

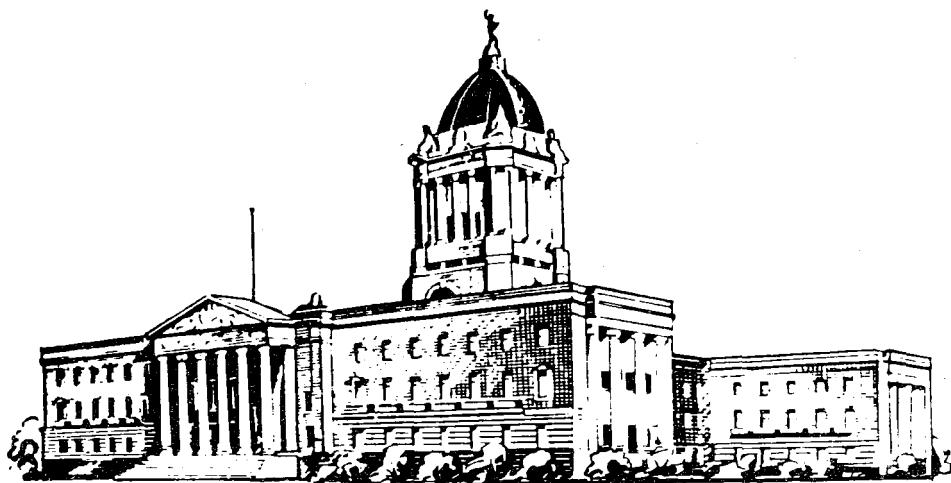


Legislative Assembly of Manitoba

DEBATES
and
PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable Peter Fox



Vol. XIX No. 32 2:30 p.m., Friday, April 7, 1972. Fourth Session, 29th Legislature.

Printed by R. S. Evans — Queen's Printer for Province of Manitoba

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WOLSELEY			

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA
2:30 o'clock, Friday, April 7, 1972

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 88 (a) ... The Honourable Minister of Labour.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to delay the procedure of the committee but just before we rose the Honourable Member for Assiniboia asked a couple of questions or two on the building code and the application or the effect of the new legislation. And, if I recall correctly, he indicated the possibility of under the Estimates that we may be providing for building inspectors and so on to all of the municipalities of the Province of Manitoba.

I want to point out that this is not so, that the changes that were made to the Municipal Act and the application of a building code really only applied to municipalities of 5,000 population or over and it was not the intention --(Interjection)-- Pardon? --(Interjection)-- 5,000 -- and it was not the intention of the legislation that the provincial authority would take over holo-bolus the inspection of all buildings and construction and the like. Having said that, Mr. Chairman, I want to assure all concerned in Manitoba that if in any way it is possible for us to assist the municipalities regardless of the size, we would be more than happy so to do, because under the legislation it is a requirement of every municipality of 5,000 or more to pass a by-law accepting the National Building Code. That is the requirement under the Municipal Act. The provisions of the Municipal Act or the part of the Municipal Act dealing with the building code will be transferred to the Department of Labour and that is why there is a provision within the Estimates for an amount of money for expenditures -- and I might say the basic reason for it being in the Department of Labour is because within the department there are individuals or expertise in the various areas such as fire commissioner, mechanical engineer, electrical inspectors and so on and so forth.

So I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that this broadly is the responsibility. I want to say that the administrative details have been worked out on paper and appropriate steps, legal steps, are now in the process of being prepared, and generally speaking what we intend to do is that notwithstanding the fact that the obligation under the Act is upon the municipalities themselves for the enforcement of the code. The administrative setup contemplated is in fact an extension of this. Staff will be available to help the building inspectors in municipalities in areas which they are not familiar. Staff will be available for specialized services in municipalities which are too small to hire building inspectors. This service is offered as an aid but in no way will take over the present responsibilities of the municipalities.

Just by way of example, Mr. Chairman - say for instance in the municipality of --(Interjection) -- say, Woodlands, yes. Say Woodlands. If a large plant was being built and they didn't have any building inspector who had the expertise to check over the plant or the likes of that, we would be more than happy to co-operate with the municipality in checking over plans and the likes. Now this would deal with buildings not presently covered under the Public Buildings Act which is, as my honourable friend from Woodlands or Lakeside would be knowledgeable, is the responsibility of the Department of Labour in any case - that is dealing with public buildings. And I say that it would be unreasonable to expect a building inspector by and large in Woodlands there to be familiar with construction with a large building and we're prepared to assist, and then we would be prepared to have a building inspector inspect that building at the request of the municipality. We don't want to impose upon the municipality - we operate in a spirit of co-operation. Our building inspector would be available for final inspection with the municipal building inspector but it would be the duty of the local building inspector in the final analysis to issue the certificate of occupancy. There's no intention of superseding.

Our staff will be the staff that we have at the present time, Mr. Chairman, but there is provisions in the Estimates for an additional five people to be taken on staff, as required, in order to fulfill the requirements of the Municipal Act and to act under the administration of the National Building Code. It may be that five is not sufficient but we will go from there. I may say as far as I am aware, Mr. Chairman, at the present time, no request has been made to the Department of Labour for any involvement. I also want to say that it is the responsibility of the municipal councils to establish a board of review if there's any differences of opinion between a building inspector and the individual contractor. If there's any dispute -- if the municipality does not establish a review committee of council or another board then that matter can be referred to the Department of Labour under the new application of the legislation.

The basic principle of the changed legislation agreed to at the last session is to have one common code for the province; however, being a national code it is unreasonable to expect that

(MR. PAULLEY cont'd) it is absolutely applicable to all of Canada; indeed it's not unreasonable to expect that it should be applicable to all parts of the Province of Manitoba because there are differences required in construction - say for instance in Norway House or Churchill than there may be in Woodlands, and these have to be taken into consideration.

I think, Mr. Chairman, basically this answers the questions posed by the Honourable Member for Assiniboia, except for one thing. He made mention of building construction in relation to the paraplegic having access to buildings. At the present time under the Public Buildings Code we can insist in certain facilities being made available. It would be our endeavour in close association with such organizations as the Paraplegic Society to see what we can do to provide for the convenience of the paraplegic. I think, Mr. Chairman, that by and large answers the questions of the Honourable Member for Assiniboia. It's a new venture for the provinces concerned. It is now the responsibility of the Department of Labour and I welcome, and indeed request the co-operation of all members, all MLAs in Manitoba, all municipalities if they have any peculiar problems, I would more than welcome the opportunity of meeting with them to see whether or not we can make provisions in the building area for advancements.

I also, I think, Mr. Chairman, should make reference to another area that is of grave concern to many in the Province of Manitoba at the present time and elsewhere as well, and that is dealing with the matter of construction of trailers and the likes. We're having this matter under active consideration to attempt to make sure that the trailers that are operating on the highways and the byways of the Province of Manitoba do conform with general safety regulations, including the building of the trailers and the likes.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that, generally speaking, covers the areas that were raised by the Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before we proceed, could I draw the attention of the members to the gallery where we have 60 students of the Neepawa Collegiate and the Neepawa Model Parliament. They are under the direction of Mr. Stankovic. They are from the constituency of the Honourable Member for Gladstone. On behalf of all members of the Assembly, I bid you welcome:

STATEMENT

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Rupertsland.

MR. JEAN ALLARD (Rupertsland): Mr. Chairman, on a point of personal privilege, I wish to advise the members of this House that I'm hereby resigning as a member of the New Democratic Party and caucus and that I will be calling on the Speaker to arrange for an appropriate chair to sit as an Independent in this House.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, of course I have no responsibility in that area, but there was one area that I thought I should have mentioned during the considerations of the Estimates and this does deal with the matter of building codes and the like. That provision is made in the Estimates for a fire commissioner to be located in northern Manitoba in order to try and offset the incidence of the loss of life and material installations in northern Manitoba.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY (cont'd)

MR. CHAIRMAN: (Resolution 88 was read and passed) That completes the Department of Labour. I would suggest that the members turn to Page 11, Civil Service. Resolution 30 (a). The Honourable Minister of Labour.

A MEMBER : Explain.

MR. PAULLEY: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I'm so happy to explain --(Interjection)-- Yes. I'm not even worried about any comment, Mr. Chairman, that my honourable friend from Woodlands or Lakeside makes in respect to the increase in the civil service. I do anticipate, I do anticipate that as we go throughout the Estimates of the government that my honourable friends opposite will make references from time to time to increases within the civil service. I appreciate this.

I would, however, appreciate if my honourable friend, the Member for Lakeside, would also recognize the fact that this government, this progressive government, is doing more in the interests of the people of Manitoba than has ever been done before. And just as some considerable years ago it was --(Interjection)-- Oh, the people do think so, Mr. Chairman, because they elected this government and I will wage, if it is permissible in accordance with the rules

(MR. PAULLEY cont'd) of this House, I will undertake a wager with my honourable friend from Sturgeon Creek that if the people had the opportunity of an election in a short period of time it would bring about what I predicted would happen insofar as the Liberal Party was concerned when I was the Leader of the New Democratic Party; namely, their eradication as a recognized party in Manitoba. So I don't worry, you see, Mr. Speaker. And again, and again, and again I say to my honourable friends opposite that if you're going to do anything then you require the personnel in order to accomplish something. The former administration accomplished practically nothing, and this is historic, and that is why they're sitting on that side of the House rather than this. So I leave it to my honourable friends to reflect on some of their utterances.

But, Mr. Chairman, really, however, before we get into any criticism of the expansion of the civil service in order to provide services to the million people in Manitoba, I do want to pay a tribute to the Civil Service in the Province of Manitoba. In my opinion, despite the chastisements that they may receive from time to time by members opposite, I think that the Civil Service of Manitoba is performing an admirable job and that they are doing their utmost to provide service to the citizens of Manitoba. And I want to say, Mr. Chairman, I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that when I happened to have the honour of leading the New Democratic Party in opposition I made the same statement then, that I appreciated the involvement of the men and women who cleaned the corridors, our stenographers, and those involved in our hospitals, those involved in all areas of the endeavours of this government, at whatever level they were, and I think, Mr. Chairman, I can properly say as the Minister responsible for the civil service, that rather than a holus bolus changeover of the civil service in this province with the transition of a government, most of those that were with the former administration are still with us because, then and now, by and large, we recognize the contribution being made by our civil service. And if, Mr. Chairman, because of the differences of the difference in position of respective members in this House, namely, being on the right or the left of, Mr. Speaker, we have not attempted to use political influence on our civil service, and as a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, it is my hope that before too long, that we will give due recognition to the rights and privileges of all of our civil services in Manitoba - a right that has been deprived historically by governments in power in this province. --(Interjection)-- Might be. --(Interjection)-- Rubbish? Of course it's rubbish in the eyes of the Honourable Member for Fort Garry, because he does not believe, he does not believe that every citizen in our province should have equal rights.

My honourable friend from Fort Garry is one of those that in my opinion would go back to the historical, traditional, condition that a civil servant is a menial. I don't. I think he is a human being. I think he has equal rights, Mr. Chairman, even with the Honourable Member for Fort Garry. If the Member for Fort Garry disagrees with me, I'm going to give him an opportunity before he rises in this House so to do. If he wants, if he wants as indicated by his interjection to keep them subservient to the rest of us, let him have the fortitude, the honesty to do it when we bring some certain provisions into this House for consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please.

MR. PAULLEY: You know, I'm not a keen student of history, really, Mr. Chairman, but I know some of the historical attitudes of those who are on the left of the Speaker today and the historical attitudes of Conservatives, be they with small c's or large c's. I know there is a test of time, or a test in time when one has to stand up and be counted. I'm going to give to the Honourable the Member for Lakeside, the Honourable Member for Fort Garry, the Honourable Member for Riel, an opportunity, an opportunity to stand up and be counted as to whether or not they want to carry on the traditional approach of the Conservative Party in respect of those people within the civil service who have done, are doing and will continue to do as much as they possibly can within the area of their respective capabilities in rendering service to the citizens of this province.

So I say, Mr. Chairman, as the Minister responsible for a report to this Assembly, I thank each and every member of the civil service of the Province of Manitoba. It is true, it is true, Sir, that from time to time there may be differences of opinion. It may be that from time to time some of our staff is disgruntled with what their positions happen to be; they may be disgruntled with some of the directives that they have to work under. This is normal not only with a civil service but other industries as well. I appreciate the co-operation, Mr. Chairman, that I have received from all of them - be it from the Civil Service Commission, be it from the Personnel of the Superannuation Board, be it from the Employee Organizations - and I had the privilege over the lunch hour of presiding over a Labour Management Relations Committee -

(MR. PAULLEY cont'd) be it from the representatives of the trade unions - this to me is a tribute to the calibre of the civil service and I defy members of opposition to take any other attitude. And I say again we are going to give, ere long the opportunity of our civil service personnel to be recognized as citizens of the Province of Manitoba, an opportunity that has been denied to them by what is now the Opposition.

In introducing the Estimates of the Department, Mr. Chairman, you will note that there is a considerable increase in the provision of expenditure for the Civil Service. Some of that increase, Mr. Chairman, has been because this government recognized the inadequacies of the pensions that were being provided for those of our civil service who were on retirement. We made provision, we made provision, Mr. Chairman, for a cost of living adjustment in the pension of the Civil Service. I know, I know because I fought on their behalf while I was in opposition. I well recall the rejection of the Conservative administration of the pleas of the old age pensioner, or the retiree I should say of the Civil Service for a new deal. We did it and that's reflected in our Estimates.

This year, this year I had the privilege as the Minister responsible to sign a new wage agreement between the Civil Service and the Government of Manitoba which will go on for a period of a couple of years. I want to say that the negotiations were carried on very vigorously, that there were differences of opinion, but eventually, eventually we arrived at a settlement of our differences and we have stability in this industry of the operation of government and we have the co-operation and understanding between employee and employer. There will be, as I say, increases of expenditure because of the humanitarian approach of this government to its Civil Service. No longer are they individuals charged with the responsibility of sweeping corridors or answering to the gripes of those in power or the general public. I think our whole approach is one of satisfaction.

We have made provision, Mr. Chairman, in these Estimates for the entitlement of the civil service of the Province of Manitoba to all of the benefits of the Unemployment Insurance. I wonder - and this is hypothetical I appreciate - I wonder whether an administration having a Minister as it did from Lakeside, would have taken into consideration the rights of the Civil Service of Manitoba to join in an unemployment insurance scheme with the benefits that can accrue to them? He might have, I don't know. I sometimes wonder.

Provisions are contained within these Estimates for a joint payment by employee and employer for such benefits as Medicare and hospital treatment; we are now going to have a 50-50 deal. It's going to cost us, of course it's going to cost us - and when I say us, I'm talking about the taxpayer of Manitoba - about half a million dollars to provide for the picking up of half of the cost of the premiums of Medicare and hospital costs.

These are the things that we have been doing as government. It's going to cost us more as I said to provide --(Interjection)-- pardon, --(Interjection)-- I didn't hear that, you'll have your opportunity. You'll have your opportunity. So the estimates of the department, Mr. Chairman, are increased by some considerable amount of money, and I don't dispute that at all, to bring up to a reasonable level recognition of the job that is being done by our Civil Service, to give to them recognition of their services and to put them on a reasonable par with other employees in the Province of Manitoba. I think we have accomplished something. Not perfect? Of course not, but, Mr. Chairman, I suggest that in aggregate, the civil service personnel of the Province of Manitoba recognize that this administration is doing far more and that their benefits are greater than they ever would have been had not the people of Manitoba in their wisdom on June 25th, 1969, decided to cast off the old and to bring in the new.

So -- you know, my honourable friend the Member for Souris-Killarney says to me, the Minister of Labour "don't get so political". I wonder whether or not my honourable friend even knows what the word "political" means. It means "the science of government" and this government realizes the full significance of the definition of the word "political" because we are scientifically dealing with the problems of the whole of the Province of Manitoba -- and if my honourable friend would want to go back to the days prior to Magna Carta, let him go, but we are going to go ahead -- we are going to go ahead and we are going to go ahead, Mr. Chairman, we are going to go ahead realizing and knowing that we have the support of our civil servants; and if this is hogwash, my honourable friend from Swan River, I'm so happy, I'm so happy. And if anybody really should know what hogwash means, it is my Honourable Friend from Swan River.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order! I would suggest to the honourable members that if they wish to

(MR. CHAIRMAN cont'd) participate in debate that they wait their turn and rise and not speak from their seat. The Honourable Minister of Labour.

MR. PAULLEY: And here again, we get the very charming presentable, almost lovable, character from Swan River saying "hogwash". I accept it from him, Mr. Chairman, because outside of this House we do have amicable relationships between the two of us - I am sure that he wouldn't say outside of the House sometimes what he says inside of the House.

Basically, Mr. Chairman, we are dealing with the new Estimates for the Civil Service. There is a considerable increase of about one million two to make provisions for a more reasonable, more humane, a more just consideration of those people who render such good service to a million people in the Province of Manitoba, and if you consider it on a per capita basis we have a million people in the Province of Manitoba and the estimates call for \$4 million - about 4 bucks for Civil Service.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. ENNS: Well, Mr. Chairman, I should at the outset say that my colleague from Birtle-Russell will be dealing in far greater detail with the specific concerns that we have in the opposition with respect to this department as will other members be having other things to say, but I couldn't really allow the Minister of Labour, the Minister responsible for this very important aspect of our government, namely, that has the jurisdiction of the Civil Service under his administration to make the kind of remarks that he has made this afternoon. Indeed, Sir, to make the kind of remarks that he has made for the past couple of days or past couple of afternoons.

Mr. Speaker, it is our job and it is our duty and we will continue to do so, to worry about growth within the civil service, we will worry about how monies, public monies are being correctly spent by this administration within the area of the civil service. We will worry with the nature, the kind, the number of appointees that are being made outside of the civil service or the normal civil service procedure, we will worry about a lot of these things and it is our responsibility in safeguarding the proper spending of our taxpayers' money to do just that. But that's not what I'm going to talk about.

This Minister, this Minister who has to defend a government that has shown perhaps the most astonishing disrespect and lack of concern of the very civil service that serves him so well. Best witness this afternoon in the Chamber when during most of the Minister's speech there were some eight or nine members of the government sitting in their benches to support the Minister's concern that he expressed for the Civil Service. But, Sir, far more seriously, far more seriously, have been the repeated attacks coming from government members, from party members, where they're officially assembled in conventions such as latterly in Brandon, when we heard official complaints from the platform about the Conservative hacks that infiltrate, that are part of the civil service, that this government will not be able to proceed with its programs until we turf these people out. This is the kind of responsible attitude that this Minister led us to believe he has for the civil service. Garbage! Utter garbage.

Now, Mr. Chairman, let me restrain myself because really having listened to the Honourable the Minister of Labour in the last few days I have really come to the resolve that I would gladly and willingly give up that title that has sometimes been bestowed upon me as having some abilities within the acting activities that sometimes take place in this Chamber by various members. I believe, Sir, that he demonstrated without fear, without fear that that venerable Member from Transcona who used to sit on this side of the House with his red waistcoat blazing at us. Truly the godfather of the New Democratic Party. He's changed to a conservative blue now that he's become a responsible member on the other side, although he tries to be a responsible member, but for him to have lectured us as he has just lectured us, us who have had the responsibility and the stewardship of building what this province, I believe, and what most people in this province will acknowledge, as being one of the finest group of civil service to ever serve in any administration, to which certainly the past eight or nine or ten years of Conservative administration can lay proper claim to. The mere fact, the mere fact that this government has correctly seen fit to interfere as little as they have with the personality and the staff of the civil service attests to the fact to the kind of calibre people that we were able to attract to the Civil Service when we were in fact responsible for government and the kind of performance and the kind of job they are doing in those positions.

Mr. Chairman, really those were the only few remarks that I wanted to make because as I said there are others that have more specific responsibilities in this area. But I really

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(MR. ENNS cont'd) couldn't allow, I really couldn't allow, not particularly when we have members of the Model Parliament of the Neepawa Collegiate who I would like to take this occasion to congratulate in their efforts. I've had the privilege of corresponding with some of them, then they have to witness this kind of performance by a responsible Minister of the Crown that charges the Official Opposition with these kind of statements that just cannot be borne out by fact.

Mr. Speaker, we have on this side every confidence in the Civil Service that serves this province. That, Sir, will in no way inhibit us from exercising our prerogative and our responsibility of bringing to gear the full scrutiny that we as the Official Opposition must: we will criticize the growth within the Civil Service, we will criticize those areas where we think that forces are being used not in the best interests or where the tax dollar is not being used to its fullest possibly extent within the Civil Service. That, Sir, is our responsibility.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. L. R. (BUD) SHERMAN (Fort Garry): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, we've heard some sanctimonious speeches in this House and we've seen some sanctimonious performances, Sir, and most of them come from the Minister of Labour in his endearing way in which he lectures us and sermonizes to us and preaches to us whenever he can find the opportunity; but the most sanctimonious of all both in speech and in performance came from him a few minutes ago this afternoon when he attempted to portray, Sir, that he and his colleagues in this administration are the only politicians in the Province of Manitoba within living memory who have had any concern or regard for or faith in the integrity and the service and the value of the Civil Service of this province. I said that that was rubbish and I reiterate that it's rubbish. When I used the term rubbish he attempted to twist it and distort it and use it in another manner but what I was referring to, Mr. Chairman, was his reference, his suggestion that this time when the government changed in 1969 there had been no - and I think his term was holus-bolus - there had been no holus-bolus turnover of the Civil Service as there had been in the past when different administrations took charge, and when, for example, the Conservatives came to office, and the implication clearly was that when the Conservatives came to office they got rid of a lot of members of the Civil Service and restaffed it and restocked it with their own party followers. He suggested that no such holus-bolus turnover had taken place or would be likely to take place under the New Democratic Party and it's to that remark and that spurious contention, Sir, that I said "rubbish" and I reiterate the use of that term because that is a specious argument, it's a specious argument, it's not worthy of consideration.

There has never been any intention on our part or any determination on our part as a caucus, Mr. Chairman, to challenge the increase in the appropriations for the Civil Service in this year's Estimates. There are many departments in which we feel there has been enormous and exorbitant and extravagant overspending, but we have not challenged the appropriations in the Civil Service Department up to this point, simply because many of them can be justified. I have a colleague the Member for Birtle-Russell who'll be speaking on this subject in a moment or two, I have no way of knowing precisely what it is he is going to say. He may have some criticisms to levy at specific resolutions, but for my own part -- and I've been one of those who has said in the consideration of Estimates that we intend to scrutinize every expenditure and ask for a reckoning for every dollar sought -- for my own part, I find no fault with these appropriations for the Civil Service, Mr. Speaker, because we recognize the service that that entity, that institution provides the province, we recognize its value and its contribution and we have never quarrelled with that.

What we do say is that it is a distortion of the record and a specious and spurious approach in this House to attempt to take credit for the fact that the existence of one of the great provincial civil services in Canada, the Manitoba Civil Service is the responsibility and the result of the New Democratic administration which has been in office for some three years, without any credit being given to the kind of institution, the kind of dedication that was built and developed through 11 years of Progressive Conservative administration. I think for the Minister to take that kind of tack and that kind of line and that kind of argument demeans the appropriations for which he is asking and demeans the Estimates which we are studying.

Mr. Speaker, there's no party in the history of politics in this province that has respected, has had more respect or expressed more respect for the service offered the people of Manitoba by the Civil Service of the Province than the Progressive Conservative Party, and we agree with what the Minister has to say, we agree with what the Minister has to say and what he is

(MR. SHERMAN cont'd) asking for in terms of proper consideration and proper support for the Civil Service and proper financial consideration. We recognize that value, but we remind him of the fact that the full professionalism of that Service was honed and developed during an administration that was in office many years before his came to power.

Now, when my colleague from Birtle-Russell rises to speak on these Estimates he may, as I've suggested, have some particular criticisms of some particular expenditures. There are many departments whose expenditures in these appropriations for this year I emphatically disagree with, Mr. Chairman, but I do not disagree with these appropriations for the Civil Service. They are necessary insofar as the Civil Service stands in terms of its size today, but in terms of increasing growth expansion and expenditure, the Civil Service like every other department connected with the operation of the public affairs of Manitoba must surely, logically and reasonably be contained and controlled to ensure that the budget, the expense, the tax load facing Manitobans does not become more exorbitant and extravagant than it already is.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 30 (a) - The Honourable Member for Crescentwood.

MR. CY GONICK (Crescentwood): I wonder if I could use this opportunity to ask the Minister if anything can be done through his offices to correct an abuse which has been perpetuated upon the news carriers of the two daily newspapers for many years. I think it has something to do with industrial relations. --(Interjection)-- Oh, okay, then I'll place these remarks at the appropriate time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 30 (a) . . . The Honourable Member for Sturgeon Creek.

MR. FRANK JOHNSTON (Strurgeon Creek): Well, Mr. Chairman, I heard a comment about "give him hell" and I really don't know that I want to do that.

I'd really like to agree with my colleagues that I don't think at any time this side of the House has been critical of the Civil Service and the Estimates that we are on at the present time. There is no argument about or nobody is making any statements regarding the incomes at the present time nor are we talking about concern of superannuation or group insurance or anything of that nature. This is all part of the benefits that a civil servant deserves while working for this government or any other government. But there is one thing that has been said we have to be concerned out of the tremendous increase in civil servants and that certainly does not rest upon the shoulders of the civil servants, it rests upon the government for having created so many more civil servants, and the Minister in charge of this Civil Service Department being the Member from Transcona has to accept the responsibility of allowing all the other departments to expand to the size that they have. Now he may disagree with that particular argument but he is in charge of this and I know when other ministers would come along and ask for more people to work in their departments they must, I would expect they have to clear it with him or they have to explain to him why they want more people. So again he has to accept this responsibility of the expansion. That is the concern on this side of the House.

There is one thing that I wanted to bring to the attention of the House at the present time, is the Member from Transcona is probably the oldest member of this House -- pardon me, in years of service, shall we put it that way. He's not an old age pensioner yet, he made that very plain to me not too long ago, but he obviously must have been a close friend of the head of the New Democratic Party in Saskatchewan when Mr. Douglas was there and I think probably he did some studying under him to allow the great expansion in civil service - and I'd like to again quote from this book that I have and it says this. I'm sure the Minister will be very pleased to hear this. Page 25 and it goes like this: "Never before have so few people had so many departments, branches, divisions, commissions, boards, committees in all their auxiliary and auxiliary components governing the affairs and directing their lives." This is what happened in Saskatchewan. And this is the real one: "Like ants drawn to a plum of sugar, the professional bureaucrats, the people who make the careers out of minding and planning other people's businesses have been drifting into Saskatchewan from all parts of the globe to have a hand in socializing of Saskatchewan and Canada." Now the only good thing we can say at the present time about the NDP government in Saskatchewan is that maybe they will take some of the tremendous financial burden off the taxpayers of Manitoba and they will go back there. Now it says: "The trains that took away the job-hunting native sons and the daughters brought more of these ardent recruits for the CCF corps of planning experts. They're rather a motley collection of marxist economists, frustrated socialists and theoreticians remain hard at work designing the master plan for new social order." Now if history is repeating itself in Manitoba and that is the Minister who's responsible for allowing it, he's not standing up and saying that this

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(MR. F. JOHNSTON cont'd) shouldn't happen in the Province of Manitoba. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. ENNS: Well, I know there are other speakers wishing to speak but the thought occurred to me a while - that I just want to ask the Minister before he rebutts or he answers some of the suggestions that I'm sure he'd want to. In the course of his tirade in his introduction of this department did I understand him correctly when he indicated that we are going to go ahead with the support of the civil servants? Did he mean this in a political vein or is he suggesting that the politics, the traditional neutral stance of the Civil Service while in service is to be violated by this government?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Labour.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, I just want to clarify to my honourable friend that I think that we have support of the Civil Service, that's all that I said. Unlike - politically? Well it all depends on what my honourable friend would define as the word political. I think that we have the full support in their respective categories of all the civil service. There's no griping, there's no back stabbing as far as this administration is concerned by the Civil Service. Now whether my honourable friend was confronted with that I don't know, I leave it to him to answer, but as far as I am concerned as the Minister responsible for the Civil Service, no one to my knowledge has attempted to put a knife in my back.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 30 (a) -- passed; (b) . . . The Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Mr. Chairman, I only have a few questions for the Minister with respect to the Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission.

I note on Page 15 the yearly totals are given for the Civil Service. On December of 1969 it's 8,822; December 1970, 9,622; December of 1971, 9,165; and then it says established jobs 7,600 in December of 1971. So my question is for the Minister: Is this 7,600 figure only permanent civil servants, and if it isn't would he give the number of part time and casual civil servants? Does the Minister understand me when I ask this question? Fine.

Then I notice on Page 16 of the report, paragraph 8 as numbered, and I'll quote the paragraph: "Increases in the Highway Department are located in the Motor Vehicle Licensing and Registration and result in part from the integration of records with the Manitoba Public . . . Insurance Corporation system and the additional requirements for the commencement and change into a more comprehensive records control operation." So my question here is: Are there civil servants in the Department of Highways actually doing statistical or staff or any other type of work for Autopac? In other words, I have the suspicion that there are employees doing work for Autopac who will not be shown as a cost against Autopac. I'd like the Minister to clarify that. How many employees are doing work for Autopac and what their cost is: and if the cost is being cross-transferred over to the Autopac operation so it will show in their Annual Report?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Labour.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the intelligent approach of the Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie, and in reference to Page 15, the difference between the last column on the far right of 7,600, the Civil Service in established jobs in 1971 by comparison with the total Civil Service as of December, 1971 of 9,100 reflects the establishment of what we consider establishment or permanent employees, and the 9,100 refers to casual help, term help, in total that are not established positions as such within the Civil Service because we do have - there is a difference and this is being carried on - a difference between what is considered established positions of permanent Civil Service, the other reflects in casual and term.

Now as far as No. 8 is concerned, the answer is that within the Motor Vehicle Branch there was an increase in numbers of personnel in order to bring about the registrations, the issuance of licences and the likes because of the influx or the establishment of Autopac. The requirements of the Motor Vehicle Branch were increased as a result of the bringing in of Autopac. There is a charge being made, there is a charge made back to Autopac for the services that are being provided or the for service that is being provided by the Motor Vehicle Department that is peculiar to the operation of Autopac.

I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman, I can't give detailed and precise information to my honourable friend, the Member for Portage la Prairie, but if he would bear with me I will try and get precise figures. I'm sure my honourable friend will realize that I may not have that due to the fact that by and large the report that we are considering from the Civil Service Commission is on a calendar basis where some of the financial aspects are on a fiscal year basis. I would be

(MR. PAULLEY cont'd) glad to accommodate my honourable friend but I think my explanation I'm endeavouring to give is factual.

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

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Mr. Chairman, just so there's no misunderstanding. The Minister is going to undertake to supply to the House the dollar cost and the number of man-hours or man-months or whatever that is being charged to Autopac with respect to work being done by the Vehicle Licensing Branch? Is that correct?

MR. PAULLEY: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I think that I can do that in co-operation with my colleague, the Honourable Minister of Municipal Affairs who's charged basically with the operation of Autopac, but there is some transfer of funds for the performance of some services that were provided by the Motor Vehicle Branch as a result of the introduction of Autopac. I think my honourable friend would accept that, Mr. Chairman. I note my colleague, the Minister of Municipal Affairs here, maybe he can expand from my explanation on this, if that would be acceptable to the committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Municipal Affairs.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, all that I would say in this respect is that the item under the Department of Transportation, the Motor Vehicles Branch section will deal in some detail in respect to the expenditures relating to the Motor Vehicles Branch and under that section there will be ample room for discussion as to the additional expenditures that were required due to the integration of Autopac with the existing system in the Motor Vehicles Branch itself. I think that that would be a preferable area to discuss this area because it would deal with the entire area of additional cost rather than solely that related to the employee question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 30 in the amount of \$220,000 . . . The Honourable Member for Riel.

MR. DONALD W. CRAIK (Riel): Mr. Chairman, one point that I wanted to bring up during the discussion of these Estimates is the question of portability of pensions between the provincial and federal authorities. This has been a matter of some discussion in the House the last two or three years, in fact going back beyond that, Mr. Chairman, and I think it was the pretty clear stated intention of the government last year to make provision this year for portability between federal-provincial service and vice versa, and in fact between the provincial government and the provincial universities in Manitoba. This is a characteristic that is enjoyed by most provinces and Manitoba is one of the few where it does not exist. Now as I recall, the government said that they were going to make provision this year for this and unless I'm incorrect this is not provided for in any of the budget or in any major statement coming from the government. Perhaps the Minister could clear this up.

MR. PAULLEY: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate my honourable friend giving me an opportunity of indicating where this matter stands at the present time.

I don't know whether or not my honourable friend the Member from Riel was involved in this as a Cabinet Minister in the previous administration or not, and I'm not faulting him or the previous administration when I'm talking of the question of the portability of pensions. There was a Task Force set up some - what would it be, three or four years ago? - about two years ago or a little further than that - to consider the question of portability of pensions, not only dealing precisely with Civil Service personnel per se but teachers, university professors, and the like, and I indicated last year and expressed an interest in this which hasn't diminished. All I can say really to my honourable friend, the Member for Riel, that no conclusions have been reached at this particular time, but about, I would say about maybe two or three months ago I made a request to officials concerned for the re-establishment, re-involvement of the task force on pensions to consider the portability aspects.

I also want, Mr. Chairman, to say to my honourable friend that there will be a conference in Saskatchewan, I believe, around about the end of May between Ministers responsible for the Civil Service across the Dominion to further consider this matter, which is of great importance to civil service teachers and the likes of that, and it is hoped that at that conference there will be, as I say, representatives of the various Civil Service Commissions, the Ministers responsible, in order to try and bring about as much uniformity as possible, not only with the federal-provincial relationship but the interprovincial relationships - one province to the other - as well. It hasn't been forgotten. I must confess that it hasn't been progressed to the degree that possibly my honourable friend thinks it should have been. All I can say, Mr. Chairman, this is what the situation is at the present time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 30 -- passed. Resolution 31 (a) ... The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Chairman, I had a couple of questions that I would like to direct to the Minister in connection with the Estimates before us. I note from the Civil Service Superannuation Pension Fund a statement that contains a financial statement and a balance sheet, but I was also interested in the matter of the Civil Service group life insurance. At what point are employees covered? What years of service do they have to provide in order to receive coverage? I note the amount is increased from 165,000 to 240,000. Does this mean that there is a change in the number of years that they will have to serve before it applies or does it apply to any employee starting off in the Civil Service immediately. And just what coverage are we giving - the number of thousand dollars - or is this dependent too on the amount of the salary that they get? Most likely this is the case, and if so how many classifications are there. Perhaps the Minister could give us some indication on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Labour.

MR. PAULLEY: I would be glad, Mr. Chairman, to forward to my honourable friend the documents that are given to each employee on joining the service in respect of coverage for life insurance if he would so desire. I do believe that he was given this at the time when he was given the opportunity as a member of this Assembly to join in the Group Life Insurance Plan. I don't know if my honourable friend is covered or not. I know that I am and my wife is, too, under the defendant's plan.

Now basically, basically everyone entering into - on a permanent basis in the Civil Service are informed and can be covered. There are varying amounts. There are varying amounts of coverage which my honourable friend would find in this booklet ranging from the salaries that they receive, but basically a single person is covered to the degree of one times of his annual salary; a married person, one and a half times of his basic salary or annual salary. So therefore, Mr. Chairman, there is a number of categories or classifications based on income and based on as to whether or not a person is married or single.

I don't know if this really answers all of the questions raised by my honourable friend, but as I say, Mr. Chairman, these booklets are available. Many of the members, if not all of the members of the Assembly, are covered under group insurance at their option. I might say, too, just in passing, Mr. Chairman, that we found not too long ago that there may be some legal differences of opinion as to whether or not coverage under the group life insurance was compulsory or otherwise and this is under legal consideration at the present time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Well is it compulsory upon employees to join the ...

MR. PAULLEY: ... now that is under consideration. A question was raised to me as to whether or not it was compulsory. Some legal opinion said that it was, others said that it wasn't and I'm sure my honourable friend will appreciate that being a railroader I can't answer any real legal question, but it is under advisement at the present time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (Resolution 31 and 32 were read and passed) Resolution 33 ... The Honourable Member for Riel.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Chairman, every once in awhile a member of the Legislature has a problem that preoccupies him eternally from one year until the next and from one month to the next and the greatest difficulty I have had in trying to settle one of the most stubborn problems that has ever existed I'm sure in the time I've been a member of the Legislature is attempting to gain satisfaction for a former government employee under the compensation rights that he should enjoy as a former member of the government. I don't particularly wish to thrash this person's history out in the midst of the Legislature; I have in the past talked to the Minister of Labour about it: I've talked to the Minister of Finance: I've talked to the Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board and to a host of other people in government service about the very ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please.

MR. CRAIK: ... unfortunate conditions with relation to a person by the name of Mr. Alex Wilson who had a long series of difficulties in attempting to gain what he thought and what I thought were his proper compensation rights. I must say that under this item, that based on that one experience, I can only come to the conclusion that the government, this present government, was very unsympathetic to a person with many many years - I think 20-some years of civil service experience - who by virtue of an accident in government that was later claimed to

(MR. CRAIK cont'd) be a generic condition of his was unfortunately refused compensation under monies that are allowed for compensation to government employees. Now I think that there is some solution being worked to. It's obvious though that this gentleman is going to have to settle for far less unless he attempts to pursue it personally through the courts, he's going to have to settle for far less than what he would than if he claimed under Workmen's Compensation rights. So under this item, Mr. Chairman, I do lay a very solid complaint against the Minister of Labour in the handling of one longtime civil servant, over twenty years of service, whose maximum salary never reached any more than about \$500.00 a month, even at his termination, but who gave most of his life to the service and then by virtue of bureaucratic red tape and inconsideration by the government has been disallowed his, what I consider to be his normal due and I want it to go on record, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Labour.

MR. PAULLEY: Well, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the concern of my honourable friend. I have had this matter under advisement and under consideration for some considerable period of time. I must say that I must reject the last statement of my honourable friend the Member for Riel because the incident he refers to occurred during the time, I believe, that the Honourable the Member for Riel was a member of the treasury bench and had at that particular time an opportunity to obtain redress for this individual. However, notwithstanding that, I don't fault my honourable friend for raising the question. I assure him, as I have assured Mr. Wilson, that we will do whatever we can on his behalf. I understand that insofar as his association with the government, and his disability, that matter has been resolved. It's a matter of the adequacy or otherwise of compensation, which of course, Mr. Chairman, is not the item under consideration. The item under consideration is the payment of an assessment on behalf of the employees of government to Workmen's Compensation Board. We are self-insured and the assessment is made to us in relation to the ratio of accidents that occur within the Civil Service.

Now I hope, I hope that my honourable friend the Member for Riel will give to me his full support on the introduction of legislation respecting Workmen's Compensation that I intend to introduce this session to help alleviate some of the problems of those who have been injured in the past. I cannot reveal to my honourable friend at this time what that legislation will be, but because of his great personal concern for the plight of those on compensation I trust that I will have his support.

Again however, I say, Mr. Chairman, the item that's before us does not deal with the operation of Workmen's Compensation or the individual cases by merely an appropriation levied against the government for assessment in respect of Workmen's Compensation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Riel.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Chairman, I'm quite willing to offer the Minister my support when it comes to the provision in the labour code for compensation to people who are victims of accident or generic conditions, who are unable to work after some period of time, despite the fact of whether it happened on the job or off the job, but that's not the point at issue. I would say that under this particular item as to whether or not it's legal to bring this up at this point or not is quite beside the point, and I'm very surprised to see the Minister of Labour in effect put technicalities before people in trying to say that I shouldn't bring this up under Item No. 33.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, just so the record is amply clear I did not have that intention. My honourable friend knows that he has received my personal assurance, the assurance of my executive assistant, that we will take - if anybody is using this item for any other than the reasons for the item being here, it is my honourable friend from Riel who is trying to make political hay under this item for a matter that he knows darn fine is being considered within the department.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 33. The Honourable Member for Riel.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Chairman, I said originally I did not accuse the Minister of any - I originally said that this man was caught up in the bureaucratic red tape of the Minister's department and the Minister was unable to unravel it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (Resolutions 33, 34 and 35 were read and passed.)

That terminates the Department of Civil Service, and I might add to the members that you have completed the two departments in 4 hours and 25 minutes and there is five minutes to carry on, ... credit.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: I ask the members to turn to Page 4, Department of Agriculture, Resolution No. 8 (a). The Honourable Minister of Agriculture.

HON. SAMUEL USKIW (Minister of Agriculture) (Lac du Bonnet): If these gentlemen, of course, don't appreciate some degree of debate from my department, I suppose they would not be able to appreciate the important things that would be relevant to many of our rural people. So I don't think that they are serious in suggesting that we pass over the Estimates in a couple of minutes.

MR. JORGENSON: Just to keep the records straight the encouragement for passing came from that side of the House.

MR. USKIW: Well, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the assistance of the Honourable member from Morris. Last night during the Budget presentation on the part of the Minister of Finance he indicated that agriculture in Manitoba was back on the upswing; that our farm value production is well over \$550 million and that indeed was a reverse, and a good reverse, this year compared to the last three or four years. It seems that we are heading back towards a more viable industry because of a number of factors, both internationally and domestically. I want to say that the important aspect of that change has to do with the growth in the livestock industry which is now the leader in the farm industry in Manitoba, representing some 56 percent of the total value. I think that that is a very welcome reversal because it's always been my opinion, Mr. Chairman, that we must diversify Manitoba's agricultural economy, so that we would not be subject to the massive swings in farm income because of dependency on the grains industry as we have in the past. In keeping with that, of course, members opposite will appreciate that we have geared ourselves very much in that direction in the last 2-1/2 years with a number of programs which you are all aware of.

One of the interesting things, however, Mr. Chairman, is the fact that our increase in gross cash receipts from farming operations in Manitoba are somewhat over 8 percent over 1970, and have been held up very well compared to the rest of Canada. I think that is significant and I don't know to what extent we can impute some of the new programs as having contributed to that result, but it is interesting to note that we are making steady progress in this regard.

Statistics are of course always easy to interpret one way or another, and I want to remind members opposite not to take too much comfort from the fact that for 1971 we are showing a much healthier net income position from that of 1970, namely a projected \$160 million for Manitoba. I think one has to accept the fact that those are guesstimates and that they may not be as meaningful as they seem to imply in that inventory changes and income in kind of course are part of that figure.

One of the things that I think members opposite should appreciate is the fact that we do have a continuing battle with rising input costs and that, notwithstanding the fact that we have had large grain sales, for example, of late, we are always running behind in terms of our cash receipts, running behind the cost of production, and this has been one of the major problems that has been haunting the agricultural sector for a number of years and increasingly so. I think that one of the important thrusts of this government is in the area of trying to deal with that particular problem.

I think that there are two areas, Mr. Chairman, where the Government of Manitoba and all provincial governments have a responsibility in dealing with the agricultural economy. One is, of course, in trying to do whatever one can within one's own jurisdiction, and within one's own constitutional power, to make sure that you have a healthy and viable agricultural community.

The other is, the importance of playing a major role in federal provincial policy deliberations, and this is an area that I don't hesitate to say that we have played a significant role in. The last 2-1/2 years have preoccupied, has preoccupied a great number of days of meeting and conferences as between the provinces and Government of Canada, and in particular between Manitoba and the Government of Canada, unlike what has been the case for a good number of years.

One of the major thrusts, of course, of this government is in the area of marketing through the establishment of a marketing branch as a tool to help and stimulate the marketing of products within and without Canada, within and without Manitoba, but also as a tool to assist newly developed or existing marketing boards within the province. It is an area of co-operation, one at the outreach level, and one trying to deal with the question of marketing within

(MR. USKIW cont'd) the province itself. This is an area that members opposite, perhaps, while they have accepted in the past number of years, have accepted very reluctantly, and it is obviously no secret that the member for Morris is not too enthused about marketing controls, or marketing structures, that are set up in order to improve the bargaining position of the farm commodity groups.

So we do have a two prong effort, Mr. Chairman, one in the policy area, negotiation-dialogue with the Government of Canada and other provinces. We have done a lot in the last couple of years, and of course the other, the domestic area responsibilities within the boundaries of Manitoba, in trying to make sure that we restore and improve the bargaining position of commodities. We have been preoccupied with those two points very extensively in the last two years.

You know I think it would be right, it would be accurate, Mr. Chairman, to reflect on the chaos which we had found our industry in when we came into office. Chaos because of the lack of leadership that has existed in Manitoba in this field for at least the lifetime of the previous administration. Some people are telling me that I need a haircut. Well that's fine maybe I do. Mr. Chairman, I make reference to the fact that while the members opposite had the reins of government that they have not adequately responded to the needs of different commodity groups and the setting up of structures marketing boards that were requested of them at that time. Even though they were responsible in setting up a few, and in fact most of those that exist now, but, Mr. Chairman, I want to indicate that there is a difference in paying lip service to that kind of thing as opposed to making sure that they work. And we are very busy at this point trying to make them work for the first time in Manitoba's history.

I think you will note -- (Interjection)-- that is a good example, the Honourable Member for Lakeside suggests to me that there is something wrong with the price of eggs, and I want to indicate to my honourable friend that that is the one commodity which as yet has not organized itself, and that is the reason for problems in egg prices. And my friends opposite of course again have to accept the responsibility that having been in office for so long did not deal with the question of egg prices and egg production in Manitoba and Canada, and that is why we are faced with the chaotic situation at this point. Hopefully the months ahead, Mr. Chairman, will resolve some of those problems and that we will get back on track in a more organized fashion in production and marketing.

One example I think that members opposite will likely never live down, Mr. Chairman, is the lack of initiative, lack of effort on the part of the Government of Manitoba for a number of years in dealing with the loss of dairy production. Manitoba lost a good percentage of its dairy industry in the years 1966 to 69, which we have now, to a large degree, recovered provided we can gear up to pick up the extra quotas that were negotiated in the past number of months.

Obviously, Mr. Chairman, it was necessary some years ago to set up a provincial authority to take control and make sure that the quota transfers would be transferred within the Province of Manitoba, if only as an information service to the producers of Manitoba. If that is all the role of that authority would be, it would have served a very useful purpose. We would not have been in the position of losing huge amounts of our quota production capacity to Eastern Canada. Fortunately, Mr. Chairman, we were able because of the change in marketing conditions, we are able to recover a good chunk of that particular quota back to Manitoba, and we are gearing up to the Milk Control Board to make sure that every effort is made to take advantage of the new opportunities, and accordingly we have amended regulations which will provide for cash grants to farmers who want to convert, or want to get into the manufactured milk business. One interesting example of the Milk Control Board, which I think is relevant at this time, is the recent decision handed down only yesterday with respect to milk prices to producers, wherein they recommend a substantial increase to milk producers in the manufacturing area, and increase of \$1.00 per hundredweight, and wherein they recommend an increase of about 40 cents for the fluid milk shippers without increasing the retail price. This is very interesting Mr. Chairman. I don't think that that kind of decision has been arrived at in the history of this province or the Milk Control Board. And it is an indication that the Milk Control Board is for the first time doing the kind of job that it was set up to do but never given the latitude and the flexibility by previous administrations.

In 1971, production of all grains in Manitoba was 200 and some 70 million bushels. Eighteen percent above the average for the 1960's. Production of rapeseed and flax some 19

(MR. USKIW cont'd) to 20 million bushels, 83 percent above the average for the 1960's. Manitoba farmers produced more cattle, more hogs, more eggs than ever before in history, but, Mr. Chairman, the agonizing facts are that with all that increase in production they have faced depression for the last two or three years in their industry, economic depression. So the philosophy of my members, or fellows opposite, the Member for Morris, the philosophy that all we have to do is gear people up to produce and they will find their own markets and the free market system will do the job, has not been proven in the last number of years because we have done just that and have ended up in a very chaotic situation with the lowest incomes since the 1930's occurring in the last three years.

So it's obvious, Mr. Chairman, that the answer is not to continue in the way that we have been operating for the last 100 years but to zero in on the problems of marketing, to make sure that we find new markets and to extract from new markets the revenues necessary to meet costs of production and a reasonable return on labour -- and this we are prepared to do, Mr. Chairman, to the best of our ability.

I think one ought to take a look at what has happened in some of the other countries of the world, and in particular, Mr. Chairman, the country to the south, our closest neighbor. When we talk about the free market system as to what it can do for agricultural producers, I think we have to recognize that even in the United States they have thrown that idea out the window many years ago. I simply want to make a reference to some changes that have occurred there very recently, and, of all places, Mr. Chairman, in the State of Alabama egg prices -- (Interjection) -- Yes. Egg prices fell to two dozen for 19 cents, and the American Congress has passed a law providing for a compulsory ten percent cutback in production by all producers in the United States with more than 10,000 hens.

MR. JORGENSON: I wonder if he could tell us why the Manitoba Egg Marketing Board could not influence the price of eggs in Alabama as the Hog Marketing Board influenced the price of hogs in Kansas City and Omaha . . .

MR. USKIW: If my honourable friend from Morris would have had the fortitude and the vision to set up a sound egg marketing system in Manitoba some years ago, it may have now been in operation to the point where maybe it may have helped Alabama, I don't know. But unfortunately the egg marketing system has only been set up a couple of months ago and they are not, they are not operational to the extent that they could be and we do have a problem of egg marketing in Canada, and in particular in Manitoba. So one has to appreciate the fact that many areas of the world are moving in this direction.

I want to take a very local example to indicate to my friends opposite that not everyone believes that the best way to achieve returns on investment in capital is by allowing the free market place to prevail. I think I want to indicate to the House, and they're all aware of it, that we have a recent example as noted in the news media, newspapers last night, where two cement companies in Winnipeg submitted identical bids. Now it's just coincidental of course, you know, we're not imputing anything.

MR. ENNS: What about the one bus company that we had in the province and it happened..

MR. USKIW: Very interesting, very interesting. Two companies submitting identical bids, and I'm told that this has happened year after year after year, and it's very difficult to prove any collusion under the Combines Investigation Act. But obviously, Mr. Chairman, my point is that people in the business community, other than in agriculture, are fully appreciative of the fact that they must have some control in the marketplace, and that message is coming home to farm producers, producers of farm products very quickly, and it usually comes home at a time when pennies are few, pockets are empty. That is probably the most political time to talk about marketing. My honourable friends opposite can appreciate my point. -- (Interjection) -- except around Woodlands. Well I'm not sure that I would want to interfere with the beef producers unless there was a request from the beef producers for that kind of intervention.

One of the examples that one has to look at has to be the operations of the Milk Control Board in Manitoba which really is one of the more successful and most successful marketing board operations that we have on the scene. Producers are the elite of the agricultural community and at the same time consumers have not been gouged through high prices. . . .you can buy milk for less money than you have to pay for 7- Up and Coca Cola you're doing pretty good, and I think that is a shining example of what can be done through organized effort in the marketplace.

(MR. USKIW cont'd)

The Government of Manitoba does not really believe that we want to have regulations and control for the sake of control, or regulations, but really as an extended tool to those groups that would want to use that kind of organized effort. -- (Interjection) -- My Honourable Member for Lakeside is making some noises but I'm afraid they're not intelligent enough for me to convey them to the House.

This government has taken a number of stands in the last two years, one of which has to do with shift -- a greater shift towards equity in taxation. I want to say that we are also interested in providing for a shift towards equity in economic power for producers of agricultural products, something that has been long awaited by many people in this province. It is not reasonable, Mr. Chairman, to expect that the Province of Manitoba or any province ought to always point their finger at Ottawa as a source of our problem unless we are prepared to do all what is within our power constitutionally to deal with our own domestic problems, our local problems in Manitoba. -- (Interjection) -- Well my honourable friend wants to talk about boxcars and I don't know what that means, but we'll get to boxcars later on if he wishes.

The Government of Manitoba has been consistent; we have tried to improve the marketing of products within Manitoba; we have tried to assist the marketing boards that are in existence and have brought new ones in, and we have spent a great deal of time and effort in proposing changes in federal policy, and one of those changes of course had to do with - there were a number. My honourable friend wants to ask a question.

MR. J. DOUGLAS WATT (Arthur): What about the Turkey Marketing Board, how is it operating?

MR. USKIW: Well my honourable friend wants to know how the Turkey Marketing Board is operating. I don't know, that a general question. I haven't asked them this morning, but I'm sure that if there are problems within that organization they will be sorted out. One of the important events as far as turkey marketing is concerned, Mr. Chairman, for the benefit of the Member for Arthur is the fact that this is the first government that was prepared to guarantee a loan to a market board in order to increase their bargaining power at a crucial time during the marketing season. My members opposite when they were in power would never think of that.

The Government of Manitoba has followed through with a number of policy proposals to the Government of Canada. The important one has to be the brief presented to the Government of Canada on the grain stabilization bill, Bill C-244, and my friend the Member for Rhineland wants to know if there is any progress. Well it's obvious to everyone in Canada that if it had not been for the unified action of the three prairie governments on that measure, that we would have not achieved a change of federal policy whereby they are now providing for a two-price system for wheat which is an additional \$60 million to the prairies which we otherwise would have not had, Mr. Chairman. Let me suggest to my friends opposite that when Manitoba proposed its alternative to the grain stabilization program it resulted in a number of things happening. It resulted in the delay of the introduction of Bill C-244, and it provided an opportunity for farm groups on the prairies, not only in Manitoba, to analyze an alternative, to analyze an alternative. And it provided the time that was needed to bring about a change of government in Saskatchewan and Alberta in order to provide a conducive atmosphere for three prairie province co-operation on that issue. And for members opposite that may not like to hear this, I want to tell them that the new Government of Alberta, which is of their political philosophy, was most helpful in bringing about that kind of unanimity. -- (Interjection) -- Well my honourable friend the Member for Swan River says they showed us the way. Let me advise my honourable friend that the way had been provided by our submission to the Federal Government a year and a half prior which was then adopted by the other two prairie provinces.

MEMBERS: Hear, Hear!

MR. USKIW: So my honourable friend should be satisfied that there are people within the Conservative Party of Canada that are not purely political and dogmatic as some people might assume. I'm very pleased to inform my friends opposite that we do get a great deal of co-operation on the prairies these days -- (Interjection) -- My colleagues tell me there are different types of conservatives from province to province. Well nevertheless, Mr. Chairman, I think this all goes to indicate that the provinces can play a very major role in influencing Federal Government policy and it does indicate that if there is a will, if there is a will, if we have the farm groups working together, and if we have the three prairie provinces assisting

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(MR. USKIW cont'd) them and working with them, that there is a big, there is a big punch to throw down in eastern Canada if we want to do it. -- (Interjection) -- Well the Member for Rhineland wants to know what the formula is. Let me tell him that we have had a number of meetings on that subject matter and it became very obvious to us that the Government of Canada for this year, if it's interested in making a payment now, it not in a position to do it by way of formula, and that is the reason they have come out with an acreage payment for the time being, but have agreed to meet with the three prairie provinces very soon to develop the formula for the next crop year, and I'm hopeful that we will make a great deal of progress at that time.

One of the things that honourable members ought to appreciate is the need, is the need for government action at the provincial level to keep the Government of Canada alert to the needs of different regions. And here again I think you will find that if you look at history, we have had a complete lack of initiative on the part of the Province of Manitoba for a number of years, for at least ten or twelve years. And that is very obvious, Mr. Chairman, because the Conservative Party of Manitoba never did have any philosophy, or policy should I say, on agricultural development other than to uphold the free market system -- you know, that's going to do everything, we don't have to do very much. Individual decisions of many thousands of people will result in the right things happening and of course therefore there need not be any government interference, or any government involvement, which has brought us to the position that we are in today. That has not been the case as far as the Government of Manitoba is concerned for the last two and a half years, and I make no apologies for it. We have made a number of proposals that were controversial, but we are not afraid of controversy, Mr. Chairman, because all change brings about some kind of controversy, and you will never make progress unless there is controversy.

I want to now, Mr. Chairman, deal with a change in the structure of the Department of Agriculture which some of you, or all of you may be aware of, and that is the current reorganization that is taking place wherein the department is divided into four sections, marketing and production, rural development, regional, administration. Now this is not revealed in the current Estimates because that decision was not made in time for the estimates to reflect the change in organization. I think, Mr. Chairman, the members opposite will appreciate that we have located five regional offices wherein we will place regional directors in the areas as follows: Northwestern located in Dauphin; Southwestern located in Brandon, Central located at Portage; Interlake at Arborg, and Eastern in Beausejour. Five regions of Manitoba through which -- (Interjection) -- South central is Portage -- through which we will be able to reflect the regional needs much better and more properly to the central system. We will be able to zero in on the regional problems much more accurately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would remind the Honourable Minister that he has one minute to go in accordance with our new House rules. The Honourable Minister of Agriculture.

MR. USKIW: Well, Mr. Chairman, I don't know whether members opposite want me to finish or not. I don't have much more but it may take more than a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Agreed? (Agreed) Leave granted.

MR. USKIW: Let me indicate, Mr. Chairman, that the Estimates show a substantial increase for this year and the reasons are twofold: one is that we have had the civil service salary increases taking place, I believe it's a double loading, and the new programs coming under the ARDA-DREE arrangement. Some increases in spending in various sections, but I'm not going to deal with that at this time.

I want to take a minute or two to deal with the ARDA programs. The members opposite will be interested to know that we have a resource conservation districts program underway, which is to be a 50-50 cost-shared program with Ottawa, a \$1.6 million program over a five-year period, 80 percent federal-provincial, 20 percent local participation in costs. It's our expectation that we will have one or two districts operating in 1972, four or five by 1977. Under our farm water services program which is also a 50-50 cost-shared program we have 1,285 applications as of March 24: we processed 900: paid out 507 grants. We have just launched the bulk purchasing aspect of the program which will result in major savings to farmers wishing to purchase component materials, which will likely result in savings equal to the grants, which again will provide for tremendous inducement towards sewer and water systems in rural

(MIR. USKIW cont'd) Manitoba. We have prepared a program which has not yet been announced, it's waiting for final agreement with Ottawa, and that is known as the Farm Development Plan, or the Farm Diversification Program. The proposal is that it will be a 50-50 cost-shared arrangement. It will zero in on high risk farm units. We are hoping to target on 2500 farm units over the next five years. This program provides for loans of \$10,000 for livestock, and grants of \$2,000 per farm, and intensive support by our staff in the credit and management area.

The FRED spending program is again a 50-50 arrangement. We have approximately, well we have 13 clinics under construction, or operating in a number of locations throughout Manitoba. The program is going very much on schedule, and we will have that one completed in a couple of years.

The Community Affairs Program is a 50-50 one. That program is a program of support services to the other four programs. It's a matter of information and so forth.

I want to take just a minute, Mr. Chairman, to go over some of the changes in, that you will notice - perhaps you won't notice them yet because they have not been announced, but I want to indicate changes occurring under the FRED program. There are reductions, or phase-outs in a number of areas. In the land development section, the original allocation was \$2,300,000. The revised allocation will likely be somewhere in the area of \$700,000. Resource management: the original allocation was 3.4 million. The revised allocation will be somewhere in the area of 1.2 million. Land acquisition was 5 million which is revised to somewhere in the area of 4 million. These are round figures. Fisheries adjustment was never implemented and that money is being transferred to other activities - of 500,000 allocated only 80,000 was spent. Lake St. Martin Dam has not been implemented; that money is going to be reallocated. The Manpower General C . . . originally a \$3 million program is being scaled down to 2.3 million. The Residential Facilities were not implemented, there is a shift of \$500,000 going to other areas. Training in Industry completed with a total of a \$500,000 budget. There is no further program in that area. Industrial Park at Selkirk is complete. There is no further activity in that area. Community Affairs, originally 1.2 million is being scaled down to 803,000, somewhere thereabouts. Administration, 2 million, has been scaled down to about 1.7 . New programs to pick up the monies that has been reallocated to FRED services under 60-40 cost-sharing arrangements 150,000. Farm water services in the Interlake 60-40 arrangement, 60-40 arrangement, \$420,000. Farm development for the Interlake 75-25 sharing, 2.9 million; fisheries development 75-25, roughly 700,000. I didn't mention them all, Mr. Chairman, but I did cover some of the big ones. -- (Interjection) -- I really don't because these are only notes, Mr. Chairman, but we can deal with them more specifically later on. That pretty well covers my comments for the moment, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Rock Lake:

MR. HENRY J. EINARSON (Rock Lake): Well, Mr. Chairman, with the few minutes at my disposal, I just want to make a few introductory remarks to the reply from the Minister. First of all to thank him for the comments he has made with regards to his Estimates. I want to concur with him on his opening remarks, and agree with him when I hope that his colleagues weren't serious when they suggested passing his Estimates without examination.

I, too, want to say, Mr. Chairman, I think we are dealing with a department that has as much importance as probably you might say the most important department within our government, namely our agricultural industry in the Province of Manitoba.

I want to say that the industry of agriculture is something as he is dealing in figures, the amounts of monies in gross figures, that has been produced by farmers in this province, and also the effect that it has on the many industries that are as a result, and indirectly, as a result of agriculture. I think this is very very important and I think that not only the people in our rural areas, our farmers, and then our towns, but our cities as well, are having a greater appreciation of the importance of what our agriculture means to us in this province.

I want to say, Mr. Chairman, with the short time that I have, and I had to decide on what comments I was going to choose to make here, but I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that the Hog Marketing Board as has been appointed by the Minister is something that I think has to be replied to at this time. I have heard the First Minister comment; I have heard the Finance Minister comment about that particular item, more so than any other item in his department, and they seem to be taking advantage , and it's a political advantage, as I see it now after listening to the Budget Speech last night, that because he has appointed a board, a producers

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(MR. EINARSON cont'd.) board instead of the commission, that this is the result of the increased prices of our hogs today, and has been as of January 1. In the Throne Speech when I did speak, Mr. Chairman, and I think it must be reiterated, that I outlined a number of reasons from the commission report, as to why the increase in hogs in Manitoba. And probably I should review those again, Sir, and that is to say there is a slight decrease, as I understand it, in the hog population as of the past eight months. The other thing is that we have found a market of heavy hogs, sows, stags and boar pigs into the United States. And I think it is really ludicrous -- sorry, Sir, that the Minister should say that the fact that he appointed this board that this is the result of our increased prices in hogs. One of the things too, I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that I have had a number of complaints from farmers . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please -- Point of order . . .

MR. USKIW: Is the honourable member quoting me or other Ministers, because I made no reference to hogs in my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Rock Lake,

MR. EINARSON: No, I said that the First Minister has commented on the Hog Marketing Board and as it relates to the prices of hogs. I think that the Minister of Agriculture - while he may have not stated in those terms, or those words - the Finance Minister has indicated, too, that you know, this is one of the wonderful things that the Minister has done. If it really was that, I would be quite pleased to agree with him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hour being 4:30 and in accordance with our House Rule . . . the last hour of every day shall be Private Members' hour. Committee rise and report. Call in the Speaker. -- (Interjection) -- Call in the Speaker.

IN SESSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply has adopted certain resolutions, reports progress and asks leave to sit again.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Logan.

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

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

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PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Being Private Members' Hour on Friday the order of business, first business is Private Members' Resolutions. Proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for Fort Rouge. The Honourable Member for Fort Rouge. Order please. The Honourable Minister of Labour on a point.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, I wonder whether or not before we accept the resolution of the Honourable the Member for Fort Rouge that it may be advisable to take into consideration, that you take into consideration, Sir, . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I haven't heard the resolution yet. Until the honourable member reads it, I don't have it.

The Honourable Member for Fort Rouge.

MRS. TRUEMAN: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Member from Minnedosa,

WHEREAS reputable inquiries have revealed grave faults in our correctional system, and WHEREAS more realistic efforts are required to combat the persistence of crime in our society, and

WHEREAS ineffective penal and correctional programs constitute an expensive burden on our taxpayers,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this government consider the advisability of revising and updating all policies and programs affecting the penal and correctional systems as currently being operated by the Province of Manitoba.

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Labour.

MR. PAULLEY: I rise on a point of order and wonder whether or not that the resolution as proposed by the Honourable Member for Fort Rouge is in order, because it deals with the matter of revising and updating all policies and programs affecting the penal and correctional systems currently being operated by the Province of Manitoba. In the message that we received from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of this session there was references to policies dealing with the field of penal and correctional systems, and an indication has been given, I believe, by the Honourable Minister concerned that this will be a matter of debate subsequently in the session, and I am wondering whether or not, Sir, you may take under consideration as to the appropriateness of the resolution standing in the name of my honourable friend the Member for Fort Garry.

MR. SPEAKER: Would the Honourable Minister of Labour point out . . . Order please. Would the Honourable Minister of Labour point out the particular section of the Throne Speech.

MR. PAULLEY: I haven't got that right now at my finger tips but it deals with matter of correctional in the Speech from His Honour, the matter of correction — and notwithstanding that -- and I want to apologize, I said the Honourable Member for Fort Garry, I mean of course Fort Rouge, that this is dealing with the matter of policy which will be in due course presented to the House for its consideration, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. JORGENSEN: On the point of order that was raised by the House Leader, I might point out to you, Sir, that last year there was a similar mention in the Speech from the Throne and none of those recommendations in the Speech from the Throne were acted upon. Now it could conceivably be that the government could include everything in the Speech from the Throne and successfully preclude members on this side of the House, or on any side of the House, from introducing any kind of a resolution. I think that the argument that is being posed by the House Leader is not one that is valid in the light of the fact that it does not specifically mention anything that is mentioned in the Speech from the Throne, rather outlines in a general detail the updating and revising of policies and programs affecting penal and correctional systems. We have no way of knowing, and I would presume that until legislation is before this Chamber outlining the very things that are suggested in this resolution, that the resolution is in order.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Labour.

MR. PAULLEY: If I may, Mr. Speaker, I am not disagreeing with my honourable friend, the Member for Morris. The point that I am raising, however, is -- I am not concerned with what happened last year. I am concerned, Sir, whether or not you, as the Presiding Officer of this Assembly, as indeed you are, should take into consideration the appropriateness of the resolution and if, Sir, after contemplation you consider it to be in order, then there will be no

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(MR. PAULLEY cont'd) objection on our part.

MR. SPEAKER: Well the Chair has looked through the Throne Speech and I have noted all items that were meant for action and, in fact, some that were just indicated as actions, or possible actions. There was none that came to my attention in regards to this resolution. I have asked the Honourable House Leader to indicate the passage. Under the circumstances I think that we should proceed with the debate.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, prepared to accept the fact, and you in your competence has looked at the Throne Speech, I am prepared to accept your assessment that the Honourable Member for Fort Rouge has license to proceed.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Rouge.

MRS. TRUEMAN: Mr. Speaker, I hesitate over the word license.

MR. JORGENSEN: Sir, if I may, I raise that as a point of order. The Minister used the word "license". I am sure that his choice of words were not intended because it is not license that the honourable member is getting to proceed, it is the right to proceed.

MR. SPEAKER: Well order please, I don't think we need to quibble over the point. The Assembly has accepted my decision that we could proceed with debate. Can we get on with it. The Honourable Member for Fort Rouge.

MRS. TRUEMAN: Well, Mr. Speaker, recently when I had an opportunity to speak in the Throne Speech debate, I referred briefly to some of the aspects of the correctional program and which I felt it was necessary to make improvements, and the fact that a large number, a proportion of the inmates of Headingley Jail and even Stony Mountain, were at one time occupants of Vaughan Street Detention Home, should make it obvious to us that the present system is failing to correct the conditions which led to the first offence against society and the law. A better rehabilitation of a juvenile delinquent could reduce drastically the numbers of adult offenders that come before our courts.

There are many dedicated and highly skilled people working in the corrections field but they are handicapped by too large caseloads, inadequate psychiatric treatment facilities, and, of course, the housing facilities are deplorable.

In 1969 the Conservative Government had made the decision to build a new facility and were -- was trying to determine the most favourable site. However the NDP Government which took over has taken almost a further three years before arriving at the decision to provide a new facility. -- (Interjection) — Yes. Meanwhile Vaughan Street has been severely overcrowded. In 1969 the bed capacity of Vaughan Street being about 74 the number of occupants daily was something like 70.8 persons. In 1970 that average was up to 97.3 and in 1971 according to the statistical bulletin which has been put out by the Department of Health and Social Development, the average occupancy rate was 100.6 young people in a facility built, or at least equipped, to house 74. So the children must be sleeping in the corridors, and I wouldn't be surprised if some of them are even sleeping on the floors.

Unfortunately children who are taken into custody under The Child Welfare Act are still being housed with the delinquents. How confused and unhappy they must be to find themselves, guilty only of being neglected by their parents, being placed with what are termed "bad kids". Apparently this practice is to be continued in the new facility. I would hope that the children who are being held in custody for Children's Aid will at least be separated from the others to some extent.

Because the present facilities are so inadequate it's reported that the recommendations of the courts and the review board cannot be carried out and therefore children are being held at Vaughan Street indefinitely.

Now it's imperative that early assessment of a delinquent offender or the young offender be made in order to determine whether he is psychotic, or criminal, or suicidal, or even whether he has brain damage. We read with horror last October of the twelve-year-old boy who had died by hanging himself at Vaughan Street. Now that boy must have had a pretty wretched life and society miserably failed to help him. He was placed in what is essentially a storage facility, and he needed to be in a treatment facility.

The numbers of children who are emotionally disturbed are increasing steadily and it's time that the government was making long-range plans for handling them. It's been proposed that a special school would be useful for children of this type with teachers who are capable of handling them even though they may occasionally become violent. There are excellent programs, such as Compass and the Wilderness Corps in the Interlake area which deserve all the

(MRS. TRUEMAN cont'd) support that the government can give them. In Ontario a project there which is of a similar nature has development through adventure, responsibility and education, has 14 such camps. I realize that Ontario has a much larger population than Manitoba has but it is certainly not 14 times larger. The children would seem to be better off in an outdoor setting where they're learning self-reliance, self-discipline, and self-confidence, than they would be simply being locked up at Vaughan Street. This type of program, Mr. Speaker, could also be decentralized. At the present time the Vaughan Street detention facility serves the entire province and it means that many young offenders are taken far away from their homes. It's an essential part of the treatment of the juvenile offender that his parents should also be dealt with with the caseworker in order that their attitudes and behaviour, which might have led to the delinquency, could be changed.

Now the Manitoba Home for Boys, which last year appeared to be in the process of being phased out, apparently has had some physical improvements but I'm afraid that doesn't include closing down the twelve cages in the basement. These cages are in the heating room; they are so oppressively hot the boys that are placed in them can only be dressed in their shorts; there are no washing facilities, and -- (Interjection) -- At the Manitoba Home for Boys. And this -- the boys can be locked up in this area at the discretion of the administrator. Now this we would hope the man has reluctance to use this facility but it is within his discretion to lock them up if they even obey his orders, disobey his orders. Now this sounds like something out of the middle ages and I think it's shocking to find that such a situation still exists in Manitoba. I can imagine the monumental hatred and desire for revenge against society with which the boys come out of these cages. They may behave better temporarily in order to be released from these cages but I think that in the long run it helps to harden their hostile attitudes.

Now there are also cages at the Portage Home for . . . that are apparently pressed into use for some of the teenaged offenders, and these cages are six feet high, there are bars on the top and on all sides, they are eight feet long and six feet wide, and I think any of us can imagine what we would feel like if we were put in a cage such as this for even the briefest period of time. Now such a system is inexcusable in the present day. It simply turns juvenile delinquents into adult criminals. Massachusetts has closed down all of its reform schools as has the State of New York, and Sweden I understand is also phasing out similar institutions.

The present probation system is a failure because the caseloads per placement officer may run as high as 200 young people and the only service that they can give them is perhaps a once-a-month interview lasting as much as fifteen minutes. So they certainly do not have the opportunity to work with parents.

It would be better to wipe off the whole probation program and turn the youngsters over to some of the private agencies such as Sir Hugh John Macdonald Hostel, which is doing very well and in that case the case worker who brings the child before the courts would be working for the child, be serving the child not -- he wouldn't be there as a worker for the government. The different emphasis would change very much the attitudes that they would take.

Now another shocking situation which exists is that because of our shortage of psychiatric treatment facilities juvenile delinquents, and I believe the phrase is "for whom all juvenile facilities have been exhausted", are then referred to adult courts. And this again simply because we do not have the facilities which are necessary to handle them. There is a need for more specialized training and experience for the social workers who work with the juvenile delinquents . . .

MR. SPEAKER: . . . put out his cigarette please.

The Honourable Member for Fort Rouge.

MRS. TRUEMAN: There will be many social work students from the university this year -- I believe there'll be as many as a hundred -- who will be looking for summer jobs and how useful it would be if there was something similar to the winter PEP Program which would employ them in working with the juvenile offenders. There is a great need for more social workers with this particular type of expertise and such an opportunity might stimulate their interests in that direction.

Mr. Speaker, the suggestion has also been advanced that the Manitoba Home for Boys be closed down and because the population has been reduced, simply because it's an inadequate treatment facility, it's been proposed that the Manitoba Home for Girls be developed into a co-educational institution. It is a much better building, and arrangement, and experience has shown that in a co-ed situation both sexes behave better. I guess they are trying harder to be looked upon more favourably by the opposite sex. But it's been demonstrated that in a mixed

(MRS. TRUEMAN cont'd) situation they are more well-behaved. If they were housed in a facility within the city area this would also mean that the boys would be closer to the treatment facilities which they need. There is so much room for improvement in our juvenile corrections field and quick action is imperative. Our so-called treatment facilities are in effect actually crime schools.

Now another area where changes are imperative is in the area of after-care of prisoners. There are still prisoners who leave Headingley Jail with \$2.00 in their pocket. They may have gone in in warm weather and be coming out in cold weather and find that they have inadequate clothing. They are released frequently without a job to go to; they have been separated by their families -- from their families for months, and there's a tremendous readjustment that has to be made. But probably the first and most desperate need is for his next meal and all too often they have to resort to crime.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member has five minutes.

MRS. TRUEMAN: Thank you. The Fortune Society which is a society of former prisoners is attempting to do something about providing better after-care for prisoners. The John Howard and Elizabeth Frye Society provide counselling services; but just about the last thing the fellow needs who's just come out of jail and is in this desperate plight, is a lot of free advice. They are not able to get any financial assistance. The Salvation Army is helpful to those who find their way there. However the alternatives that are available to the prisoner are not attractive enough to draw him to them.

There are of course unnecessarily high numbers of prisoners who are sent to Headingley Jail. Eighty percent of them represent no danger to society, and if they were not imprisoned they could keep their jobs, or they could take vocational training, they could continue to help support their families, or live in community residences. They could live far more nearly normal lives and yet remain under whatever supervision is regarded as necessary by the courts. The problems of readjustment then would be minimal and there would not be a cost of \$10,000 per prisoner to the public per year. Surely the tremendous funds that are poured in to imprisoning people could be directed to more constructive programs. There are staff people who are sincerely trying to change things, the system, but they are handicapped by their staffs who are entrenched -- have entrenched attitudes and tend to go on in the old ways.

I would like to see the government give more leadership to modernizing our correctional programs, show more initiative and courage in reforming the present system from one which is punitive to one which is rehabilitative. And more in line with recommendations of the Ouimet Report on corrections, the Cardin Report on Juvenile Delinquency, and I don't really believe that society has still accepted all of the D'Eschambault Report recommendations from many years ago. Every effort, Mr. Speaker, should be expended in treating the juvenile offender when he first comes to the attention of courts, when he's first in trouble, and if we could do this we could stem the tide, or the supply of offenders which eventually end up in our adult jails. More importantly with proper and prompt treatment we could give these children a chance for more normal lives.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Attorney-General.

HON. A. H. MACKLING, Q. C. (Attorney-General)(St. James): Mr. Speaker, first of all I would like to compliment the Honourable Member from Fort Rouge in her remarks. She obviously has really given some consideration to her topic, and no doubt she speaks with the sincerity and conviction that I believe that many more members of this House must have in respect to questions of urgency in respect to some of the people in society who find themselves institutionalized for various reasons. I'm not going to try in any way to rebut some of the many comments that she made except that I want to say this -- and I don't attribute any fault to the Honourable Member for Fort Garry -- Fort Rouge, I'm sorry. It's my understanding though that the party to which she now belongs was in office for a period of about eleven years in Manitoba and during that period no major change of any kind was carried out in the area in which she indicates there is now a need for very substantial change. The -- (Interjection) -- yes, I know you'd love a chance but your Party apparently faulted in this area for so many years that some people gave up. I am aware of the fact, Mr. Speaker, that through the efforts of my colleague, the Minister of Health and Social Development, and others in the Cabinet, an extensive study of this whole area of corrections in Manitoba is underway.

But this government did not wait for study. It was aware of need and as the Honourable Member for Fort Rouge is readily aware, there have been extensive changes in the detention

(MR. MACKLING cont'd) facilities at Headingley, and I and my colleague from Springfield, the Honourable Minister of Health and Social Development, were privileged in attending at the Headingley Institution and inspecting the first-class gymnasium that has been developed there, a dual purpose facility, that will mean a great deal in the improvement of the system of that institution. And I'm sure the Honourable Member from Fort Rouge has seen the construction in progress in respect to the detention facility in Tuxedo. This youth centre will provide a vital link in the needs in this area. These steps were taken without the necessity of a comprehensive study but a comprehensive study was nevertheless considered necessary to review all aspects in the corrections field, and that is now being carried out.

And all of that was done, Mr. Speaker, in the less than three years that this government has been in office. Hundred of thousands of dollars therefore have already been spent in improvements and upgrading of programs and much is yet to be done. But that is to be contrasted to what wasn't done in eleven years of office of a party to which she now belongs. I don't fault the Honourable Member for Fort Rouge but I think that she does have a great deal of educational work to do among her colleagues to try and imbue them with a sense of priority for further public spending in the corrections field.

And, Mr. Speaker, I think honourable members would appreciate the fact that this government is being conscious of the need to try and improve facilities in the corrections field but nevertheless has been trying very hard and is still continuing very hard its effort to have the Federal Government assume much more responsibility for the costs of rehabilitation of offenders in society. I've said on a number of occasions, Mr. Speaker, and I'll say here again that the rationale for the responsibility in spending between the Federal Government and the Provincial Government in the whole area of the administration of justice and in the corrections field is rather an anomaly. There is no particular rationality to the fact that the Parliament of Canada, which administers the basic public laws, pays very little in respect to either the administration of those laws, or the rehabilitation and correction of persons who have been convicted pursuant to an adjudication of their cases on the basis of those laws.

Let me point out for example that the Criminal Code of Canada and the Juvenile Offenders' Act are the bases upon which the overwhelming majority of individuals are tried in our courts, both our magistrates' courts and our senior courts, and some of those persons, a very high percentage, are institutionalized either at Provincial or at Federal Government expense. In this whole system of the administration of justice the province is expected to maintain police, is expected to maintain court facilities, sheriffs to guard prisoners who are in detention, is expected to staff the courts with all of the clerks, all of the staff that is necessary for the proper adjudication of the cases that come before it. The only federal input in the whole administration of justice field at the court level is the senior or the Superior Court judges' salaries and pensions.

When the prisoner, or when the person has been tried in court and if the decision is that he or she will spend two years or less in an institution, they go to a provincial institution. What the magic of that two-year figure, or two-year dividing point is, I don't know. If they're convicted for an offence for which the learned judge deems in his interest the person should spend more than two years in an institution, they go to a federal institution. As a result there is a very substantial part of the whole administration of justice and corrections which is left to the provincial administration. By and large I would say the overwhelming — an overwhelming majority of the expense is left with the provincial governments, and yet it is basically federal law which is the basis of the decisions for all of those expenditures.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there have been representations, I'm sure, made in the past but I for one want to put on record the representations that we have made to the Federal Government in respect to their sharing more equitably in the costs in the field of the administration of justice and corrections. As you know there have been statements from the Federal Government indicating that they are now prepared to pay somewhat of a more reasonable amount of money in respect to a legal aid system. And I neglected to point out in my overview that that is another area where provincial governments have had to bear the full expense of providing assistance to those who come before the courts charged with offences under federal statute. The Federal Government has also initiated -- also indicated that they may embark on a shared-cost program in respect to compensation for victims of crime, and as honourable members will know I have during the course of my Estimates indicated the extensive monies that have been paid out in respect to that program in Manitoba initiated under our government.

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(MR. MACKLING cont'd)

In addition, Mr. Speaker, to make continuing representations in respect to those aspects in the field of corrections at my first opportunity in Ottawa, on another occasion, I spoke to the former Solicitor-General, Mr. George McIlraith, and implored him to assert to his colleagues in Ottawa the urgency of some fairer distribution of the costs of corrections; and a much more effective and comprehensive corrections program. Although he indicated complete sympathy with my desire, I was not aware of any action having been pursued by the Federal Government.

I want now, Mr. Speaker, to read on to the record the efforts that I for one, on behalf of our government, have initiated with complete co-operation with my colleague, the Honourable Minister of Health and Social Development, to the present Solicitor-General, the Honourable Jean Pierre Goyer. I wrote this letter on January 6th, 1972, and I would like to read it and the response of the Honourable Mr. Goyer to it. "Dear Mr. Goyer: As I am sure you are well aware there have been from time to time recommendations to alter the organization of the Canadian prison system. In fact the first such recommendation arose out of a provincial conference held at Quebec in 1887. This conference passed a resolution proposing that the Federal Government should assume responsibility for all prisoners sentenced to a term of more than six months. The Fateux Commission made a similar proposal. In 1938 the D'Eschambault Commission recommended that the Federal Government should assume control over all inmates sentenced to terms of imprisonment except for those who had offended against provincial statutes, those on remand and those serving short sentences.

"My purpose in writing this letter to you is to recommend that the Federal Government assume control over all inmates sentenced to terms in excess of six months. Were such a program to be implemented the provinces would be free to provide the custodial facilities required for short term offenders and for those accused on remand while the Federal Government could introduce the type of programs needed to treat those sentenced to longer terms of imprisonment. The present system whereby both levels of government maintain separate facilities is wasteful and incapable as it now stands of providing the level of assistance required to rehabilitate an inmate.

"It is my view that implementation should be proceeded with as soon as possible in order to avoid the lengthy delays which it tendered upon the earlier recommendations, and which eventually resulted in their being put aside.

"As I stated above the chief advantage of such a step would be the avoidance of duplication and a resultant saving in costs. Furthermore uniformity of facilities would be promoted and we would find less disparity from region to region. At present both provincial and federal institutions maintain classification systems, staff training programs rudimentary medical and psychiatric facilities, academic and vocational schemes, and after care programs.

"The importance of each and every one of the above programs is so obvious that they need not be discussed in detail. The point is however that all of these programs could be improved and that such improvements would be greatly facilitated by allocating the available resources to a centralized scheme such as I have recommended.

"For my part I have never been able to understand why the Province of Manitoba maintains a staff training centre in Winnipeg, while the penitentiary service maintains a staff college in Kingston. Nor have I been able to understand why the Federal Government operates a community release centre in Winnipeg, while the province maintains separate after-care facilities. This is not the best use of the resources available. The cut-off point of six months is suggested because sentences of lesser duration after remission is taken into account are of insufficient length to see much accomplished in the way of trades or academic training, or in the way of psychiatric treatment. In this area the provinces should concentrate on providing adequate facilities and programs for the type of offender sentenced to short terms.

"In addition the provinces could begin to improve the conditions under which accused persons are held on remand. While this division of responsibility -- pardon me -- with this division of responsibility the Federal Government would then be free to develop programs for all persons sentenced to a term of more than six months. Even if remission is taken into account the minimum term would be something in the order of some months, and I feel such a term is long enough to provide some form of treatment and training. The main feature of this plan however is that the Federal Government would be the sole agency initiating programs for academic and vocational training for psychiatric treatment, for after-care and for correctional officer training."

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister has six minutes.

MR. MACKLING: Thank you. "I should add that the provinces would have to furnish something more than mere custody and security. Even the short-term offender has needs and the provinces must seek to provide them. Where an inmate can benefit from a short term training program he should be released into the community for few such offenders are security risks. Furthermore, there are areas where the two levels of government can share in the program. To this end I recommend that the classification process be a shared one.

"In addition I recommend that regional psychiatric institutions be developed. Few prisons possess an atmosphere conducive to psychiatric treatment and hence institutions which can see effective treatment must be built. At the same time those few short-term offenders who could benefit from a short-term psychiatric treatment program must be provided for. It seems to me that this is an area where both levels of government can obtain the maximum advantage by sharing the facility. I suggest regional psychiatric facilities and shared services thereof not only with the Federal Government but also with other provincial governments on a regional basis because of the need to provide intensity of classification and effective treatment by highly trained professional staff as well as the impracticality of providing such institutions by a single provincial government for its own purposes within its own jurisdiction, or by the Federal Government for its own purposes within its own jurisdiction.

"In the matter of psychiatric facilities I am certain you are well aware of the need to provide appropriate treatment facilities after careful classification and segregation in cases involving insanity, where such persons are security risks, dangerous sexual deviates, as well as separate psychiatric facilities for the treatment of juveniles, or youthful offenders.

"The changes I have recommended are sweeping and bound to be resisted by the accumulation of over 100 years of habit. I believe the program outlined above will bring the optimum result for both the taxpayer and the inmate and I therefore hope that you will give the matter your fullest consideration. Yours truly."

I would like then to read the reply that I received, Mr. Speaker, dated February 7th.

"I thank you very much for your letter of January 6th last in which you raised certain issues concerning the relationship between the federal and provincial governments in the field of correctional administration. These matters relate to the division of jurisdiction between the federal and provincial governments in relation to the operation of prisons, questions of staff training, the operation of a community release centre, the question of the classification process, and the development of regional psychiatric institutions.

"On the first of these matters it seems that over the years opinion in Canada has been substantially divided. The D'Eschambault Commission of 1938 said that the federal authorities should take charge of all Canadian prisons for the custody of persons serving terms under the criminal law. The Fateux Committee of 1956 recommended that the responsibility for all persons sentenced to more than six months should be federal. The Federal-Provincial Conference of 1958 agreed that the Federal Government should plan a system whereby sentences of one year or more would be served in federal institutions; sentences of six months or less in provincial institutions and no sentences between six months and 12 months should be authorized. The Ouimet Committee of 1969 considered that there were three possible choices: to continue the present arrangement, to give greater responsibility to the federal government or to turn over full responsibility for all prisoners to the provinces. The Ouimet Committee concluded that insufficient reasons existed to recommend any major transfer of responsibility for prisoners. Your recommendation therefore that the Federal Government should assume control of all the inmates sentenced to terms in excess of six months has much to recommend it. But if there is to be a change of responsibility in this respect it will require legislation by Parliament. A change of this kind coming after the development over a period of over 104 years of prison systems as they now exist should not in my opinion be undertaken without substantial agreement on the part of the provincial governments that such a change is necessary or desirable.

"It is for the purpose of attempting to achieve a federal provincial understanding on this matter, as well as in relation to the remaining four matters in your letter, that I would hope to convene a federal-provincial conference during the current calendar year. In all of these matters the views of the provinces would necessarily be of great weight in determining the action to be taken by this department in terms of recommendations to the government and to Parliament. It might be argued that these matters can readily be dealt with by legislation or

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(MR. MACKLING cont'd) administrative arrangements that might involve some provinces but not others. As a matter of principle I do not think that this would be good for Canada. The criminal law operates throughout all the provinces and territories in Canada and in my opinion the correctional system which stems from the operation of the criminal law should be equally uniform throughout the country.

"I thank you again for your letter and whenever the Federal-Provincial Conference on Corrections may take place, I am sure that you will be an active and able participant."

Mr. Speaker, I merely wanted to conclude the reading of that letter to indicate the extent of the initiatives that we have made in endeavouring to obtain for the taxpayers of Manitoba, both an improvement in the system of corrections, and yet a much more reasonable and equitable sharing in the cost of such improvements.

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

MR. GRAHAM: Would the Attorney-General permit a question? Would the Provincial Government be prepared to surrender to the Federal Government sole jurisdiction over academic training in institutions?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Attorney-General.

MR. MACKLING: Mr. Speaker, in answer to that, speaking from my own point of view, I certainly would have no jurisdictional hang-up about the release to another jurisdiction. It's a matter of government policy which of course would have to be decided in due course but speaking from my point of view I would have no reservation whatsoever.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Charleswood.

MR. ARTHUR MOUG (Charleswood): Mr. Speaker, I just have one or two brief remarks which tie in somewhat with those of the Member for Fort Rouge. About a year ago we had the opportunity to go and visit Vaughan Street Detention Home and tour the juvenile as well as the adult section of the home. We were taken in the front door and crowded into a small something like ten by twelve room and marched down stairways into an area where the children were -- some of the children, possibly 20 or 25 were busy sewing and getting instructions on one thing and another with a package of tobacco in the shirt pocket. The first thing I was confronted with was a boy of about 13 years old who was in there for about his fifth time asking me if I would bail him out. I was quite amazed at his confrontation as well as what was going on in there and as I turned around he moved from me seeing that I didn't have the money -- he could tell by the clothes I was wearing that I didn't have enough money to bail him out -- he twitched and went to the Member from Swan River and asked him the same question. So we went on in to the room and watched the goings on and questioned the people --(Interjection)--He's got three pensions. We questioned the people that were administrating that particular room or instructing in that particular room and I wandered out of there, and back down the hallway there was a small cubicle there with one small source of ventilation and no light whatsoever except possibly a six-inch-square hole in the door.

It was a concrete cubicle, a lockup, and they had a boy in there and I asked this -- I believe his name is Mr. Suss, I'm not sure, Suss and I asked him, he seems to be the Superintendent of the juvenile section of Vaughan Street Detention Home, I asked him why that boy was in the lockup and he told me he was hard to communicate with because he was a deaf mute. I know from my own experience that deaf mutes are a little difficult to communicate with if you haven't had the experience or sign language knowledge to communicate with them. At any rate this is the reason that boy was in the lockup because nobody could explain it to him that he was doing the wrong thing; nobody could explain it to him how he should be correcting himself and get out of there.

We spent 20 minutes in the basement and moved on upstairs and it seemed to me as we went upstairs it got consistently dirtier and dirtier and dirtier. And I suggest that what the government -- the move they made in the past three or four years to move out onto Kenaston Boulevard I don't think is the end result. I don't think this is the way you are going to correct those children. All we're doing with them there now is just conditioning them for Headingley Jail, we're simply conditioning them. We go up the stairs; we went into a room; there was three boys asleep there and this was 11 o'clock in the morning and they were in the age group of 15, 16, 17, somewhere in that neighbourhood. I understand that lack of facilities throughout the province forces the department to keep them or our penal system to keep them in Vaughan Street sometimes as long as a year and sometimes more. There's boys in there -- and we have proof of that with the 12-year-old boy that committed suicide last fall.

He needed school in the worst way and I suggest to you that the superintendent is the man that's creating a lot of our problems in the Province of Manitoba. He takes these boys and leaves them up watching T.V. because the coroner's report or the inquest report says that they were watching T.V. at 1:10 A.M., October 24th. It carries on at the bottom of the report, according to the Tribune on November 13, 1971: "The night counsellor on duty at the home said most of the other 20 boys had been watching football on T.V. at the time of the death". And the doctor, Dr. Provis, Medical Examiner, pronounced the boy dead at 1:20. So if these boys were watching T.V. at the time of the death I can't understand how they could possibly be out of bed before 11:00 o'clock in the morning. I thought there was sickness involved or something and I asked the Superintendent what was the problem with the boys, and he said, "Oh, they just haven't got up yet".

(MR. MOUG cont'd)

Now if you step into Kenaston Boulevard area and build a correctional institute -- and I am sure they are going to be into their second million dollars before they complete it -- if you do that just for the sake of doing it I say it's wrong. Because if that building is going to be kept in the same condition as the building on Vaughan is kept it won't be any better for those children.

They're hovering throughout there; there was a group of about 20 or 25 children left in the charge of one man who seemed to me that he was about 24 or 25 years old. He was playing cards with three of the children; the other 17 were hovering up and down the hallways. This happens to be a mixed group of boys and girls. And in the washroom -- I don't know whether the washrooms are marked Boys and Girls or not -- but one washroom that I went into there was a young couple in there that happened to be age 14, 15, one boy and one girl and I say that this is a wrong way to correct our children. I know that the schools I went to or most of the schools of today, they seem to have Boys and Girls marked on the washrooms and girls don't trespass and boys don't trespass. I think that if we can stand by those old rules we could probably help them a lot.

I think that another thing that has to be taken into consideration is getting those kids out of bed with a bell. I don't say the government should go ahead and spend this \$2 million or close to that they're probably spending on Kenaston Boulevard but certainly send down a few alarm clocks, not necessarily one for every child that's locked up in there because there is probably 70 of them but just one for the Superintendent. If we can get him up in the morning I think we can get the balance of the kids up because this is his responsibility to get these children out and get them moving. The floors are absolutely dirty too - you just can't believe.

There is no schooling for those children if they are locked up there. I don't know, when they get out if they want to go straight if the facility there has proven what it's supposed to be doing and gets them out and has them corrected, they've lost a year of school. And you take a boy of that age or a girl, and they have to go back when they are 15 and sit with the 14-year-olds again etc. there is just no way they are going to do it. The bedding in those places is absolutely disgraceful: the sheet covering the bed clothes, the mattresses, there is just no way. I would sooner stand up in the corner and sleep rather than lay down on one of those mattresses. They are pulled apart; they are ragged; the kids would just have no reason to want to lay down on any of them. The building, it could be said that the building is old and it is in an irreparable condition and it's not worth the paint they'd put on the walls, but you step through a magic door from the juvenile side to the adult side of the Vaughan Street Home where the adults are and with different supervision, this man has this place looking cleaner on the east side than this Chamber does.

It is painted; the floors are shining; everything is clean and there is less people in there and they are adults. It could be harder to make work. There are people that are locked up overnight for several offences. Some of them, by the time they get in there until the time they get out are sobering up and there is no way they could be any help to you. But these children are supposedly a group that we should be making work, and we are failing badly there.

We are letting these children -- we are taking them in and showing them how much worse you can get.

You take an innocent first offender off the street for driving crazy with his car or doing some such thing, or making his first mistake, and we know that in this province that first offenders are not to be hit too hard. I don't say give them one on the house like my colleague says but I say take them in there and give them an opportunity to get out; give them something to work for. Don't take them in and show them that this is how half our society lives or a portion of society lives.

I think that until we do that we are going to have trouble, we are not going to be able to build enough buildings, Kenaston Boulevard won't be big enough. I think that probably the biggest problem with that area it lacks a common-sense Superintendent. They hired somebody there that was carrying a scroll in his hand and I think that this was their biggest mistake. Undoubtedly you need professional men in there in the manner of psychiatric treatment, medical treatment, and that we lack. But we did apparently ...

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. The hour being 5:30 the House is accordingly adjourned and stands adjourned until 2:30 Monday afternoon.

The Honourable Minister of Labour.

MR. PAULLEY: I wonder, Mr. Speaker, I believe that there is an understanding that on

(MR. PAULLEY cont'd) Friday afternoon the House Leader will indicate the procedures of the House for the following week and before, Sir, you leave your Chair may I indicate that in accordance with our rules, the first matter under consideration on Orders of the Day naturally will be the Budget Speech. That will take precedence of course over everything else. That having been disposed of there are one or two bills I believe that will be ready for second reading. We will take them and then on the adjournment of the Budget Speech I would respectfully suggest to honourable members we go into further consideration of Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. JORGENSEN: I was not quite sure of what the Minister -- I would like just for clarification, Sir. Did the Minister indicate that the first order of business would be the Budget?

MR. PAULLEY: In accordance with our rules.

MR. SPEAKER: Accordingly the house is adjourned until 2:30 Monday afternoon.