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of the
Legislative Assembly of Manitoba

**DEBATES
and
PROCEEDINGS**

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

Monday, April 30, 1979

Time: 2:30 p.m.

OPENING PRAYER by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER, Hon. Harry E. Graham (Birtle-Russell): Before we proceed, I should like to draw the honourable members attention to the gallery, where we have 45 students of Grades 10, 11 and 12 standing from the R.D. Parker Collegiate in Thompson. These students are under the direction of Mr. Doug Reimer; and this school is in the constituency of the Honourable Member for Thompson, the Honourable Minister of LabOur.

We also have 22 students of Grade 11 standing from the Nelson McIntyre Collegiate, under the direction of Mr. Koth. This school is in the constituency of the Honourable Member for St. Vital.

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

Presenting Petitions . . . Reading and Receiving Petitions . . . Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees . . .

MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS AND TABLING OF REPORTS

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Education.

HON. KEITH A. COSENS (Gimli): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the Annual Report of the Public Schools' Finance Board for the year ending December 31, 1978.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Education.

MR. COSENS: And also, Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present Order for Return No. 57.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines, Resources and the Environment.

HON. BRIAN RANSOM (Souris-Killarney): Mr. Speaker, I have the April 30th flood report prepared by the Water Resources Division.

Weather reports indicate that from 5 to 10 millimeters of precipitation has fallen in the Manitoba portion of the Red River Valley during the past 24 hours. Less than 5 millimeters have fallen in the United States portion of the Red River Basin. Precipitation totals in the Red River Valley for the past few days now average about 10 millimeters, with greater amounts in the western tributaries, and lesser amounts in the eastern tributaries and in the United States. This precipitation will not increase predicted peak levels on the Red River.

The Red River crested at Emerson late on April 29th at a stage of 791.16, which is 0.84 feet below the predicted peak of 792. Accordingly, peak stages will be somewhat lower than expected at downstream points.

During the last 24 hours, water levels have risen by 0.26 feet at Letellier, 0.33 feet at St. Jean, 0.61 feet at Morris, 0.43 feet at St. Agathe, and by 0.34 feet at St. Adolphe. Stages upstream of the Red River Floodway Inlet Structure have decreased by 0.05 feet. Water levels in the City of Winnipeg have risen by 0.3 feet since yesterday.

The water level at Windygates has increased by about two feet since yesterday — that's on the Pembina River — water levels downstream of Windygates are also increasing as the second crest approaches. The Pembina River is expected to crest near Neche in early May at a stage approximately three feet below that which occurred on April 21st.

On the Assiniboine River, water levels in the Shellmouth Reservoir have risen by 1.11 feet in the last 24 hours. All inflow into the Shellmouth Reservoir continues to be stored, thereby reducing flows downstream.

Water levels are declining along the Assiniboine River upstream of Griswold. The River is near peak at Griswold. Stages at this location have increased by 0.17 feet since yesterday. At Brandon water levels have not changed since April 29th. Water levels at . Portage la Prairie have risen by

0.64 feet since yesterday. At the present time, approximately 12,200 cubic feet per second is being diverted into the Portage Diversion in order to reduce downstream flows.

Below Portage la Prairie, water levels have decreased by 1.2 feet at Baie St. Paul and by 1.57 feet at Headingley since yesterday. The flow at Headingley is 8,400 cubic feet per second.

Water levels along the Souris River in the Melita Area have risen by about 0.2 feet in the last 24 hours. At Souris, water levels are unchanged from yesterday, while stages at Wawanesa have decreased by 0.16 feet. The Souris River is expected to crest in Manitoba during the second week of May. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. HOWARD PAWLEY (Selkirk): Mr. Speaker, the news which the Minister has brought to us today pertaining to the earlier-than-expected stage of crest, and the fact that the peak stages will be lower at the downstream points than had earlier been anticipated, is I believe information that all Manitobans will be pleased to hear, and of course in particular those Manitobans that have been affected in the Red River Basin itself. So I wish to, on behalf of our group, thank the Minister for this welcome news. I believe we must still be cautious in the event of an unfavourable turn insofar as the elements are concerned, but at this point I believe that we have much to be thankful for.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Highways.

HON. HARRY J. ENNS (Lakeside): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. A brief summary of the activities of the Emergency Measures Organization and their flood fighting efforts: Mr. Speaker, once again I do not have the papers, this is a summary of a rather big report. I will see to it that the Leader of the Opposition has a copy of the same within minutes, Sir. Do I have leave to give a brief report? (Agreed)

I wish to simply indicate, Mr. Speaker, that the principal job of the people in the field is now to search out and to identify any isolated people who may still be in the general area — that is proceeding well.

The arrangements have been made for mail service for the some 7,000 people who have been evacuated from the Red River Valley, they can pick up their mail at the General Post Office or indeed the Post Office encourages them to send in Change of Address cards if indeed they want their mail redirected. The additional members of the militia, some 60 men in total, have been sent into the ring dike areas to assist those Armed Forces personnel that are already there to help with the ongoing dike watch and/or diking activity that may indeed still be required.

As I mentioned, Mr. Speaker, in total, some 7,000 people have evacuated the Valley at this time, with some 1,500 requiring attention through our reception centres, some 1,500 that have registered, which indicates that a large number of the majority of them are making indeed their own arrangements.

We have received many donations of food and services from different commercial organizations that have supplied and kept the reception areas in such things as coffee, doughnuts, pizzas.

The only other principle announcement that I would have, a measure taken by the Emergency Measures at this time was to restrict flying of aircraft in the general area to those that are flying below 3,000 feet. There has been, Mr. Speaker, understandably, a great deal of interest by all kinds of persons who wish to view or travel through the area and as of today, Emergency Measures Organizations has requested the limitation to flying below 3,000 feet in that general area to the military aircraft and to the Midwest Aircraft that are leased to the government on this occasion and one other carrier. But other than that, the general public is asked to take heed and take note of the restriction because there is understandably a heightened amount of flying that's taking place over the Valley at this time and we wish to avoid any possibility of accidents.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Speaker, speaking from the brief summary which the Minister provided to us of his statement, and I gather it is only part of the total report, and I would trust and hope that the Minister would expeditiously forward to us a copy of his total report, so that we could better reevaluate the work of EMO falling under the auspices of his department. We do, however, appreciate the information provided to us and I believe that again, it indicates that Manitobans, whether it is in the category of volunteers or in their municipal responsibility as trustees of the affairs of the ratepayers that they represent, or whether it be the provincial government through the agency of

EMO, have reacted as one would wish them to react in a critical situation such as this, and particularly I believe that our feelings must go out to all those Manitobans that have sacrificed and contributed many many hours in manning the dikes, in building those dikes. Some I know have put in 12, 14, 18 hours a day and certainly it is to those Manitobans that our fondest appreciation must be extended to under these circumstances.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Labour.

HON. KEN MacMASTER (Thompson): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to table a Department of Labour and Manpower Status Report on the Lead-in-Blood Survey of School Children.

Arrangements to conduct the lead-in-blood survey in children in Weston School and Lord Nelson School are now complete.

The implementation phase of this survey has been greatly assisted by the full co-operation of several concerned agencies and departments. At the provincial level the Departments of Health and Community Services, Education, Mines, Natural Resources and Environment and Labour and Manpower, have participated in conjunction with the City of Winnipeg Health Department, the School Board of the Winnipeg School Division No. 1 and the principals of Weston and Lord Nelson Schools.

The basic organizational status of the Planned School Children Survey may be stated as follows:

(1) An approach was made to the Winnipeg School Division seeking permission to conduct the survey. Permission was granted by the school board.

(2) A letter has, today, been sent to the parents of children attending Weston and Lord Nelson Schools, explaining the details of the survey and requesting permission to remove a 10 ml. (1/3 oz.) blood sample from each child.

(3) Arrangements have been made with the school principals to conduct the sampling on May 7th at Weston School and May 8th at Lord Nelson School.

(4) Staff for the sampling team have been provided through the co-operation of the City of Winnipeg Health Department and the Department of Health and Community Services. The city will provide a nurse for each sampling team and the provincial department will provide a steno and a medical technologist. Arrangements have been made to have a medical officer to be in attendance at all times.

(5) Laboratory analysis of the samples will be conducted by chemists of the Department of Labour and Manpower, utilizing facilities and equipment provided by both the Departments of Mines, Natural Resources and Environment and Labour and Manpower. The same rigid quality control procedures that apply to the industrial samples will be maintained for the school children's samples. While our letter to the parents states results will be reported in four to six weeks, we truly expect to complete the analysis within four weeks.

(6) The exact test results will be mailed directly to parents along with an explanation of the significance of the results. Parents will be advised if any treatment is necessary.

(7) The provincial Department of Health will medically follow up on any child who displays an abnormal result. All participating departments and agencies will co-operate in attempting to identify the source of contamination of any child with an abnormal result.

While we fully expect the lead-in-blood levels will be somewhat lower than the previous survey conducted in 1976, due to improved industrial pollution control measures and the more extensive use of unleaded gasoline, the question of our children's health is too important to be left to such assumptions. We have, therefore, proceeded in earnest with this survey, so the parents of these children will be assured.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Churchill.

MR. JAY COWAN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. We thank the Minister very kindly for the information that he has provided us today. We, on this side of the House, who have been cognizant of the problems involved with the lead-using industries in the province of Manitoba for some time now, are pleased to see that this study of the school children is going ahead and are pleased to see that it's being done with some dispatch, so that the testing can be completed before the school year is over this year. We, as I'm certain the parents in the area, look forward to the results, and we would hope that the Minister would also table the general results, the statistical results in the House, so that we may have opportunity also to appraise ourselves of the effectiveness of the pollution control devices that have been put in, in recent years and the effectiveness of their testing methods. Until such a time that those results are available, I think it is best now to simply conclude by saying that we do appreciate the effort that is being made and we hope that it is a signal of

many more come in from different people efforts that will be made as the requests and different agencies within the province for testing so that we once and for all can get a truly complete picture of the lead poisoning crisis in the Province of Manitoba.

MR. SPEAKER: Notices of Motion . . . Introduction of Bills. . . Oral Questions . . .

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Speaker, I would like to, as a matter of privilege of the House, raise an item of deep concern to me and that is: last Monday, April 23, 1979, I enquired from the Minister of Finance as to whether or not he had an announcement that date as to the presentation to the House of the 1979 Budget. The Minister of Finance answered and indicated that he expected to provide us with an answer by the end of that week. This morning, Mr. Speaker, I heard a report to the effect that the Minister of Finance had announced outside the House that the budget would not be presented for some weeks. I find this most discomforting and distressing, Mr. Speaker, that in fact while we awaited an announcement from the Minister of Finance last week as to the date of the presentation of the Budget, that a report should reach our ears this morning that there will be a delay of some weeks prior to the presentation of the Budget due to the flooding situation in the Province of Manitoba.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Government House Leader.

HON. WARNER H. JORGENSON (Morris): Mr. Speaker, the Honourable Member's rising on a question of privilege. I should like to comment on that. I am simply referring him to our new rule book which is the rule book that we are now following Beauchesne's fifth edition and if he would check the Citation 264 on Page 87 of that copy of Beauchesne's there appears this item: "The option of the Minister to make a statement either in the House or outside it may be the subject of comment, but it is not the subject of a question of privilege."

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Kildonan on the same question of privilege.

MR. PETER FOX: Yes, Mr. Speaker, in respect to the procedure on this matter, I recall that one of the criteria by which we govern ourselves in this House as usage and I do recall the Honourable House Leader raising the same particular question when he was in opposition in respect to these particular statements outside of the House or within the House and so therefore I do believe that irrespective of what Beauchesne says, it's what this House is used to and what it uses as it's precedents that counts and therefore the Honourable House Leader cannot say that this is not a matter of privilege of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Government House Leader on the same . . .

MR. JORGENSON: My honourable friend raises a very interesting point and that point is to whether or not, now that we do have a most recent copy of Beauchesne's, whether we set that copy aside or whether we use it as it was intended. My suggestion, Sir, is that that is the rule book that you're asked to follow and I don't think that you have any alternative but observe that particular citation or any other citation that appears in our present rule book.

MR. FOX: I do believe, Mr. Speaker, that in this regard it's a guide and it's a usage which we are accustomed to and there were no firm rules and there still are no firm rules in that regard. The House makes its own rules and it's the House Leader who previously complained about that and that's all that I am pointing out to you, Sir, that what this House is accustomed to and that is what I am asking that we now ascribe to.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Finance.

HON. DONALD W. CRAIK Mr. Speaker, not on the point of privilege (Riel): but if I might address myself to the question raised last week by . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. May I point out to the honourable member we can only deal one subject matter at the time. The question before the House now is a matter of privilege that was raised by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, and until we clear up that matter I would ask all members if they wish to make any contribution at all that it be clearly within the matter of privilege

that has been raised by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Speaker, I don't wish to over dwell except to emphasize the point that there was a commitment, I do believe, that the Minister of Finance made in the House on April 23rd, a commitment which was made to this side of the House, that information would be forthcoming pertaining to the presentation of the Budget. That that information would be presented prior to the conclusion of last week, and it certainly is unsettling and I believe discourteous to this House, Mr. Speaker, that the report says to the Minister's announcement should ensue on a matter so fundamental and so important as the Budget on the morning news, and the reason being given, Mr. Speaker, which may be valid and may not be valid — it was the present flooding situation — in view of the Minister of Natural Resources' announcement earlier this morning. If that is the case, then possibly the Minister of Finance wants to revise that reason, which was apparently given by the Minister of Finance to the media earlier today.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Finance on the point of privilege.

MR. CRAIK: Yes, Mr. Speaker, on a point of privilege, on the same point of privilege, as a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker. I heard the comment on the radio this morning, and it was somewhat interpretive but I wasn't really surprised by the conclusion that was drawn. The comment that I made was that the flood of last week had revised our planning somewhat with regard to the Budget, that the budget would not be in the House this week at least, because it would appear to be folly to plan the Budget to arrive at approximately the same date as the crest is scheduled to arrive throughout most of southern Manitoba, and that comment was made outside the House, Mr. Speaker, as a very rough indication of the rationale for the date of the Budget. However, Mr. Speaker, I don't recall saying that it would be several weeks before the budget would be brought in. The only comment that I've made to the Leader of the Opposition, as a matter of fact, was to indicate a date. He asked me whether or not we expected to bring it in before the May 22nd Federal election, and I said that I would trust that the House might even be prorogued by that time, Sir, and that of course would indicate that the Budget would very likely be dealt with before the House prorogued.

MR. SPEAKER: I have listened to the comments of all the various members on this particular matter. I do have an empathy for the feelings of the Leader of the Opposition. I feel in my own mind that it is very important that statements with a significant impact on this Chamber should be made in this Chamber itself. However, if what I have heard from the comments of the various members here, we're actually dealing with a non-statement, as far as I'm concerned and I would have to rule that there was no matter of privilege.

QUESTION PERIOD

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member of the Opposition.

MR. PAWLEY: I wonder if the Minister is in a position this afternoon to elaborate on the non-statement, which apparently was issued earlier today, dealing with the forecast as to the presentation of the Budget to the Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Finance.

MR. CRAIK: Well, Mr. Speaker, I can certainly give the member the very definitive answer that it will be a lot sooner than it would have been a week ago and that I expect there is absolutely no doubt that we're much closer to the date of the Budget than we were then and — I will again attempt to advise the member as shortly after the crest of the flood arrives at the outside of the gates of my constituency — than I am right now.

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Attorney-General. I would like to inquire from the Attorney-General as to whether he can advise the House as to the contents of the judgment pertaining to one, Borowski, and a "gag-rule" pertaining to the press in any interviews that the press might have with one, Borowski, subsequent to a judgment by Provincial Judge Dubiński?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Attorney-General.

HON. GERALD W.J. MERCIER (Osborne): I am aware of the Order, Mr. Speaker.

MR. PAWLEY: Well, Mr. Speaker, if the chief administrator of our laws is aware of the Order, I wonder if he could advise the House as to whether or not the Order does in fact prevent the media from interviewing and discussing the matters pertaining to this case with one, Borowski.

MR. MERCIER: The Order does, Mr. Speaker.

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Speaker, then I wonder if the Attorney-General, as the administrator of the laws of the Province of Manitoba, and to whom we look to for guidance in respect to such matters, could advise the Chamber as to his policy position pertaining to such judgments of this nature pertaining to restrictions insofar as the press are concerned in regard to interviews with convicted parties.

MR. MERCIER: Mr. Speaker, the policy is clearly set out in the provisions of the Criminal Code. I would refer the Honourable Leader of the Opposition to the Criminal Code and the powers of a judge to make such Orders and upon reading same, the answer will become very evident to him.

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Speaker, do those provisions in the Code not relate to the party convicted rather than relating to the media itself?

MR. MERCIER: Mr. Speaker, the provisions of the Criminal Code would appear to relate only to an Order against the accused, but the circumstances of any action would have to be considered as to whether or not there was a breach of the Order.

MR. PAWLEY: Is the Minister then prepared to share with the Assembly his position as administrator of the laws of the Province of Manitoba pertaining to Orders that exceed or go beyond those provisions of the Code?

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

MR. SAUL CHERNIACK: Mr. Speaker, last week I asked the Honourable Minister of Health, but he diverted me towards the Minister of Labour and Manpower, regarding the program of the Summer Day Care and Recreation for the multiple-handicapped teenagers in the north Winnipeg YMCA. Could the Honourable the Minister of Labour indicate any progress in this connection?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Labour.

MR. MacMASTER: Yes, Mr. Speaker, progress is being made rather rapidly. It was a matter of failure by somebody someplace through the system of filling out an appropriate application. I understand the application has now been filled out and on its way. The approval for the total program has been concurred with by both the Honourable Minister of Health and myself, and the Member for St. Johns can be assured that program will be in place this summer.

MR. CHERNIACK: Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the Honourable Minister and also for the fact that during last week he took the trouble to call me and tell me that they were actively reviewing it. So I want to thank him on that.

Mr. Speaker, I'd like to address a question to the Honourable Attorney-General, who indicated last week or so, that he would be holding meetings with representatives of the Manitoba Bar Association and the Manitoba Lawyers Association, the group dealing with the Criminal Law, and he said that he would be meeting with them in order to discuss the notice which the Chief of Police of Winnipeg had instructed his staff to review when dealing with people in custody and their right to legal counsel and to see them. I wonder if the Honourable the Attorney-General can inform us as to progress in that regard?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Attorney-General.

MR. MERCIER: The meeting date has been set, Mr. Speaker.

MR. CHERNIACK: Mr. Speaker, I'm glad to know the meeting date has been set. Would the Honourable the Minister please indicate to us when he expects to meet with them?

MR. MERCIER: I believe the date is some time next week, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Elmwood.

MR. RUSSELL DOERN: I would like to direct a question to the First Minister and ask him when the flood fighting is over, whether the government has any plan to specifically study the flood forecasting committee's performance in an attempt to improve the early warning system so that there would be more lead time provided?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

HON. STERLING R. LYON (Charleswood): Well, Mr. Speaker, all aspects of emergency operations are looked at in a normal way after each one of these experiences that we have had since, in my experience, 1950, and I am sure that every aspect of the operation learns a little bit more after the unfortunate experience that we have had. To say that there will be special attention paid to flood forecasting would be wrong, but to say that there will be information sought as to what, not only in Canada but in the United States, could be done to improve flood forecasting which is an art, not a science, would be fair comment. And I would not want in any way, Mr. Speaker, to be critical of the flood forecasters in the present spring runoff situation that we have faced, because I am not critical of them.

MR. DOERN: Mr. Speaker, I would ask the Minister whether he has received any criticisms or comments concerning what has been described as people being lulled by a lack of official concern in relation to possible earlier removal of livestock and grain or in regard to flood preparedness?

MR. LYON: The answer in short to the question, Mr. Speaker, is no. My honourable friend, the Minister of Agriculture, advises me that early in April as a routine matter, all municipalities in the Valley were warned, and their offices were warned of the advisability. I don't have the document, obviously, in front of me — but of the advisability for people in the Valley to remove stock.

That is standard procedure, and the bulk of the people in the Valley responded, and responded quite well to that. There are always some people who do not; but the vast majority of people responded very very well to it.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Elmwood with a final supplementary.

MR. DOERN: A final question: Is the First Minister satisfied with the Manitoba Flood Forecasting Committee's performance, in that it has been indicated by some people that a warning could have been given in mid-March.

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, I think it would be wrong for any government to say, with respect to an emergency situation such as we are going through, that you're totally satisfied with all aspects of the operations. Obviously, and this comes from the officials involved themselves, there are soft spots which occur here and there in all parts of an emergency situation. However, with respect to the flood forecasting, and that is a joint responsibility between the federal and the provincial governments, and the American authorities, who are tuned in on it, as I have indicated before, if there are measures that can be taken that we have learned from this experience that would improve the forecasting system, I'm sure the officials would be the first to tell us.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Churchill.

MR. COWAN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. My question is to the First Minister. Can the First Minister, as Premier of the Province of Manitoba, and as leader of the Progressive Conservative Party of Manitoba, indicate how many private sector jobs were created by the P.C. Association of Manitoba during the year 1978?

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I suggest to the honourable member that a question of that nature may properly be handled by an Order for Return.

MR. LYON: No, Mr. Speaker, with respect, it couldn't be, because we're in the House to answer for the Government of Manitoba, not the P.C. Association of Manitoba. However, if my honourable

friend wishes that information, I'll gladly sell him membership in the Party, and . . .

MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. LYON: Well, I'm being overruled by my caucus, Mr. Speaker, so I can't make that offer.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Churchill.

MR. COWAN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Well, the First Minister should be careful; that's the first time I've heard of him being overruled by his caucus.

A MEMBER: It happens every day.

MR. COWAN: Further to the government's side, I'd like to ask the Minister of Education if the Minister can confirm that according to Page 25, Grant 0319 of the document tabled under Order for Return No. 57, that the P.C. Association, located at 23 Kennedy Street, received public moneys last year from the Progressive Conservative Government of Manitoba, for the purpose of creating private sector jobs under the Private Sector Youth Employment Program, and can he further indicate if any other political parties have received moneys under this provision; and can he further indicate what specifically the job descriptions that were subsidized under this Program were?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Education.

MR. COSENS: Mr. Speaker, to the Member for Churchill, I am not aware that there was anything barring political parties from employing young people in this particular Program.

MR. COWAN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Then I would ask the Minister of Labour, who I understand is currently responsible for this Program, to indicate how many grants have been allocated to the P.C. Association of Manitoba during this year's program, and if those grants are being used to subsidize election workers during the federal election.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Labour.

MR. MacMASTER: Mr. Speaker, I am not aware of any grants to the P.C. Association in the year 1979.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member of Churchill with a fourth question.

MR. COWAN: Yes, thank you. To the Minister of Education, further to his previous question: Can he indicate if any other political parties received moneys under this program for the purpose of subsidizing job creation activities?

MR. COSENS: Mr. Speaker, I'll take the question as notice, and check into that particular information.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Churchill with a fifth question.

MR. COWAN: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I'm just trying to clear up the previous question to the Minister of Education. Can the Minister then indicate what the job descriptions were of the people who were subsidized by public moneys for the purpose of putting forth the Progressive Conservative Association of Manitoba?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Education.

MR. COSENS: Once again, Mr. Speaker, I'd have to take that question as notice. I don't remember the particular job description of the thousands of people who were employed under that plan. I would suggest that they were perhaps clerical, but again I would like to check into it and I'll provide that information to the member.

MR. COWAN: Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. A final question to the Minister of Labour. Can the Minister then confirm that under this year's program, they will be accepting applications and that they will be offering subsidies to any political parties that apply to the program for the purposes

of job creation?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Labour.

MR. MacMASTER: Mr. Speaker, I can't confirm or deny it. I haven't reviewed any of those specific applications; it's the staff that reviews them.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Wellington.

MR. BRIAN CORRIN: Mr. Speaker, my question is for the Minister responsible for Corrections: I would ask whether the Honourable Minister could confirm news reports of yesterday afternoon and evening, that inmates of a provincial institution who had been deployed to work on dike reinforcement within the boundaries of the City of Winnipeg had refused to continue their work until such times as they were transferred from their location, which was the Wildwood Golf and Country Club, to a residential situation. Could the Minister confirm that for the Assembly?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Health.

HON. L.R. (Bud) SHERMAN (Fort Garry): Mr. Speaker, I can't confirm that. I can say that inmates from some provincial institutions, notably Headingley, are working as dike workers and flood fighters, and in 95 percent of the instances, we are receiving excellent co-operation and work from them. I'll have to check the specific raised by the Member for Wellington.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Wellington.

MR. CORRIN: Yes, I'd be interested in knowing if, in fact, that were the case, Mr. Speaker. I'd be interested to know why the inmates in question were prioritized for the purpose of dike work at a club of that nature, as opposed to residential circumstances. I would ask why we could not follow their wishes, and send them to, perhaps, more purposeful and more useful work in reinforcing dikes that would protect peoples' houses in our city.

MR. SHERMAN: Well, Mr. Speaker, the only thing I can say is that the diking program is organized and administered by people who make the decisions and select the crews, and when you're dealing with inmates from a penal institution, I think it should be remembered that the administrator of the diking program gives the orders, it's not the prisoners who give the orders.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Highways.

MR. ENNS: Perhaps just a further clarification on that item. No. 1: The question of where to dike, of course, is, as indicated by my colleague, comes under the administration, in this case, of the City of Winnipeg and the administrative people that are responsible for that protection.

But Sir, in a more general way, it does indicate the security and the safety that the City of Winnipeg residents enjoy, that it can be considered, and we have the time, to do such secondary and agree to extend that protection to such ancillary areas, or non-essential areas, such as he mentions. It's a pretty clear indication that all residential areas are being protected; the city itself is fully protected; and then why not, if we have the time, and we have the volunteers, to go out and do some additional diking work of a secondary nature.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day. The Honourable Member for St. Johns.

MR. CHERNIACK: Mr. Speaker, I would request further clarification from the Minister of Education, who was responsible for Private Sector Youth Employment Programs last year, whether it is accepted that a political party is doing anything which the Government of Manitoba considers as private sector employment, and is the government prepared to encourage by grants from the taxpayers' moneys further activities of any kind by a political party? Does it fall within the criteria established by this government on the Private Sector Employment?

MR. COSENS: Mr. Speaker, I'm quite prepared to take that question as notice also, and check out and make sure that this met the criteria. I'm sure that it was checked at the time, but I will further check and report back to the Chamber.

MR. CHERNIACK: Mr. Speaker, in view of the Minister's assurance that he believes that it was

checked out, then would he accept full responsibility for this having been done, or does he want to leave the question open as to whether or not it was an error due to lack of proper review or surveillance before it was granted?

MR. COSENS: Once again, Mr. Speaker, without checking this over carefully, I'll take that particular question as notice.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Speaker, my question to the First Minister. Can the First Minister advise the House whether or not he, as First Minister, condones the providing of public funds to a political party under the guise of a Youth Job Creation Program?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. LYONS: Mr. Speaker, this being the first that I have heard of the matter, I would have to say in general hypothetical terms that it was not my impression that this was the purpose of the program. The Honourable the Minister has taken the question as notice; we'll check into it; and if it is found that this was the case, then I can assure my honOurable friend that it will be stopped.

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

MR. CHERNIACK: Mr. Speaker, may I request of the First Minister and of the Minister of Education, that when the report is ready, and I'm sure it will be quickly, that it be brought to this House and not ammatter of Press statements?

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, we have a tendency to observe the proprieties of the House, reasonably well — we're not perfect, we're not any more perfect than my honourable friends — and my honourable friend seems to be preoccupied with the Youth Employment Program. I merely remind him that the Youth Employment Program of the NDP, when they were in government, was to appoint people directly to the payroll.

MR. CHERNIACK: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the First Minister would agree that, when appointments are made to the Civil Service for anybody working for the Government of Manitoba, either as an Executive Assistant or any where within the Program, that that is straightforward and not under any subterfuge, as any other sort of subsidy to a political party?

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, that has been the case for the last eighteen months, it wasn't before.

MR. CHERNIACK: Mr. Speaker, now on a matter of privilege, may I say that the Honourable First Minister is very quick to make accusations without backing them up. He keeps throwing suggestions that he's going to do it, and doesn't do it, and I think it ill-behooves his office and his leadership of that political party to make that kind of reference without being prepared to support with proper statements and proper action on his part.

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, I can think of no Member of the House, who is less capable of speaking about the privileges of this House, than the Member for St. Johns.

MR. CMERNIACK: On the matter of privilege, I knew that we would end up with that kind of response from the First Minister. We can count on his backing away from the problem by making that kind of insulting re, and I accept it from the person who delivered it in that fashion. mark

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

MR. HARVEY BOSTROM: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. On the same issue and to the First Minister, can the First Minister assure this House that whatever funds that have been granted to the Progressive Conservative Party by the Government of Manitoba, taxpayers' funds, that these funds will be returned to the Government of Manitoba if it is found that this should not have been done? I believe that he has already said that this should not have been done.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, I said that we were looking into the matter, and as soon as we get notice of the matter we'll advise the Honourable Member, and the Members of the Official Opposition as to what the status of it is.

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

MR. SHERMAN: Mr. Speaker, last week the Honourable the Member for Transcona asked me whether 19 aestheticians at the Health Sciences Centre would be opting out of Medicare as of May 1st. I'm pleased to report to him and the House today, that my information up to the moment is that they are not opting out. They have agreed to a contract arrangement that keeps them in.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable member for Churchill.

MR. COWAN: Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. My question is to the Minister of Education. Can the Minister indicate what system of evaluation was used to assure that the program was being used as it was determined to be used in the beginning? Can he indicate if the program was evaluated and can he indicate what form of evaluation was used to make sure that the moneys were going where they were intended to go, and being used for the purposes that they were intended to be used for?

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

MR. COSENS: Mr. Speaker, the application forms that were filled out by job applicants provided the information on the particular job, they were signed by the employers. That particular signature implied on the part of the employer that a new job was, in fact, being created. In many of the cases we were able to check these out. Of course, again, when you are considering the thousands of jobs that were created by this program, there may have been some that were not checked out. At this time, I cannot give him the exact figure on how many of these particular situations were checked.

MR. COWAN: Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. Then I would ask the Minister if he could undertake to provide that information as to the exact number of applications that underwent some form of evaluation, and the exact number that did not. I wonder if he'd undertake to do that for House and report back.

MR. COSENS: Mr. Speaker, I will certainly undertake to provide that information as well as the other information that has been requested.

MR. SPEAKER: The Member for Churchill with a final Supplementary.

Mr. Cowan: Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'd ask the Minister then if he would undertake to table a sample Application Form and also if he would undertake to table his government's Evaluation Report of the entire Private Sector Program for the first year?

MR. COSENS: Mr. Speaker, I did provide an Application Form I think to every Member of this House a year ago, and I believe as little as two months ago, I provided an extra form to the Member for Brandon East. However, I will endeavour to get another form for the Member for Churchill.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Churchill with a fourth question.

MR. COWAN: Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. Well, pursuant to my previous question, would the Minister be prepared to table the specific Progressive Conservative Application or any and all Progressive Conservative Applications for moneys under this fund; and would the Minister also be prepared to table specifically the evaluation done on the Progressive Conservative Job Creation Program last year; and would he be prepared to table — which he hasn't answered yet — would he be prepared to table the general evaluation of the program that he indicates has been done by his government?

MR. COSENS: Certainly, Mr. Speaker, I'll be prepared to table any information pertaining to this

particular question.

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

MR. CORRIN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. My question is for the Honourable Minister of Health. —(Interjection)— Yes, if the First Minister has completed his remarks, Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Honourable Minister of Health. I would ask whether the Honourable Minister could apprise the House of the particulars of the contract between the Anesthetists Association at the Health Sciences Centre and the Health Sciences Centre Board or it may be the case between the anesthetists and the Province of Manitoba. Could he advise us of the nature of the contractual agreement?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Health.

MR. SHERMAN: Not precisely at the juncture, Mr. Speaker, although I probably can do that later this week. But at issue was the shift, particularly from midnight to 8:00 a.m., on which anesthetists, who of course provide a service that is required on a 24 hour basis, did not have the volume of patient care to justify the job that they do or to provide them with what they construed to be sufficient income under the fee schedule. So adjustments have always been made between the Health Sciences Centre and the anesthetists, particularly for Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and the present settlement is that kind of an adjustment.

MR. CORRIN: As a matter of interest, Mr. Speaker, and it is no longer hypothetical, very much a question to the point today, would the Honourable Minister be able to tell us whether or not he now would reconsider the fee for service situation regarding anesthetists at such vital health centres as the Health Sciences Complex and would he now be able to indicate whether or not he believes that such medical specialists should be put on special contracts serving the Boards of such centres?

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. The question posed by the Honourable Member for Wellington, in my opinion, appears to be somewhat hypothetical. If he cares to rephrase his question . . .

MR. CORRIN: Well, Mr. Speaker, with respect, on a point of order I don't understand how it can be construed by you to be hypothetical in as much as the matter is quite topical. We've been confronting this particular situation for some number of days, as you are aware of course, and as the Honourable Minister has indicated there has been a contractual arrangement arrived at and now we're trying to ascertain for the members of the House and the House's understanding the nature of the specific terms and conditions of the contracts in question. And so what I have simply asked the Minister is whether or not in light of the fact that there is now a contractual arrangement in existence, whether or not he approves of such contractual arrangements and whether he considers these superior or more beneficial in terms of the public interest and public policy than the fee for service system usually ascribed to in this regard. Mr. Speaker, I beg to differ. As I said, I don't understand how that is hypothetical and I would ask that you reconsider your ruling in that respect.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I will point to the Honourable Member that I only made a suggestion to him. I understood that he was asking questions on something that might have occurred and did not occur. The Honourable Minister of Health.

MR. SHERMAN: No, Mr. Speaker, it doesn't change my opinion. If we were in an insoluble situation it might change my opinion, but the situation was not insoluble. A contract arrangement of this kind is not unique or unusual. There has been one for some time and they frequently occur at major referral facilities such as the Health Sciences Centre. The anesthetists in Manitoba were, in their view at least and I think that it had some legitimacy, underpaid in competitive standards in comparison with their counterparts across the country.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Transcona.

MR. WILSON PARASIUK: Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Minister responsible for land use planning in the Province, I believe that's the Minister of Consumer Affairs. I would like to ask if the City of Winnipeg required approval from the Province of Manitoba to empty storm drainage from the Transcona Storm Sewer System into the floodway?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Transportation.

MR. ENNS: Mr. Speaker, the City of Transcona at that time did in fact require authorization from the provincial authorities, from the Water Resources Branch, to use the floodway for that purpose. At that time the Water Resources people clearly indicated to the engineers and the authorities in the City of Transcona that, yes, they could use the facility for that purpose, emptying the storm sewer into the floodway, but that of course during the times that the floodway would be in operation the storm sewers would be inoperable in terms of gravity flow and that gates had to be installed and standby pumping systems had to be installed. That advice that was given to the City of Transcona in late 1969, I believe, when the installations were in effect installed. To date unfortunately the City of Transcona ignored that advice, had not installed the pumps and have just last week requested assistance in providing for emergency pumps so that the storm sewers can be operable.

I can inform the honourable member that the Emergency Measures Organization is airfreighting for 4 pumping units in from Montreal. They will be delivered to the City of Transcona some time shortly after midnight tonight for installation. I am further informed that the delivery date is suitable to city authorities to help alleviate the situation that Transcona residents were facing in the danger of sewer backups in that area.

MR. PARASIUK: I would like to thank the Minister for his answer.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Government House Leader.

MR. JORGENSON: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Minister of Highways 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 Radisson in the Chair for the Department of Education and the Honourable Member for Emerson in the Chair for Economic Development.

CONCURRENT COMMITTEES OF SUPPLY

SUPPLY — ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

MR. CHAIRMAN, Mr. Albert Driedger (Emerson): Committee come to order. I refer members of the committee to Page 24, Economic Development, Resolution 36: 1.(b)(1)—pass — the Member for Transcona.

MR. WILSON PARASIUK: Yes, Mr. Chairperson, in light of the revelations in the House this morning, I can't avoid this question. Can the Minister assure us that the P.C. Association in Manitoba will not be eligible for incentives from the Province of Manitoba under its Private Sector Incentives Program, seeing as how it was eligible for provincial assistance under the government's Private Sector Employment Program?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

HON. J. FRANK JOHNSTON (Sturgeon Creek): The P.C. Party is not a manufacturer, nor do they develop manufacturing processing industries. —(Interjection)— Well, that's the type of comment we usually expect from that member.

MR. PARASIUK: I just haven't received the assurance yet. Can I infer from the Minister's comment that P.C. Association of Manitoba isn't a manufacturer, isn't in a sense a private profit-making entity? Can I infer from that, that it will not be eligible for Private Sector Incentives rants from the province of Manitoba, at least under his department?

MR. JOHNSTON: The Rural Small Enterprise Incentive Program is exactly that, rural small enterprise, and it is to support new manufacturing industries or expand present manufacturing industries. I don't see how the Progressive Conservative Party, or any other party would qualify.

MR. PARASIUK: Yes, I'd like to thank the Minister for his clear, forthright answer on that, and I hope that he would communicate that information to his colleague, the Minister of Education, who is administering the Private Sector Employment Program that his department used to administer in the past. Apparently the guidelines for that program seem to have changed somewhat, in the transfer of responsibility from this department to the Department of Education. So I hope he would pass that information on to his colleague, the Minister of Education.

I would like to ask the Minister one specific question, regarding 1.(b)(1) that — and perhaps it was asked last week — but you know when you run back and forth between the committees, sometimes you miss some of the questions. There's an increase of \$20,000, specifically what's that for?

MR. JOHNSTON: The total increase of \$20,000 is due to the effect of the provision for general salary increase in shortfall of annual increments, provision of salary for executive assistant to the Minister. The salary is the first step of an Executive Assistant I.

MR. PARASIUK: Is there an extra staff then, on the Minister's executive payroll then?

MR. JOHNSTON: I presently do not have an executive assistant.

MR. PARASIUK: So that money is being put in place so that in this fiscal year you can hire an executive assistant, is that correct?

MR. JOHNSTON: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (b)(1)—pass — the Member for Transcona.

MR. PARASIUK: Just for clarification, Mr. Chairperson, that means that the Minister says he doesn't have an executive assistant. Is that in either capacity, that as Minister responsible for the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation and Minister of Economic Development? Under this item Economic Development, we have both appropriations, that for the Department of Economic Development and that for the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation.

MR. JOHNSTON: I presently don't have an executive assistant for Housing or for Economic Development. If I have one or if I attain an executive assistant, he will handle both. The Executive Assistant is my executive assistant; he's not Housing or Economic Development.

MR. PARASIUK: I thank the Minister for that answer and I have no further questions on 1.(b)(1).

MR. CHAIRMAN: (b)(1)—pass; (b)(2)—pass; (b)—pass; (c)(1)—pass; (c)(2)—pass; (c)—pass; —(Interjection)— Could the Member for Transcona indicate which item he wants to speak to?

MR. PARASIUK: I want to speak on 1.(c)Administration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 1.(c)(1) — the Honourable Member for Transcona.

MR. PARASIUK: Thank you. In the material handed out last week by the department, there seemed to be a fairly large reduction in Administration from 46 to 19 if I'm reading it correctly, and there was an abolishing of 6 positions in Administration and a transferring out of 22 people, which left 19 people in the staff man years under Administration, and yet, when I look at the reduction, there has just been a minor reduction of \$8,000.00. Can the Minister indicate why there is this big apparent reduction in staff man years in Administration, and yet a very trivial reduction in money spent?

MR. JOHNSTON: The Administrative and Correspondence secretaries were at one time all on this appropriation. The secretaries that were in this appropriation before have been moved under the item that they are presently serving. So the reduction in the staff is the secretaries; their salaries have been moved to be taken in to, say, the Transportation, or Technology, or Small Business, whatever part of the organization that they are serving. And the \$8,000 difference, basically, the reason for the \$8,000 drop is the increase of salaries, approximately, that took place with all the Civil Service. So the total number that went out were 21 staff man years were redeployed to other

branches.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Member for Transcona.

MR. PARASIUK: Mr. Chairperson, my problem with that answer — and perhaps it's just my problem — is that there were 22 staff man years transferred out, which is a very significant number, and it doesn't indicate where in the department they were transferred out. I looked at the Reconciliation Statement, which is on Page 23, and I really couldn't gather much from that in terms of transferring out to other departments; because the implication of that heading "Transferred Out", is that those were transferred out of the department. And it gives the impression that the number of staff man years, say for the Executive Section, was reduced from 77 to 48, and that was largely because of the transferring out from the department of 22 staff man years.

MR. JOHNSTON: Well, Mr. Chairman, I can read these 13.1, to all out: The transfer out was ADO 22, Clerk IV, G. Stewart, Small Enterprise Development; ADO 38, AY3, L. Gregash, 10.8 staff man years, to the EDG Administration Program, Development and Technical Services; ADO 48, Mr. I. Martin, 11.3, to Small Enterprise Development; ADO 49, AY3, C. Cheyne, 10.9 staff man years, to Administrative Program Development; ADO 26, AY3, D. Watters to 10.7 staff man years, Marketing Distribution; EPO 05, AY4, E. Weiss, to Industrial Design; ADO 23 CT3, C. Bardal, to S ED, Small Enterprise Development Program; ADO 32 CT3, S. Walton, 11.1 to Small Enterprise Development program; ADO 35, CT2, L. Chomyne, 9.3 to Labour and Manpower; ADO 46, AY3, E. Hardinge, 11.3 to Small Enterprise Development Program; ADO 29, CT3, N. Malco, 9.3 staff man years to Business Development; ADO 42, AY4, S. Nelson, 12.0 to Business Development; ADO 30, AY2, L. Henderson, 9.6 staff man years to Transportation; ADO 37, AY3 . . .

MR. PARASIUK: I don't think the Minister has to read that list out. I understand what has taken place with respect to the transferring out. I just inferred from the statement transferred out, transferred in, that that was out or in of the department, and this is within the department and transferring out of sections.

MR. PARASIUK: I'd like to ask if in fact the central accounting payroll personnel; central registry, reference library and support services, is that all housed in one particular section, physically, within the department now?

MR. JOHNSTON: Yes it is.

MR. PARASIUK: Yes, where is that? Is that in the Lakeview Centre?

MR. JOHNSTON: Yes. The staff is all in the Lakeview Centre.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Member for Elmwood.

MR. DOERN: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to deal with, under this section which is Research, the question of metrication in the province, and in particular in the manufacturing sector and the construction sector, etc., etc. I assume that some work is being done and that the government has a commitment, either one that they are voluntarily rising to, or else one that has been imposed upon them by the actions of the Federal government. Now, the Minister himself, in the House, continually says that to us, but I believe it is equally correct, Mr. Chairman, to say that the private sector itself has been calling for metric conversion and asking for metric conversion.

I want to mention to him that when our administration was in power that we had a number of plans and were attempting to meet some of the limits of the Federal government. For example, I asked him a question once about housing and public works and he answered me in regard to MHRC, but he did not comment on the Government Services aspect, wherein we had issued a directive that, I believe in 1979, any buildings to be built in 1979 were to be designed on the metric scale and so on. And there are also Federal funds available that I assume would either come through him or would be available to other departments. I recall discussing with one of my top officials the fact that there was some \$40,000 or \$50,000 available for sort of a public education promotion or project, and we were looking into this. I also noticed in the Tribune on the weekend an ad under the Civil Service Commission of Manitoba for a Metrication Engineer, Department of Highways and Transportation presumably charged with implementing the metric system.

There's also been concern expressed by a Mr. West, Dick West, Chairman of the Intergovernmental Design and Construction Committee, which is organizing metric conversion within

the Federal government. He said that higher prices will soon be charged for building materials manufactured in the inch-pound system when Canada converts to the metric system. Also quotes an official of the Department of Government Services, who says, of our government services, that we're far behind other provinces in plans for metric conversion.

I then refer to a report by a Mr. Lowell Campbell, who is the chairman of the Executive Steering Committee on Metric Conversion for the city of Winnipeg. He says that the province is acting like a metric ostrich and while other provinces are rapidly converting, we're clinging tenaciously to the old Imperial units. He mentions that the building code hasn't been converted and so on and so on, and he says that there's going to be a Federal-provincial collision and that the victims will be Manitoba consumers, would-be homeowners and businesses. Manitoba producers of products, services and employment will be left out of the national economy, and Manitobans will pay premium prices for non-metric products. And the final comment here, to give the Minister a chance to answer, he says it's difficult to understand how the provincial Cabinet, and of course they are first and foremost businessmen or pride themselves of being businessmen, he finds it hard to understand how the Cabinet can take so little interest in the matter, given that the provincial economy must remain in step with the national economy in metric conversion to compete.

It would appear the government has chosen to ignore its inherent obligation and interest in promoting the Manitoba economy. Well, of course, when it comes to that, the number one promoter of Manitoba business, I assume, is the Minister of Economic Development and that the Premier is beside him and the Cabinet is closely following in step. They're attempting to keep Manitoba competitive. They think they can do this by keeping lower wages and lower minimum wages and many other policies which I don't accept, but here we have a clearly-drawn policy. It's been articulated for a number of years. Nothing new. It's inevitable, where I heard just on the radio the other day that we're not going to be talking about McDonald's quarter pounders any more, it's going to be the 200 gram burger and the 150 gram burger, we'll all have to find out what that is. And we're learning about kilometers and kilograms and Centigrade and hectares and tonnes instead of tons and so on and so on. It's inevitable and it's in the nature of things now. It's being promoted. It can't be stopped. The question is, is Manitoba going to fall in step or are we going to fight some ridiculous rear guard action and be the only province, in terms of the Minister's responsibilities, not in line? So I would ask the Minister if he'd be kind enough to explain his apparent footdragging in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. JOHNSTON: Mr. Chairman, this actually comes under technology 2.(c), but I would say to the member that he brings up several pnts. He mentions nearly all different departments. The Minister of Labour is responsible for building codes, he mentioned the engineering staff that was required, which hasn't been advertised by this department. Our technology branch chairs the standards and metrification committee to ensure the co-ordination between departments. This department chairs that, then there are representation from all departments on that particular committee. The member refers to comments that I made, and I have made the comment several times, that it is a concern to myself as the Minister of Economic Development, that the dates which are very very hard and fast could cause inconvenience to Manitobans than even higher prices. And unless that changes, that still remains my opinion.

MR. DOERN: I say to the Minister that the cost cannot be avoided. And that if the Minister feels that by putting off the judgment day, he's Achieving something, I say that he isn't; that he will have to, I think, encourage Manitoba businessmen and encourage his colleagues to forward metric conversion, and that if it's going to cost money to convert now, it's going to cost the same or more money later on and if Manitoba manufacturers find themselves with two sets of inventory for a period of time, that cannot be avoided. It's simply going to be a cost of doing business.

I look at a map of the world — I know the Minister pointed out that our big market is in the United States but I believe that the United States is also in the process of conversion — I look at a map here of the world and it doesn't have the countries on it — it just has shadings — but from the map it looks like there's one country in Africa and one country in Asia that isn't metric, other than the United States, which would seem to indicate that if you want to do any trading or any exporting in particular, you're going to have to get in step. We know that the English went through a lot of agony, being very conservative in some ways and also being, I guess in some ways, the originator of our system of measurement, the metric system isn't new. It goes back I don't know how many centuries.

The United States has been talking about metric conversion and I believe has been acting on it. It was recommended back in '7 by their National Bureau of Standards that they change to the

international metric system through a co-ordinated national program over a period of ten years, so I don't know if that is entirely in place or not.

But I want to deal with this one point because I think the Minister, who is a defender of free enterprise, which is fine, sees himself as the champion of free enterprise, has to recognize that many organizations have called for metrication in the country, a whole score; for instance the Canadian Teachers' Federation has called for it, the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association — I'm sure that's not a government body — back in 1968, the Chemical Institute of Canada, the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers, the Engineering Institute of Canada, the Canadian Construction Association, which I feel is partly the responsibility of the Minister, namely that construction and manufacturing for construction is part of his responsibility; in 1969, now ten years ago, called upon the government, in collaboration with the construction industry, to develop a schedule for conversion of construction in Canada to metric practice.

To the best of my knowledge, that has been carried out, step by step, in joint co-operation. The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, which must be dear to the Minister's heart, recommended in 1968 that the Government of Canada actively pursue a program to adopt the metric standard of measurement; and the Canadian Government brought in a White Paper in 1970 which received unanimous consent, obviously supported by members of the Conservative Party, and so on and so on. There's been committees established; there's been all sorts of advances made. So I don't think that it's correct to say that this is just a whim of the federal government, and in particular, of the Liberal Party in Ottawa. There has been widespread support, and support from the private sector.

There has also been, of course, steps taken by the Manitoba Government in terms of speed limits, and surveying, and real estate, and vehicle weights, and so on and so on — a whole score of things done by the Province. And the Province is responsible for overseeing this kind of activity.

Now, the Minister is also responsible for MHRC, and I say in passing that they announced, according to my information here, that as of May, 1979, no funding will be approved for housing designed in Imperial units; and I think the Minister in the House that he was, of course, adhering to that. But there's no metric building code in Manitoba, and according to this report, which I am reading from, which comes from the City of Winnipeg, on metric conversion, they say that the builder and the would-be home owners will be the victims of the federal-provincial collision. And then, "The author of the problem is clearly the Government of Manitoba, who has failed to act in concert with the other provinces in the adoption of a metric building code in late 1977 or early 1978. Of significant importance also is the fact that, as other provinces complete their conversion schedule, and Manitoba is the only province that has not done so, there will grow a cost premium for non-metric materials."

And you know, Mr. Chairman, when I read this, it sounds sort of like an NDP document. It sounds like it was put together by somebody in the Opposition intent on slamming the government; but it wasn't. This is a report from a Civil Servant, a responsible individual, to the City of Winnipeg, to the various committee members, all of them senior Civil Servants of the City. And then the famous conclusion that Manitoba seems to be the province of the metric ostrich. And then, I just read in conclusion, these two paragraphs, "I am advised", says this gentleman, "that a similar situation existed in Ontario in 1977, and that the City of Toronto successfully demanded that the Government of Ontario step forward and fulfil its obligation to Ontario consumers and business. It would appear that similar action by the City of Winnipeg is required at this time in Manitoba. It should be noted that the process of national metrication is being promoted and implemented primarily by the private sector, and government inaction" — which is what we're talking about — "can only impair, complicate and frustrate the process. Government support is what is required at all levels in Canada."

So, I'm saying again to the Minister, is he going to be in step, is he going to lead, or is he going to lag? What is his policy going to be?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. JOHNSTON: Mr. Chairman, this department, under the Technology Section of it, is there to provide information to industry if they request it, regarding the change into metrification, or provide hopefully any research for them that they may have to do. The member keeps bringing it up under these Estimates because I made the statement that I made, that I do not believe that firm dates should be held to, to the point where they could be costly to Manitoba. He's quite right that under MHRC we are partners with CMHC, and if the CMHC will not accept any plans or specifications that aren't in metric, that's what the construction industry will have to quote. And there has never, at any time, been any rule or regulation that I know of, and the Minister of Municipal and Urban

Affairs, and the Attorney-General, has made it very clear that plans and specifications will be received in metric in this province, and they never have been turned down.

So it boils down to, Mr. Chairman, that the honourable member starts to talk about metrification from all different sides; the announcement in the paper over the weekend that we are going to have our clothing changed from Size 36, or 42, to whatever it may be in metrification by a specific date. Again, there's nothing to stop the Manitoba manufacturers from changing, or selling to any place in the world. What the member is basically talking about, and should be talking about to the government services of the Department of Labour, but mainly to government services — and the government generally, if he wants to — is that the government has not passed legislation the same as CMHC saying that we will not accept any plans and specifications on government contracts, or purchasing, unless it is in metric. That's basically what the Province of Manitoba has not done as yet, but the Province of Manitoba has not turned down any plans or specifications that have come in in metric.

As a matter of fact, while we're partners of CMHC, we would not be able to, as far as housing is concerned. As far as the construction that we tender, if somebody wants to quote it in metric, they're not turned down, as far as I know, in government services.

MR. DOERN: The Minister, then, is not going to encourage conversion, and he's not going to discourage the use of Imperial units.

MR. JOHNSTON: I don't recall any law in this province, while we were using feet and inches, that you couldn't use metric. You are basically saying that, now that the federal government has said that we are converting to metric, that that's it. And as a matter of fact, it's a federal government decision; there is nothing to stop any manufacturer in Manitoba from converting to metric if the market he is supplying demands that. There is nothing to stop anybody from quoting the Province of Manitoba in metric.

MR. DOERN: Does the Minister not recognize that, as the metric conversion takes place, that it will be more complicated than just a case of translating metric into imperial, and then sending forth certain materials. When you start getting into different sizes of modules and different sizes of materials, it's not always easy to say, add so many feet of lumber. If you're talking about a metre of lumber and you substitute 39 inches of material, it's not sometimes that easy. There may be modules that are set differently; there may be screws or bolts that are on a totally different system, and so on, and it's not only a case of having a little conversion kit and then deciding how you bid with your imperial machinery into a metric system. You may have to do a complete conversion.

MR. JOHNSTON: That's possible. They may have to.

MR. JOHNSTON: But the people in the carpet business that make rugs at the present time, 9 by 12, and have a machinery to do so, it would cost them about \$300,000 to change it to metric, and most of the rooms in this province are in feet and inches. You buy a 9 by 12 rug, you would have to buy it about 13.2 or something in metric cut it off in waste. So, at the present time, there are things happening within the metric system that are complicated. That may be not the best example, but they are complicated. I have seen plants in Manitoba that are just changing their sizes to read metric. They have two labels on them, but the Province of Manitoba has never turned down any metric specifications or quotations.

MR. DOERN: I would also ask the Minister whether the government has taken any deliberate backward steps. For example, I don't know if he can answer this, but in Public Works, now Government Services, it was called for by 1979, a design of construction plans in metric — anything to be tendered in '79, was to be designed in metric. That was a ministerial directive. I wonder whether the Minister is aware of that being rescinded.

MR. JOHNSTON: Well, I can only make a request to the member, to take it up with the Minister of Government Services as to where that stands at the present time.

MR. DOERN: My final question here, Mr. Chairman, is, there are federal moneys available for metric conversion. The federal government, I believe, has allocated so many dollars for specific programs — I'm not talking about cash in particular. Has the Minister or the government accessed any of those federal moneys for the promotion; public information programs; moneys available to manufacturers, etc. Have we, in the 18 months that your government has been in office, accessed

any moneys directly for this purpose?

MR. JOHNSTON: Yes, I'm aware of what the member is talking about. I believe he's talking about the moneys that would be provided by the federal government to set up a metric information centre, and the present government has not taken up that offer as yet.

MR. DOERN: Well, is the Minister the sort of chairman, or is his department not responsible for co-ordinating metric conversion in the government?

MR. JOHNSTON: I just didn't catch the question.

MR. DOERN: Is it not true that your department has the prime responsibility, do they not have the prime responsibility for metric conversion and co-ordination in the government?

MR. JOHNSTON: Yes, the chairman of the committee of — the Metric Chairman of the Province of Manitoba is in my department. He chairs the committee, which is representative from all sections of the different departments of government.

MR. DOERN: I would urge the Minister then, to access all moneys available by the federal government for this program, whether he is enthusiastic or not. I think he would agree that if the Government of Canada is providing money to all provinces for public awareness and information, and for either government purposes or for private manufacturing purposes, then we should take our share and make use of it, and if there's \$50,000 lying around for one of those programs, there must be money available for other programs, and I would urge the Minister to get his hands on those moneys and to use them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Member for Burrows.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Yes, Mr. Chairman, just to follow up on the question asked by my colleague, the Member for Elmwood, and which the Minister confirmed that a staff person from his department chairs the Metric Conversion Committee of government. Well, that being the case, Mr. Chairman, then I don't think that the Minister can just simply "pass the buck" as he appeared to have a while ago, when my colleague, the Member for Elmwood asked some questions related to metric conversion, and which I guess, in some way, fell within the jurisdiction of another department, to simply say, "Well, you'll have to talk to the Minister of Labour, you have to talk to the Minister of whatever other department, Government Services, etc." Because it is his department, his responsibility to co-ordinate the metric conversion and, therefore, whatever that requires to be done, it must be done in harmony, in unison. If it's his responsibility to co-ordinate the metric conversion, he can't afford to simply let the school system do its own thing, in terms of converting the instructional programs in arithmetic, and mathematics based Or related courses to metric, and the sciences and to allow Labour to do its own thing, and Health its own thing and so forth, and Government Services and Public Works, etc. So, therefore, the Minister must assume a more active role in familiarizing himself — his department must assume a more active role in familiarizing itself with the whole process of metric conversion, what is transpiring and to assure the people of Manitoba that the conversion process in all departments, in all government departments and in the private sector, is proceeding in some orderly, unified fashion.

Now, this is one branch of the Minister's department, which shows a fairly substantial increase in terms of salaries, about a 14 percent increase from \$324,000 to \$364,000 and it would appear from the brief description of this branch, that it does economic and operational research, including that . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order please. We are on (c)(1). (c)(1)—pass; (c)(2)—pass; (c)—pass; (d)(1) . . .

MR. DOERN: Wait a minute, Mr. Chairman, sorry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Member for Elmwood.

MR. DOERN: Is it not the case that my colleague is following up on this general discussion? Are we on . . .

A MEMBER: We're on (d) now.

MR. DOERN: We're on (d)?

MR. CHAIRMAN: (d)(1).

MR. DOERN: Okay.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Member for Burrows.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Yes, with respect to (d), perhaps the Minister could explain the rationale for the 14 percent increase or thereabouts, from \$324,000 to \$364,000, which is \$40,000.00. It's well over 13 percent anyway. And as I had indicated previously, this is the branch that is described as doing economic and operational research, including evaluation and analytical services for management. I would take it that it's private sector management that is referred to. Perhaps the Minister can explain that, because otherwise it wouldn't make sense if one continues reading the sentence. The rest of it, market research and economic analysis services to the department, that's quite clear. But the first part isn't. In other words, evaluation and analytic services, economic and operational research for whom? If the Minister could answer that.

Also, I had asked the Minister previously when we were under Executive about capital inflow and outflow from the province and into the province. The Minister will recall that his predecessor had somehow estimated that prior to the Minister's party forming the government that the capital outflow from the province was somewhere in the order of \$1 billion. So my question is, is this the branch of his department that does that type of measurement, and if the Minister's predecessor was able to calculate the capital outflow, I presume that applying the same formula in reverse should give us a reading on the capital inflow. So therefore I'd be interested in knowing, Mr. Chairman, what the capital inflow has been into the province; how much capital has this government been able to attract to the province which previously did not exist here? From investors who came rushing forth to invest in the province of Manitoba immediately after October 11th when they read in the press and heard on the radio and TV that a Conservative Party government was elected.

So as I've said, if it was possible to measure, and I would like to think that the Minister had done an accurate measurement of capital outflow, surely this Minister should be able to measure the capital inflow and tell the people of Manitoba, "Yes, our economic and operations research branch has done a study and we find that this government has attracted x hundred of millions or billions of dollars back to the province of Manitoba."

And then I would also like the Minister to describe some of the research projects that economic and operational research projects, market research, economic analysis services, that this branch had completed during the last fiscal year, that it's presently being involved in and that it's planning for the future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. JOHNSTON: On (d), that provides economic and operational research, that economic and operational research is work that is done for the department managers. In other words, if a department manager is working on something and he has somebody come to him and wants some research done as to whether it's valid or not, they provide operation and economic research to the managers who are working with the companies who are interested in the province of Manitoba, including an evaluation of analytic services of the management. They also do analysis of what the management is working on, and the analysis of the programs that they are working on, to make sure that they're a proper type of program.

Market research and economic analysis services to the department really comes down to the same thing. It's a market research and economic analysis service to the department; that throughout the whole department you have people who are continually referring to this research department for assistance while they are working with people who are interested in the province.

And as far as the projects are concerned, I think they're probably in — '78-79 I have two pages of them here — we had 90 projects in '77-78; '78-79 we had 106. Here's some examples we have here at the present time operations and research, water shell caissons, client Jim Douglas, technology branch. This study identified for each prairie province separately the most common diameters, length' wall thicknesses, materials and coatings for water well casings. The external client was considering the expansion and needed information in forming inventory and materials, handling investment decision. This study was completed in June, '78. The expansion went ahead and is successful.

In 1978, 011 or 074 preformed metal, client Ken Black, former marketing distribution and design branch. Two studies were done, the first in June and the second in December. The first developed

a catalogue of the most common types of perforating equipment and the specification range of that output. Second development, a detailed catalogue of external clients product specifications. The external client is financing a major long-term contract which will mean an expansion of employment. Those are the types of projects and work that this research group does to assist the men in our department who are working with industry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (d)(1)—pass. The Member for Burrows.

MR. HANUSCHAK: When the Minister was in the process of explaining the function of this particular branch, I was of the impression that this is economic and operational research advice and assistance, market research for the department, but from the Minister's reading the types of projects or examples of types of projects being undertaken, this really is a form of welfare for the private sector. Not unless the private sector is being billed for this type of advice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. JOHNSTON: In '77-78 there were 49 economic research works done. In '77-78 there was a total of 47, and those were specific analytical research programs. To give you an example, the tariff impact methodology, client R. M. Armstrong, analyst S. Sing, description the development of the methodology which would provide a framework of analysis, the potential impact on Manitoba manufacturing output and employment on tariff reductions recently finalized under the Tokyo round of material — multilateral trade negotiations uses. The analysis would provide a feeling of likelihood in terms of potential impacts which would place the department in a better position to develop policies and programs to obtain the maximum benefit from the changing economic environment and to facilitate the inevitable adjustment process.

2. The analysis would provide a valuable input to the department to negotiate with the Federal government best adjustment assistance program for the Manitoba industry. And I might say that in 1979 we have working on fewer reviews, legislative reviews, community surveys, Manitoba community reports, community commercial, Manitoba training costs, methodology, the economy, manufacturing scenario, the hog industry, GAP Manitoba — these are all being worked on by that Department of Economic and Operations Research.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, are some of the clients of the people working in this shop from the private sector?

MR. JOHNSTON: Some of the clients what?

MR. HANUSCHAK: Are some of the clients of the Economic and Operations Research Branch of the Minister's department from the private sector.

MR. JOHNSTON: Yes, if you're asking, do we request research from outside researchers, or companies at times, yes.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, that was not my intent. The client, I take it, is the one who requests the Economic Research service, or Market Research service; so are some of the users — those requesting this type of assistance that this branch is supposed to have the capacity to offer — from the private sector?

MR. JOHNSTON: Yes.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Now, so then my question is — it's not really a question: So this too is a welfare program for the private sector. —(Interjection)— Not unless the Minister bills the clients for the services offered.

MR. JOHNSTON: To call it a welfare program — I guess it has been for the last eight years. This is something this department has been doing for probably 20 years, is doing research for industry and helping people in any way, shape or form to increase the economy of the Province of Manitoba. And it's a particular job of government to be there to help industry. There are businesses who don't have this type of research, and I can assure you that the companies that come to us, and we analyze the research that they want done; it is analyzed on the basis of the benefit it'll be to the Province of Manitoba. And we have been doing that in the Province of Manitoba for many years. In fact, I think I could go back more than eight years, or I think I could go back more than 15

years, where I can say that the department in Manitoba has been known across Canada as one which is very capable of doing work with companies to decide if they can come here. If the honourable member doesn't want that done, and he wants to call it a welfare program, it's entirely up to him, but that's a service of government.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, I'm only surprised to hear this Minister, one of the freedom-fighters, one of the staunchest defenders of the private enterprise system, and of the rugged individualists who make it up, hide behind a Socialist veil; to say that this is a program that's been in existence for eight years, or more.

MR. JOHNSTON: Pardon me, 15 or so years.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Fifteen years, which, for their reasons, the Socialist Party did not . . .

A MEMBER: Duff Roblin was a Red Tory.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Founded by the Red Tory, Duff Roblin. And, you know, the defender of the rugged individualists who want to stand on their own two feet, and slug it out on their own, to stand there and hand out welfare . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. Gentlemen, in accordance with the Rule 19(2), the hour of 4:30 p.m. having arrived, I am interrupting the proceedings of the committee for Private Members' Hour, and will return at 8:00 p.m.

SUPPLY — EDUCATION

MR. CHAIRMAN, Mr. Abe Kovnats (Radisson): I would draw the honourable members to Page 32 of the Main Estimates, the Department of Education, Resolution No. 43, Item (m) Student Aid (1) Salaries—pass — the Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre.

MR. J. R. (Bud) BOYCE: Mr. Chairman, we have a letter dated April 26, 1979 from the University of Manitoba Students' Union, addressed to all members of the Manitoba Legislative Assembly and I would like to read this letter into the record at this time. The letter is signed by one Joey Cyr, Vice-President of the University of Manitoba Students' Union. "The University of Manitoba Students' Union recently completed a student aid survey. The survey indicates that the student aid system is falling short of achieving its aims. The system is designed to provide supplementary assistance so that students are not denied access to post-secondary education on the basis of wealth. However, the survey results indicate that the system is not effectively insuring the accessibility of post-secondary education.

"The University of Manitoba Students' Union would like to recommend several changes in the system arising out of the survey. We would recommend:

"(1) Changing the group A and B criteria so that students 18 years of age or older are not dependent on parental income.

"(2) Provide more bursary assistance for the most needy students.

"(3) Adjusting allowance levels to reflect actual costs.

"(4) Lowering the loan bursary ratio and

"(5) Removing the loan maximum.

"We trust you will do what you can to help bring about these very warranted changes. Completed copies of the survey results are available upon request. Representatives of UMSU are eager to meet with you to discuss the student aid system at your convenience. Respectfully yours, Joey Cyr, VicePresident, University of Manitoba Students' Union."

I would ask the Minister if he has made arrangements to meet with UMSU to discuss their recommendations to the government?

MR. COSENS: Mr. Chairman, I have not received that particular survey nor have I been asked to meet with them to discuss that particular survey. I'm quite prepared to do so of course at the first opportunity.

I was interested in several of the points that the Member for Winnipeg Centre presented in his reading of that letter. One of the recommendations was that the amount of bursary be increased and that is something, in fact, that we did last year. We increased the bursary from \$1,400 to \$1,800, so that in fact did happen last year. Perhaps the survey indicates that it should be increased again. That may be a further recommendation.

I would also mention on another point brought out in that particular survey that the Member for Winnipeg Centre refers to, that the loan maximum is set by the Federal government under their particular Canada Student Loans legislation. We have had some indication that they have been considering new legislation to increase that loan maximum, but I would suggest that has been thwarted somewhat by the calling of the present Federal election.

As far as the other points are concerned, I'm quite prepared to take those under advisement and have our officials study them and look at them quite seriously.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (1)—pass. The Honourable Member for The Pas.

MR. RONALD McBRYDE: Mr. Chairman, I'm trying to recall if we got the numbers for this section yet, the Civil Service numbers and stuff. If we haven't asked that question, the Civil Service numbers, how many staff in this section?

MR. COSENS: There are forty SMYs in this particular section, Mr. Chairman.

The Member for The Pas, I believe, had asked a question concerning Frontier Division and the particular bursary awards to that division. I have the following figures that 75 awards were made to students attending Frontier Collegiate, some 144 awards to students on home placement, attending high schools throughout the southern part of the province, for a total of some 219 awards.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for The Pas.

MR. McBRYDE: Yes, Mr. Chairman, of that 40 staff man years, could the Minister advise us whether there were changes or what the level was in the past?

MR. COSENS: Mr. Chairman, it's my understanding that there's been a reduction of three in that particular section in line with the reduction in the number of applications that we've received over the last year or two in that regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (1)—pass; (2)—pass; (3)—pass; (m)—pass; (n) Special Projects, (1) Continuing Education Programs—pass. The Honourable Member for The Pas.

MR. McBRYDE: Mr. Chairman, could we have the staff levels of this section last year and this year, whether there's been any changes in that regard?

MR. COSENS: I'll have that information, Mr. Chairman, for the honourable member in a few minutes, if he'd like to proceed with other matters in this connection at this time.

MR. McBRYDE: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister could outline the specific projects that are under the Special Projects section at this time and the level of funding for each when he came to office and the level of funding for each at this time, and indicate what programs are no longer in this section that might have been in the past.

MR. COSENS: Mr. Chairman, I believe I provided that information to the Honourable Member for The Pas, not only from the time that I assumed office but also back to 1975, so that he does have that particular information.

MR. McBRYDE: Yes, Mr. Chairman, could I check with the Minister whether he ran that into the record or whether it was a mimeo sheet that was sent over?

MR. COSENS: I provided this information to the education critic on the other side, Mr. Chairman, but I will go over that information for the benefit of the Member for The Pas. Perhaps he has misplaced that particular information. In the year 1977-78, fiscal year '77-78, the total amount of funding was \$4.8 million. For fiscal year '78-79, \$4.1 million. For fiscal year '79-80, the year now under consideration, \$3.78 million.

MR. McBRYDE: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister could name the projects that are still under this particular item in his Estimates.

MR. COSENS: The following projects still fall under this item, Mr. Chairman: The Special Mature Student program, University of Manitoba; the Special Mature Student program, Brandon University;

the Special Mature Student program, Brandon General Hospital; the Special Mature Student program, Red River Community College; the Indian-Metis project for careers through teacher education, better known as IMPACTE; the Brandon University Northern Teacher Education project' better known as BUNTEP; the Winnipeg Education Centre; and the Native Family Life Counselling. Those are the programs falling under this particular heading, Mr. Chairman.

MR. McBRYDE: Mr. Chairman, I thank the Honourable Minister for the information he's provided and I'm going to have to double check with him because our official education critic is unable to locate that particular document on the changes for this year in each of the categories that the Minister mentions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre.

MR. BOYCE: Mr. Chairman, I'm sorry I misplaced that for the moment, because I was primarily interested in the two programs, with IMPACTE and BUNTEP, but there are other programs which are included under that appropriation. When we were discussing it before, it was rationalizing the transfers that which had taken place through Northlands and the rest of it, because there were other programs also included under Continuing Education.

My questions arose out of dialogue, which the Newsletter of the Manitoba Association for Continuing Education in 1978, was last year when they put this paper out, showing the cuts, and perhaps the easiest way would be for me to send across the copy of this to the Minister, and perhaps if he could put in the comparative amounts of these items as they are listed in this particular format, Mr. Chairman?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. COSENS: Well, Mr. Chairman, perhaps we can facilitate the matter by providing once again a copy of the information that the member requested earlier, and was provided, and I will send this across to the member at this time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for The Pas.

MR. McBRYDE: Mr. Chairman, the projects we are looking at here now were the programs that were aimed for a considerable part into providing educational opportunities for Native people in Manitoba, or for people who had special needs and were unable to get education through the normal educational system. Mr. Chairman, the programs themselves have been reduced by this government in the last — well, the first year they were in office — and this year as well, Mr. Chairman, and I'm sure that the Minister would not argue about the need for this type of approach in the Province of Manitoba, for this type of emphasis which not only benefits the people directly involved in the program themselves, in providing opportunity for them to improve their skills and ability and to be able to contribute to their community.

One of the big problems that we have, Mr. Chairman, is the problem of Native people within the school system generally, and these programs . . . a number of them were designed to assist teachers, to assist Native people to become teachers, so to overcome the kind of cultural gap that would exist between a non-Native person or a person who hadn't had experience in these types of communities to train people who were familiar with the communities, who were part of the communities, to assist them to get an education to be able to teach children, to be able to improve the educational opportunities for children within the Native communities. And, Mr. Chairman, certainly we can see from the figures that there is a drastic need for this; for example, a study done by the Department of Northern Affairs and Northern Development, this particular study, Mr. Chairman, was a report on the education of Indians in Federal and Provincial Schools in Manitoba. A couple of the illustrations of the situation were that 17 percent of Indian students in Manitoba fail Grade 1; that 30 percent of all Indian students are at least one year behind in school for their age; only 10 percent of Indian students attend high school.

There were a number of recommendations that came out of that report in terms of how to deal with that situation. This particular study was conducted jointly by the Native Council of Canada and the Native Employment Division of Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, and, Mr. Chairman, this other study refers to the Metis and non-status Indians. And this report said that approximately one-half of the Metis and non-status Indians surveyed had completed 9 or more grades of schooling compared to three-quarters of the general population. In other words, 50 percent of the non-Indian students completed Grade 9.

The study continued that the figures for Grade 13 or more, post-secondary to completion of

university degrees' studies, show that Natives are much less likely to take higher education; 2-1/2 percent of Metis and non-status Indians and 26 percent of Canadians, as compared with 26 percent of Canadians, completed 13 or more grades of schooling. So, Mr. Chairman, I'm sure that the Minister is well aware of those kind of figures, of those kind of statistics, and, Mr. Chairman, he is familiar with the development of these particular programs that have assisted people of Native ancestry and other persons who have special needs in terms of education in the province of Manitoba.

One of the first of the projects that was initiated under the previous administration, Mr. Chairman, was the PENT Program, the Project for Education of Native Teachers, and the PENT Program was basically a summer program for the people employed as teacher aids during the school year to study during the summer sessions, and that program was conducted out of Brandon University. The people involved in the program were persons identified by their community as people they wished to be involved in the instruction of their children.

The program after the PENT Program, Mr. Chairman, was the IMPACTE Program, which the Minister has mentioned. The IMPACTE Program was a combined effort of funding by the provincial and federal government and it operates both on campus and off campus. The off campus units are located in rural and northern Manitoba. This particular program, Mr. Chairman, provides a full course of studies in Teacher Training leading to a certificate or a degree in Elementary School Education. Students in this program were selected by the communities in each community and were allowed three years to do the required two-year teacher's certification, and this, Mr. Chairman, has now become a four-year program. The students in this program were full-time during the university year.

The Special Mature Student Program, which is operated at Brandon University and the University of Manitoba, has also been a cost-shared program, and the program is basically designed for people of low social economic status who can benefit from the university education, and is not specific to teacher education. The federal government counterpart, to the Special Mature Student Program is the Core Program.

The IMPACTE Program originally was developed for native people in the southern part of the province but because it was successful in doing what it was designed to do, the program was of course expanded into the northern area of the province and the result was the BUNTEP Program, the Brandon University Northern Teacher Education Project, so both the programs, Mr. Chairman, are based on the same design, or the same format.

Similarly, and I'm sure my colleague from Winnipeg Centre will like to comment further, was the program designed to provide adult education, to provide educational opportunities in Winnipeg Centre, or the Winnipeg Centre Project.

Mr. Chairman, I would like the Minister to give us some indication as to why he sees the reduction, or whether or not he sees that the programs are not effective as his colleagues have indicated in other programs that they wanted to reduce, or whether he sees these as effective and there is just less need for people to take these programs, or whether he sees them as effective, there is still a need but the funding was reduced under the change of priorities of his particular government.

MR. COSENS: Mr. Chairman, as the Member for The Pas is certainly aware, the objectives of this branch, the Special Projects Branch, have always been and of course remain developmental. That is, the Branch is in co-operation with various post-secondary institutions, establishes relatively short term programs to deal with particular educational needs, and as a result, it's vital to constantly assess not only the effectiveness of the projects in terms of cost and quality, but also in terms of the priorities and directions of the Branch. I can say, Mr. Chairman, that over the last year there has been a very thorough examination of the activities of the Branch with the objective of deciding which projects have served their purpose and should now be terminated, which projects should continue to operate, and what new directions might be pursued. And the Estimates for this Branch reflect that analysis and those particular decisions.

This coming year in some ways will be a year of consolidation, where every effort will be made to strengthen continuing activities and to realize the full potential of those activities. In addition I can report, Mr. Chairman, the Branch has begun discussions with representatives of the School of Medicine, to explore ways in which native people might be encouraged to enter upon and succeed in the field of medicine. Thirty thousand dollars has been made available to facilitate that objective and I might report also that some \$10,000 has been set aside to encourage programming at the Winnipeg Education Centre in areas such as continuing education and social work activities that will be additional to the existing Teacher Education project.

Mr. Chairman, I can also report that with the signing of agreements between the government and the co-operating post-secondary institutions and the establishment of Advisory and Policy committees to oversee the projects, the organization and operation of the projects is stronger than

ever before. Particular reference might be made to the Winnipeg Education Centre. I know the Member for Winnipeg Centre has some interest there. At this time last year, there were a number of questions and comments regarding the transfer of that project to the University of Manitoba. I can report that the transfer has been effected smoothly; the staff and students are happy; morale is high and the program is of an obviously high quality.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would be prepared at this time to go into some detail on the particular programs that fall under this particular division and perhaps remark on each particular program as to the direction that is being followed.

In regard to the Special Mature Student Program at the University of Manitoba, there has been an increase in funding allotted from \$447,000 last year to \$460,600 this year. We had some 42 students enrolled in that particular program last year; there will be 42 students enrolled in the program in the coming year of 1979-80, 10 of them replacing graduates from the program.

In the Special Mature Student Program at Brandon University, we are seeing a decrease in funding from \$427,300 to \$269,950.00. There were some 29 students in that program last year, Mr. Chairman, there will be 15 in the program in the coming year. We are not taking replacements into the program and I might explain the rationale at this point. We are encouraging and in fact finding that students are concerned that they be allowed to follow professional programs; not general B.A., or Science programs, and the problem that we have encountered is that at Brandon University, they have very excellent General programs in Arts and Science and in Teaching, but they do not offer professional programs beyond teaching. And, as a result, we have had a number of students who had to transfer to the University of Manitoba in order to enter professional schools. In fact, I believe the figure this year, Mr. Chairman, was some six students who transferred. As a result, to enable these students to be able to enrol in the professional schools, we are phasing out the Special Mature Program at Brandon University and putting additional emphasis on the program at the University of Manitoba. Once again, the main rationale being the fact that the opportunity to enter professional schools is available at the University of Manitoba.

On that particular score, Mr. Chairman, I might just mention the types of courses or the faculties that we find students enrolled in at this time at the University of Manitoba. We have 6 in the B.Ed. program; 2 in the Bachelor of Nursing program; 2 students enrolled in Law; 2 in Physical Education; 2 in Agriculture; 1 in Fine Arts; 10 in Bachelor of Social Work; 1 in Home Ec; there are 20 mostly first and second-year students in the B.A. course; 1 in the Bachelor of Science. I just thought I would provide that information, Mr. Chairman. It does give an indication of the diversity of faculties that these particular students are interested in and are working in at this time.

The Special Mature Student Program at the Brandon General Hospital received funding last year to the amount of \$205,400.00. There is an increase in funding this year of some \$211,562.00. There were 20 students enrolled in that course last year; there will be 20 enrolled this year; we are taking in a further 17 students to replace those who are graduating. I might report that that program is proceeding with a great deal of success and an enthusiastic reception, not only from the students but from people at Brandon Hospital.

The Special Mature Student Program at Red River Community College; I can report there that we are seeing an increase in funding. We had some 20 students enrolled last year; we will have 20 enrolled this year, again taking in 7, replacing those who have either graduated or dropped out of the program.

The IMPACTE Program received funding of some \$495,900 last year. I might mention at this point, Mr. Chairman, that this particular IMPACTE Program was a provincial program and did not receive federal funding. It's my understanding there were 2 IMPACTE programs; one run by the Federal Government on campus at Brandon and one located in communities in southern Manitoba that was under the jurisdiction of the provincial government. We have made the decision, Mr. Chairman, to phase this particular program out. Last year there were some 32 students in the program; this year there will be 22 and we have no intake this year. Our rationale for this particular move is that these students are located in southern Manitoba in communities that are not far removed from teacher training institutions. They are living among people and in communities where we are finding a surplus of teachers at this time, where there is no shortage of teachers available to fill positions, and it is our decision that this particular program should be phased out.

The Brandon University Northern Teacher Education Project — BUNTEP — received funding last year of some \$1.7 million. This year it will receive funding of some \$1.4 million, a decrease of about \$256,000.00. There were some 105 students enrolled last year, Mr. Chairman, there will be 95 students enrolled this year. We have an intake of 35 students to replace those graduating and I can report that we also will be opening a new BUNTEP centre in Fairford in the next few days.

The Winnipeg Education Centre received funding last year and again this is totally provincial funding of \$447,300.00. It will receive funding this year of \$607,700, a sizable increase, Mr. Chairman.

And the Winnipeg Education Centre had some 51 students enrolled last year; it will have 60 students enrolled this year, 15 of them representing a new intake to replace the graduates. These students once again are adults, many of them from the core area of the city, some who are of Metis background, some of them are native people and others are from many different nationalities who comprise the core area of our city. But we are dealing here with adults who have decided to pursue their education, many of them who had not completed their high school education but who do this as part of the program.

As I say, the transfer of this program to the University of Manitoba, Mr. Chairman, has been accomplished quite smoothly. I have had the pleasure of visiting the Winnipeg Education Centre and have talked to the students and with them, and I am very encouraged by the type of work that is being carried on there and the enthusiasm of the people involved and I am also encouraged by the success that the graduates of this program have been having in the community. They provide a valuable function on their graduation.

The Native Family Life Counselling received funding of some \$156,000 last year. That has been decreased this year to some \$53,500.00. We are phasing this program out. There will be no intake this year on the basis that the need no longer exists and I say that again on the basis of advice we have received from our Advisory Committee. The direction that is being taken in this particular area is in service, not in training people, and the program that we were involved here was a training function.

I have mentioned, Mr. Chairman, that we are providing an additional \$30,000 for our gmedical Development Program in connection with native students and we have also provided an extra \$10,000 along with the Winnipeg Education Centre Program for development into some new programs there.

I might also mention that in our BUNTEP program we have been looking at new directions in that program as well. It has been training elementary teachers in past years and will continue, of course, to train elementary teachers. We are now exploring the possibility of the training of secondary teachers, high school teachers, teachers with special training in vocational guidance and in guidance generally. We think that these new directions can do nothing but enhance the educational system and particularly the educational system in the northern part of our province where the vast majority of these graduates will teach. And of course, Mr. Chairman, it has been established and established for some time that there are probably some 360 odd teaching places available for native teacher graduates in this province. And at the particular rate of graduation at this time of perhaps some 40 to 45 students a year, it would indicate that in a few years we will have filled that particular complement.

I like to think, Mr. Chairman, that these teachers are receiving as fine and as high a quality a teacher training as teacher trainings anywhere else in the province and if there are no longer opportunities for these people to teach in the north, if all spots eventually become filled there, that these teachers will also consider teaching in southern schools. Their qualifications will be on a par with teachers graduating from our southern teacher training institutions. That has been something that I've been quite concerned about. I want to make sure that these people entering the BUNTEP Program are not receiving a second-class teacher's certificate but a teacher's certificate that is the equivalent of any that is earned in the Province of Manitoba.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for The Pas.

MR. McBRIDE: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I would like to not deal with every part of this at one time but perhaps get the Minister's comments a little more broken down in total. Mr. Chairman, we look at the Items No. 1 and 2 on the sheet that he was kind enough to give to us. We note that the Special Mature Student Program at both Brandon University and the University of Manitoba had a total last year — and that program last year, Mr. Chairman, was a reduction from the years before — had a reduction from 71 students in the program to a reduction of 57 students in the program because of the elimination of the Special Mature Student Program at Brandon. In other words, there was no effort made to keep the numbers at least constant with last year's lower level let alone returning to the 1977-78 levels of that particular program. I wonder if the Minister would be kind enough to share with us the report or to read from the report the advice that he is going on that would support the reduction of that nature that would support the total elimination of the program at Brandon and only the continuation of the same level at the University of Manitoba or a reduction, Mr. Chairman, from 71 students in the Special Mature Student Program at the two universities to 57. I wonder if he could indicate from his thorough study and evaluation that's been done, the recommendations that would support that particular action.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. COSENS: Well, Mr. Chairman, I think I mentioned in my previous remarks that the main rationale in the decision regarding the Special Mature Student Program at Brandon University was of course the fact that we did not have the availability of professional schools there other than teacher training and that many of these students were interested in entrance to professional schools — and I speak here of law and fine arts and the agriculture and so on — that are available at the University of Manitoba. That certainly was the main factor in this particular decision.

We are of course in a transition stage and if the Member for The Pas is concerned about numbers in making this particular transition, we want to weigh carefully what particular results we will find and of course if we find that the results are encouraging that we are in fact making the correct step and we feel we are, then we will have to consider the possibility of increasing this particular area as will.

MR. McBRYDE: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I was quite familiar with the Minister's explanation for the change from Brandon. Mr. Chairman, I don't have the information to refute that or not to refute that. What I am concerned about, Mr. Chairman, is the overall reduction in the program between \$200,000 and \$300,000 and the reduction from 71 students in the program to 57 students in the program. If I hear the Honourable Minister correctly, he is saying that the program will now be concentrated in the University of Manitoba and will be shut down at Brandon University, that maybe the University of Manitoba couldn't take an increased number of students to keep the program at the same level or that if in fact, there is an overwhelming need and no problem with the program, of course the Minister has last year's experience to go on where there were 42 students at University of Manitoba; there would be 42 students this year at the University of Manitoba.

He has the previous experience of 1977-78 when there were 48 students there and 1976-77 when there were 48 students at the University of Manitoba. So what I wanted from the Minister, Mr. Chairman, was the part of the evaluation that he indicates, a thorough evaluation that would recommend an overall reduction in the program. I wonder if he could give us whether there was an evaluation that would indicate an overall reduction in the program?

MR. COSENS: Mr. Chairman, the particular totals that we have in student numbers here, I would suggest are the numbers that we feel that we can best service and best supply those supports that will enable them to be successful in the particular careers they have selected or the particular faculties that they have entered.

MR. McBRYDE: Mr. Chairman, I wonder then if the Minister could indicate what the number of applications are for this program and whether there is an attempt to make people familiar with the program; that is, is there an effort to communicate the nature of the program and the availability of the program to potential users of the program and how many applications for the 42 spots and, Mr. Chairman, maybe the Minister could tell me of the 42 spots, how many are new spots this year because the 15 at Brandon are continuing spots, so of the 42 I would assume that maybe 18 or 20 would new, or less would be new positions. So, (1) how many new positions? and (2) the number of applications? for those openings that will be made available this fiscal year.

MR. COSENS: Mr. Chairman, in answer to the Member for The Pas' questions of course the informing of people in the communities of the opportunities is done by Liaison Officers from our Special Mature Student Program who visit communities and make the people of the community well aware of the opportunities that exist. In the matter of new entrants to the program this fall, there will be some 10 people entering the program. To ascertain the number of applicants is rather difficult because I am informed that what happens in this case is that people from the branch visit the communities and actually talk to people who might be interested to see if they would care to enter this type of program. The suitability of the candidate, their background and so on is discussed with community leaders and they are then urged to enter the program. How many people there might be who would fit into this particular category is rather difficult to say at this time.

MR. McBRYDE: Mr. Chairman, I can understand for the recruiting for this fall or recruiting would probably be the wrong word but since the determination of eligibility for the 10 positions that will come available for this fall, I am assuming that last fall there was a similar number of positions, 10 positions — or he would have the information if that's not correct — but since there were 42 last year and 42 this year and 10 new positions before, I am assuming that there would be 10 that will probably graduating and therefore 10 new openings.

Of those 10 new openings or however many new openings there were in the past year when we have had the statistical experience, could the Minister tell us how many applicants there were

for those new positions and then how many eligible applicants there were for those new positions?

MR. COSENS: Mr. Chairman, I don't have that particular information with me but I can get it for the Member for The Pas. I would merely remind the Member for The Pas, of course, that we are talking about only one type of native student in this regard. There are some 100 native students who are federally sponsored students in our universities as of last fall, 100 who I understand were going back to University. The particular students in our program are only one aspect of the total native student community in Manitoba.

MR. McBRYDE: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I am well aware of the facts that the Honourable Minister has just mentioned. But, Mr. Chairman, I would wonder about the evaluation that the Minister has relied upon so heavily when he says it was a thorough evaluation of these programs. If that information isn't in the evaluation in terms of this particular aspect of it, the Special Mature Student Program University of Manitoba, 10 new positions, if the evaluation that has caused him to reduce the program do not contain the information in terms of the number of applicants and the number of eligible applicants, Mr. Chairman, if that information isn't in the evaluation maybe he could read from that section of the evaluation that in fact agrees with, recommends, suggests, supports the position in an overall reduction of the Special Mature Student Program as it relates to the two universities.

MR. COSENS: Mr. Chairman, I don't have the evaluation with me to read that particular information to the member. I can, once again, assure him that we have weighed these factors all very carefully and have come to this decision.

MR. McBRYDE: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister would consider after the supper hour of bringing in the evaluation. I am sure, Mr. Chairman, that he's studied it very carefully and after due deliberation etc., etc., has come to the conclusions that he has come to, Mr. Chairman, but it doesn't help us on this side. You were supposed to provide for the Minister our suggestions and our recommendations and in fact, Mr. Chairman, our critique of his performance and his government's performance.

If we have no idea of the basis upon which those decisions were made and perhaps because we are getting close to the time for going into Private Members' Hour, the Minister might undertake to bring that evaluation in so we could use it this evening and also, Mr. Chairman, to bring in if it's not in the evaluation which is a surprise to me, Mr. Chairman. I would question the evaluation that doesn't even indicate how many eligible applicants and how many total applicants there were for a particular program, and that particular program is being reduced. Anyway, Mr. Chairman, be that as it may, I wonder if the Minister could give us some undertaking to bring that information or to have his staff bring that information with him this evening, and whether in fact we could have a copy of that evaluation?

MR. COSENS: Well, Mr. Chairman, I think the Member for The Pas should be aware — I'm sure he is — that these programs have not worked in the past nor do they work now, the same as other programs do in the southern part of the province. I mentioned to him that it has not been a matter of application, but a matter of people from the branch going out and visiting communities, and I suppose in fact encouraging people to apply. So the number that in fact come into the programs are people whose interest has been solicited, we might say, to enter into this type of program.

As far as the evaluation that was done, it was an in-house evaluation, Mr. Chairman. I'm not prepared to table that type of document that is used at budget time in our budget deliberations, and I would inform the Member for The Pas of my intention in that regard, at this time.

MR. McBRYDE: Yes, Mr. Chairman, that leaves us on this side of the House in a somewhat awkward position of not having, of course, the kind of information we need. But, Mr. Chairman, since the Minister himself is so familiar with the evaluation and used it heavily in terms of making his decisions, then I think that in his justification for his decisions he would want to raise those arguments, whether he reads them from the document or whether he goes from memory from his evaluation of those evaluations. And then, perhaps, Mr. Chairman, the Minister would be in a position to give us the rationale, which he hasn't done yet then, for the overall reduction in Special Mature Student Program at the two universities?

In regard, Mr. Chairman, to the number of persons — number of applicants — let's take a rough figure, if we go into the communities and hear people who would be interested in this program.

Let's say in each of the remote communities there were ten people who were interested in the program, then, Mr. Chairman, that would be about 500 people who would wish to take advantage of the program and certainly all of those 500 wouldn't be fully eligible and if there is a limit on the number of students, of course, then you would select the best from those 500 students who were interested. But, Mr. Chairman, if the 500 students are talking about ten new positions, which is what the reduced program makes available to them, that means of course there are 490 who will be disappointed, but if the 10 positions could have been 15 positions, or 20 new positions this year, then of course, Mr. Chairman, there is probably amongst that 500 probably at least 20 or more top-level cream-of-the-crop applications that the Minister would want to consider.

Mr. Chairman, if the Minister doesn't have those figures, then I don't think he would argue with the point that there are a lot more eligible people; there are a lot more qualified people; there are a lot more people who could make a success of taking this program, and assist their communities if there were more openings available. And unless the Minister indicates otherwise, I assume that he would agree with that particular statement.

Then, Mr. Chairman, I would like him to explain to us why then he found it necessary, worthwhile, the right course of action, to reduce the programs as it applies to universities?

MR. COSENS: Mr. Chairman, I think I've explained that particular rationale for the Member for The Pas. I can't agree with his hypothetical figures of say so many in this community and so many in another and he arrives at something like a total of 500. It is very difficult to determine, particularly when you are not operating on the basis of applications, but operating on the basis of soliciting people who have some qualifications for entering this type of program. So I can't quite agree with his hypothetical figures.

I have mentioned to him before that we are seeing a switch in emphasis to the professional schools, which I certainly approve of wholeheartedly. This change of emphasis to the professional schools is requiring an increase in the services that we are providing, and of course our new initiative in regard to the M.D. Program, the Medical Program, is requiring design of some special courses and is a unique direction that is being taken for the first time in this province. These are all considerations that we have had to take into our consideration under our new rationale for the numbers of people who we have in this program.

I remind the member once again that this is not the only program that educates the Native students as far as university is concerned in the province. The federal government does as well have a program that attempts to achieve the same goals.

MR. McBRYDE: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister would indicate the changes in the federal funding of their counterpart, which I assume would relate to Treaty Indians, and I wonder if he could indicate what their change in their program has been?

MR. COSENS: Mr. Chairman, I'm not completely familiar with the federal programming in this regard. There was some problem last fall in regard to federal support for Native students entering the university, and I was quite involved at that particular point in that aspect, because there was some inclination on the part of the federal government to refer these students, who they were not prepared to support, to the Student Aid Program that the province offers. We, in turn, reminded the federal government that they had a responsibility to Native students attending post-secondary education in the province, and it was their responsibility, and if they were only prepared to fund so many students in this regard that they perhaps were not meeting their complete responsibility. That has been my main association with the federal programming in this regard. I understand that has been clarified and taken care of now.

It is also my understanding that the federal government is not continuing their particular IMPACTE Program for Metis people in the southern part of the province.

MR. McBRYDE: Mr. Chairman, I assume that the Minister meant that they are not continuing their southern IMPACTE Program for Treaty Indians as opposed to Metis. The Minister said Metis.

A MEMBER: Are they continuing it?

MR. COSENS: No.

MR. MCBRYDE: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister could tell us how many students are expected to go into the medical part of the program, and whether it will in any way equal the number of the reduction here, Mr. Chairman, in the Special Mature Student Program at the University of Brandon where there is a reduction of 47 people? Forty-seven people who have the opportunity

to receive a university education and to be of service to their community and to Manitoba.

Mr. Chairman, if you take a look at the IMPACTE Program, 42 people at its height is being completely phased out and whether, in any way, the Medical Program of \$30,000 will look after those 89 positions that have already been eliminated or are in the process of being eliminated by this Minister?

MR. COSENS: Well, Mr. Chairman, it's not intended that the Medical Program would compensate for a Teacher Training Program that he mentions under IMPACTE, which is of course an altogether different program. It is not, in fact, a diminution of 40 some, we will have 57 in those two programs, the Special Mature Programs of Manitoba and Brandon this year as opposed to a total of 71 last year. That's hardly a total of 40 some.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. The hour being 4:30 and in accordance with Rule 19(2), I'm interrupting the proceedings for Private Members' Hour and will return at 8:00 p.m. this evening.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' HOUR

MR. SPEAKER: We are now under Private Members' Hour. Monday's first order of business is Resolutions.

The Honourable Government House Leader.

MR. JORGENSEN: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if you would wait for a few moments until we ensure that people from the other Committee are here?

MR. SPEAKER: Are we now prepared to proceed with Private Members' Hour? (Agreed)

First order of business on Mondays is Private Members' Resolutions. First Resolution at the top of the Order Paper on Private Members' Hour is Resolution No. 7, dealing with Capital Punishment. This Resolution is presently open. Are you now ready for the question?

RESOLUTION NO. 7 — CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Radisson.

MR. KOVNATS: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'm not going to take too long in debating this issue, I just wanted to get on the record my views.

I'm not really sure whether we, as Members of the Manitoba Legislature, have that much to do in deciding the outcome of this issue, but I think that my views should be expressed here. I was quite undecided, Mr. Speaker, as to whether I was going to favour this Resolution or not favour this Resolution, but being undecided I decided that I would investigate all aspects of Capital Punishment and the people that were involved. I spoke to many people in my constituency, which included housewives, people of the Church, working people, union people, business people, and many many police officers. In addition, I had the opportunity of speaking to some police officers in other areas, other provinces, and I was very enlightened, Mr. Speaker. As I say at one time I was undecided and after all these discussions, I have decided and I am prepared to make a commitment.

I have listened to many discussions as to whether capital punishment is a deterrent. The few people that I spoke to, particularly who has spoken that capital punishment wasn't deterrent, don't even know that a deterrent means. I got many answers: "Deterrent, well, isn't that something you wash clothes with?" And I said: "No", Mr. Speaker, "A deterrent is something to keep them from doing it once or again." I don't see where any reference to the Bible has any bearing at all as to whether we favour capital punishment or don't favour capital punishment. Reading the Bible, I cannot get an answer and I certainly support the teachings of the Bible.

We're not talking about capital punishment for any particular small crime. Capital punishment, if in fact we do decide that capital punishment is the answer, should only be associated with the most heinous crimes. One police officer that I spoke to in Edmonton advised me that he was leaving the police force because there was not capital punishment in effect in Canada, and I asked him why. And he related to me, Sir, that his father was a night clerk in a hotel. A young criminal had come into the hotel to rob that hotel and shot his father dead, for no apparent reason. This police officer advised me that he would never want to be in a position where he would meet this young criminal after he was released from prison, and without capital punishment, Sir, one day he would be released from prison, either to carry on robbing and murdering as he did in the past, and this

police officer did never want to confront him.

We're not talking about small crimes. I go through my mind, Sir, that a criminal would kidnap a victim and thinking that he might not want to be identified, would murder that victim. I think, Sir, that capital punishment would be a deterrent in that regard. I'm not saying that these victims would not be murdered, but if it would save one victim, Sir, I say that capital punishment is a good thing and a deterrent.

I look at rape victims. These rape victims could in fact, Sir, be murdered to keep him from being identified. I just wonder what goes through the rapist's mind, thinking, well, should I kill that victim so I won't be identified or should I not, and I would really believe, Sir, that they would not kill that victim if they had the deterrent of capital punishment.

There are others of deliberate premeditated murder, where a person, rather than going through the cost of a divorce, would murder his wife, I think, Sir, that if there was the deterrent of capital punishment, there would be less murders of that nature.

There is such a thing as a paid killer. I believe that a paid killer would think twice before he would go out and commit a murder for pay if there was the deterrent of capital punishment. I believe that capital punishment — the deliberate premeditated murder — if it would eliminate one murder, one victim, I believe would be a good thing. In fact, Sir, some of these people that we put into prison for murder, live a better life in prison than they ever did on the outside and would be prepared to commit murder again after being released.

I would cite one other story of a close relative, an elderly close relative, who had spent some time in the army during the war, and he is getting on in years now, and we were discussing it and he said to me: "Abe, bring back capital punishment", and I said "Why, Uncle Jim?" And he said "Well, you know, my years are starting to add up and if something ever happened to your auntie where there was murder committed, I don't think that I've got enough years left in me to wait until he comes out of prison, and sure as God made little apples, he will be coming out of prison and I won't be around to see that he deserves his just punishment. I don't want to put people in that position".

I've talked to many professionals, particularly police. We don't pay them enough — it's quite obvious on the discussions that are going on in Winnipeg in particular. I think as one of the job benefits, that they should be protected by having capital punishment.

I really don't want to go on to any much greater detail, Sir, but I have decided in my own mind that I will be supporting the resolution on capital punishment. I had one other reluctance. Somebody asked me: "Could I pull the switch? Could I drop the pellet? Could I be the executioner?" Sir, I had to search deep in my soul and I don't think that I could do it, but that's not what I have to decide. I have to decide whether capital punishment is the best deterrent for murderers. As I say, Sir, I had much going through my mind as to whether I could do the project of pulling the switch, or letting the trap door fall, or dropping the pellet. I had some assistance, Sir. The Honourable Member for Flin Flon said that he would assist me in carrying out these duties, and knowing that, and I am sure that if he's not available to assist me, there will be others who believe that the punishment fits the crime. Execution of capital punishment; execution of the murderers, I think, is the punishment that fits the crime and I will be in complete support of it. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Burrows.

MR. BEN HANUSCHAK: Mr. Speaker, I suppose, comparing our judicial system with that in other parts of the world, we probably could take pride in the fact that we have one of the best. But nevertheless, it is common knowledge, Mr. Speaker, that from time to time juries err and judges err from time to time you might have overzealous prosecutors more interested in securing a conviction than in seeing that justice is done. From time to time we may have error on the part of defense counsel in properly presenting the case for the accused' and as a consequence, errors do occur, errors occur in conviction. And it is to me, Mr. Speaker, it is indeed frightening to think that a person as a victim of error, may be put in the position where he has to suffer the penalties such as is being proposed in this resolution and once suffered, it's irreversible. And it doesn't really matter, Mr. Speaker, whether it's only one person who should fall victim of error on the part of a jury or judge or lawyer, or two or three or a hundred, any number, regardless of how small, it should really set us thinking whether the whole thing is really worth it to impose a penalty of this kind that lets society run the risk of, on occasion, falling innocent victim of error. And it has happened, Mr. Speaker, it's happened in the world many times over, it's happened in our country on many an occasion.

You know, Mr. Speaker, the line between the offense of murder which would call for capital punishment and that separating it from other offenses, from other forms of homicide, isn't all that clear and I really shudder at the thought that, you know, if on the side of that fuzzy line, if the

evidence should fall the slightest bit on the side of the conviction of murder, then the person will be subject to be put to death, and on the other hand, just the slightest bit, the slightest shred of evidence can tip the scale the other way and the person remains alive. And to have that thin line separating the two, is indeed frightening.

Another reason, Mr. Speaker, why I find it offensive to think that we will punish anyone by death is this: It is not uncommon, Mr. Speaker, to read about those convicted of murder, to find that at some time or another, they were victims of our social system, that there was something that our social system did not provide them with that it should have provided them with Not punishment, perhaps they lacked the love and care and attention of parents, perhaps —(Interjection)— no, before the murder, before the murder, Mr. Speaker, and perhaps in many cases, long before the murder. And the sum total of which perhaps led the accused and put him in the frame of mind which prompted him to commit an offense punishable by death. But really, Mr. Speaker, I am sure that when you and I read of cases of that kind, we can't avoid — all of us — sharing some of the guilt for the social system in which we live. We can't avoid sharing some of the guilt, because —(Interjection)— Now the Member for Pembina says that I take it all, and well, I am surprised that the Member for Pembina cannot share some of the guilt or some of the imperfections in our social system because we all know that it is not perfect. And because some of the imperfections in our system may have led that individual to commit a crime punishable by death and to say to him, "Now, look, you, it is unfortunate that you have fallen victim of our social system and because of that you have committed the offense which you have, and therefore, we will punish you by death." I find it very difficult, in fact impossible, to do that. To think that here is a person, a victim of a system within our control which we could improve and which obviously in some way was influenced by it and driven to the commission of the offense which he did, and then we, within whose power the system is, to say we will therefore put you to death, it just doesn't square, Mr. Speaker.

MR. DRIEDGER: Tell us about the victims of the crime.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Now, we're going to talk about the victims. And it's often said, what if someone dear and near to you were killed — wife, sister, brother, parent? Well, Mr. Speaker, if we're going to resolve this issue on the basis of answering that question, there is also a reverse question that could be asked. What if someone near and dear to you were convicted of murder? Would you then say, "Well, my wife, my husband, my parent, my son, my daughter, had committed an offence; he or she was tried by the law of the land; it was a fair trial; then let that person pay the supreme penalty. Let that relative of mine pay the supreme penalty."

No, Mr. Speaker. We don't say that. We don't say that. We do whatever we can to save that person's life. We appeal the case. We seek out the most competent defence counsel we could find to keep that person alive. That is what we do, Mr. Speaker. Then, what about the victim's family. Well, what about the victim's family? Why create another victim; and then what about the family of that other victim, Mr. Speaker? It's true, that in a killing, there was a victim. And it's true, that that victim likely left a family. And an innocent victim. And the person convicted may also be innocent. And, even if he weren't, why create many other innocent victims; the survivors, the wife, the husband, the brothers, the sisters, the parents of the accused, who paid the supreme penalty. What do we accomplish by that? Absolutely nothing, Mr. Speaker.

MR. DRIEDGER: Let them go free.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Except create more victims. Now, the Honourable Member for Emerson says, "Let him go free ." I'm not advocating letting him go free; and the Honourable Member for Pembina, speaking from his seat, seems to think that that's what I'm advocating.

I think that ways and means have to be found to deal with offenders, with offenders committing the crime of killing, with offenders committing other offences. Now, those who argue that just the threat of capital punishment acts as a deterrent, Mr. Speaker, I can't accept that rationale. And there are others like me who can't accept that rationale. Because I don't believe, Mr. Speaker, I don't believe that at that point in time, when an individual, for whatever reason, is driven to the act of killing another, that he then is considering the degrees of penalty for various forms of crime and then on the basis of that, determines the type of crime that he is going to commit, in order, if convicted, to result in the lowest penalty. The whole thinking process that goes through the individual's mind at that time is the farthest removed from the consequences that may befall upon him later.

He is driven to kill, and so he kills, regardless of the consequences. So, I don't believe, Mr. Speaker, that —(Interjection)— and the Honourable Member for Pembina — he loves interjecting from his seat — and the Honourable Member for Pembina will have the same opportunity as the

rest of us to make his 20 minute contribution, or whatever length he wishes, to this debate, at a proper point in time. But I'm sure, Mr. Speaker, that you've ignored him, and so have I, so I don't intend to deal any more with his chirping.

So at the time of the commission of the offence, the offender is not comparing the degree of severity of penalties for various forms of offences. Whatever it is, psychologically and emotionally that moves him to commit an offence, he responds to that, and he commits the offence, and he is not concerned about the penalty. Now, you see, there is also those who put forth the position that a person convicted of murder . . . there is an assumption that the person convicted of murder has a sort of a natural and a continuing tendency to kill, and that even if he were let free, after some point in time, after having (1) paid his debt to society, (2) been given proper treatment, and if, in the opinion of someone, it were considered that he could be let free; there is a feeling that that individual still will retain within himself the tendency to kill.

Now, there might be those individuals. And surely, Mr. Speaker, our study of science and medicine must have progressed far enough, and if it hasn't, then surely research ought to be done in that direction to allow it to progress to that extent, to enable us to identify those individuals who may have a continuing tendency to kill; certain individuals, certain types of individuals — and there have been those people in society, and probably still are today. And so ways and means ought to be found to deal with them.

But I would suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, I would suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that the vast majority of people convicted of murder, they do not have that continuing tendency to kill. They were moved and prompted to kill one particular individual, for whatever reason, whatever the circumstances may have been which brought about that killing, and they were prompted to kill that person, and that person only. And insofar as the rest of society is concerned, they likely, if given the opportunity, would live as model citizens, as contributing members, good solid contributing members of their community. And not, as some seem to think, that just because someone kills an individual, that that person is a threat to society in general, because he is going to go around and kill everybody.

I repeat again, I know that there are those individuals. If there are such individuals, then ways and means of treating them would have to be applied, and to the honourable member who insists on continuing to chirp from his rear, Mr. Speaker, he asks me, "Such as." And if he were listening, I said, "If ways and means have not been found, then perhaps the study of science and medicine and psychiatry ought to be in the direction of finding ways and means of dealing with them. But for the sake, for fear of allowing one innocent person to lose his life through an error in judgment on the part of a judge, on the part of a jury, on the part of a . . . and, as I have said, because there are many people involved in the conviction process. The prosecutor has a role to play; the defence counsel has a role to play. So on account of somebody's error in judgment, on account of somebody's over-zealousness, on account of somebody's, perhaps, lack of a certain measure of competence, to have an innocent person convicted and sentenced to death, I find offensive, Mr. Speaker.

So, for that reason, I wish to indicate to you that I cannot support the resolution, and I will be voting against it.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Fitness and Amateur Sports.

HON. ROBERT (Bob) BANMAN (La Verendrye): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I very briefly want to say a few words with regard to this particular resolution, and say at the outset that I will be supporting it. I think one of the areas that the Member for Burrows mentioned that has over the last years been over-worked to quite an extent, is the reference that society as a whole is to blame for many of the things that are happening, and should accept responsibility when some of these things happen.

I'm a firm believer that there comes a time in every person's life when he or she has to accept the responsibility and the consequence of his or her actions. I think that what's happening right now, and we're seeing it all too often in modern-day society, is that people are opting out of that responsibility. And there comes a point when I feel sorry for my fellow man, who hasn't possibly received the same upbringing, as the member mentioned before, but there comes a time when all of us have to accept the responsibility for our actions. And that means that you accept the responsibility of driving an automobile, or whatever.

And if you are about to commit a crime, you don't get up and plead all kinds of external forces are a contributing factor for making you do what you did. You're responsible for those actions, and you have to accept the consequences for that. So, I would like to make that clear, that I feel that people are responsible for their actions, and we should hold them to those a little more than we have been in the past.

The other area of concern, of course, and thing that we're talking about, is premeditated murder. I don't think we're talking about the crimes of passion, or the barroom brawl type crimes, where

we're talking about something on the spur of the moment, when people possibly, because of alcohol or some other problems, have committed a murder, or have been involved in a fight, or something. That I do not consider as an action of premeditated murder, and I think there is a distinction to be made. But when somebody calculatingly goes out and robs a bank, and shoots somebody in the process of it, I believe that person should be held accountable. That particular caper, if you want to call it, has been planned over a series of days, or a series of months, and when it becomes cold and calculated, like we saw the other day, where guards were shot right in a warehouse, by their assailants, that is an area, Mr. Speaker, where I think there is no question that these people had planned to do it, and that they feel that they wanted to do that. I think that society, in a case like that, has no option but to invoke the death penalty on people like that.

I think the Member for Transcona the other day pointed out a few interesting examples of the dilemmas we faced with regards to this, but I would point out to the members who don't particularly agree with this resolution, that, I guess one of the big deterrents of capital punishment, of course, is the fact that the persons that are involved in murder, and are then sentenced to death by what means that the society in that particular locale dictates should be undertaken, are not around to commit any more crimes. I think the Member for Transcona pointed out the axe murders which happened here in Winnipeg a number of years ago, and how those people were then again involved in the riot out in B.C., where there was some more loss of life. So I think in those instances, those people would not be around to commit any more crimes, and would not have to be feared by society as a whole.

The other area, of course, and again that's been debated back and forth, is the victim aspect of it. I would say that, having seen what happens in certain instances, where some people are caught in the position of having been involved in a situation like this where somebody was murdered, and other people involved in the same instance were crippled for life, were maimed for life; these people who are carrying on have to bear that burden through the rest of their life, and what happens is that in a matter of seven or eight years, that person that has inflicted this upon that particular person is out walking the streets again, after so-called being rehabilitated, and having committed murder and crippling other people. I don't think that is the type of justice that society should deal in this particular instance. It makes sort of a mockery of our system, and I think these people that are involved in crimes like that should have to pay for their crime.

We have, I know, over the last while, made certain attempts; the federal government introduced the gun control legislation, which they felt would be a step in the right direction, to try and alleviate some of the crimes. From my experience, having to deal with firearms, and with guns generally, having sold ammunition throughout the years, I think that it's a step which is rather absurd if you look at the whole spectrum that they're trying to cover. They're trying to do all the registration. I don't think that's going to make a dent on the murder rates in Canada at all. As somebody once mentioned, I think most of the murders are domestic murders that occur in the kitchen, and they're done, I might add, with the kitchen knives, so somebody said, "Maybe we should do away with kitchen knives."

And I think that's sort of the approach that's happened with the gun legislation. I don't think that's going to, in any way, alter the statistics as far as murders in Canada.

Just to sum up, Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned, I was just going to say a few words on it — the persons, who commit the crimes, the people who are involved in taking life, have to accept the responsibility for what they have done, and I think it's up to society to make sure that those people, who in a premeditated murder situation, are not involved in the destruction of any other human life in the years to come. So, I would, Mr. Speaker, endorse this resolution and hope that it will have some impact on the federal politicians, when they deliberate this particular question.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Minnedosa.

MR. DAVID BLAKE: Mr. Speaker, I won't dwell too long on this particular topic. Everything has been said earlier that I might have said and has been said probably in a more forceful or more factual manner than I might express my particular views, but I do want to stand just for a moment and indicate my support for the Bill brought in by the Member for St. Matthews.

We've had a great amount of debate on this particular item, Mr. Speaker, and as I say, the points have been covered on both sides of the argument, and I know that there are arguments that can be made in very strong terms on both sides. But I, as an individual private member support the death penalty or capital punishment in cases of premeditated murder, where there is absolutely no doubt as to the question of guilt. I think we have always had the safety valve there, where there is some doubt as to the absolute guilt, there has always been a safety valve of the Cabinet to allay the death penalty in favor of a life term in prison, but it occurs to me that the thought of

the loss of life has to be a deterrent to crime.

I have to go back to people in the underworld that are afraid to turn state's evidence or squeal on their peers because of the fear that they will be "rubbed out", as they say, that they will kill me if I get caught squealing. That is just one example. There are many many others where I think the fact that they may lose their life has to be of some fear, there has to be a deterrent factor there and for that reason, that one reason, I can certainly support the death penalty for capital murder.

The member that spoke earlier, the Honourable Minister of Fitness and Amateur Sport, referred to the gun legislation, and that's legislation that has been brought in by the federal body, and brought in without maybe too much thought from this particular body. Maybe, we should have been giving it a little more attention at that time, but a sign that I noticed in a gun shop — a shop that was opposed to the gun legislation that was brought in by the federal legislation — it says, "License all bathing suits, prevent drownings" and that is just about the case in point that the Minister of Fitness and Amateur Sport was making. Licensing and gun laws is not going to prevent killing. Bringing back the death penalty is not going to prevent killing, but it will certainly prevent anyone from doing it a second time and there is a great possibility, I think, that it will be the deterrent that is necessary to prevent some of the murders that we have had, and we've seen a great number of them. There has been many cited in the arguments of the last few weeks on this particular bill. We realize it's a federal matter and there's not too much that we can do in this Chamber, but we can express our concerns and put some pressure on the federal people to bring back capital punishment to our land.

So, Mr. Speaker, as I say, everything that I might have said in support of the bill has already been covered and there's no point in being repetitive. I just wanted to stand and say that I am supporting the member and will vote in favor of the resolution.

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

MR. JAMES D. WALDING: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Like most of the preceding speakers, I don't intend to be very long in speaking. as the the Member for Minnedosa says most of the arguments have been made, and I've listened with considerable interest to the Member for St. Matthews, when he introduced his resolution, and to members from both sides of the House, who put forward their varying points of view. There are just a couple of points that I wanted to refer to and to speak on.

The Member for St. Matthews brought in a very short resolution. When he spoke to it I expected to hear a good deal of debate and perhaps some figures and statistics substantiating and supporting what he had to say. But I was very disappointed, Mr. Speaker, that he, in fact, did not. He quoted, I believe, only one study and that was from another country, which said that capital punishment may act as a deterrent. Capital punishment might be considered. There were no firm conclusions drawn from the report that the Member for St. Matthews gave to us and neither did he support any other figures or statistics in support of his argument.

I look at the preamble to his resolution and it begins, "Whereas many Manitobans have expressed concern and alarm at the ever increasing number of murders in Manitoba and Canada today . . . " The obvious thing to expect from the Member for St. Matthews, would be some substantiation, some figures to show us how the number of murders in Manitoba have increased this year over last year. We would expect figures to show how those figures have increased over the year before for this province, and over the year before again for the province. We would expect from the Member for St. Matthews for him to show us figures demonstrating that the number of murders, and I presume that he's speaking here of first degree or premeditated murders, have been increasing steadily throughout the country over the last few years. We would have expected him to produce figures showing a rapid change in the the number of murders per year, since the death penalty was formally abolished in this country. We would have expected him to produce figures for the previous, I believe it was five years, for a time that there was a probationary period at the time that capital punishment was abolished; and I would have expected him to produce figures for the years before that when capital punishment was in effect, so as to show us the effect that abolition has had on the rate of murders or the number of murders, so that he could show us that the number of murders has gone up since the time that capital punishment was abolished.

Perhaps, the Member for St. Matthews will recall that prior to that first legislation that suspended the death penalty for five years, there was a period of some — and I'm going from memory now, 12, 15 years perhaps, during which time there was no death penalty carried out in Canada. I believe 1952 was the last time that someone was hanged in this country, and —(Interjection)— '62, I stand corrected by the member. His information is probably more up-to-date than mine is, but during that time the Royal Prerogative was exercised in every case where someone was sentenced to hang

and I'm wondering what he would propose be done in this particular case. Is he prepared to make that constitutional change to remove the Royal Prerogative of mercy?

Mr. Speaker, the honourable member has indicated that he wishes to interject to answer that question, and I would yield the floor for a moment.

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

MR. LEN DOMINO: I rise just to answer the question that was raised. I wouldn't suggest any changes to our constitution or doing away with the Royal Prerogative. I would simply suggest that the people of Canada elect politicians who have the courage to carry out the death penalty when and in those circumstances it's necessary to use it.

MR. WALDING: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. What the member is then saying is that he would not wish to tamper with the Royal Prerogative, which as he knows is exercised by the Cabinet, but that Canadians should elect a government which would not exercise that Royal Prerogative of mercy, that they should elect people who have no sense of compassion, a group of men who have no sense of mercy towards their fellow Canadians. I would like to ask him in this particular case, does he expect that his leader would choose such a Cabinet of men who would choose not to exercise the Royal Prerogative of mercy. He is both nodding and shaking his head, Mr. Speaker, so I'm in some difficulty in knowing just what his position on this would be. —(Interjection)— He is very well aware, Mr. Speaker, as we all are, that the last time this matter came up for debate in the House of Commons that abolition was supported by his leader and our leader, and the leader of the Liberal Party as well.

But I move on, Mr. Speaker, to his second whereas, the second part of the preamble in his resolution, that says, "Whereas many Manitobans have expressed dismay over the abolition of capital punishment," and I would suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that that could have been equally validly written as: Whereas many Manitobans have expressed satisfaction over the abolition of capital punishment. I don't argue with the fact that some people have expressed dismay, but he gives us no figures and neither does he mention those thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, tens of thousands at least, of Manitobans who are surely satisfied with the abolition of capital punishment.

The main point that has been made by most of the supporters of this resolution has been that capital punishment is a deterrent, and I cannot argue with the statement that anyone who is hanged is thereby deterred from committing that same offence again. I have no quarrel with that, but whether it serves as a deterrent to other people is a debatable matter and something that the Member for St. Matthews has not been able to show to this House.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that capital punishment is an emotional matter, it's not a matter of deterrence. A number of very emotional cases have been put before this Chamber to justify such an act of retribution or revenge from taking place.

I would have to say in my own particular case that if someone in my own family were murdered, my own personal reaction would be a very emotional one, and I would want to strike back. I would want to seek revenge, but would I be the logical person to make that choice as to whether revenge is to be taken or not? In any case, if I were, would that not simply start a vendetta? And you can look back in history of other countries to see where this has started and it's gone on for years and indeed generations.

There is somewhere around here a name of a historic code that goes back some 5,000 years — Hammurabi, that's the name I was looking for, who set up a very famous and long-standing code of law, one of the fundamentals of which was based on the fact that vendetta itself should be abolished and that the State should take the responsibility of dealing with crimes.

Mr. Speaker, the Member for St. Matthews, especially, and some other members have made this matter of trial and punishment, capital punishment, seem a very simple thing. In fact I believe that they have over simplified it. They have said that if someone commits a murder that he will be arrested and that he will receive a fair trial and that he will be found guilty and he will be hanged, if hanging is to be the case.

I would like to remind him that the facts are quite different from that. That there are many people who commit crimes, not just of murder, I am speaking of all crimes who are never apprehended. There are many who are brought to court and tried and found not guilty even though they might well have been guilty and he knows that well enough. I would like to ask him what effect it will be on a jury if capital punishment should be . . . —(Interjection)— Mr. Speaker, the honourable member will have his opportunity to speak on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. May I suggest to all honourable members that we give the Honourable

Member for St. Vital the opportunity to make his contribution and the opportunity will exist for other members to take part in debate if they have not already done so.

MR. WALDING: I am suggesting to the honourable member if his suggestion resolved in this portion were in fact enacted into law that the death penalty would be mandatory where a person was found guilty of a first degree murder charge — and he shakes his head — but it would seem to me that a person is charged with such an offence that if he is found guilty then he is hanged. I am leaving aside here for the moment the matter of the Royal Prerogative.

Then any jury would be given the choice; either you find this man guilty knowing that you are sentencing him to death or you find him innocent and he will walk out with no punishment at all. I suggest to the Honourable Member for St. Matthews that that will not result in more people being found guilty but it will result in less people being found guilty. Because as it stands now a jury can consider the case against a person knowing that if they find him guilty that he will be sentenced to a number of years in prison, a greater or a lesser number. They are not the people who set the penalty for it. If this resolution comes in, those people in the jury will be sitting choosing whether that man shall live or whether he shall die. I suggest to the Honourable Member for St. Matthews that that will result in more murderers walking out free than is the present case.

There were a number of particular cases mentioned, Mr. Speaker, and I would like to refer to one particular very famous case. I would like to ask the Honourable Member for St. Matthews how many innocent people he is prepared to hang if his resolution goes through? Because innocent will be hanged as innocent people have been hanged before.

I will quote him the case of Timothy Evans. I don't know whether the case of Timothy Evans means anything to the Honourable Member for St. Matthews, and I don't recall all of the facts of the case, Mr. Speaker, it goes back to the Fifties or even to the Second World War. But there was a very well known film made of the particular case called, 10 Rillington Place. No. 10 Rillington Place was the home of one Mr. Christie. I can't recall his first name even. And this was in North London and it goes back to the time of the Second World War when this Christie was an air raid warden. He posed in the neighbourhood as some sort of a local healer and attracted women to his house at night under the guise that he could cure them of various ailments, asthmatic conditions and things like this, and he would give them a breathing tube to breath into. Unknown to them the other end of this breathing tube was connected to the gas supply and there were a number of women that he killed in this manner, half a dozen or more I forget what the total figure was and they were all buried in his back yard.

After the war he let the upstairs rooms in his house to a young man who arrived with his wife and young son or daughter, I forget which, and this man was, how should I put it, not exactly feeble-minded but not quite as bright as the average. After he had lived there some time, Christie murdered this man's wife. The young man fled in panic and Christie persuaded him that he was to blame for his wife's death. He finally walked into a police station and confessed to the murder of his wife. He was tried for the murder, he admitted his guilt and was hanged. It was found out some half a dozen or ten years later when they started digging up the bodies in Christie's back yard that Christie was the one who had murdered Timothy Evans' wife and that Timothy Evans had gone to the gallows an innocent man.

As members can well imagine in such cases the law does not admit to a miscarriage of justice very easily and it took a great deal of hard work by a lot of people, a lot of publicity in the press, before an admission was finally made that Timothy Evans was wrongly hanged. Incidentally the case against Christie was watertight and he also went to the gallows, I believe in the middle Fifties.

The point of that being, Mr. Speaker, is that if the Member for St. Matthews is prepared to hang people for committing a murder, he should also be prepared to hang people who have not committed a crime and have been found innocent. The case that I quoted is not an isolated case, Mr. Speaker. A little bit of research I'm sure would turn up a number of similar instances and cases in a number of different countries. I quoted that one because I was slightly familiar with it and it was a very well known case in Britain.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to help out the Honourable Member for St. Matthews and give him the opportunity perhaps to come up with something a little more definite than he has put in his resolution. He has, as I mentioned before, failed to come up with the sort of figures that I would have expected of him. He has failed to show what the effect that the abolition of the death penalty has had in this province and in this country. So in order to expedite matters for the Honourable Member for St. Matthews, I will move, seconded by the Honourable Member for St. Rose that Resolution No. 7 be amended by deleting all the words after "resolved" in the fifth line and substituting the following, "that this House establish a Committee to gather information on the effectiveness of the death penalty as a deterrent."

Monday, April 30, 1979

MR. SPEAKER: You have heard the motion of the Honourable Member for St. Vital, seconded by the . . . Before I put the question, the hour being 5:30 the matter will stand in my name. The hour being 5:30 the Honourable Acting Government House Leader.

HON. EDWARD MCGILL: Mr. Speaker, I would move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Gladstone that the House do now adjourn and resume in Committee at 8:00 o'clock.

MOTION presented and carried and the House adjourned until 2:30 tommorow afternoon (Tuesday.) Committee will meet at 8:00 o'clock tonight.