support of this resolution is that very argument. Again if we can prod and push our own colleagues in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and others to recognize it, as well as colleagues in our own province, people in our province to recognize it, and therefore provide a base for the Federal Government to act on our total interests and pursue these areas and activities of trade not only in terms of the developed nations but the underdeveloped nations, and I think that that would be fulfilling or beginning to fulfill one of our major obligations, and that is to find ways of developing an orderly sane economic order in a total international spirit.

So, Mr. Speaker, I would hope that in the matter of a Private Member's resolution where there is generally, or can be at least at times, a certain free vote, as we saw last week on the curfew issue, that members of all three parties who feel that the arguments compelling both from the point of view of the interest of our own country in its economic position as well as our obligation internationally to develop a better international economic order, I would urge them to support this resolution.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Thompson.

MR. KEN DILLEN (Thompson): Mr. Speaker, for the record, could we call it 5:30.

MR. SPEAKER: If it's the wish of the House, I'll call it 5:30, and catch the Honourable Member another day.

The hour being 5:30 I am leaving the Chair to return at 8:00 p.m. when we shall reconvene.