

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA  
2:30 o'clock, Tuesday, June 1, 1971

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

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

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

MR. SPEAKER: Before we proceed I should like to direct the attention of the honourable members to the gallery where we have 33 students, Grade 8 standing, of the Landmark Collegiate. These students are under the direction of Mr. Penner. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Minister of Health and Social Services.

We also have 49 students from Grade 1 to Grade 8 standing, of the Rienfeld School. These students are under the direction of Mr. Dreidger. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Member for Rhineland.

There are 30 students of Grade 12 standing of Teulon Collegiate. These students are under the direction of Mr. Masters and Miss Kirby. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Member for Gimli.

We have 45 students of Grade 11 standing of the River East Collegiate. These students are under the direction of Mr. K. Krawchuk. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable the First Minister.

And there are 12 students of Grades 10 to 12 standing of the South Hamilton School of Jewell, Iowa. These students are under the direction of Mr. Reg. Solowish.

On behalf of all the honourable members of the Assembly, I welcome you here today.

REPORTS BY STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. The Honourable Member for The Pas.

MR. RON McBRYDE (The Pas): Mr. Speaker, as there will be further opportunity during the session to discuss northern affairs, northern development, I think I'll let this matter come to a vote.

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

MR. JACOB M. FROESE (Rhineland): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie, that debate be adjourned.

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

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

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

HON. HOWARD R. PAWLEY (Minister of Municipal Affairs)(Selkirk) introduced Bill No. 52, An Act to amend The Automobile Insurance Act.

ORAL QUESTION PERIOD

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SIDNEY SPIVAK, Q.C. (Leader of the Opposition)(River Heights): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I have a question for the First Minister. This comes as a result of the Public Utilities meeting and the representations made by the Chairman. Do I understand that the government will be holding public hearings . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. I believe that question is out of order since the committee hasn't reported yet. The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, I'll frame the question another way to the First Minister. Is it the government's intention to hold public hearings on the regulation of Lake Winnipeg in the fall of this year?

HON. EDWARD SCHREYER (Premier)(Rossmere): Well, Mr. Speaker, I believe the question was asked before and I indicated in the affirmative that there would be public meetings held on the pattern of regulations and that a likely estimate of this would be some time in the fall of '71.

MR. SPIVAK: Will information be furnished at that time on the effect on the coast

(MR. SPIVAK, cont'd.) . . . . line of the raising the level of Lake Winnipeg?

MR. SCHREYER: Well now, Mr. Speaker, it's not possible to give a brief answer to that. There will be certain data available as a result of the study that is being undertaken now with the university in co-operation with the Department of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management. It is a rather extensive study, I should think, because of the money that's been made available, but implicit in the honourable member's question is the suggestion that there will be flooding of the coast line, as he puts it. The fact of the matter, Sir, is that the pattern of regulation, whatever the precise pattern may be, will be well, well within the natural range and limits of Lake Winnipeg levels over the year.

MR. SPIVAK: Should not the interim licence that has been granted to the Manitoba Hydro be cancelled until this information is furnished?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. The Honourable Leader . . .

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, the answer is very simple and very terse - no.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. HARRY J. ENNS (Lakeside): -Mr. Chairman, I direct a question to the Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. I understand the public hearings referred to are to be held under the auspices of his department. My question is: why not the Manitoba Water Commission?

HON. SIDNEY GREEN, Q. C. (Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management)(Inkster): Mr. Speaker, if the honourable member will review the estimates books, he will see that the Manitoba Water Commission falls within the Department of Mines and Natural Resources.

MR. ENNS: One supplementary question, Mr. Speaker. The Manitoba Water Commission, then, does not function as a separate body outside of the department.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, the Water Commission is one of the agencies of the department. Its manner of handling its affairs are specified within the Act creating the Water Commission. It's an independent body falling within the Department of the Mines and Natural Resources.

MR. ENNS: This, Mr. Speaker, will be the final supplementary question. I gather then -- or I ask the question of the Honourable Minister, that this being the case, then any recommendations or studies produced by the Manitoba Water Commission would be considered inter-departmental studies and, as such, not necessarily available to the House or the public by rulings that the Minister has already made on inter-departmental studies.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I don't think that my honourable friend should jump to that conclusion. I suggest that he look at the Commission Act. I am surprised to hear that he is interested in seeing what the Water Commission says when yesterday he spit on the Water Commission.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to address a question to the Honourable the Minister of Highways. -- (Interjection) -- I'm not declaring him guilty this . . . Why is it that inspections are only carried out in certain towns in this province, that people have to go from Winkler to Morden for their car inspection? Could they not be in closer vicinity?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Transportation.

HON. JOSEPH P. BOROWSKI (Minister of Public Works and Highways)(Thompson): Mr. Speaker, I'm not sure that I get the gist of what he's trying to say.

MR. FROESE: The question is why Winkler people have to go to Morden for their car inspection. Letters are being received by various people to have their cars inspected and they have to go to another town to have their car inspected and apparently this doesn't even apply just to inspection. They then have to get it okayed by a garage in Morden rather than in Winkler. Why can't we have this more localized?

MR. BOROWSKI: Mr. Speaker, I don't know how far Morden is from Winkler but when we decided on certain districts to test they were drawn by computer from that particular district. Now, whether it was a radius of 10 miles or 15 miles of that particular community, I can't say but I'm sure they weren't unreasonable if they asked them to come 15 miles. Now if he knows of cases where people have been asked to come a long way I'd like to know about it because there must have been a slip-up. Certainly that was not our intention, to inconvenience people to travel long distances to have their car inspected under the compulsory vehicle testing.

MR. FROESE: A supplementary in connection with that. Are these people, then,

(MR. FROESE, cont'd.) . . . . restricted to certain garages in the locality where the inspection is made rather than that they can use their home town facilities to get their repairs made and corrections made?

MR. BOROWSKI: Mr. Speaker, there's no restrictions. They can go to any garage that they choose as long as the car is repaired, brought back and re-inspected. We couldn't care less where you fix it. In fact, you could fix it yourself.

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

MR. HARRY E. GRAHAM (Birtle-Russell): A supplementary question to that of the Member for Rhineland. Has the government made any provision for the moving of cars for inspection for those people that have lost their driver's licence?

MR. BOROWSKI: I'm not aware but I'll certainly look into it.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Emerson.

MR. GABRIEL GIRARD (Emerson): I'd like to direct a question to the Honourable Minister of Labour. I wonder if he has had information with regards to the CLC calling a meeting of the tradesmen and the Hudson Bay management in Flin Flon recently.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. The question is out of order since it's not relevant to the House. The Honourable Member for Roblin. The Honourable Member for Emerson.

MR. GIRARD: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Minister of Labour could inform the House of the most recent development with regards to the strike situation in Flin Flon.

HON. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Minister of Labour)(Transcona): It is my understanding, Mr. Speaker, that negotiations are continuing. I have been in touch with the Department of Labour at Ottawa in regards to the same and have suggested to the Minister of Labour that if action doesn't take place quickly that his promise to me of the establishment of an Industrial Inquiry Commission be proceeded with. I received a telegram this morning from the Department of Labour at Ottawa to the effect that the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Bryce Mackasey, is attending the ILO Convention in Geneva, where I had hoped to be myself, incidentally, but due to pressure here unable to go. However, I am informed by the Department that they will do -- (Interjection) -- What was that from you?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

MR. PAULLEY: Yes, my presence here will keep you in shape. However, Mr. Speaker, I have been assured by the Department that they will use every effort at their disposal to bring about reconciliation in this dispute.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SPIVAK: A supplementary question to the Minister of Labour. Can he inform us whether the negotiating team have in fact met either yesterday or are meeting today?

MR. PAULLEY: No I cannot. Possibly after the result of the excursion of my honourable friend to -- and incidentally who discovered that there was a strike, I understand, over the weekend - he may be more knowledgeable than I.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. J. WALLY MCKENZIE (Roblin): Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Minister of Municipal Affairs. I wonder when the Minister will publicly announce the guidelines for the Transitional Board.

#### STATEMENT - Bill 36

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

HON. SAUL CHERNIACK, Q. C. (Minister of Finance)(St. Johns): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I have leave to make a statement in relation to Bill 36. (Agreed)

Mr. Speaker, on April 28th I distributed to all members of the Legislature a draft bill, a copy of which, or the original of which had been sent to the Queen's Printer. On May 27th I had distributed the Bill 36 itself and because, having had the experience in opposition of tussling with a bill of that magnitude, I have had prepared by my staff rather extensive explanatory notes which will, I believe, assist all members in being able to deal with the bill and be able to relate the bill to either existing legislation or to know of new legislation. As a result, I have arranged that there will be a distribution to all members today of explanatory notes, rather extensive, which will in some way give capsule explanations for each part, referring to new or changed parts in general comment and then dealing specifically with each section, either indicating that it is new and the nature of it, or indicating that it is out of one of the existing acts or charters, so that running through the bill with the explanatory notes should make it a much more easy task for any member to be able to deal with. I trust that it will be of use to members and it will be available to all of you.

MOTIONS OF CONDOLENCE

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, since the last session of the Assembly, another former member of the Legislature passed away last fall, in fact at the age of 85. I refer to the late John Robertson Pitt, who served as a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the southwestern area of Manitoba now represented by the Honourable the Member for Arthur. Mr. Pitt served in this Assembly for quite a period of time, from 1936 to 1953. Therefore, his last term having been before anyone present in this Chamber was serving here, he would not have been a colleague but I take it that a number of members here today did have an acquaintanceship with Mr. Pitt and will want to say a few words in his memory.

Mr. Pitt was born in Ontario, coming to Manitoba in 1902 living in the Pearson community of southwestern Manitoba for a period of 60 years approximately. He was quite active in community organization and was an MLA, as I mentioned, for a long time, a period of 18 years. It is my understanding that Mr. Pitt is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter, and I would like to move this motion of condolence and convey to his family our sense of bereavement. Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable the Member for Arthur, that this House convey to the family of the late John Robertson Pitt, who served as a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, its sincere sympathy in their bereavement and its appreciation of his devotion to duty in a useful life of active community and public service, and that Mr. Speaker be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the family.

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Arthur.

MR. J. DOUGLAS WATT (Arthur): Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the First Minister for asking me to be associated with this motion of condolence for the Honourable Member Jack Pitt - Jack, who was known in the southwest area and who was a member, as the First Minister has pointed out, for 18 years in the House.

He was of the opposite political stripe that I happen to be associated with, but through the years we had become very good friends. I just want to point out, as the First Minister has pointed out, that he has been a very active worker, not only in the interest of the Province of Manitoba where he served for 18 years, but, where he did serve actually to the end of his days, in community affairs and in the interest of the Province of Manitoba.

It doesn't give me pleasure to be associated with the condolences on his decease, but I am honoured, Mr. Premier, to be associated with condolences that will be sent out to his family and to his wife. I think that's all I have to say.

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

MR. LEONARD A. BARKMAN (La Verendrye): Mr. Speaker, we would like to associate ourselves with this motion. While none of the three of us knew Mr. Pitt personally, I understand that he had, as the member just finished saying, a very active community life, and naturally, serving in this House for 18 years, alone indicates and proves that. I think we all know, those of us who have served for a little while, that if a person has dedicated 18 years of his life to serving from a rural area or from any other area, that many things have happened that must have been notable, not only to this House, but at the time we must remember. So we would like to associate ourselves with this motion in sending condolences to the family.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question? All rise.

STATEMENT

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Labour.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I may convey to the members of the House that I am not able to proceed with copies of the report from the Committee of the Whole House dealing with the Rules of the House. I indicated the other day that if at all possible they would be tabled, the report would be tabled today for the consideration of the members. I also indicated at that time there may be a day or two delay due to legal technicalities, and such is the case. So I thought that it would only be fair to indicate accordingly to the House.

ORAL QUESTION PERIOD (Cont'd.)

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. ENNS: Mr. Speaker, I have a question before the Orders of the Day I direct to the

(MR. ENNS, cont'd.) . . . . Minister of Agriculture. I ask this question on behalf of a number of constituent farmers of my area. Can the Minister indicate whether the assistance cheques have all been issued, and I'm referring specifically to those farmers who are holders of Wheat Board permits?

HON. SAMUEL USKIW (Minister of Agriculture)(Lac Du Bonnet): I presume, Mr. Speaker, if I may, I should take this question seriously, unlike the one previously put in which case I will deal at a later time. All cheques that I am aware of have been sent out. There have been some pulled for double checking to avoid duplication. I would suggest to my honourable friend that if there are people in his constituency who haven't received them, that they should contact the department and we will check it out for them.

MR. ENNS: Just for further clarification, a supplementary on that same point; then he does advise that even though they are permit holders -- I am aware that people that haven't got permits have to make application, but it is then the Minister's advice that farmers who are permit holders and are not in receipt of the assistance, should make application or contact the ag rep offices?

MR. USKIW: Yes. There are some that do have permit numbers that have not been mailed due to similarity in name and the likes, so that when those are checked through they will be mailed, but if anyone hasn't received a cheque they should contact the office, either my office or the department.

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

MR. GORDON E. JOHNSTON (Portage la Prairie): Mr. Speaker, my question is for the Minister of Municipal Affairs. It's with respect to the reduction of demerit points in the Auto-pac pamphlet. Is the information therein contained whereby a person who goes one year without another demerit point would have his previous points reduced? Is this correct?

MR. PAWLEY: Yes, I think that the honourable member will have read the pamphlet in question, that it indicates that, in the event that a motorist operates a vehicle for one full year, one clear year, from the date of the conviction, then the demerit points will be reduced in accordance with the schedule that's contained within the pamphlet.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: A supplemental question, Mr. Speaker. Why then are certain drivers receiving driver's licence renewal forms not taking into account their one year without a demerit point?

MR. PAWLEY: I would suggest to the honourable member, if in fact that which he suggests is in fact taking place, that he should contact Autopac or myself so that this can be examined to ascertain why the error, if it is taking place, is occurring.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Rouge.

MRS. INEZ TRUEMAN (Fort Rouge): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Minister of Health and Social Development. In the Throne Speech we were informed that there would be a White Paper on Corrections. Will that paper be available to the members of the House before the department's estimates are considered?

HON. RENE E. TOUPIN (Minister of Health and Social Development)(Springfield): Mr. Speaker, the paper on corrections has not been completed, has not been presented to my colleagues in cabinet; as soon as it is, it will be decided by cabinet what this government will do with the White Paper.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Emerson.

MR. GIRARD: I would like to direct a question to the Minister of Youth and Education. I wonder if you could advise the House of the practice that is going to be used in purchasing textbooks through the Manitoba Textbook Bureau. Is the \$12.00 credit that is now given per student to school divisions used for textbooks only or can it be used for library books as well?

HON. SAUL A. MILLER (Minister of Youth and Education)(Seven Oaks): It can be used for library books as well. They are included in the term "educational and resource material."

MR. GIRARD: A supplementary question, Mr. Speaker. Do these library books by necessity have to be reference material, or can they be novels?

MR. MILLER: Lady Chatterley's Lover - I'm not sure what classification that would fall into. I can't answer that question specifically. I believe there is a committee set up to discuss this with the department and my understanding is that there will be a great deal of flexibility in defining the books that can be obtained from the Textbook Bureau.

MR. GIRARD: Another supplementary question, Mr. Speaker. I wonder if you could advise as to when this regulation will be forwarded to school divisions, and also when will the

(MR. GIRARD, cont'd.) . . . . . textbook order forms be forwarded?

MR. MILLER: Soon.

ORDERS OF THE DAY - PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: On the proposed motion of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition and the amendment thereto by the Honourable Member for Brandon West. The Honourable Member for Radisson.

MR. HARRY SHAFRANSKY (Radisson): May I have this matter stand, Mr. Speaker? (Agreed)

MR. SPEAKER: On the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell. The Honourable Member for Rock Lake. (Stands)

On the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Assiniboia. The Honourable Member for Point Douglas.

MR. DONALD MALINOWSKI (Point Douglas): Mr. Speaker, I beg the indulgence to have this matter stand, please. (Agreed)

MR. SPEAKER: On the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Morris. The Honourable Member for Souris-Killarney.

MR. EARL MCKELLAR (Souris-Killarney): Mr. Speaker, I didn't think we were going to get to this resolution that quickly. Everybody seems to be in a standing mood this afternoon, so I thought I'd stand.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Honourable Member for Morris for bringing out this very important resolution, suggesting it to the Chamber here and to the members. I only hope that the members take this seriously because I think never in history have we needed some more attention to the marketing of grains in Western Canada, especially in Manitoba. One of the great failures, I think, of the Canadian Wheat Board has been their lack of concern for marketing. They left this marketing to other agencies in the world to look after and I think that they were more interested in the countries in which they were located. I think we all know there's only about five marketing agencies looking after the marketing of grains for the Canadian Wheat Board. Two of those are located in the United States, one in South America and another one over in Europe, and I think our main problem here in Canada is that we didn't have Canadians out selling grain in the world markets.

I think it was two or three years ago we passed an Act that permitted the Manitoba Wheat Pool Grain Company to be part of X-CAN, and, as we all know, X-CAN is a corporation set up which included the Alberta Wheat Pool, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, the Manitoba Wheat Pool plus United Grain Growers, to put in resource money, I think \$100,000 each or a quarter of a million, somewhere in that neighbourhood, each to enter into the aggressive marketing program for grains that were produced in Western Canada. Well, we all know it takes a lot more money than that, and one of their problems has been, I think, the lack of finances to really go out into the world markets. Now, I don't know what the end result of their programs have been, but one of the things that they have done through another source, the Canada Grains Council, is gone out to other parts of the world - and I have three volumes here of their different trips; one to the Caribbean, another to Central America, another one to Southeast Asia, and there's another volume which I don't have. These people who are partly made up of the grain trade and also members of the universities and the government, provincial government, federal government, went out to these countries to see if the markets were there, and they came home and they wrote reports, and I would advise the members of the government to take time off from their busy schedule to read these reports.

Now, the finding of these reports illustrates that there are many markets, many markets in the world that are there for the asking, but we must establish people from our grain trade in those countries. The Americans have really taken advantage of these trades, and what have they done? The first thing they did was set up feed mills in many of these countries. They shipped their grain from the United States to the feed mills, then they started raising chickens, started raising hogs, started raising cattle in these various countries. They got the people eating meat; they got the people eating chicken; they got the people eating pork; and their markets expanded in that way by shipping these grains to the various countries. What have we done? What have we done? Practically nothing in this way.

I am told, on good authority, the Canadian Wheat Board office in Toyko is manned by about two men and about two secretaries, and they are not doing very much either to attract the

(MR. McKELLAR, cont'd.) . . . . Japanese wheat market. Well what does this mean if they are not doing their job? It means that nobody is really accomplishing very much in that great country, and the best thing we can do at this time is to get Japanese eating more meat, eating more of our grains, and in that way the farmers of Western Canada will benefit greatly from this particular trade.

Now I understand the Manitoba government is in the midst of negotiating many of their products that we raise in Manitoba and trading them for vehicles. I know that the Premier of Saskatchewan, I think, was criticised a year ago or so when he made trades of grain to other countries in the world. Well I don't care how each province deals with this particular market but it's important, if the farmers of Manitoba are going to have a fair share of the dollar that's floating around, that we make more sales to more countries in this world that we are living in.

To many of the city members that are sitting here, it is mentioned many many times, it's impossible practically to operate our farms at this time, and things are getting worse. And I don't care whether it's two-priced wheat, or a dollar an acre payment, or whatever the governments may think of at this time, the only real way that we can help the farmers of Manitoba and Western Canada is with more markets, and this is why I support this resolution of the Honourable Member for Morris. It is an approach that has to be taken if we are going to be serious, and the best way that the government of Manitoba can approach this problem is by lending money to X-CAN to help them in their efforts. They are the ones that know what the world markets are. They are the ones that know how to handle trades with various countries, and I think they are the ones that should be given this money to assist them in trying to produce more markets for Western Canada and for the people of Manitoba.

How should the government, I think -- how should they approach this loan? I think they should approach it from the very low interest rate. There is no sense in saying to the farmers, or to the grain trade, that we're going to charge you nine percent, because all you are doing is putting a load on the farmers, a bigger load. I think they should try to give them an interest rate equal to the Canada Pension Plan. I know the Canada Pension Plan money can't be used, I don't suppose, for this purpose but it is helping -- an interest rate of five percent will help farmers of Western Canada in producing more markets.

Now, Mr. Speaker, what else can you say when the farmers are short of money? What else can you say when they're in trouble financially? There's only one thing to say: Get the farmers more markets and they will grow the grain. I think the evidence was shown to me last weekend when I went home to buy fertilizer. I didn't realize fertilizer was so short; you can hardly buy a ton of fertilizer anywhere. So why are the farmers sowing more fertilizer than they ever have before? Because their granaries are empty and they realize the only way to fill them is using more fertilizer to grow more grain. But they're growing it on the strength that they only have small quotas and the eight-bushel quota this year is practically no good at all for the average farmer's survival. As I mentioned before, it will only pay the salary of my hired man and that doesn't leave anything for me, so the farmers are looking for the government to get more markets, and I think the Provincial Government here have a place here by loaning X-CAN more money so they can improve their organization.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think I'll just close now by asking for the support of all members opposite for this resolution.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Churchill.

MR. GORDON W. BEARD (Churchill): We haven't got any farmers, Mr. Speaker, but we have storage, and I was rather interested in this resolution calling for assistance for balance of production, and immediately comes to mind, of course, the balance of storage facilities in Manitoba and, particularly in my case, with Churchill. I think some of the trouble that's been laid at our doorstep in respect to the amount of diversified storage facilities in Churchill was the lack of number, so it is difficult to store too much ahead of time because they're not sure what sales are going to be shipped through Churchill. I do find that at this time, or up till now, that the Churchill terminal was over a third empty during the whole of the winter, and this of course does not add to the productiveness of the Churchill storage because they get paid for storage on the basis of winter use. This is one way that will be used by the Federal Government to downgrade the usefulness of Churchill facility.

I think that one other problem is, of course, the fact that we seem to be stalled in the last few years on 25 million of bushels of grain, and if they raise it by a few thousand bushels, they say, "Now we've got a larger portion going through the province," and they seem to be

(MR. BEARD, cont'd.) . . . . happy and satisfied with it. Well, Mr. Speaker, I can assure you that a few thousand bushels through Churchill is certainly not going to help the Port of Churchill nor is it going to help extend the season. We can find that in storing in Churchill we can take care of the immediate need in the first number of ships going through, but we have to have diversification so that we can allow different types of grain to be sold, such as rapeseed, and accepted. I understand that there's about five million bushels of oats been sold through Churchill this year, and to start to try to store this means that you're going to run short of storage space somewhere along the line or else you are not going to be able to store the complete amount that is required, and we can see where if the first ship coming in wanted rapeseed etc., then they couldn't have that on hand because of the fact that they would have to have wheat available.

I think that historically we ran at 23 million for some time; now it goes to 25 million, but it doesn't really give us enough of an advantage in meeting these amounts of grain that's allocated to Churchill through sales to warrant any more storage in that area. So whether you put the horse before the cart or vice versa, I don't know, but I do know that the formula on which they've set Churchill at present certainly will not enhance Churchill nor will it complement the moneys that the Federal Government and the Provincial Government are putting into Churchill to rebuild and renew the community itself. I don't think that anybody can stand by and say 25 million is enough, is sufficient, but I do say that there's a maximum being set by those who are in charge of sales during the winter, because whatever sale is arrived at at the end of June is the amount that will be shipped through Churchill that year. At no time have they ever booked more grain through Churchill than was possible for the elevators to meet, and this is done on one shift a day - one shift a day. At the end of that one shift the men walk away and say, "We'll come back and see you tomorrow." Now, this does not give any opening for the raising of maximums in Churchill. If they would go on a two-shift basis, 20 hours a day, 22 hours a day, it would allow time for cleaning and repair work, and it would halve the time the ship has to stay in port. Also, the sales of grain allocated to Churchill are not spread out equally. They may have 10 days - I think 17 at one period last year - where there wasn't a ship in the harbour, and yet they say they had a sale through the Churchill that was satisfactory - the port. I can't see where it's satisfactory when you only run at half speed.

Now I realize that this cannot be solved by the Provincial Government alone nor can it be solved by the prairie provinces, but certainly those in charge of the sale of wheat can direct more grain through Churchill and can give the incentives for more grain to be shipped through Churchill if they use their common sense, and there's a wide range to work within. Certainly the St. Lawrence Seaway is subsidized and Thunder Bay is subsidized, and I don't see why Churchill cannot have improved services so that there will be longer than an 80-day shipping season, that we can find ways of keeping a ship, icebreaker in there for a few weeks or a few months of the year. All it takes is a ship stationed at Churchill, an icebreaker stationed at Churchill in either the fall or the spring, and the authorities on icebreaking can assure you that there would be sufficient time to add many weeks onto the end of your shipping season or at the start of the shipping season.

The situation that we are forced to operate in at this time is no different than it was in 1928, no more days added, and yet since 1928 we must admit that the facilities for navigation and for icebreaking have improved 100 or 1,000 percent and we're still operating in the dark ages at Churchill. I think this can be improved on, widely improved on, if we had the recognition that Churchill deserves. I believe this recognition will have to break through political barriers that have been placed supposedly in eastern Canada. I think that we must find some assistance from the people in southern Manitoba to develop this port so that it is viable, and right now the only thing that we can use is grain, and unfortunately we will have to diversify but I'd rather speak of that at Industry and Commerce time.

But I do think that there are things that can be done. I think there can be, such as the Member for Rhineland suggested, the railroad from Grand Rapids to Thompson would allow the grain from southern Manitoba itself to be shipped via Churchill. I think there should be terminals located overseas. You may say, why would you want to locate an overseas terminal? I believe that you could get the land free of tax. I would imagine that countries such as Russia and other European countries would be pleased to have grain available for them to draw on as they wish, and I think the closer it is to the location of where it is to be sold, the more attention will be given to Canadian grain and I'm sure that the government, in giving the blessing of



(MR. BEARD, cont'd.) . . . . building a terminal, would then give assistance in Canada selling more wheat to that particular country. And so it is, I think that if we can appeal to federal authorities to allow us to move in different areas, to diversify a little even in the grain trade, to allow for more grain to pass through Churchill, I think at a later time we will have to look certainly at other measures because the word that comes to me is that in the not too far future then there'll be far less grain being shipped through Churchill, Thunder Bay, Montreal, etc., and more of it will be sold through Vancouver, and if our trade lanes do change to a great extent, then certainly we'll have to diversify.

But at this time I'd just like to make sure that we at least get on record appeal by this House, and I hope by the farmers, that there will be something done to boost the record, not to 25, 100, 000 bushels, but to 30, 40 or 50 million, so that we can use the port to the usefulness that it was considered in years past. Thank you very much.

Oh, by the way, Mr. Speaker, before I sit down, I would like to remind members that the Hudson Bay Route Association will be having their convention in Melville on this Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Agriculture.

MR. USKIW: Mr. Speaker, this particular resolution, unlike some others, is most properly worded and I want to commend my honourable friend the Member for Morris that he recognizes that it is difficult for government to vote in favour of a motion from that side other than with the wording, "consider the advisability of". Having put his motion in that way, I have no problem in lending support to that kind of a proposition, with a number of reservations that I think I ought to make quite clear to the members opposite, indeed to all members of the House.

The question of marketing and promoting is not a new thing, in my mind, Mr. Speaker. It is something that I have been shouting for loud and clear for some years when I was sitting over on that side of the House, and therefore it would be awfully awkward of me to even question this kind of a resolution, even though it may not have the necessary foundation for its support at the present time. So I want to accept the proposition in principle, with a number of reservations, one of which has to do with the question of whether X-CAN has or has not the financial ability or capacity to carry on in its present form and its present financial structure.

It has not come to my attention at any time that X-CAN was in any financial difficulty and that they were indeed going to have to rely on the coffers of the provinces and indeed the Government of Canada to sustain themselves, and so I would say in that context, Mr. Speaker, that it's premature to say that yes, definitely, we should allocate funds for this kind of a venture. I think that the new organization has been set up to promote and market grain for the producers of our three prairie provinces. They have been set up only very recently and therefore it is very hard to measure at this time the need of support, financial support, or whether or not they in fact had to demonstrate some capacity in their new role and whether or not they have to indicate to various levels of government that indeed the thing to do is to add additional muscle to that organization to bring about the kind of result that we are all looking for.

There are four organizations which are responsible for X-CAN: the Pools and UGG, which have quite a bit of capacity, financial capacity, Mr. Speaker, and there again it's questionable whether at this point we should have to run out ahead to offer financial assistance when it may not be necessary. If it can be demonstrated that X-CAN is doing the kind of work that we want it to do and it is running into financial difficulties in carrying out those duties, then I think in that context we can consider this resolution more positively.

One of the things that bothers me at this point, or one of the reasons why I would hesitate, Mr. Speaker, at this point to say yes, we are going to set aside certain sums of money, is the fact that the Government of Canada has announced what we consider to be an aggressive program in the area of marketing and promotion of the six grains through the allocation of some \$10 million under Mr. Lang's department, and really it is largely the responsibility of the Government of Canada in this connection, and they have said that it is their responsibility and they have committed these sums of money, so I think that it is a bit premature to suggest that the provinces ought to begin funding this kind of an operation. But in principle, Mr. Speaker, I do accept the proposition, and if the need arises and if it can be demonstrated that we should put some effort in direct grant or whatever form it may be, then I think we ought to consider it.

Let me say in closing, Mr. Speaker, that having said that the Government of Manitoba recognizes the need for marketing and promotion, I would hope that the marketing branch within the department can provide the necessary technical support, if you like, for X-CAN where

(MR. USKIW, cont'd.) . . . . it may be possible, and at this point I think that that kind of co-operation as between the Province of Manitoba, X-CAN and the Government of Canada would suffice. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for La Verendrye.

MR. BARKMAN: Mr. Speaker, I wish just to say a few words but to show our co-operation with this resolution. I think it is timely. So much has been talked and said about storage and other facilities to improve our marketing conditions, and I'm also glad the Minister accepts the principle of this resolution. I think by perhaps going a little bit further and accepting it completely might be a good example, not just to the Federal Government, but might be a good example, as he states -- he says perhaps there should be added muscle in this intention. I agree with him; there should be -- and I think with the Provincial Government showing their intentions with perhaps small sums of money or perhaps with even help to their own departments, I think we would just have to agree that the intention would be more sincere. I think the mover of the motion has had quite a bit of experience over the years with marketing and what have you, and I'm sure that before he's going to be closing the debate that more could be said in regards to some of the conditions, some of the problems that are created and exist as far as world markets are concerned. But I basically wanted to get up and show our support for the resolution.

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

MR. J. R. FERGUSON (Gladstone): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Member for Pembina, that debate be adjourned.

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

MR. SPEAKER: On the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Fort Rouge and the amendment thereto by the Honourable Member for Osborne. The Honourable Member for Swan River.

MR. JAMES H. BILTON (Swan River): I wonder if I might have the indulgence of the House to allow this matter to stand. (Agreed)

MR. SPEAKER: On the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Brandon West. The Honourable Member for Crescentwood.

MR. CY GONICK (Crescentwood): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I could have this matter stand. (Agreed)

MR. SPEAKER: On the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Virden. I just wonder whether he would be amenable to correcting it so that it would conform with our wording as to "the advisability of" and then I would have no objection to him placing this motion before the House. Agreed? (Agreed) The Honourable Member for Virden.

MR. MORRIS MCGREGOR (Virden): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Souris-Killarney:

WHEREAS the expansion of our grain markets requires the development of an adequate storage system;

AND WHEREAS the domestic livestock industry requires inexpensive static storage facilities for all purposes such as pelletized livestock feeds, feed grains, as well as wheat storage;

AND WHEREAS since many rural country elevators are being closed for economic as well as for reasons of rail line abandonment;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this Legislature recommend -- now this is where I sort of lose you, Mr. Speaker, just what words -- (Interjection) -- consider the advisability of the Government of Manitoba giving immediate assistance to any individual or groups interested in purchasing abandoned elevators before they are demolished.

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Virden.

MR. MCGREGOR: Mr. Speaker, at the offset I want it known that this resolution does not in any way suggest abandonment of grain elevators. Far from it would it be our point of view. But it does, however, suggest and urge the government to be prepared to help farmers make use of these facilities as they become abandoned, and I don't think at this time, Mr. Speaker, we are thinking in terms of grants but having a fund ready, because over the past years we've watched provincial and federal governments move along until a particular situation arises and the panic button is thrown, and many times they move into an area too fast or make too drastic a change, and this is just saying to have a sum of money available for farmers or groups of farmers that they can plan now. Abandonment we know doesn't come up until '75 if

(MR. MCGREGOR, cont'd.) . . . . they go through with the freeze, and the larger grain companies, in talking to them, they have many elevators or a goodly number of elevators that are now full of grain that later this year they hope to empty and probably not license again, and they're interested -- I went to several area meetings with Pool Elevators and allowed them to look at the resolution. The first fear of the big companies was that maybe there was some underwork here, that we were going to move in and be a competitor, and that was far from the truth. Once it was explained what our intent was, I think I can say that we found good support in any of these area meetings.

We know that the companies are trying to centralize, switching or swapping elevators, and they have to do it for purely economic reasons. The year that there isn't a big handle they simply -- the local taxes and other ones run them into a deficit position, and we certainly do hear rumours from Ottawa of things that the future may show to be a factor, and we know how suddenly Ottawa moves. The Grain Stabilization Act, Bill C-176, well maybe at the moment C-176 is stalled but had they have had their way, the hammer would have come down and we were sitting sort of in the middle. And I think the larger grain handlers are sitting in fear or maybe appreciation when Mr. Lang may well issue a statement out of Ottawa in a week, in six months, that they must or should cut down a third or half of their elevators. And this is where the crunch would come because everybody, if it was the Pool and the Grain Growers or the line elevators to get this message, they would want to, if they're going to dispose of the elevators, do it as quickly as possible so they would not have to pay the taxes on their holdings and therefore it might be to their advantage to just demolish these places in a hurry.

I know my own operation very well. I'm sitting with my '67 grain yet, and I think and I said that I've got rid of more grain outside of the Wheat Board than I ever will in the future get rid of through the Wheat Board, and it does create a storage. I only finished seeding this morning and I was sitting on my tractor in wonderment what arrangement will I make for this coming year, knowing the years between '67 and '70 some of them have been sold, but there's a great glut there, and I'm not alone; and if I could buy one of the local elevators at a reasonable price, or two or three neighbours, this would simply put our -- (Interjection) -- I beg your pardon? Well, whatever it is, we've got to have a way of storing this grain as cheaply as possible.

That's about all I have to say, Mr. Speaker, and I hope the -- I see the Minister is in his seat, and it does sort of follow up on the former resolution that he was speaking to. So with that, thank you, Mr. Speaker.

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

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

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

MR. SPEAKER: On the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for La Verendrye. The Honourable Member for La Verendrye.

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

WHEREAS on October 22, 1968, the Federal Government introduced significant increases in the Estate Tax rates applicable to taxable estates of residents in Canada upon their death;

AND WHEREAS it has been established through independent studies that the existence of the Estate Tax in Manitoba is forcing the sale of many family farms and small businesses, upon the death of their owner, and making it impossible for parents to hand down their farms and businesses to their children;

AND WHEREAS it has also been established that the absence of an Estate Tax in a province acts as an incentive for industrial development and the importing of badly needed development capital into a province;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this House urge the Government of Manitoba to give consideration to abolishing Estate Taxation in Manitoba by means of enacting Estate Tax Rebate legislation similar to that which exists in the Province of Alberta and in the Province of Saskatchewan,

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, I wonder whether or not you have taken into consideration this resolution as to whether or not it is perfectly in order.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not aware of what reference the Honourable Minister of Labour

(MR. SPEAKER, cont'd.) . . . is referring to, if he's referring to the bill in respect to succession, which was an altogether different matter because it was a bill that was being stricken from the records because it was obsolete. The Honourable Member for La Verendrye.

MR. BARKMAN: Mr. Speaker, I guess it must be about two months ago when this resolution was handed in and I don't know how many deaths or how many estates have been cleared up in between, but if the present government is going to act on this as fast as possible, I'm sure that improvements can be expected in the future.

I rise at this time to speak on, I would like to call it a Liberal Party resolution although I understand that our friends across here have one coming up and perhaps very much along a similar line. But I believe that this government should be urged to abolish Estate Taxes in Manitoba. But, Mr. Speaker, this is more than just a request to reduce part of the tax load from the shoulders of the citizens of the province; it is also an urgent plea on behalf of our farmers, on behalf of our small businessmen, and on behalf of their survivors. Under the drastic increases in the Estate Tax introduced by the Federal Government last October, or I should say in October of 1968, many of these people are being forced to sell all or sell in part of their estates in order that the Estate Tax can be paid.

This government, Mr. Speaker, may be quick to answer, "yes, but this is a federal matter," and I realize it was the Federal Government which increased, or introduced this increase. We cannot be blamed. They may take this attitude but I would like to answer and say, Mr. Speaker, there's no question that this is true. It was a federal increase, but there is a great deal that this government can do. We can do the same things that have been done in Alberta, the same things that have been done in Saskatchewan. The provincial share of the Estate Tax can be abolished by means of a tax rebate. In Alberta, as perhaps most of us know, that rebate amounts to 75 percent of the total tax payable, and that, Mr. Speaker, is what I would call a worthwhile percentage and a most welcome form of relief, especially when taxes are growing higher and higher every year. It would be especially welcome here in Manitoba, a province which we all know already has the highest personal income tax, and also has the -- my colleague, my friend, he says also the highest corporation tax, but I would like to say that it is higher than any other province as far as the income tax is concerned and perhaps we are, I don't know, facing, as sometimes has been mentioned by some honourable ministers opposite, facing a sales tax increase which may be just around the corner. I hope not, but I doubt if we may not have to face this; especially looking at this year's budget, I don't see where it can be too long until this is forthcoming, but as the Minister of Labour's face shows rather a smile on it, I hope this indicates or means that this is a long ways to go before we shall see an increase in the sales tax. But it is becoming a province where all forms, nearly all forms of taxation are rapidly approaching, as perhaps in quite a few other provinces, really a breaking point.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to point out some of the major changes in the Estate Tax structure, changes that brought about these dramatic increases, and in so doing I wish to try and explain why we believe that steps must be taken to offer our people some form of relief. The first of the new changes introduced by Finance Minister Benson made it possible for an estate to pass from the husband to the wife or vice versa on a tax-free basis, but all this measure does, as most of us fully realize, all it does it delays for a short while the higher tax that is most inevitably to be paid by the children later on. Also, the new changes eliminate the higher tax exemptions of \$40,000 or \$60,000. All estates with a value of \$20,000 or more will be taxed the maximum rate. Mr. Speaker, an estate valued at \$300,000 or over will then be taxed on a 50 percent basis, or 50 percent of that value. Previously the 50 percent tax was not reached until the value of an estate was in excess of \$1,550,000, so we have a notable change in that respect. And, Mr. Speaker, it is this change that brings the real burden to our farmers and to our small businessmen, and it is for this reason that we're asking that the tax be abolished.

As I said earlier, we in Manitoba know quite well what our problems are. They're not just personal income tax, they're not just corporation, but many of the problems that exist I think we're quite aware of them. We now have, as my friend said before, the highest corporate tax in Canada as well as the highest individual tax rate in spite of the fact that most of our corporations are small and our per capita income is way below the national average. In other words, Mr. Speaker, we have a situation where we have high tax rate applied to low income. The fact that the previous government, which had indicated it would introduce Estate Tax

(MR. BARKMAN, cont'd.) . . . . rebate legislation, failed to do so before calling an election in 1969, to me is a matter of serious regret. I would venture to say, Mr. Speaker, that despite our resolution and our supporting arguments, that this government will not likely enact the necessary legislation, for we have seen over the past two years that this government, while on one hand presenting itself as the defender of the small man, it seems to, on the other hand seems to instead hurt that same so-called small man, and this I'm referring to as the small businessman and the farmer. So Mr. Speaker, I suspect there isn't going to be too much sympathy from this government concerning the abolishment of Estate Taxes.

But, be that as it may, let me now return to the topic at hand, this crippling Estate Tax. Our tax system in a developing province must be such that it attracts talented people to locate and to carry out their enterprise, whatever enterprise may be in this province, if only because, and if perhaps for only that reason, which is reason enough, the reason that Alberta and Saskatchewan have enacted the rebate legislation. It is necessary, therefore, that this province follow suit. However, such a rebate is valid in any event and the fact that we, as one of the three or four provinces of western Canada, have to compete with Alberta, have to compete with Saskatchewan, I think alone is a very valid reason. For one thing, Mr. Speaker, this tax produces little, or very insignificant revenue, the average only about \$4 million per year to the Province of Manitoba, yet it seems to inhibit risk-taking and development by private entrepreneurs, and presents, really presents a harsh burden and a constant load on the already establishment so-called -- I should say perhaps the established more than the establishment, and this includes our farmers.

In 1967 and 1968 there were 256 estate-taxed in Manitoba, so Mr. Speaker, we can readily see how small our tax base from this source really is. In short, the return from this tax is small but the burden on the few that have to pay this tax is really very great to those individuals. From the figures that I just gave you, it is clear that on the average each person paying the tax pays an average of \$8,000, but this average of course cannot be taken seriously because many of those paying the tax pay much more - and naturally some, of course, pay less - but even \$8,000 broken down into, let's say, six annual payments as the federal legislation will allow, still represents an annual payment of over \$1,300 - \$1,333 to be exact - which by the standards of many of the farmers and by the standards of many of these small businessmen in Manitoba, is really a sizeable portion of their net income for the year.

It may be just an ironic coincidence, Mr. Speaker, that the dollar an acre payment plan to our farmers announced during the recent by-election, now of course already passed under Bill 18, is going to cost the people of Manitoba \$4 million, approximately the same amount that is collected annually through the Estate Tax -- (Interjection) -- I don't say you shouldn't have done it; no, I'm just wondering, could it be that a few farm families are really providing this revenue that will be distributed amongst our farmers of Manitoba, regardless of the individual financial position of each? I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that this is something worth thinking of. I imagine that the Minister will perhaps get up later and tell me that this is not so, and I hope it is not, but it seems somewhere that figure \$4 million seems to ring a bell, or it could. It may not be.

But returning now, Mr. Speaker, to the problem at hand, a problem that has been realized and a problem that has been rectified in Alberta and in Saskatchewan, I want to give an example. All estates valued at \$300,000 or more are taxed on a base or at a rate of 50 per cent when handed down to the children on the death of the parent. True, by sound estate planning, which many are doing today, and the use of some of the exemptions, this figure can be pared down somewhat but it still remains, it still remains an unbearable size. Most farms and most businesses --- we can take the local hardware store, or take the local garages or service stations, for example, most of them are valued at least to the tune of \$150,000 or \$200,000 when all assets are considered. These may be perhaps inflated figures but the government will still accept these figures even, as the Honourable Member for Swan River says, they may not be able to be sold at that moment, or perhaps not for a year. This depends a lot, of course, on economic conditions, as we all know.

This fact, looking specifically at the farm for the moment, Mr. Speaker, should make the stark reality very clear. Let us say that a farmer who throughout his lifetime has been quite successful, has managed to build up a farm, oh, say two or three sections, which is not uncommon today - especially with the trend towards larger farms, I think this is quite possible that a successful farmer could have built up to two or three sections - so this farm, including

June 1, 1971

(MR. BARKMAN cont'd) . . . . buildings, equipment, stock and many other things, could well be worth \$175,000, \$200,000, and the tax on such a property would be so high that the survivors would to sell, perhaps have to sell a portion or part of the farm just to pay the taxes, and in a day when the agricultural sector is already facing a real economic slump. As I said before or the member mentioned, selling that land perhaps is not the easiest thing to do today and, if you did, maybe at completely different prices. However, I think that's not the main point, that you may have to sell a quarter or may have to sell two quarters. This is terrible by itself but the unit then is not a viable unit any more and you are going to, perhaps while this father or these parents have been successful farmers over the years, the children that are taking over this farm for the sake of the unit not being viable, will not be able to be as successful a farmer as they should be.

In short, Mr. Speaker, the Estate Tax represents a form of government-sponsored confiscation. And the same applies to small businesses in order to meet the price set by the, call him the tax collector - the Minister of Finance is not in right now but I think he called himself a tax collector the other day - a portion of the assets usually must be sold. This happens so often in estates. I haven't had that much experience but I've been involved, not in many but in a few estates, and it's surprising some of the things that can come up.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have a further example. In 1966, of almost \$900 million of taxable value of estates, only 72 had assets of more than \$1,000,000, and these estates represented only slightly more than 15 percent of the total of the \$900 million of taxable valued estates. So I say, again, it is the small, the middle-sized estates, the farmer and the small businessman, that are really being hit. Perhaps I shouldn't say hit; perhaps I should say hurt, because they are not really hit more percentagewise but they are being hurt more, and I think this should be taken into consideration.

So, taking that example, again in 1966, of the 5,700 taxable estates - and these figures, Mr. Speaker, are for all of Canada, as I am sure you must realize they are - 4,694 or 82 percent had taxable estates ranging from \$50,000 to \$300,000 and about 70 percent of those were less than \$100,000. These and the previously untaxed small estates are really feeling the new rates the hardest, the rates that were to be applied after October 22, 1968, and I think it is clear from this that the only answer short of abolishing the Estate Tax at the federal level, something over which this House really has no control, I think we have to go to the fact that regulations and rules have to be set up to abolish the Estate Tax as it applies in Manitoba to date.

If this government is to retain its credibility as a government for the people, I believe it should immediately take steps to bring about the abolishment of this tax in Manitoba. Mr. Speaker, it is now obvious that this unfair Estate Tax does several things: 1. It is a tax that is paid by the non-wealthy while the wealthy find legal ways to minimize it, a situation which the government claims to oppose - indeed the Attorney-General himself has said that there has developed a situation in Canada where there seems to be a law for the rich and a law for the poor and that this is one of the things he hopes can be rectified. I suggest that abolishing the Estate Tax is one method of remedying the situation. I think it's one place to start.

Secondly, in many cases, Mr. Speaker, the tax amounts to confiscation. This may be one reason why the present government is reluctant to abolish the Estate Tax. I think perhaps the most important reason, Mr. Speaker, this tax discriminates against the thrifty and discriminates against the industrious, because he who works hard throughout his life is the hardest hit at death. But here again we may have, Mr. Speaker, another reason for this government's reluctance to abolish the tax. I talk as if they are not going to accept but I hope they give me a very big surprise and do start making changes in this line, because I for one am completely convinced that steps should be taken for some of the reasons I mentioned, and especially because of discriminating against the thrifty. Those that have really tried hard and those that have made the best of it, it seems that they are not getting anything out of having done what they did in life. It seems that they are really being penalized in a way for doing what they have done.

So Mr. Speaker, I would like to mention one other reason. We are already suffering quite a significant loss of talent because foreign entrepreneurs are reluctant to live here under the high tax - I should perhaps say high death tax system that exists here, and I believe regardless, it's not only our party, it's not only the party across, or for that matter any party, I think we should believe that local control and ownership should be encouraged. I know we believe it on this side and I want to believe that they believe it on that side. But we also

(MR. BARKMAN cont'd) . . . . believe that steps should be taken to ensure that, failing progressive growth within, the best outside help should be available to us, and this will never be available, Mr. Speaker, as long as Manitoba retains the type of position that it's in right now as the highest tax area in Canada. The benefits of a tax haven from death duties, I have pointed out continuously, I've seen in Alberta and Saskatchewan, should be welcomed here also.

So, Mr. Speaker, I will conclude by once more urging the government to immediately introduce legislation to remove this unjust tax. Estate taxes are just simply too high for the type of country we are living in. They are too high, yet they seem to achieve insignificant revenue while at the same time doing so much damage to our economy and to our people of our province. So I'm making this plea, not just a personal plea, not just a plea on behalf of our party, I wish to make this plea on behalf of all the citizens of Manitoba that find themselves in this type of a position.

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

MR. HARRY SHAFRANSKY (Radisson): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Gimli that debate be adjourned.

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

MR. SPEAKER: On the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for La Verendrye. The Honourable Member for La Verendrye.

MR. BARKMAN: Mr. Speaker, could we have that one stand, please?

MR. SPEAKER: On the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Assiniboia. The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. PATRICK: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for La Verendrye,

WHEREAS The University of Manitoba has recently announced that it intends to curtail future growth in student enrollment on the Fort Garry Campus;

AND WHEREAS there are many university students from Northern Manitoba who, in order to gain post secondary education, are required to leave their homes and commute between the North and the Southern Universities, at considerable expense to themselves and their families;

AND WHEREAS there are many young people in Northern Manitoba who are capable of and desirous of attending University but are unable to do so because of the prohibitive costs of living away from home, as well as the high costs of transport between the North and the South;

AND WHEREAS in order to open up and develop the North, an Institute of Northern Studies in the Arts and Sciences related to northern living would be desirable and in the best interests of all Manitobans and all Canadians;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Government of Manitoba give consideration to establishing a University of Northern Manitoba, to be located in a suitable site in Northern Manitoba;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that as well as teaching courses in Arts and Science, the said University of the North should specialize in teaching those subjects which are most appropriate for northern living and northern development, including technology in metallurgy, mining, processing, chemistry, physics, engineering, permafrost, geology, meteorology, architecture, soil studies and related sciences;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in establishing and financing the said University of the North, the Government of Manitoba give consideration to approaching the Government of Canada, the international mining business community, the foundations, and similar institutions for the purpose of receiving grants in aid of the research to be carried on at such University of the North,

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the government give specific consideration to establishing, in conjunction with the federal government, an Institute of Northern Studies associated with the University of the North, such institute to be located at Churchill and to specialize in those subjects which are most appropriate to northern living and northern development.

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion.

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

MR. PATRICK: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Somebody said it's a good speech. I'm very glad that the Honourable Member for Churchill is in the House and at least I have one supporter in here and I hope he will be able to support me in this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, we in Manitoba are fortunate in many respects that the best area of our province lies above the 53rd parallel. Northern Manitoba holds the key to our future development and growth but in order to realize the wealth and potential of this area, some government action is required now.

Mr. Speaker, we don't need a government going into mining exploration or mining business which requires a tremendous amount of capital, a tremendous amount of expenditure and millions of dollars poured into a relatively short-term project. What we need, what the people of Manitoba need is a sound, logical and workable northern policy. During this session of the Legislature we in the Liberal party are proposing a series of resolutions aimed at developing the policy for the north. Later we will lay before the government proposals to create a separate Department of Northern Affairs, proposal for the establishment of a Northern Development Bank as well as other measures which we feel will benefit Northern Manitoba, and indeed, Mr. Speaker, the whole of Manitoba.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I wish to discuss our proposal for a University of the North. It is a fact that there is an urgent need for such an institution. The University of Manitoba recently announced it does not intend to increase student enrollment at the Fort Garry Campus. This means that the present enrollment will remain static. There are strong arguments favouring this decision; the ever-increasing costs of university education, space limitations, just to mention two of the things. At the same time, the sector of our population that is of university age continues and will continue to grow.

The University of Winnipeg is now undertaking a \$7 million expansion program that will see some additional facilities, but here again, the space limitations of a downtown campus are quite apparent to all of us. The same applies to the University of Brandon, Mr. Speaker. We are, I believe, fortunate to have three universities in Manitoba but at the same time it is unfortunate that all of our universities are situated in the southern part of the province.

This is especially true, Mr. Speaker, when we look at the ever-increasing northern population. We are now witnessing the crying need for facilities for higher education in our north. At present a person living say in Thompson or Churchill and he wants to get a university degree, must leave his home and move to either Winnipeg or Brandon in order to obtain that degree. I feel this is an unjust situation. A person living in the north pays the same tax as his southern counterpart. The same share of his taxes go toward the universities as his southern counterpart, but ready access to the university is denied the northerner or on the same equal basis. He is actually being penalized for living in the north. He must pay high transportation costs to get from his northern home to the city; he must pay for his room and board. Frequent visits to his home, something which even those living in rural southern Manitoba enjoy, are made impossible to our people living in the north. As well, Mr. Speaker, courses and studies available at the southern universities are often not adequate to suit the needs of someone who wishes to return to his northern part of the province.

We are pleased to hear, Mr. Speaker, that the government is considering purchasing the vacant naval installation at Churchill with a possible view of using it for an educational institution or a university. We only hope that the government soon will reach a policy decision on the university so that it can become a reality and can become to fruition in the near future.

I would also like to point out, Mr. Speaker, that the proposal for a northern university is not totally a new one. A proposal for such a university, which would include the establishment of an arctic research centre at Churchill, was first made by the Mid-Canada Development Corridor Foundation. The Foundation held two conferences on northern development which included the representation of Federal and Provincial Government and about 75 private firms and industries who have a particular interest in the northland. Just the other day, Mr. Speaker, I noticed that Mr. Richard Rohmer who was the originator of the Mid-Canada plan has proposed a university in Yukon, I believe has necessary legislation through the Federal House that such a university be established somewhere in the Arctic and I feel that this is not what we require in northern Manitoba, Mr. Speaker.

After more than two years of study the Foundation made an extensive report to the Federal Government. This report, while suggesting that such a facility could be built in the Arctic, Yellowknife or Whitehorse, also recommended Churchill. It is our hope, Mr. Speaker, that



(MR. PATRICK cont'd) . . . . . such a university will provide the basic courses of Arts and Science but also provide northern-oriented courses such as Arctic architecture, mineral exploration, mining practices, geological studies and economic courses aimed at northern development.

It is also our wish, Mr. Speaker, I believe our views concur with those of the Honourable Member for Churchill, that should such a facility be established, it would be financed through the usual Federal-Provincial cost-sharing program; but because of their vested interest in the north, mining companies and other firms in that region should also be encouraged to offer financial aid to such a project.

Mr. Speaker, I have devoted much of my time to the suggestion that this university should be located somewhere in our north but it is equally possible and desirable that the facility could be located in places such as Thompson and The Pas. It is even possible, Mr. Speaker, that the university could be located in several centres. For example, an Arts and Science Faculty in Thompson; Geological Institute in Flin Flon; an Arctic Studies Laboratory in Churchill. But these, Mr. Speaker, are detail suggestions. It would perhaps require further study, an independent study to work out the best possible location.

What must be done first is that legislation be introduced to establish the university in principle. Once this is accomplished, the remaining groundwork would fall into place. The north is growing. The recent announcement of the new Townsite at Leaf Rapids is evidence of this fact. Much of this growth is centred around the family, around permanent settlements. The days when much of our northern population was made up of single men, I believe, is rapidly coming to a close.

Mr. Speaker, with this development of family life in the north, comes the need for much improved educational facilities. Schools where children can get the same education as they would receive in the south, the same education that they are now paying for and aren't receiving. This school development program must out of necessity include an institute of higher education. The Community College at The Pas was a valuable step in this direction.

Mr. Speaker, we urge the government to see that a university of the north will and does become a reality. I think the study of our north is also now essential. Our whole north is a permafrost country yet we made no real attempt to study it until the 1950's when it became a military problem, when the Distant Early Warning Line was built. The Russians, on the other hand, have been studying the frost, economic and human development of the north for some 40 years now. The Russians have built research branches in the north devoted to permafrost constructions. They have built factories, they have built large cities and universities in the north.

Mr. Speaker, over-all total planning is the only way to develop the north. There is a terrible danger that if we interfere with it without sufficient knowledge, we may bring calamities to the northern regions, and again I agree with the Honourable Member for Churchill that wages should be higher up north than they are here. In fact, they should be twice as high so we can attract people and have them make their homes there all year round. The Arctic Tundra is notably a good food-producing region, but it can produce one thing in abundance, and that is your reindeer and caribou meat.

Mr. Speaker, I must have got carried away with Farley Mowatt's readings and some of the points are well taken in this book. In Siberia in 1960 there were 2,400,000 domestic reindeer with some 50,000 tons of meat production harvested plus many more tons from wild reindeer, enough to feed all the native people and still there were thousands of pounds exported to the interior and also exports were made to other countries - I know one was Japan.

The average income of the people in the north should be higher than the factory worker in the south, Mr. Speaker. I know that we're talking about the mining development in the north; we're talking about building a transmission line down the MacKenzie and certainly all these things require extensive studies and the type of institution that I'm talking about would be most suitable to this type of institute. I feel that Churchill is an ideal location for a place to establish the Faculty of Northern Studies. Churchill is a deep seaport; it has a railway terminal; it has a large airport capable of handling jet transportation. The Town of Churchill already has existing laboratory facilities and living quarters belonging to the Federal Government. There is an extensive rocket range and auxiliary facilities for studies of the upper atmosphere in relation to meteorology, communications and transportation.

There is active development now occurring now in the Canadian north; the Nelson River

(MR. PATRICK cont'd) . . . . . project; the nickel mining development at Thompson and Leaf Rapids; forestry at The Pas. There's mining and oil exploration pursued in our north, proposals of gas and oil lines. So, Mr. Speaker, you can see that we require special control and discipline to ensure that such developments are in keeping with Canadian aspirations.

Churchill also, because of its distant location from urban industrial centres, offers zero base for studies of pollution of air, land and water.

Mr. Speaker, extensive research is required on engineering and social aspects of northern living before successful utilization of the north for comfortable living can be achieved. Churchill again because of its unique locality, offers unequalled site for ecological studies pertaining to permafrost and the soils of the north. I know that universities in Canada have indicated interest in such a centre as an Institute of Northern Studies so that this faculty could be charged with the responsibility of developing expertise and technology pertaining to northern environment such as permafrost, northern construction, pollution, sociology, geography, etc.

So, Mr. Speaker, I commend this resolution to the House and I would hope that the members will take part in debate on it and the government can give consideration to it as soon as possible.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Member for Churchill.

MR. BEARD: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Rhineland, that debate be adjourned.

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

. . . Continued on next page

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: On the proposed Resolution standing in the name of the Member for La Verendrye. The Member for La Verendrye.

MR. BARKMAN: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Assinibola that

WHEREAS Manitobans are forced to belong to the Manitoba Hospital Services Plan and are forced to pay the premiums;

AND WHEREAS many persons in Manitoba and particularly many senior citizens require the services of nursing homes and extended care homes;

AND WHEREAS the Manitoba Hospital Services Plan does not cover the costs of patients in such homes;

AND WHEREAS the costs of such care are a very heavy financial burden on many of these patients and on their families;

AND WHEREAS the present law can encourage the use of very high cost, acute bed space in hospitals, by patients who could be cared for, in less costly nursing home and extended care home bed space;

AND WHEREAS to the extent that this occurs this is not only costly but also may delay other patients who require hospital care from entry to hospital;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this House urge the Government to give consideration to the advisability of paying the costs of nursing home care and extended care for those patients who are referred to such a home by order of a licensed medical doctor.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Member for La Verendrye.

MR. BARKMAN: Mr. Speaker, thank you. I shall not be very long, lengthy, but I want to rise and bring to your attention, Mr. Speaker, and the attention of the members of this House a situation that has arisen some time ago and exists with us today that is I believe causing hardship, both physically and financially, not just to a few people but to a large group of people in Manitoba. All Manitobans, Mr. Speaker, as you know are required by law to belong to the Manitoba Hospital Service plan and are forced to pay -- I perhaps should not use the word "forced" -- but have to pay the premiums that support this plan. The premiums, of course, are levied regardless of ability to pay; they apply in equal measure to both rich and to the poor.

Mr. Speaker, the hospital services plan offers protection to Manitobans for costs that are incurred, or are being used during sicknesses that require placement in specified hospitals by medical doctors; but there are many people who suffer illnesses that do not really require the kind of intensive care that is usually given at hospitals, and yet are still for all intents and purposes incapacitated and incapable of either working for a living or incapable of caring for themselves. I believe these unfortunate citizens very often, as we know, are not even covered by any aspect of the present law and yet we suggest should be the responsibility of a concerned society that is existing today. Our society, Mr. Speaker, should not show concern only for those who are so critically ill that they require the, you might say around-the-clock constant care provided in a hospital, but I think we should also be concerned with those who suffer chronic illnesses that require very often less, much less supervision, but these people are still beyond the capabilities of the patient himself. Under the present system, Mr. Speaker, when a person becomes ill, but not so desperately ill that he requires immediate hospitalization, his choices of actions are really limited.

I was just reminded when I was trying to get this resolution lined up a bit, just reminded of the former Minister of -- well he was Minister of different portfolios -- I'm referring now to the former Member of Carillon, Mr. Prefontaine, who is one of these type of patients. He is now at the Steinbach Bethesda Hospital in the extended care unit. Perhaps most of you in this House do not know him but here is an example where perhaps a person has the means as far as money is concerned that can be looked and cared after for much less money than if he would have to stay in a hospital. Some of the figures, if we start looking into the costs of hospitals, I just read yesterday that in many places across the line figures from \$75.00 to \$100.00 per day are quite common. Fortunately we're still somewhat off here although our figures are continuously also rising.

So, Mr. Speaker, a person has the option, of course, of remaining in his own home or in the home of perhaps relatives but I think we all know that this is becoming quite uncommon and for some reason that I don't think I need to express my opinion on it, it's just not really

(MR. BARKMAN cont'd.) . . . . . being done anymore. And certainly this person has the ability to seek competent medical assistance at no charge under Manitoba Medical if he should be in that position but it is often difficult. I think we realize this. Mr. Speaker, to find doctors who can first of all find the time to make a continuing series of house calls to individual patients seems to be outdated somewhat also. I know in my constituency while we're very proud of our doctors I know some of the homes for elderly people, not too far out of the Town of Steinbach for example, some of these older people often wish that the doctors would find time to come and visit them more often. I think we all realize that it isn't with some of the schedules that doctors have today it isn't easy for them either; but in the meantime a problem exists. And also, at the same time, the day to day personal care, the ones that use the -- where constant vigilance is required of a sick person it then becomes the responsibility of nursing a member of the family very often for quite extended periods. I think most of us could think of cases where a person is like that very often for a number of years and this in many cases is not too easy for a family to accept either. It would be, Mr. Speaker, it would be far more practical for a person who found himself in some of the circumstances that I've mentioned - I'm sure there are many others - it would be much more simple or more practical to place himself in the care of a nursing home or an extended care home, whatever the condition might be, where as we know the doctors are usually more readily available and under constant care of the staff of the home or the extended care unit or wherever it may be and in most cases recuperation can proceed much faster if this type of care is taking place.

The cost of the modest professional care provided by the best of these nursing and extended care homes, Mr. Speaker, just doesn't begin to compare with costs involved in operating a hospital bed, for many reasons that I don't intend to go into at this time. In 1970 the average annual cost of maintaining a hospital bed was in excess of \$30,000, but the costs involved although much less still place a very heavy financial burden on many patients and on many families. Family income can drop severely when a member of the family is chronically ill and of course this adds to the burden. Mr. Speaker, so many Manitobans for many reasons do not use the facilities that nursing homes and extended care homes provide even though they require them; and I think one of the main reasons is simply because they cannot afford them. We are not referring, or certainly I'm not referring now to sumptuous looking places, holiday resorts, I'm thinking of reputable establishments that would be willing to provide a certain specified minimum care service for a specified minimum cost. In all cases, Mr. Speaker, no costs would be provided, none at all, none of these costs would be provided by the government unless the patient were referred to the nursing or extended care home by a qualified and licensed doctor. We know many chronically ill people who cannot, for one reason or another, stay in their home and who cannot afford, as I said before, a nursing or an extended care home and they have to then simply make use of hospital facilities. They stay in in most cases on the credit of hospitals in order to qualify for coverage under the Hospital Services Plan. The present law encourages the use of these costly facilities, Mr. Speaker, by those who could adequately and safely have been cared for in a nursing or an extended nursing care home and the strain on existing hospital facilities then of course becomes very acute and very often can even result in delay to critically ill patients who desire legitimate hospital services. I'm sure that we can talk of cases where many of them were not in critical conditions but many of them were so close to being critical conditions certainly there was the strain on the so-called patients. Mr. Speaker, the strain on hospital facilities as we all know is already great today. I understand that Manitoba had only 6,800 hospital beds or seven beds per thousand Manitobans last year. Not only were most of those beds in constant use throughout the year but as we all know in many cases there were waiting lists to use them. So I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that one of the reasons for the constant pressure on hospital beds is the lack of an intermediate facility between the hospital and home that is readily available to people of low or middle class income.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that we offer this resolution to ask the House to urge this government to give consideration, and I hope I've worded it right, to the advisability of paying the cost of nursing home care and extended care for those patients who are referred to such a home by order of a licensed doctor. Mr. Speaker, outpatient services are already being provided in some cases under the Hospital Services. I think a lot of us are aware that grants towards outpatient care are made under Article 37, Section 2, whatever it was, and last year I understand these grants were extended to the Winnipeg General Hospital, to the Children's and

(MR. BARKMAN cont'd.) . . . . . to the St. Boniface Hospital and rightly so for patients who were admitted to these hospitals for diagnostic care and treatment but were not assigned a bed in the hospital. Only approximately \$300,000 was spent on outpatients last year as opposed to over -- this I think is the striking figure -- as opposed to over \$91 million for inpatients or those assigned to beds. Mr. Speaker, if some of those inpatients occupying bed space at costs over \$1,000 a month to provide could be adequately cared for in a nursing or an extended care home then I think we all realize that great savings could obviously be achieved. So we ask this government to initiate investigations as to the feasibility of such a plan and while the wording seems diluted badly the intention is sincere and I hope, plead with the government that they do something because there are conditions that I know that many of us know locally that really need this kind of help and I hope this government is willing to give it to them.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Radisson.

MR. SHAFRANSKY: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Logan, debate be adjourned.

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

MR. SPEAKER: On the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Assiniboia. The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. PATRICK: Mr. Speaker, could I have the indulgence to have this resolution stand? (Agreed)

MR. SPEAKER: In the next motion by the Honourable Member for La Verendrye I believe if he would in the operative part be amenable to correcting it and adding "the advisability of" I would accept the motion. The Honourable Member for La Verendrye.

MR. BARKMAN: Mr. Speaker, I wish to have the matter stand. (Agreed)

MR. SPEAKER: On the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. PATRICK: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for La Verendrye,

WHEREAS there is a lack of knowledge by many students about the functions and organization of government;

AND WHEREAS there is a strong demand on the part of high school students for a more active orientation to political studies in high schools;

AND WHEREAS the Legislative Assembly has now reduced the voting age to eighteen;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Department of Education prepare and cause to be taught in all high schools a course of political science dealing with the development and operation of our system of government at the Federal, Provincial and Municipal levels which would stress the privileges and obligations of Canadian Citizenship;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that such course teach the students the fundamentals of taxation, public finance, and the economic system of this country.

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, it's not really clear but just to avoid argument, the preparation and the causing to be taught of the course could conceivably be . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Is the Honourable Minister speaking on a point of order? Thank you.

MR. GREEN: . . . could conceivably involve the expenditure of public monies and therefore, without arguing about it, can we agree to have the resolution amended, by leave, to read "that the Department of Education consider the advisability of preparing and causing to be taught," etc.?

MR. SPEAKER: I can accept the correction. I cannot accept the amendment by the honourable member who is introducing it.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I'm asking by leave of the House, in view of that being the only way we can amend at this stage in any event, then we would be giving leave to have the

. . . MR. SPEAKER: Would the honourable member be amenable to correcting it to that degree?

MR. PATRICK: Mr. Speaker, I would like to have leave of the House to insert the words in the last paragraph, to have "the government consider the advisability" or "Department of Education consider the advisability."

MR. SPEAKER: Agreed. The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. PATRICK: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, there has been a demand from the young people for this type of a program within our high school system, and not only in the

(MR. PATRICK cont'd.) . . . . high school, in the junior level as well - I mean, from anywhere from Grade 7 up; and if there was ever a time that I think all of us learned a lesson, I believe that youth, of all parties, in the last provincial by-elections have certainly given us all a dynamic push and opened our eyes at the active part that they have taken in the two by-elections, and I am sure that the members that were elected would probably attest to this, at least to my observation, that there has been a tremendous amount of activity on the part of our young people in the by-elections. The small part that I took part in it, this was my observation. I had an opportunity to meet with a few high school delegations and have had an opportunity to talk to them, and the message that they bring to us is the present course which is taught in our high schools is seriously failing to provide the adequate education and the adequate equipment for our students to make them knowledgeable citizens at this early age. So I feel not only at the high school level, but as well at the junior level, that the Department of Education must provide a program which would equip our students to give them some idea of the government functions, not only that they should understand such concepts of what is a majority government or what is a minority government, but perhaps they should be taught as well that the minority government cannot function as well as a majority government. They should probably be taught as well many other things, such as the Bills and everything else, so I think it's very important.

I know that I had an opportunity to talk to a group of university students in their first year, and the questions that they asked me: who elects the delegates to go to the -- it was the NDP convention in Ottawa, or, you know, who elects them? And I couldn't believe that it was coming from students of that age that did not know anything about the political organization at the constituency level; you know, had so little knowledge; and I think that it's most important.

I feel that another point, many of the students have no knowledge of the ways available to probably effect a change of government or even to communicate with the government, or even know that they have the right to write to their own MLA and request information and so on. It's amazing that they have so little knowledge and I feel it's most important that the Department of Education do something in this area and equip our young people because, if we look back into the municipal elections and the little interest that has been shown by the general public in the last many years, I think it's very unfortunate. I don't think that not only our high school students, but many of the general public probably, you know, do not understand totally how the government, be it municipal or provincial or federal, affect people's pocketbooks in financing and so on, and I think it would be most important so -- unfortunately the Minister of Education is not in the House but I hope that he will take the time at least to read a few of the comments that I have to raise at the present time.

I know there has been demand from the students as far back as since I first came into this House, and certainly the curriculum and the courses have not changed and have not improved the situation. I cannot understand why, be it the Minister of Education or the governments or the departments would move so slow in this area, but I feel that we must encourage, and I am sure that our young people would become much more responsible citizens if they would have some idea of how our governments function about our financing of different programs, what it costs, or a little bit of the taxation system, where the money comes to finance the programs, and I think this would be most helpful.

The other point, Mr. Speaker, that I wish to raise at this time, I think it's an old, old taboo of politically affiliated clubs which at the present time we say should be outlawed in high schools. Why shouldn't students on their own initiative, if they want to participate in any high school political club or participation, I think it should be encouraged instead of curtailed and say you can't participate in any political association within a high school. What is more knowledgeable and educational if they did? And still even at the present time, within our school system, there are times we are told that there should be no clubs. I mean strictly high school within a high school system, for the students themselves, why shouldn't there be debating clubs or clubs as such of different political parties, and why shouldn't they participate? And still this is one area that we, instead of encouraging them, we discourage and say no, we don't want it in our high school system. I think it's most unfortunate and this is an area that I feel that the Minister of Education should look at and certainly give some consideration.

I think that once the students are aware of how our financing is working, how the election and the procedures are worked, I think it would be most wonderful knowledge for them. I

(MR. PATRICK cont'd.) . . . . think we must show our students how they can direct us instead of us directing them. I think we must show them how to control government rather than government controlling them. I think these are important points. I think we must show students how to function instead of the governments functioning against the students themselves.

Lastly, we must show them how to be responsible for us instead of telling them to be responsible. I think these are most important points. We can also have probably in our courses such things as how democracy works and perhaps how Socialism works as well.

So, Mr. Speaker, this resolution that I proposed is a direct request from many of the students within the Greater Winnipeg area and this request comes repeatedly every year. I recommend it to the House and I hope that finally the Minister of Education will do something and implement some kind of a — or improve whatever is in our present system, improve the course for not only high school but as well junior high school students so that they would have some idea how a political party functions, how the Legislature of the Provincial Government functions, how municipal government functions and so on. So I strongly recommend it to the members of the House.

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

MR. WALLY JOHANNSON (St. Matthews): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Logan, that debate be adjourned.

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

MR. SPEAKER: On the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie — who is absent. -- (Interjection) -- Agreed?

On the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Osborne, I would like to have some views from the honourable members. In my opinion, the rule of anticipation, Rule 30, may be transgressed here and, as I said, I should like to hear from the honourable members. The Honourable House Leader.

MR. GREEN: Well, Mr. Speaker, I think that with regard to anticipation you may be referring to remarks referred to in the Throne Speech debate relative to environmental controls generally. I don't think that the Throne Speech debate indicated that there was any specifics with regard to what would be before the House in the discussion of this matter, and the resolution refers to the advisability of obtaining a survey and report on the levels of air and noise pollution. I don't think that the Throne Speech debate, even if it's taken in its broadest form as to what the government will be doing in terms of environmental control, would preclude a discussion on whether we should obtain a survey and report on the levels of air and noise pollution, so on this basis, Mr. Speaker, we would have no objection to the resolution being proceeded with, but you might wish to take those remarks under advisement with regard to the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: The only thing I find in the Throne Speech is where there is reference that an Environmental Council will be set up and also separate and distinct government departments and agencies in reference to environment, but if the House is amenable to it, I'm prepared to let the motion go. The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Speaker, on the same point of order, I certainly would have no objection in proceeding.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Osborne.

MR. IAN TURNBULL (Osborne): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I move, seconded by the Member for St. Vital,

WHEREAS there is widespread concern about the pollution of our environment; and

WHEREAS there is considerable evidence that in urban areas significant levels of air pollution result from exhaust emissions from internal combustion engines; and

WHEREAS there is an increasing awareness of the deleterious effects of noise pollution;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Provincial Government consider the advisability of obtaining a survey and a report, conducted by qualified scientific personnel, of the levels of air and noise pollution and the effects of such pollution on the health, well-being and property of the people of Manitoba.

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Osborne.

MR. TURNBULL: Mr. Speaker, in this House on Private Members' Day I often think that the members have been subjected to various kinds of noise and air pollution. Both of these

(MR. TURNBULL cont'd.) . . . . . types of pollution have a deleterious effect on individuals, causing such things as dizziness, lassitude and a general ineffectiveness. I hope, though, to review some of the problems associated with both noise and air pollution, and to indicate some reasons why, in my opinion, the government should undertake to have a survey carried on so that some basis could be established for the future passage of regulations and perhaps amendments to existing legislation.

In Winnipeg, I don't think that we presently suffer from a great deal of noise pollution although recently I have been having a rather close view of the back end of buses and trucks and what not, in a new endeavour that I have adopted, namely riding down here on a bicycle, and I can assure you that noise levels are reaching a point where they are becoming irritable if not unbearable. We must look at present to larger urban centres for examples of noise levels that have reached the 85 decibel level which, in the opinion of most individuals who are scientifically qualified to pass opinions on this matter, in their opinion is harmful to the ears and in some cases apparently to the mind.

In New York, for example - a good example to refer to - in the last 16 years the noise level has almost doubled and at the same time the 85 decibel level, which is normally accepted as the level above which noise begins to become harmful, that level has become acknowledged to be regularly exceeded in the City of New York.

Now, in my opinion this topic of noise pollution is a serious problem but I don't wish to become overly serious about it. I should indicate to you that experiments have been conducted on various kinds of four-legged animals where these animals have been subjected to noises ranging in the 165 decibel range and the effect on the animals, of course, is that the sound intensity becomes so great that heat is generated and the animals roast to death. I sometimes think when I hear the members opposite raising their voices to great levels, 145 decibels sometimes I think are surely coming across from the other side of the House, I sometimes think that they feel that by raising their voices loud enough they will be able just to eradicate us on the spot here and all their political problems will be solved.

There is no question at all, even in Winnipeg though that excess noise levels, whether it be on Kenaston, on Route 90, whether it be on Portage Avenue or Main Street, or Osborne Street or Jubilee, there's no question that excessive noise levels degrade the environment. I'm reasonably sure that in their more stable moments the members opposite who were on municipal councils will recall that individuals in their municipal area have expressed to them, as councillors, their concern about the increasing levels of noise.

This increase in the level of noise is the result of many things. It's the result, of course, of different technology, of changing technology; that's very certain. All we have to do is take a look around the city these days and see the increasingly large trucks that are being used; they obviously produce more noise. We need only to think back to what it used to be like in Winnipeg, oh, even in my life span and I suppose I'm one of the younger members here - I think there's only two or three members here younger than I - even in my lifetime the noise at Winnipeg International Airport used to be fairly low. I can recall working out there without much concern about noise. If you go out there now even to have a look from the observation platform and the noise has become deafening. As a matter of fact, the ramp attendants working out there now wear the safety devices over their ears to shut out the noise, a clear indication of an increased noise level as the result of different and in many cases improved technology.

There have been a number of scientific experiments conducted in various countries, in Britain and the United States and many of these surveys have shown that the increase in noise is the result of another change in technology, namely, the automobile, which has been with us for a relatively short time. I could go into citation of long-range statistics but I won't, I only have a little over 25 minutes. I shall only indicate that in Britain one survey over an area of 36 square miles indicated that some 85 percent of the points measured registered increases in noise as a result of increases in traffic. There is no question that traffic noise is a major problem in big centres and I think, too, in some of the smaller centres.

There's a more important factor though, and it's a psychological one rather than a - how shall I say? - a physical one. A psychological factor is that people really don't adjust to increased noise levels and the increasing number of complaints that I have heard, and I'm sure members in the House here have heard, arise as much from the fact that people have reached their limit of noise tolerance as it does from the increase in the actual volume of the noise



(MR. TURNBULL cont'd.) . . . . that is being generated. In other words, the noise tolerance limit that has been reached by most individuals whose hearing is still reasonably acute.

I have had in the two years or so that I have been a representative of my constituency, a series of phone calls from the residents on a street called Jubilee. These residents have indicated to me that Jubilee, as a result of a Metro decision and the cost-sharing formula with the Provincial Government, Jubilee has become what is called an arterial route and as an arterial route it carries major traffic volume between Osborne and Pembina Highway, traffic volumes that, if you've been down there between five and say six in the evening, are quite high; traffic loads that are sufficient to generate enough vibration, according to the allegations of the residents, to cause foundations to crack and traffic which certainly has resulted in disturbed sleep which I think everyone has a right not to have. These residents recently have met with me and are, I might say, quite adamant in getting some kind of noise control established which will effectively reduce the kind of noise levels that they feel they are being subjected to. There's no question that these noise levels on Jubilee and in other parts of Winnipeg have had an effect on people, and I might say, they've had an effect on property too, and on property value.

I think that many members here saw the article in the Tribune on March 16, 1971 headed "Air Traffic Rise Point of Assessment Appeal" where a resident of the River Heights community asked the Metro Board of Revision to reduce his property assessment because of increased overhead air traffic landing at the International Airport. Now this individual went before the Metro Board of Revision, not to - get this now - not to appeal an increase in his assessment, but to obtain an actual reduction in assessment as a result of an increase in noise, and his case, I think, highlights some of the problems associated with noise control.

He asked the Board to accept a decibel measuring test conducted by himself and he reminded the Board that medical research showed, you know, 140 decibels can cause deafness and that 84 decibels was harmful. Now, he, as far as I know did not achieve the kind of reduction in his assessment that he wanted and one of the reasons for that was the lack of standard, the lack of information in Winnipeg about noise levels and to the lack of devices that are acceptable to courts or to Boards of Revision for the measuring of noise levels.

Now the need for reference data, I think, is now perhaps not acute but necessary in Winnipeg and I think that there is need for reference data to be established through the use of appropriate devices and that on the basis of the data so collected and published, the Clean Environment Commission might in the future be able to pass regulations and have amendments to the existing Act which will enable it to deal with this particular problem.

Now as far as I know, Mr. Speaker, the Clean Environment Commission does not now have the authority to deal with the problem of noise levels, of noise pollution, and I think that the government might well be advised to have an adequate study conducted so that the noise levels could be ascertained now; they could be ascertained at different points of time in the future and as the noise level goes up, as it most certainly will, the Commission will then be in a position of having the data necessary to pass the regulations that are required. I for one, Mr. Speaker, would prefer to proceed in this way as a Member of the Legislature, rather than to take a step into the dark, passing regulations when perhaps no problem actually does exist, as the person who went before the Metro Board says does exist, and other people say does exist, such as those residents on Jubilee that I spoke of.

There is, too, necessity for establishing a sound dissatisfaction level - what is called a sound dissatisfaction level. I do have some data here which I perhaps might read into the record. One such level that has been devised is called the TNI, the Traffic Noise Index. This particular index was developed by the Building Research Station in England. The TNI is a physical measure and I'm going to quote now: "When the ratings are compared to human dissatisfaction from traffic noise, the result is a highly significant correlation." And the article goes on to point out that "The TNI seems to be a suitable index between physical sound and human dissatisfaction. This index is derived from the measurement of the sound pressure level which is exceeded 10 percent of the time and the sound pressure level which is exceeded 90 percent of the time in a particular location over a 24-hour period."

Now I won't belabour you with a continuation of that particular quotation, but I think the point that is brought out here is that there is necessity in establishing not only what the actual physical level of noise is, but of establishing what human beings become dissatisfied with, because that surely is the important point. And let us be realistic. If you live in Tuxedo you become accustomed to a particular noise level; if you go and live on the corner of Osborne and

(MR. TURNBULL cont'd.) . . . . . Corydon you had better become accustomed to another noise level. Becoming accustomed to that noise level is rather difficult and therefore dissatisfaction arises.

If noise abatement is to be practiced by the Clean Environment Commission or by any other agency, there is certainly the necessity of using devices that are adequate to the task. Various devices have been tried in other jurisdictions, devices that measure noise level, and various difficulties have been encountered with these particular devices. For example, in the City of Ottawa a by-law was recently passed which specified the decibel levels, the maximum decibel levels of noise that would be permitted to be admitted by motor vehicles. Well, that particular by-law quickly ran into difficulty as members on councils may be familiar with. The difficulties were three in nature and I'm here going to quote again: "First of all there was the difficulty of identifying beyond reasonable doubt the actual offender; and secondly, there was the difficulty of producing a reliable and repeatable field measure; and thirdly, there was the difficulty of establishing sound criteria for classifying a noise level as unacceptable."

Now each of those difficulties of course arises, I think, primarily from the lack of experience of the authorities that are attempting to implement the by-law and to enforce the regulation. Other devices have been devised which attempt to solve some of these problems. There is one, for example, that's a high-directional sound level meter which can photograph an oncoming vehicle, record the sound level of that oncoming vehicle and that kind of evidence, of course, can be made to be acceptable in a court. That's the kind of device that's needed here; it's the kind of device that will be needed in every urban area.

I would think, Mr. Speaker, that the government should attempt, then, to find and put into use and test suitable noise detection devices for the purpose of establishing both physical and psychological standards which then could be used as a basis for setting regulations sometime in the future. I don't think that it's too early to start now. If we start any later I think it could be too late.

I have a note here, Mr. Speaker, about Rock Bands. Well, I suppose if you want to subject yourself to a high level of noise that's your decision, your right; just as if you wish to smoke you can go ahead and smoke.

The other part of the resolution that I'm asking the House to consider, Mr. Speaker, relates to air pollution. Air pollution, I think, has become a much more serious problem to many people than has noise pollution. Noise pollution is a relatively low level concern of most individuals. Air pollution is a matter of much higher priority, and here again the prime causes are much the same. First of all, a changing and improved technology; that creates increased air pollution. I think some members on their trip to The Pas, for example, sat on the Boeing 737 as it was standing on the runway just before takeoff; down the runway ahead of us went a Douglas DC-9 and I heard a variety of members - I shouldn't say "variety" a number of members -- there are varieties but I don't want to get into that -- a number of members referred to this DC-9 taking off with this great pile of dense exhaust coming from the two jet engines and if you live in a city and cast your eyes heavenward occasionally you will often see aircraft approaching and departing from the airport and depositing great piles of unburned material on the city.

The other problem, of course, arises not from changing technology so much I suppose as it does from our habits as human beings. Urbanization is with us. People are moving into cities in greater and greater numbers. I'm not sure why sometimes if they weren't born in the city, they happen to like it, but nonetheless they are coming in and as they come in the urban area grows and grows at an accelerated rate and as a result of that growth the problem of air pollution grows with it. It almost grows in proportion it would seem. Now air pollution I think could be briefly classified in two categories. The first would be gases and vapors and the second would be particulate matter. The one, of course, I think is self-explanatory - well they're both self-explanatory. The one is almost invisible or is invisible and the second literally is solid particles or liquid particles in the air.

Again if I may refer to our trip to The Pas, if you stood outside the pulp mill some of you may have got a little bit of that - what do they call it? White liquor floating down onto your face. At least that's what I was told it was anyway, white liquor. I was also told it was kind of tough on automobile paint finishes too. Particulate matter that can arise in an urban area, for example, if I just may cite one, is the asbestos that comes off of the brake linings of automobiles and trucks and what not. Every time the brakes are applied asbestos goes into

(MR. TURNBULL cont'd.) . . . . the air and that asbestos, I dare anyone to take a few lungfuls of the stuff, is extremely dangerous.

Now associated with the problem of air pollution, of course, are various climatic problems -- I shouldn't say climatic problems but climatic factors, and one of these, which I don't think needs to be gone into, is the so-called temperature inversion, the practical effect of which is to trap hot emissions and air pollution and what not, in the very low air above, say, an urban area. Now when you get a high concentration of gas vapor and particulate matter in the air, combined with a temperature inversion, you get a very serious situation and one that certainly does affect the well-being of people, whether it's in this province or any other province.

Now I must remind you that we do not yet, as far as I know anyway, have in the City of Winnipeg and not even in Brandon near Simplot yet, I don't think, a problem of the proportions that I am going to mention now. Again I'm citing some figures here. The earliest recorded air pollution disaster and one that, as I say, usually was accompanied by a temperature inversion, occurred in February, 1880, in London, England. Now, the attributed mortality as the result of that air pollution disaster was 1,000 people, in 1880. Now I don't know what the state of London, England's industrialization was in 1880 compared to Winnipeg's industrialization today. I wouldn't think it would be as great here now as it was there then, but 1,000 people is a lot of people obviously.

I shall skip a few incidents of air pollution disaster and come down to December, 1952, again in London, England where, as a result of the situation, the climatic situation, the weather situation, rather, in London, England, in December, 1952 as a result of gas emissions and particulate matter in the air, some 4,000 people died as the result of air pollution. According to the list that I have in front of me, that was the most serious disaster. In January, 1956, in London, England, another 1,000 people died as a result of air pollution. In December, 1957, in London, England, another 700 to 800. In December, 1962, in London, England, another 700 people died.

Now there's always a possibility, Mr. Speaker, that one can say that there is no problem here and therefore we can, like the ostrich, lay our head close to the ground and say that there never will be a problem, but I think that the figures that I've cited here and the well-known facts, which I don't think I need to reiterate for the members, the well-known facts of air pollution are sufficient surely to encourage the government and the members here in this Legislature to approve of a resolution that calls upon the government to conduct an adequate survey and to report either to the Minister responsible for the commissioning of the survey or to the House, the situation as it relates to both noise and air pollution in Manitoba and particularly in Winnipeg. I mention in passing that there are individuals, both in my constituency on Jubilee and in River Heights, who are concerned about noise pollution. There are others that are concerned about air pollution resulting from vehicle emissions and from industrial emissions.

But there are other factors that you should always keep in mind. Both air and noise pollution have a deleterious effect on people and an adverse effect on property, whether it's homes or industrial buildings themselves, or vehicles. The major problem arising from air pollution comes from the automobiles that you drive, and I think that it's perhaps time that we consider the possibility of having, with sufficient lead time, legislation introduced which will have cars required to have on them a pollution control device, and again, Mr. Speaker, I really don't have time to go into this in the detail that I would like to, but perhaps I should have had two resolutions, one on noise and one on air pollution.

You must realize that the kind of pollution control devices that have been introduced in the United States and have been used there do not control all the types of pollution that can be emitted from a vehicle. Vehicle emissions can result from a variety of different sources on a vehicle. I've mentioned one, from the brake lining. They can also come from evaporation from a gas tank. They can also come from the motor itself which does not burn the fuel sufficiently -- (Interjection) -- and from the big buses; well, I agree with you. I know of that problem. And from a crankcase.

Now I would like to point out to the Minister of Transportation, seeing that he is here and apparently will be with us for some time - I hope anyway - and I hope not to arouse him to do anything unwarranted. I might point out that - and I really do, I really am reluctant to say this, but in Ontario the Conservative Government, according to the article that I have before

(MR. TURNBULL cont'd.) . . . . me, has actually operated two mobile vans for the inspection of emissions from vehicles, and these mobile vans operate in the province conducting checks on this particular problem at the same time as other vans conduct checks of the automobile for auto safety. So I think that perhaps that would be another approach to the problem that I mention, and in addition to the surveys that I suggest being conducted, we might also have, along with our auto safety clinics, clinics to test emissions from various vehicles. It would at least be a start in establishing a basis from which we might depart in the future setting up both regulations and perhaps legislation to control noise and air pollution.

Well, Mr. Speaker, the hour approaches 5:30. I hope I have not been overly technical with members here. To me it is a major problem. To the people in my constituency on Jubilee, noise pollution is a major problem and to many individuals in the Province of Manitoba air and noise pollution is a major problem, and I think this House perhaps should find time now to discuss this matter with the consideration and the time that the urgency of the situation warrants.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The hour being 5:30, I am now leaving the Chair to return at 8:00.