

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA
10 a.m. Friday, April 23, 1976

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

MR. SPEAKER: Before we proceed I should like to direct the attention of the honourable gentlemen that we have 25 students, Grade 9 standing of the St. Johns Junior High. These students are under the direction of Mr. Borchinski. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Member for Inkster, the Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management.

We also have 46 students, Grade 5 standing of the Sherwood School under the direction of Mrs. Borody and Mrs. Schaam. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Member for Elmwood, the Minister of Public Works. On behalf of all the honourable members I welcome you here this morning.

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

MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS

HON. SIDNEY GREEN, Q.C. (Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management)(Inkster): Mr. Speaker, in view of yesterday's anxiety I requisitioned a flood report for this morning and I'm having it distributed. There are no material changes. The situation is not worse than what has been predicted.

MR. SPEAKER: Any other Ministerial Statements or Tabling of Reports? Notices of Motion; Introduction of Bills; Questions. The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

ORAL QUESTIONS

MR. DONALD W. CRAIK (Leader of the Official Opposition)(Riel): Mr. Speaker, I direct a question to the First Minister. I wonder if he could indicate whether he is being correctly reported when he states, or is reported to have said that the one point on the sales tax would have brought in twice as much money as the new taxes that were applied in his tax package this year.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

HON. EDWARD SCHREYER (Premier)(Rossmere): No, Mr. Speaker, one point would bring in very close to what is being proposed here - one point. Two points would have brought in twice as much.

MR. CRAIK: Well, Mr. Speaker, then the First Minister perhaps wasn't aware that he was reported in the . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Question.

MR. CRAIK: . . . to have made the opposite statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Question. That's a debate and doesn't deserve an answer. The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Speaker, I have a further question to the First Minister emanating from the same meeting. Can he indicate, in the acquisition of the new property that is being presumably slated as a future site for a new city, whether, in view of the fact of the purchase of the land in the Brokenhead area, whether the land which was expropriated in East Selkirk will now be returned to those parties from whom it's expropriated.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, that would be precisely the wrong thing to do. The land in question is land that is somewhat further from the Winnipeg or Selkirk area. I said very specifically that it has a much longer time horizon for the day when it may be put into residential use. It is land banking in the truest sense of the word in that it is a longer time horizon type of land banking.

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MR. CRAIK: Well, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the First Minister can indicate to the House whether any study was done on this property with regards to whether it was suitable to the sort of infrastructure that is required for the major development of a community; was studies done on sewer and water, streets, foundations and other things that are important to the planning of a city.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, the land has been acquired really with a number of options as to future use or disposition, has been acquired under the general heading of Resources for Tomorrow. It could be retained in that kind of use indefinitely, and that might be a very good option to follow; or, as time and events unfold, two or three decades from now it may be excellently suitable for residential use. That remains to be determined by events and by the evolving development of the province.

Insofar as whether a specific study has been done from the point of view of its suitability for installation of infrastructure, it would be far too premature. But I would invite my honourable friend to consider this, that the land in question is, for the most part, gravel-and-sand esker, a terminal merain type area, and in other places, it has been found to lend itself very well for the installation of underground services, sewer and water, etc. I don't think there's any particular great trick about it.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Speaker, I would ask the First Minister, in view of the fact that it's reported to be a long-term investment, is there any projected return on the \$400,000 that have been spent on this land? Is it going to be rented out in the meantime, and if so, what sort of a return can the province expect?

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I don't know in what context it was said that this was a long-term investment. This is long-term land banking. The investment aspect is no different than in respect to any land that is banked.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Speaker, the land that's been banked in the urban area or in the vicinity of Winnipeg is still operating as agricultural land and providing a return. My question is whether or not there is a return from this land, this 5,000 acres or so that over this period of 20 years that the Premier has suggested it would be held. Is it going to be rented out for agricultural purposes or does it just sit there?

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, that land does not lend itself to agricultural purposes. If it had it would have been put into agricultural use. It has lain there in the virgin state since time immemorial. Perhaps I could invite my honourable friend at his convenience some time to take a short trip out to the area in question. It is about 15 miles northeast of East Selkirk and runs in a north-south general axis direction.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Virden.

MR. MORRIS McGREGOR (Virden): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to address this question to the Minister in charge of the Queen's Printer. In recent days we're running well over a week behind and as a rural member and using weekly presses, Friday is the day one likes to look over what has gone on and it's unfair to expect the weekly . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Question please.

MR. McGREGOR: Is there any way of bringing Hansard closer to the date of the speeches?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs.

HON. IAN TURNBULL (Minister of Consumer, Corporate and Consumer Affairs) (Osborne): Mr. Speaker, that question was asked by the same member last year and I believe I replied at that time that the Queen's Printer staff are working to capacity. The problem is that the members in the House speak too much I guess so therefore Hansard is too voluminous to get ready.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Virden.

MR. McGREGOR: Well then a supplementary. He can talk to 80 percent of them and it may be true but I'm not one of them. Is there any short cut then? Can a member in any way secure a rough draft of what has gone on much sooner, not necessarily the finished product that we see from the Queen's Printer?

MR. TURNBULL: Mr. Speaker, to do that would mean an additional reproduction time and cost and I don't think there would be much gained in that in terms of speeding up the publication of Hansard.

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MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for River Heights.

MR. SIDNEY SPIVAK Q.C. (River Heights): Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources in his capacity as the Minister responsible for the Manitoba Development Corporation. I wonder if he can indicate whether the Provincial Government has had reason to be concerned about the legality of the 50 percent share owned by Chemalloy in Tantalum Mines.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I dealt with that on various numerous occasions, I've been assured on numerous occasions by our solicitors that the 50 percent in the hands of a Receiver does not affect our security in Tantalum Mines. I have indicated, also, Mr. Speaker, that if I should ever be advised otherwise, Tantalum Mines is situated in the Province of Manitoba and our situation can be protected very easily.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for River Heights.

MR. SPIVAK: I wonder if the Minister is in a position to indicate whether any watching brief was held at the special meeting of Chemalloy held yesterday in which the Auditor produced new information for the benefit of the shareholders, in which he indicated that he would not be prepared to certify the statements of 1973.

MR. GREEN: Sir, we had representatives at the meeting, but we are not involved in Chemalloy, and I would hope that people, responsible members of the Legislature or responsible media would not have the Manitoba Government involved in Chemalloy. We are not a shareholder in Chemalloy, we are not involved in Chemalloy. Chemalloy is a shareholder in Tantalum just as I am a shareholder in Royal Bank, and there may be some crooks who are shareholders in Royal Bank, too. But we are not a shareholder in Chemalloy.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, I wonder then if the Minister is in a position to indicate as a result of their representation on behalf of the government, to indicate whether there was anything that took place at that meeting that would in any way put in jeopardy the interests of Manitoba or the question of the ownership of the shares.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, we are not involved in Chemalloy. I answered the honourable member's question. I've been assured on numerous occasions and my own legal position, which I do not rely on because I do not wish to rely on it, is that we are not involved in Chemalloy. Chemalloy happens to be a shareholder in the same corporation in which we are a shareholder. Their shareholdings are now represented by a Receiver.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Minister is in a position to indicate whether the accountants for Chemalloy are the accountants for Tantalum Mines as well.

MR. GREEN: No, Mr. Speaker, But I would suggest to my honourable friend that if Arthur Andersen was the accountant for a company whose representatives turned out to be less than satisfactory to my honourable friend, it would not cast disrepute on every other company who Arthur Andersen was an accountant for.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. WARNER H. JORGENSEN (Morris): Mr. Speaker, I should like to direct a question to the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, and again with respect to the printing in Hansard. I'd like to ask him if the delay is as a result of the delay in transcribing the Hansard here in this building or is it delayed in the printing of Hansard by the Queen's Printer?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Consumer Affairs.

MR. TURNBULL: Mr. Speaker, I will have to track this down to see where the delay is occurring. I'm just assuming that because of the need to transcribe the Budget Speech and print it and all the other simultaneous committee meetings that were occurring both in the Chamber and outside the Chamber, that this has resulted in some backlog. But I can pin down exactly where that problem is occurring. And I can also undertake perhaps to provide to the caucus of the various groups here a copy of the transcription early before the printed Hansard is available.

MR. JORGENSEN: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if he would also, while he's

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(MR. JORGENSON cont'd) conducting this investigation, he would also attempt to determine whether or not the resignation of the Queen's Printer and the appointment of a new one has resulted in a change of priorities insofar as the printing of Hansard is concerned.

MR. TURNBULL: Mr. Speaker, I regard that implied allegation to be ridiculous.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Arthur.

MR. J. DOUGLAS WATT (Arthur): Mr. Speaker, I direct a question to the First Minister. I wonder if the First Minister could indicate to the House if he will be accepting the invitation extended to him by Governor Link, to he and the Premier of the Province of Saskatchewan, to discuss the international water problems in the Souris Basin and possible solutions.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, we have in the past met with Governor Link both here and in Bismarck. We certainly would want very much to have the opportunity to meet again to discuss any possible mutual problem. I cannot give a guarantee as to a specific date. If the date of May 12th has been suggested it is one which we will have to see whether it's possible or we will have to suggest some alternative time.

MR. WATT: A supplementary question. I wonder if the Minister could indicate if he attends this meeting, if he will be taking the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources and Water Control along with him to that meeting.

MR. SCHREYER: Well, Mr. Speaker, that has been the case in the past. I don't know why the honourable member would even ask the question.

MR. WATT: A further supplementary question. I wonder if the Minister could indicate if he is considering taking the Member for Arthur along with him on that sort of a meeting.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I suppose ideally speaking there would be merit in the Honourable Member for Arthur attending, the Honourable Member from Portage la Prairie and all honourable members who represent areas that are adjacent to the Souris or the Assiniboine.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for River Heights.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, my question is to the First Minister. I wonder if he can indicate whether he has replied to the Prime Minister dealing with the repatriation of the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I have in mind to communicate with the Prime Minister in that regard after the meeting of western premiers next week. I just thought it would be better, perhaps more productive to do that after the meeting of western premiers rather than before.

MR. SPIVAK: I wonder then, if the First Minister is in a position now to state the position of the government or would he prefer waiting until the reply is given.

MR. SCHREYER: Well I think the latter, Mr. Speaker, although we have not hidden the fact that we regard the matter as about equally high in priority to that viewed by the Province of Ontario, namely about 89th on a list of priorities.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, on another matter. I wonder if the First Minister can indicate whether any study has been undertaken by his government as to the effect a \$2.00 increase in the price of crude oil would have on the prices of consumer goods in the Province of Manitoba. I believe such a study has been completed by Ontario. Has a study been completed in Manitoba?

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I believe that it has been put on the record as information, although it's an estimate of course, as much as a year and a half ago. Namely, that for every dollar per barrel increase in the price of crude, there is approximately a one cent or a one point increase in the consumer price index. I believe that was part of the documentation that was filed at one of the energy conferences last year. I look at my colleague, the Minister of Industry, but certainly we can find one of those documents of last year and perhaps table it.

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MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for River Heights.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, I'm afraid the First Minister may have misunderstood my question. Yesterday, in the Ontario House, I believe the Ontario government tabled a report which would indicate the increased price of . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. It is not necessary to tell us what happened in Ontario. We want information here in Manitoba.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, I'll frame it another way. I wonder if the First Minister can indicate, or the Minister of Industry and Commerce, whether any study has been undertaken by the Provincial Government to indicate what the price of consumer goods would be, the increased price of goods, particular items, as a result of the increase of \$2.00 a barrel in crude oil.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I didn't misunderstand the question. If the honourable member is asking what is the estimated impact on consumer goods of a \$2.00 per barrel increase, or any given increase in the price of crude oil, then clearly one has to do a broad spectrum estimate. One cannot say that because of an increase in the price of crude of \$2.00 a barrel say, that it has this much pennies impact on this consumer good, and that many pennies on the other, and run through several thousand of specific examples. I repeat that the information that we gleaned together last year would seem to support the contention that a \$2.00 per barrel increase in crude oil has an effect of, to refine it more, according to my colleague, about 1.35 points on the consumer price index, which is the aggregate weighted average of impact on consumer goods.

Now I might add that the Province of Ontario has done some further work. We will certainly be reviewing that, we do not review it with a jaundiced eye, we do not propose to reinvent the wheel or spend money duplicating research.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Minnedosa.

MR. DAVID BLAKE (Minnedosa): Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Honourable Minister responsible for Highways. I wonder if he's in a position to indicate when Highway 24 through Rapid City might be reopened to traffic.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Highways.

HON. PETER BURTNIAK (Minister of Highways)(Dauphin): Mr. Speaker, I have to take that question as notice.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rock Lake.

MR. HENRY J. EINARSON (Rock Lake): Mr. Speaker, I direct this question to the Minister of Agriculture. And my question relates to a resolution brought forward by my colleague from Gladstone pertaining to the increasing of bonding those who are in the business of buying cattle, and as a result of the hardship created on a number of farmers recently . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Question.

MR. EINARSON . . . is the Minister contemplating taking any action towards this end about bonding cattle buyers at auction marts in this province?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Agriculture.

HON. SAMUEL USKIW (Minister of Agriculture)(Lac du Bonnet): Mr. Speaker, I do recall that this was discussed previously during this session, and as I recall my answer then, it was to the effect that that is subject matter contained in the Enquiry Commission Report which will be dealt with at some point in time.

MR. EINARSON: Can the Minister now indicate to us whether or not he is going to have a report for us in regard to the committee and those who are going to be called upon to do an input in regards to that commission report while the House is still sitting?

MR. USKIW: Mr. Speaker, the committee that we have agreed upon is not something that has to be reported to the House. That is a matter between the Minister of Agriculture and the farm community.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Speaker, I direct a question to either the First Minister or the Minister of Mines and Resources. I wonder if they could indicate whether it's the intention to control the level of Lake Winnipeg with the Jenpeg structure that is apparently in partial operation on the outlet of Lake Winnipeg.

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MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, the regulation program that was projected will be proceeding. I indicate now, Mr. Speaker, that it is not entirely operational yet. I believe it is the Two-Mile Channel that is not yet finished. But when all of it is operational then the pattern of control is that the water, if there's an indication that it will reach the upper level, that the gates are opened entirely. The channels take the water out faster than it would have been taken out under normal conditions. The honourable member understands these matters better than I do, I think.

If the question is whether it's intended to use the controls when they are at the stage that they were projected to be developed to, the answer is yes.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Speaker, is it not the Minister's understanding from the statement made by Manitoba Hydro that they are currently controlling the flow of the Nelson through the Jenpeg structure and currently, to some extent, controlling the levels of Lake Winnipeg at the present time?

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I wasn't there when the Chairman of Manitoba Hydro would have made the statement. But if there is current controls they would be consistent with the pattern that was intended and which is supervised by the Lake Winnipeg Management Board. That would be my understanding.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Minister could indicate whether Lake Winnipeg is not now at a level in excess of 716 feet; and if it is the intention of the government to control Lake Winnipeg, why are they not doing it now?

MR. GREEN: When the level is at 715 feet or is in danger - the level of Lake Winnipeg would have been over 715 feet without interruption during possibly the last 18 months - without interruption it would always have been over 715 feet. If the level is being controlled now, as the honourable member suggests, then I would suggest that there is some indication as to where it is going and controls are being maintained in order to make sure that at the appropriate time it will be at 715 feet.

I would have to get for my honourable friend an indication from the Lake Winnipeg Management Board as to what is the philosophy of the existing control. But I can tell him that the pattern of control as revealed to the House is the pattern of control that is intended to be followed. And if it is not being followed then it will be duly reported to the Lake Winnipeg Management Board.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Minister would take as notice, or enquire and advise the House whether any attempt is being made through the hydro structure at the present time to control the Lake Winnipeg level at the indicated level that he's indicated, 715 feet or less, at the present time, and how soon they intend to put some sort of control into effect that will bring it to that level.

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

MR. WATT: Mr. Speaker, I direct a question to the Minister of Highways. I wonder if the Minister could indicate if he has on file the original letter, a copy of which I sent to him last week, a letter dated February 9th, written by Solicitor Morris Smeltz on behalf of the farmers in southwest Manitoba that are affected by water as a result of 83 Highway.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Highways.

MR. BURTNIAK: Yes, Mr. Speaker, as I indicated to the honourable member some time ago, that I did receive a letter from one Mr. Smeltz, yes.

MR. WATT: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Minister could indicate to the House why he and his department did not act and correct the situation on 83 Highway as a result of the information that was given to him in that letter dated February 9th.

MR. BURTNIAK: Mr. Speaker, I don't recall exactly what date the letter was written, it seems to me that when I received the letter it was much later than February 9th, seems to be very recently, three weeks ago or so, maybe two weeks ago. I don't recall that letter being sent to me or receiving a letter on the 9th of February.

MR. WATT: Does the Minister then recall the copy of the letter that I gave him approximately 10 days ago, a copy of the letter that was dated February 9th, a copy

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(MR. WATT cont'd) of the letter that was mailed to his office, to his department on February 9th.

MR. BURTNIAK: Mr. Speaker, that may well be. I'll have to check on that.

MR. WATT: I ask the Honourable Minister is it his intention to correct that situation now, in order that the farmers may possibly be able to get crop put in the area presently flooded.

MR. BURTNIAK: Well, Mr. Speaker, I am not sure, I would doubt very much if anything can be corrected now. I'm not aware really how much of the land can be seeded or will be seeded or will not be seeded. But I can tell the honourable member one thing, that the Department of Highways along with the Mines and Resources people and also involving the local people, will be discussing this whole matter and hopefully, that this situation can be corrected in the future so that another situation like the one this spring may not occur.

MR. WATT: A supplementary question, Mr. Speaker. I believe that the Minister did indicate to me a couple of weeks ago that he would have his engineers assess the situation in that area and would report to him. Could I ask him now if he has the report from his engineers on that particular situation.

MR. BURTNIAK: Well, Mr. Speaker, you know, I don't think that - I have not received a report as yet and I don't think that there is one available as yet because after all, as I understand it, the waters are still fairly high and you can't do too much until the waters recede and you take the whole picture into consideration as far as the damages and what the alternatives might be to correct the situation. I certainly can say that this will be done at the appropriate time.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. HARRY J. ENNS (Lakeside): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I direct a question to the Honourable the First Minister. I wonder if he can indicate to me in the House that in the evolution of his generic middle class person would the same ratio or the same formula apply in the event of a loss? In other words, would the person at the bottom end of the scale also take the same ratio in the case of say, a farmer going bankrupt or a business suffering a serious loss, would the same loss apply downward as the movement upwards in terms of closing the income gap?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I was referring to those on salary or wage income. That's point 1. Point 2, that with respect to those who are in receipt of non-salary, non-wage income but income from self-employed or other sources, that that is another matter which would have to in an ideal world presumably be kept in some proportionality by means of fiscal or taxation policy. I believe, furthermore, that there is already a practice under the Tax Act of income averaging over a period of years.

MR. ENNS: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary question to the First Minister. Then would he concede that in the evolution of this ideal state it would be helpful if we were all on salaries and wages. Eventually it would be much simpler to bring that about, wouldn't it?

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I think that is a good example of a question that's completely hypothetical, given that we are speaking of the ideal and there is a history long proof that mankind is incapable of reaching the ideal.

BUDGET DEBATE

MR. SPEAKER: On the proposed motion of the Honourable First Minister and the amendment thereto. The Honourable Minister for Corrections.

HON. J.R. (Bud) BOYCE (Minister responsible for Corrections and Rehabilitation)(Winnipeg Centre): Mr. Speaker, in rising to speak on the Budget, I would like to cover three points briefly. But first of all I would draw the members' attention to the article in the Globe and Mail of today's date. Yesterday there was much concern raised by members opposite about the little man, the working fellow. On the front page of the Globe and Mail today it reports some of the difficulties of people in Ontario relative to

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd) a person earning \$154 a week. I know this is against the rules, we're not supposed to look at other provinces but I would just give that to you for information, that perhaps you could look it up.

But, Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Member for Thompson in making his contribution really reminded us all, I think, of what life is about, and how we have arrived at this point in time through a type of competitive system where our people are inculcated from very young in life to chase carrots, as he called it. Other people use the term, "catching brass rings."

I myself when I was younger was well brainwashed on Horatio Alger and a number of other things. I thought that the design of things were that if you deserved success that you would get it, if you didn't reap your rewards here you would in the hereafter. I believed that there was some advantage to the competition system, that if we all strove hard that we would obtain success or catch the brass ring. And when the Member for Thompson was talking about the bonus system, I was involved in a bonus system production effort at one time. In fact the group that I worked with was so efficient that we earned more in bonuses than we did in wages until such time as the Head Office sent a company spy around to see how we did it. They reclassified the jobs in a Time and Motion study and they promoted all of us and then they set a new base rate, everybody went down to the bottom again.

But Mr. Speaker, the idea of inflation in our society of people aspiring or wanting more than they possibly can reasonably expect, it's not a new problem, it's been around for a long time. I would like to read into the record, Mr. Speaker, a remark that was made some time ago where a man said, "For what we have here and now, unless we have known something more pleasing in the past, gives us the greatest satisfaction and is reckoned the best of its kind. Afterwards, the discovery of something new and better, blunts and vitiates our enjoyment of the old. So it is that we have lost the taste for acorns. So we have abandoned those couches littered with herbage and heaped with leaves. So the wearing of wild beast skins has gone out of fashion. And yet, I daresay that the invention of this costume provokes such envy that it's first wearer met his death in an ambush and the costume itself was so dobbed with blood and torn to shreds by rival claimants that it could not be used by anyone. Skins yesterday, purple and gold today. Such are the baubles that embitter human life with resentment and wasted with war. In this, I do not doubt the greater blame rests with us. To the earth - born generation in their naked state the lack of skins meant real discomfort through the cold, but we are in no way discommoded by being without robes of purple, brocaded with gold and generously emblazoned so long as we have some plebian wrap to throw around us. So mankind is perpetually the victim of pointless and futile martyrdom fretting life away in fruitless worries through failure to realize what limit is set to acquisition and to the growth of genuine pleasure. It is this discontent that has driven life steadily onward out to the high seas and has stirred up from depths the surging tumultuous tides of war." Mr. Speaker, that was written by Lucretius nearly 3,000 years ago, but yet it is as applicable today as it was then.

With our people that have been brought up in our system, we have raised their expectations to the point that many of the things that we are demanding as rights rather than as privilege within our society are really beyond our economic capacity.

A young man who I've known in the community of Winnipeg since the time he was a very young lad really saddened me a couple of weeks ago when he came and told me that to get a mortgage for his house he had to agree to have a vasectomy. The young people who are told, stay in school, get a good education, take this and this is going to be your passport to success, that you're entitled after you go through this process to a good income; and this income includes the acquisition of a car, of a house, not just any old house but a nice house, lots of room, with carpets on the floor, with drapes, with refrigerators, with coloured television sets. And I'm told that in the average they want \$800 worth of light fixtures to start out. That's from Day One. These are the kind of expectations that we build into our young people, and they expect it as a matter of right, not something to be earned, not something to be striven for. I don't think that we should go back to the good old days, Mr. Speaker, the little red school house or where people

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd) were forced to work for mere sustenance; but nevertheless, I think that we have built into our society hopes and aspirations which much exceed our capacity. And I repeat, in this, I do not doubt that the greater blame does rest with us. And when I say I "us", I'm talking about those people in the political field.

In our country, not only in our province but in our country as a whole and in the whole continent, politicians have run around the country telling people, "Vote for us and we will give you. Vote for us and we will give you. Vote for us and we will give you." Coupled with, we hear much about people's rights, Bills of Rights. These are your rights. This is a right. We hear precious little about responsibility.

Most of us who are associated with the Social Democratic movement believe that first, from each man according to his ability, first, from each man. And in my way of saying things, this just simply means doing as much as you can. It doesn't imply being unproductive, it doesn't imply being underproductive or lazy or anything else, it means first of all do as much as you can. But yet we have people in this society in the political field who run around telling people rights., People should have rights. People should have the right to expect respect from other people; that other people's freedom stops at the end of my nose. But other than that, I don't think that we should demand much else. I think that we should be allowed to pursue our destiny and I think that we in our democratic society should be willing to give to other people in our society that help which is necessary.

I have heard much said in this House and in the papers and all the rest of it about, you know, the criminal justice system in this regard. I have heard much said about the educational system. And we can go on talking about the different systems that legislative bodies put in place. And if you stop and think, all we're talking about really are the organizations that we put in place to help each other. It may sound corny in this day and age to talk about such things as family units. We hear an awful lot about the increase in the divorce rates and other pressures that are building up and doubtless there is some validity in the reports that come to us. But nevertheless, no one has ever told me in the political field that we have abandoned the idea that the basic unit of our society is the family unit. I for one, tried to convince colleagues in a debate here a few years ago that in my judgment the best place to leave educational responsibility was with the parents of the children. Because I firmly believe this is a parental responsibility to educate and help the child to develop to that point where he can take care of himself.

I'm even more fundamental in an educational system than that, Mr. Speaker. I think an educational system should be geared to passing on from one generation to the next that information which is necessary, and the skills relative to that information which are necessary for his survival when he becomes an adult. It may be an oversimplification of the problem, but I go back and repeat once more that all these things should be, in my judgment, are support mechanisms for the basic unit which is the family. I will agree that those families which for some reason or another have some difficulty should expect from the rest of us to muster as best we can support systems.

In the City of Winnipeg in what is known as School Division No. 1, some years ago as a support system to the schools, they put in place a child guidance clinic. The child guidance clinic was to serve as a nucleus to attract people who could act in support to the teachers who in turn were supposed to be supporting the parents in child development. To this child guidance clinic they attracted psychiatric help, psychological help and people who were trained to help those with learning difficulties. But the whole thing was geared to helping the family.

Over the past 10, 15 years there are two things which have been vector to this system. One was the increase in the number of people who had gone through the university to expose themselves to the knowledge which was extant in the realm of social work. And as a result, these people when they graduated became associated with governments across our country and the hope was expressed that they would be of assistance once again to the family in solving some of their problems.

Now my colleague the Minister of Public Works the other day when he was making his remarks, cautioned me that I shouldn't pay much attention to these people who have been to university and studied psychiatry or psychology, but it seems to me to be a

(MR. BOYCE cont'd) . . . contradiction somewhat. My colleague the Minister of Public Works supports - at least I haven't heard him not support - the input of public funds in exposing people at university to this type of information in the hope that when they graduate that they would be able to make a contribution. I myself have exposed myself to this type of information in the hope that I would become wiser. In fact in one other conversation, as I mentioned to the Member for Pembina, I had even gone to Greece to walk where Socrates walked hoping that I'd absorb wisdom through the soles of my feet. But nevertheless, Mr. Speaker, the apparent inconsistency in the Minister of Public Works' remarks that we shouldn't listen to the advice of the psychologists and psychiatrists and that the people who come into my particular bailiwick because they are sanctioned by society and for a time must be removed from that society, seems to be a contradiction. But my colleague the Minister is certainly entitled to express his views even if I happen to disagree with them.

In thinking of the services that this government has asked me to assume some responsibility in putting in place, I assure members that I see it as I have set forth earlier, it's a support system for those people that are in difficulty. But I think that some people really don't take the time to understand what is involved in a criminal justice system. I don't know whether it is because people can't or won't bother to look at things conceptually, what we're talking about or why we have such a system or what it's supposed to do with society, or where it's supposed to take us.

I recall here a few years ago that as a new member of the Legislature, in my naivety I thought that this was a place to debate issues and perhaps prevail upon people to change their mind or accept the necessity of addressing ourselves to some social problems. You may recall that I had put on the Order Paper a particular bill and by having done so I had hoped that we would get a debate in this Legislature on the idea of equity in law. It didn't work because nobody wanted to understand it, in fact I think that's the only press conference I ever had since I've been a member. I called the press into Room 238 and I had the notes of what the idea, the concept of equity was all about and they couldn't have cared less, what the . . . are you talking about. All they're interested in is selling newspapers, in my opinion. In fact I get the feeling right now that they're out there wishing that dike would break. But nevertheless --(Interjection)-- Well this is true, that's one thing about paper, it never refused ink. But in trying to remind colleagues that on those Statute books over there, in the different Acts relative to the courts, there is something, which I paraphrase, which says that equity in law shall exist as it did in the courts in 1874. They wouldn't even take the trouble to read it to see what they were talking about. They didn't even know that there were at one time two different court systems; you had courts of equity, you had courts of law. And in the subsuming of one by the other they had tried to include in courts of law the concept of equity, the fairness of equity. But I digress.

Our society, I believe, expects us to be equitable, to be fair, but yet on the other hand I think that society has the right to protect itself. I believe that the courts have a right to expect of governmental services the provision of services in the dispensation of justice relative to the people that come before them. And, Mr. Speaker, I would rather be involved in doing things rather than talking about them. And it is refreshing to see that at least . . . I guess maybe what makes papers come out better sometimes is because if you don't get a politician's name in it, they don't lose their objectivity.

There was a couple of reports in the Winnipeg Free Press yesterday that show you the results of what some of the people who are working in the criminal justice system in the Province of Manitoba are doing. One is relative to Judge Michael out in the West-Man region and another one is a report on some of the work that is being done with the Winnipeg schools and the judges in the City of Winnipeg.

The problem of justice - I think, Mr. Speaker, that I will focus first of all on the adult end of it but I want to give more emphasis to the young person in conflict with the law in just a moment. In the idea of social order rather than a criminal justice system, what the people in the community are demanding is that there be some stability in the community and that their property be respected and that the person be respected. In many jurisdictions the lack of respect that people seem to have, first of all, for

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd) themselves; second of all, for others; and third of all, for the property of others, isn't peculiar to the Province of Manitoba. In Geneva last year at the United Nations Conference on crime, this seems to be a world-wide phenomenon, that people are becoming less respectful. And I use respect to include the semantics of support, respect with support, that if another individual is threatened, that the other people around would support them. The breakdown of this kind of respect among us was demonstrated here recently - I'm sorry, it's about a year and a half ago now - where some 16 people stood by an elevator and watched another human being stabbed to death without interfering at all. I go back and repeat once more what Leviticus said - not Leviticus, I'm sorry, we've had so much Bible around here recently, I get - Lucretius said, "In this I do not doubt the greater blame rests with us." And it may be pretty fundamental, but I was telling the Member for Morris when I was down at a meeting with him, that I agreed with him entirely about his little story about the hogs with the acorns. Now this is why I blame politicians a lot. You know, you put us in and we're going to give you, we're going to give you. People are expecting people to give them something. People want more and more and more for nothing. And it's to such a point that they don't want to be involved. They don't want to make a commitment. They don't want to make a commitment to look after themselves, they don't want to make a commitment to look after someone else, so as a result these kind of occurrences take place. And my judgment has nothing to do with dogmatic political philosophy as we have understood it in the past. It's just something that seems to permeate our society. Some psychologists tell us, and here again remembering the admonition of my colleague, the Minister of Public Works, to take with a grain of salt what these people say. It seems an awful lot of it is, or can be attributed to the process of advertising within our society, in that people get more and more selfish because we keep confusing the idea of what a person wants and what a person really needs.

Years ago in the City of Winnipeg we had a chap in the north end, I can't even remember his last name, he was called Pete the Cop. He was involved with the community and he respected the community and the community respected him. And if he caught a young person in mischief, he took him home and he explained to the parents, this young lad of your's was doing this, that or the other thing. And he would expect the parents to take care of it. If he caught the young fellow doing something different, he'd take the child home and he'd be a little bit more stringent in his admonition that the parents should take care of the child. One of the mistakes we made I believe, was we removed the police from the community by putting him in cruiser cars, which resulted in two things. One, it removed the effect of the community on the policeman, and it removed the effect of the policeman on the community. In this regard, Mr. Speaker, in co-operation with the Chief of Police of the City of Winnipeg, who I respect very much and have had nothing but co-operation from ever since I have had this position, through his efforts in co-operation with the people in the department and the people with the City of Winnipeg, we have come to a point where we're going to initiate the program of what we're calling Community Constables. In other words, we're going to endeavour to put people back on the streets to work with the people in the areas. I thought it was most regrettable, by the way, that one of the city councillors made the snide remark, when there was some difficulty of who was going to be the Chief of Police, that this city councillor suggested Chief Norman Stewart be given the job of janitor or head caretaker or something. The gentleman has to this date not had the stature to apologize publicly to the Chief. Because on a number of occasions as anyone in public life, we may agree or disagree, but nevertheless it really chagrins me, Mr. Speaker, to hear those kind of snide remarks made about anyone who has dedicated their life to the service of the people of the Province of Manitoba. But with these Community Constables that we hope to have in place in co-operation with the police, we hope to be able to prevent some of the difficulties.

Crime prevention, Mr. Speaker, if we keep relying on sophisticated systems or highly trained professionals, which we need, we do need trained professional people, when I support the input of public funds into the training of these people through the Community Colleges and the universities, but nevertheless we can ill afford to continue to purchase

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd) high cost, low result programs. I think most of us who are parents in this Assembly, having raised children, would agree that idle hands still get into mischief. There was a chap who works in my department, a number of years ago in the core area he came up with a very, very complicated program. He said, give me some bats and balls, I think it was for \$750, and it was a direct relationship between the number of windows broken and the rest of it, to keep these youngsters busy in the summertime when they're on holidays. So this summer, as best we can in these times of restraint, we are endeavouring to put some people on the streets, and in co-operation with my colleague, the Minister of Tourism and Recreation, hopefully we can come up with a number of things for these younger people to become involved.

The Minister of Education, Mr. Speaker, has been co-operating with our people and, as I mentioned earlier, the report that is in the Free Press shows the results of this. It was interesting, when I went out the other night to open a school for the Minister of Education, that the contractor and the architect gave the school \$250, and this \$250 was as a prize for the students of that school to come up with some suggestions on how to cut down vandalism. And I thought it was an excellent offer. I'm sorry I can't remember the contractor's name, but I intend to write a letter. --(Interjection)-- How to cut down vandalism. Then perhaps, Mr. Speaker, this effort can be used to put it, the responsibility, for cutting down vandalism where it should be. We found that the school that both the Minister of Education and I had the honour to teach - at which we had the honour to teach, that the young people were only too willing to accept the responsibility. And if you gave them the responsibility they did a good job. So perhaps, Mr. Speaker, if we can come up with programs in which we make the student body in each school responsible for the physical well-being, if you will, of that institution, perhaps we can cut down on some of this vandalism. I personally believe that it would be an excellent educational process, because it's a simple message that the younger people have to be given - it is this is your society, this is your peer group, these are the people that you are going to grow up with, these are the people that you are going to live and die with. So that perhaps they should start at that age to express their disapproval of anti-social behavior which is really directed at themselves.

This may seem rather an obtuse point, Mr. Speaker, but years ago I read in a Reader's Digest, one of those little things at the bottom of a page where a soldier was in Chatham in England and he finished a package of cigarettes, took the last cigarette out of the package and he threw it on the ground. And this woman picked it up and handed it to him, or proffered it to him, and he said, "I don't want it, it's empty." And she said, "Neither does Chatham want it." This is the kind of society we either will or won't build. I think that we can. I have faith in people - I have more faith in people than I have in political systems or any other kind of system. But I think the people have to be challenged to accept that kind of responsibility and I think the place to start is perhaps with this first \$250 contribution given by what I think is a responsible gesture by a contractor and an architect, that if the younger people are challenged to police themselves that this is where they will learn about law and order.

I only have a moment left, Mr. Speaker, and I would just mention one thing as more of a problem that I have, but perhaps by expressing it publicly I can get enough feed-back to ascertain where we should go. Up to this point in time the processes through which we --(Interjection)-- The back of the head . . . The Member for Lakeside, I thought he'd gone to sleep because this is the first time that he's never tried to put a burr under my saddle. But it is the question of how we should deal with young people in conflict with the law. There is commencing an intrusion of the legal profession in the heretofore non-adversary type of judicial process relative to young people. There are a couple of reports out which - one by the Social Planning Council I understand - which suggests that perhaps every young person who gets into mischief with law is entitled to legal counsel. There are advantages and disadvantages to an adversary system. Our criminal law and our civil law for the adult world is based on the adversary system. But nevertheless for society to impose a parallel system on the young person in conflict with the law is questionable. And I raise this more as a question, Mr. Speaker, than I

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd) do to express an opinion at this time, albeit that I have one.

A MEMBER: Why don't you express it, don't hold back.

MR. BOYCE: I will express it at the proper time. --(Interjection)-- Well someone has said that, you know, lawyers when they graduate from law school don't have to chase ambulances any more. But I think that Legal Aid as a system is important because if we rely on people being given the capacity to defend themselves in this adversary system, then I think that the most modest income people are entitled to legal advice as well as the people who have a lot of money. --(Interjection)-- Well of course we all have problems, even the legal profession has problems. I understand in California that they've built up a good business in malpractice, you know, doctors suing doctors and patients suing doctors, and everything else, that malpractice insurance in California is out of sight. And now the lawyers are starting to sue the other lawyers for malpractice. So you know this is the way systems go. They keep growing. But I would very much appreciate Mr. Speaker, if members of the Assembly, if they have the time to drop me a line and let me know what their opinion is on young people in conflict with the law.

Mr. Speaker, the Solicitor-General has got enough problems without me contributing to them. One of the things, in speaking about the Solicitor-General, which I regret, is that some RCMP constables apparently sent him a message of . . .

A MEMBER: Congratulations.

MR. BOYCE: Well, it wasn't quite congratulatory. And it's regrettable that some of the people in the field don't know the efforts that that man goes through to try and get just what they're criticizing him for not having gotten. --(Interjection)--

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. The Honourable Minister's time is up.

MR. ENNS: Leave.

MR. BOYCE: No, no, I don't want leave.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Education.

HON. BEN HANUSCHAK (Minister of Education)(Burrows): Mr. Speaker, I listened to the contribution of the honourable members of the opposition, to the Budget Debate, with extreme interest and in particular . . .

A MEMBER: But you haven't been in your seat for three days.

MR. HANUSCHAK: . . . during the time that the opposition did make a contribution because we must remember the fact that, Mr. Speaker, that that's been some time ago because over the past two or three days there has been no contribution or very little contribution from the opposite side.

And the honourable members of the opposition criticized rising educational costs without making any distinction between the extent to which the inflationary pressures in general may have contributed toward the increase in education costs, and the extent to which there may have been an increase in educational costs brought about by an expansion of educational services. And they criticized the school grants, the foundation grant formula, saying that there has been no change since it was instituted in 1967. But they completely ignored, completely ignored the other forms of grants which have come into being. They've completely forgotten that when a foundation grant formula was instituted that it was made very clear by the then minister of the day that the foundation grant formula was designed to cover a certain portion of the education program. That and no more. And it was made very clear by Mr. Johnson that anything else that the school division wants, they buy it. They pay for it themselves. They said this is what we'll pay for and that is it. Anything beyond that, you're on your own buddy. And the wealthier school divisions, fine, you're in a position to provide whatever you wish to provide for the children of your schools. The less affluent well, just tough luck. And that's the way it was presented then and that's the way it was. And when the honourable members talk about, compare levels of financial support at the provincial level, if you check back to 1968 you will find that at that time out of this great foundation grant formula that that paid for 50 percent of the education cost in the Province of Manitoba. The costs then, total costs of education were in the order of \$134 million and the foundation grant formula covered \$67.6 million of the total cost of education, whereas for the past three years, the level

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(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd) of provincial support has been running in the order of 70 percent. A far cry from 50 percent. --(Interjection)--

MR. BILTON: Almost out of control.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Almost out of control, said the advocate of the little red school house. --(Interjection)-- No he had retired from the Northwest Mounted Police or whatever police force that it was he served with, which was before my time.

And then honourable members go on from time to time to criticize the education program, simply making broad sweeping charges, no evidence, no foundation to them whatsoever, about the quality of our education program and just leave it at that. I think, Mr. Speaker, if you were to check Hansard, going back some ten, nine, eight years ago, back to the days when the New Democratic Party, which then sat in opposition, and we too were in a position to criticize the government program of the day, and we did criticize it. But we did one thing more, which the opposition of today is not doing, and that is offering an alternative, offering a solution to the problems as we saw them. Presenting a program of solution, which has not been forthcoming from this opposition since they moved over to that side of the House - where no doubt they will remain for many many years to come.

I've been very anxious, Mr. Speaker, to hear some proposals, to hear their programs. How would they run the education department if they were the government? God forbid. --(Interjection)-- That's quite unlikely to happen. But just on this Friday morning if we could just stretch our imagination to that point and assume the PCP Party were to become the government, we would want to know the type of program that they would institute - which we have not heard to this point in time. So, Mr. Speaker, not having heard from the opposition, I did do a little bit of research - and I was very anxious to find out what the Conservative Party's position is on education, on health matters, on economic development, and so forth. And, you know, Mr. Speaker, they have no position, they have no position.

You will recall, Mr. Speaker, about a week ago or so, when a directive came out from their leader, who hasn't been in the House for some time. Not the leader recognized by Mr. Speaker, but the leader --(Interjection)-- The Armchair Leader, yes, who hasn't been around for some time. Who did instruct this caucus not to take a position on any issue because if you do that gives the government a target to shoot at, and that brings about collapse. But that is not the real reason, Mr. Speaker. You see the real reason is this: The leader is too embarrassed to tell the people, to make it known to the people that the Conservative Party has no platform. I came across a document and in the upper left hand corner it reads: "Progressive Conservative, with the PC local. Manitoba Progressive Conservative Association Policy and Annual Meeting, March 7, 8 and 9, 1975." You may recall that policy meeting. --(Interjection)-- I think it was held at a hotel owned by one of their caucus members. In fact he was the leader at that time. --(Interjection)-- The previous leader. And I suppose there were two things that prompted him and others to call that policy meeting, No. 1, somebody got the idea on that side that it's fashionable to hold policy conferences. The New Democratic Party holds policy conferences, grass roots participation, and involvement and hammering out policy. So they thought, well, let's do the same thing. Let's go through the same motions. And No. 2, of course, Mr. Speaker, you will recall at that time the leader was fighting for his political life. Of course, and he lost his, you know, supporters not too long ago, not by a few votes, but they turfed him out. --(Interjection)-- That's right, and now of course he doesn't know just where he stands with the party membership with this caucus. So this was the policy meeting held on March 7, 8 and 9 of 1975. And it contains resolutions prepared by policy preparatory committees. Now, Mr. Speaker, one would imagine that these would not be resolutions hastily drawn, but these would be well thought out resolutions by the elite of their party, the members of their caucus, those who were elected to give leadership. Yes and to contribute their wisdom, the benefit of their wisdom and guidance.

So I find, Mr. Speaker, resolution No. 1, and this is submitted by the Economic Development Committee, Mr. Speaker. All right. So this should give us some indication of the direction in which the Conservative Party would move if by accident it were to

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(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd)become the government. Which accident I'm sure will never occur. And it reads as follows:

"Whereas the Government of Manitoba has involved vast sums of money in business ventures in the Manitoba Development Corporation;

"Whereas several of the business ventures undertaken by the Government of Manitoba have gone into receivership and/or bankruptcy.

"Now therefore," now, Mr. Speaker, listen to this and just put yourself for a moment in a motion of the Conservative Party, or put yourself in the position of the Chairman of the Manitoba Development Corporation. If you were to receive such a directive from your government which reads as follows: "Therefore be it resolved that this convention favours a drastic reduction in the involvement of the Manitoba Development Corporation in all business ventures." And then the chairman will read on and it will read as follows: "and to this end urges the present government to consider selling all those businesses in which the MDC has controlling equity." --(Interjection)-- Whichever doesn't matter sell them off. And/or --(Interjection)-- Yes. And then the chairman continues reading and he has to do the following: "And/or entering into joint public-private ownership of these businesses." Reduce and go to joint public private ownership. --(Interjection)-- Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to table this and honourable members can compare this with their files. That's the way it reads, Mr. Speaker. That's the way it reads: "Sell and increase joint public-private ownership." A dumb resolution. Well I would hope . . .

You know, Mr. Speaker, we still have the rest of today and we still have Monday on the Budget Debate, and I would hope to hear some response from the opposition. I'm sure that the people of Manitoba would want to hear some response from the opposition because I think the people of Manitoba would want to know what their position is. And then of course, what else would they do, still in the area of economic development?

--(Interjection)-- That's right, that's what it . . . when they pay the grass roots. Here the grass roots comes forth with resolutions, a three-day conference, March 7th, 8th and 9th and the opposition says this is the first time that they've heard them. The caucus. The first time, the first time.

Now what else are they going to do? Ah yes. They're going to establish a public commission of enquiry into the MDC. And what's this commission going to do? Ah yes. A commission before which officials of the MDC would be required to appear to answer questions related to their business activities. Never mind the operations of the MDC but let's you know, let's pry into the personal lives of the officials. That's more interesting. That's more interesting. But the MDC well, attack the man.

Mr. Speaker, so I continue now. I would hope - I don't know whether the honourable member - I'll have to check Hansard - whether the Honourable Member for Minnedosa had made his contribution to --(Interjections)-- He has. Well if he has, he made a speech but there was no contribution. And it's regrettable that the Honourable Member from Minnedosa did not in some fashion respond to this to indicate whether this in fact is the position of the Conservative Party or not.

Now surely, surely, Mr. Speaker, if the caucus ignored these resolutions, because those were the grass roots speaking and this is the first time that they've heard them, I would think, Mr. Speaker, that the caucus would listen to something submitted by a Mrs. Inez Trueman. Chairman, Subcommittee on Health, Welfare and Education. Now I would think so. I would not say that she is the grass roots. So Mrs. Trueman submits a number of resolutions and, Mr. Speaker, one of her concerns is the matter of the care for the more severely disturbed children. The more severely disturbed children, you know, and they cover quite a wide range and spectrum requiring a variety of types of medical psychiatric care, education programs, and so forth. You know, it's a problem it's true, a problem of which all of us are aware, and I think that any sane thinking individual would realize that there is not just one form of treatment that one could apply to all to deal with all cases, because some of them require training programs within our school system, some perhaps in institutions, some outside institutions in the home, and services offered by a variety of medically trained personnel, various areas of expertise, in the medical services area. Not all, just one. But what would she do to deal with the

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(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd)more severely disturbed children? "Therefore be it resolved that high priority be given to the establishment of children's psychiatric hospital." She'd build a psychiatric hospital, dump them all in there, close the doors and leave them there. Put them all in a psychiatric hospital. If they could be treated at home, at the school, let's not bother with that, let's institutionalize the whole lot of them. That is good sound progressive thinking.

Now, Mr. Speaker - and I would hope that I would receive some clarification on that, on this point. It's the opposition's privilege to, you know, to make whatever charges against government that it wishes to make but I really do want to know which of these two is the charge that you are making against the government. Because --(Interjection)-- The honourable member says take your pick. Mr. Speaker, I want you to hear what the charges are and one is: "Whereas a provision of health care under the NDP government is unplanned, chaotic and is out of control." Okay, so that's their opinion. Then they say, "And whereas the government is rationing health care." Now which is it? Is it controlled to such an extent that health care is not being made available to all or is it out of control? How can it be both? Now I would like to hear a definition of . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Order please.

MR. HANUSCHAK: I would like to hear an explanation of that. And then of course, Mr. Speaker, what the caucus of which the Honourable Member for Swan River, of which he is a member, what they --(Interjection)-- Oh yes, yes, and this is the matter - no, no, no, but he's a member of that caucus, I would presume - but I haven't heard him say otherwise - I presume that he endorses this. I don't know.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Of course he has the opportunity to disassociate himself from this. Which I think, I would think, Mr. Speaker, that you will find that as the session proceeds that we'll find many members disassociating themselves from these resolutions. I think that there will be. And the Honourable Member from Morris says he wouldn't be surprised. I'm sure not. I'm sure not, and that's the type of debate that I would like to hear. So the resolution is that the entire field - and this is about all that they could offer - that the entire field of health services needs comprehensive examination to determine needs and set out priorities. In other words, what they're saying, we're talking about health but we really don't know what the needs are, we don't know what the priorities are, we don't have any contributions to make, any suggestion to make as to how the health needs of the people of the Province of Manitoba could best be dealt with. And we don't know --(Interjection)-- The Honourable Member for Swan River has a question to ask?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Swan River.

MR. BILTON: If I may ask the Honourable Minister a question. When are you going to start talking about your own department that you're the Minister of?

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Speaker, you know, it doesn't surprise me one bit, it doesn't surprise me one bit, you know, from the honourable member, a Speaker twice removed, one would think that he would still remember some of the rules of the House, some of the rules with respect to the debate of the Budget. But the honourable member obviously has forgotten that I as a member of government, as a member of the Executive Council am on the Budget Debate, I am quite at liberty to deal with all aspects and issues related to the Budget as any other member of this House is. Now the honourable member wants to deal specifically with education. I may touch upon some education issues later in my Budget Debate, and I am most anxiously waiting for the honourable member's contribution to the debate in my Estimates of both my departments, Education and Colleges and Universities. And the Honourable Member for Morris, I'm not sure what it is that the Honourable Member from Morris wants to say from his seat but I did grant him the privilege of asking me a question but he chose not to take advantage of it, and that's his right.

Voluntary agencies: What the government is going to do is - oh yes, first of all, you know, they say that voluntary agencies in Manitoba are being choked off, discouraged, treated as adversaries or pawns to be moved by the government, and therefore

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(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd)they want to reaffirm our faith and confidence in the private and voluntary agencies, encourage their leadership, stress the importance of consultation and co-operation between public and private organizations, thereby using the great strength that they represent in society. Mr. Speaker, when the Conservative Party was the government, if that's their position, why didn't they put their money where their mouth is at that time? What assistance was there to the host of private agencies which are involved in a variety of activities in the life of the people of Manitoba today, athletic and cultural organizations. In the field of health and social services, and so forth, what assistance did they receive then? I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the honourable members do make a comparative analysis of the Estimates of the years prior to 1969 and the years following in terms of support to private agencies.

Now. Now we come to - and this, I'm sure the Honourable Member from Swan River wants to hear because he did indicate so a few minutes ago - education. And the first resolution - and I will accommodate the Honourable Member for Swan River. It was about five minutes ago that the honourable member asked me, made the request --(Interjection)-- and to him it's 15 minutes and he's going, and he doesn't want to hear it. But anyway, you know, there was concern expressed this morning about the delay in the publication of Hansard. So I suppose that the Honourable Member for Virden was speaking on behalf of his caucus, that all members are equally anxious to read Hansard. But perhaps not, I don't know. So the honourable member if he is leaving the Chamber, he will I hope read my remarks in Hansard, which we are attempting to publish as quickly as we possibly can. Now, "Whereas the fields of health, education and social planning are highly complex and require a great deal of research and study to understand; and

"Whereas under the NDP government these public services are in a serious state of confusion and disorder;" so they say.

"Whereas the PC caucus has limited time and research facilities for indepth study;

"Therefore be it resolved that" - and here, this is the main resolution, here's their lead-off resolution. "The PC Party establish a continuing committee which would: (1) inform itself in the fields of health education and social planning."

Mr. Speaker, wouldn't you say that this is an admission on their part that they really don't know what the hell education and social planning is all about. Would you not say that, Mr. Speaker? So what they're saying is, look this is a pretty complex business. We did have something to do, some involvement with health education and education a few years ago. The little we did, and of course it's seven years ago. You know, they've even forgotten that. So we really don't know what education and health and social planning is all about so the first thing we better do is learn. Well that's very very commendable and I do wish them well. I do wish them well. I would hope that as their continuing committee informs itself, and informs the members of the caucus in the fields of health, education and social planning, and as it assists the caucus through research and policy development, and that thereby it will prepare them for, ah, prepare for the major policy convention which will precede the next election. Ah ha. But I do wish them well in their preparation the major policy convention. I don't know when that major policy convention will be held but I do wish their continuing committee well because I do hope, I really do hope, Mr. Speaker, that to assist the House, to assist the Legislative Assembly that the Conservative Party caucus will become better informed in fields of health, education and social planning. And you know, it's pleading, it's pleading to its membership and saying, look, we don't know, we don't know, we've got to learn. You know, please help us, please help us to learn.

Well the, continuing, ha, another resolution on education. No. There are a number of resolutions here. Resolutions from one, E. Ravell, Gimli, February 19, 1975. E. Ravell, from Gimli. I believe there was an E. Ravell who --(Interjection)-- Where? He was a candidate. He was a candidate, yes. And here is what you're going to do. Now the honourable member, the Honourable Member for Rock Lake again is attempting to speak from his seat. What I have said to the honourable member a moment ago, and I will repeat again for his benefit, for his benefit because apparently he missed the point. I said to him that during the Budget Debate I had hoped that there would have been some suggestion from the Conservative Party as to some indication of what their program, what

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(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd)their platform would be if their alternative proposals for the operation of government programs - which I have not heard up to this point in time and I repeat again. I realize that the Budget Debate is drawing to a close but I would hope that during the balance of the session - at least in my department if not in another, that the honourable members will come forth with alternative proposals. Because, you know, I was very anxious to learn what the Conservative Party's position may be on matters related to education. And here's what I find that they're going to do. "Be it resolved that we sit down with MAST and MTS. Be it resolved that we sit down with MAST and MTS and develop some new directions to establish a province-wide acceptable form of standards in basic education."

You know, what are they saying, Mr. Speaker? We don't know in what directions we ought to go but let's just simply develop new directions. It doesn't matter what the directions will be as long as it's a new direction, and any new direction we'll accept. All we want is new directions, new directions and that's it. And that is going to be our position on education.

Then resolution No. 2, "Whereas there are at present numerous additional grants which seem to confuse and not to assist." Numerous additional grants. Yes, Mr. Speaker, there are a number of additional grants. A number of additional grants designed to do a number of things. A number of additional grants designed to remove many of the inequities which previously existed between the have and the have-not school divisions. Grants designed to deal with special needs, particular problems of certain school divisions. Grants designed to deal with the problem of declining population. Grants designed related to equities, to remove some of the inequities, the problems that some of the rural divisions have as compared with the urban. So there are many additional grants.

But you know, Mr. Speaker, it's approaching five years that I've had the honour to be Minister of Education. I have yet once to have a trustee come to me and say: "Don't pay me these grants, they confuse me. They confuse me, don't pay me these grants because they do nothing but confuse me." But you know whom they confuse? The fellows on that side of the House, Mr. Speaker. The fellows on that side of the House. But as I said a moment ago, they're going to . . . What did I say they're going to do? They're going to establish a continuing committee to inform themselves in the fields of health, education and social planning. As I've said before, I wish that committee well and perhaps that continuing committee, which I felt, which I doubt, but it would be interesting to know, Mr. Speaker, whether in fact they establish that continuing committee to inform them in the fields of health and education.

So then what are they going to do? What are they going to do, Mr. Speaker? They're going to accept a grant plan encompassing teacher grants, coupled with courses offered and convenience of location of these courses. In other words, Mr. Speaker, encompassing teacher grants. You know that the grant plan will encompass teacher grants, coupled with courses offered and convenience of location of these courses. What they're saying is, okay here's a school division that is in a position to hire better trained . . . would hire teachers with higher qualifications, more experience. You're in a position to do that, okay we will further assist you by paying you a higher grant. In other words, the wealthier a school division, we will give you still more money. We will give you still more money with courses offered, with courses offered. The school division which is in a position to enrich its program, yes, we will offer you even further assistance. Convenience of location. So I suppose, Mr. Speaker, what this means is that in Fort La Bosse School Division and Antler River School Division where there are many small schools, where I suppose the honourable members would say to Waskada, now look it's too difficult to offer a high school program to 60 students, we're going to close the school. I guess that's what they're suggesting, move to further consolidation, longer trips on the bus, a further closure of schools. That's what they're saying because they talk about convenience of location, convenience of location, courses, grants tied to courses offered. The more courses offered, the more grants. But never mind ability to pay, never mind ability to pay. In other words, back to the so-called good old days. You know, let the rich get richer and let the poor fend for themselves. But that's what they are saying, that's what they're saying, Mr. Speaker. In fact, you know, they say, yes

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(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd) grants coupled, encompassing teacher grants, coupled with courses offered and convenience of location of these courses.

And even a closing sentence of the resolution: "grants to keep pace with the rapidly increasing costs." Again, that school division is in a position to continue enriching its program - yes, the province will continue pouring more money into it. The one that's starving, let it starve, let it starve. That's their policy, that's their policy, Then, you don't talk about that. Talk about the three Rs, Mr. Speaker. Ah, the three Rs.

This resolution came from someone by the name of - I don't know him, he's a person unknown to me - Rob Solomon. I don't know who Rob Solomon is. . .

A MEMBER: Isn't he a conservative?

MR. HANUSCHAK: I don't know whether he's a conservative or not. But anyway he's talking about the establishment of criteria for councillors in schools - now this really has me puzzled because he's talking about councillors c-o-u-n-c-i-l-l-o-o-r-s, you know, a municipal councillor, and what that has to do with schools, I don't know, I don't know.

A MEMBER: That's why they're so concerned about the three Rs, they can't spell that's all.

MR. HANUSCHAK: I think so because I rather suspect, and I'm going to be kind to Mr. Solomon, I think that he means counsellors, s-e-l-l. --(Interjections)--

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Well, I hope that honourable members will come to my assistance over here and you know straighten me out on this. Is there some suggestion of . . . Ah a point which I had overlooked, Mr. Speaker, made perhaps, perhaps what is being suggested in here is the elimination of school boards. Criteria for councillors, of course, he probably does mean municipal councillors. He eliminates the school boards and have the schools come under the jurisdiction of municipal councillors. Of course, that's probably what he means. But I'm sure that the honourable members on the opposite side would want, would want this straightened out and would not want to leave any doubt in the minds of the members of the House as to what the intent of this resolution was.

Then out comes another. Here's another. "Whereas the PC party is in favour of improving the quality of higher education in the Province of Manitoba. Therefore be it resolved that Act . . . to reinstate the use of final year high school marks as a criteria for university placement." Never in all the years that we've been government, never in all the years that universities have been in existence in the Province of Manitoba, has government encroached upon the independence and autonomy of our universities and said to the universities what criteria they should accept for admission to their institutions. But the Tories are saying that, the Tories are saying that they're going to establish criteria for admission to universities. They're going to establish the criteria. In fact, you know, speaking of three Rs, establish as a criteria - you know they forget that criteria is plural. So they're going to go to the university and say we're going to have final year high school marks and that's going to be the criterion for admission to university. --(Interjection)-- Now the Honourable Member for Lakeside says that they'll have some second thoughts about that one. Well I'd be interested, I'd be most interested to hear from the honourable member after he does give this matter some second thoughts.

Now, Mr. Speaker, and I realize that the 40 minutes is just about up. The Government of Manitoba should provide larger capital grants for secondary institutions of education. Mr. Speaker, more than 100 percent? At the present time we 100 percent of the approved construction costs of schools, elementary and secondary.

A MEMBER: They can't spell, they can't write and they can't even do arithmetic.

MR. HANUSCHAK: One hundred percent and they're asking for larger grants. You know a little lesson in arithmetic wouldn't hurt, wouldn't harm over there.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

MR. HANUSCHAK: And now, Mr. Speaker, listen to this: Why do they want larger grants to secondary. . . more than 100 percent? These moneys could be used for improvements - I will read this very carefully and slowly. "Improvement of quality

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(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd)of present facilities to accommodate more students." Improvement of quality of present facilities to accommodate more students. Mr. Speaker, they'll talk about building additions. I hope that I will have another minute or so to receive a question from the honourable member.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Speaker, to improve the quality to accommodate more students. I suppose what they mean is. . . you know, how can you accommodate more students within existing facility? You can take out the desks, you can take out the tables, take out the books. Take all of that out and just . . . I suppose take the libraries out and just line the floors with a nice plush carpet and you could seat two or three times as many students within the existing building. And I suppose that would improve the quality of the present facility. And it would accommodate more students. It would accommodate more students - of what kind? Again back to the elitist system, back just to having schools only for the university bound and for none other. Now, the Honourable Member for Lakeside does want to ask me a question. Yes, I will accept the question.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. ENNS: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the Minister's courtesy. I just wanted to have the name of the mover of that resolution just so that I could deal with the matter personally.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Education.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Ah yes. There were two, Grant Dutch and Ian Restall.

A MEMBER: Do you realize those guys are going to get hit now.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Well, you know, who am I to. . .you know I have no control over the manner in which they operate their affairs.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

MR. HANUSCHAK: So, Mr. Speaker, as I indicated earlier when their armchair leader indicated to them that, you know, that they take no position, no definite position on any issue because that would give the government an opportunity to shoot holes at and to blow their party to bits. The real reason is that the Conservative Party has no platform. It has no position. Much to the embarrassment of the present leader he has discovered that he has inherited a positionless, a platformless party, which he has to lead into the next election.

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

MR. SPEAKER: Before I recognize the Honourable Member for Crescentwood, I believe we have with us 20 students of the Devil's Lake Region Junior College Secretarial Club - am I right?

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

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MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Crescentwood.

MR. WARREN STEEN (Crescentwood): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'll try, Mr. Speaker, and stay within the new guidelines that have been set by the Honourable Member from Lakeside which each and every member of the government side keeps referring to. I believe if my memory serves me correctly, these guidelines are that we are not to talk about the former Conservative administration, we're to talk about our new leader and we're not to talk about governments in other provinces and we're not to talk about our program which we are in the process of developing. So I will try and work all the way around those four items and stay within these new accepted rules. As the Minister of Education, the former speaker has said that the Budget Speech, you can say damned near anything you want, so I'll try and stay within those guidelines, as long as it pertains to the Province of Manitoba and has some dollar connotation.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I would also hope the honourable member will stay within the parliamentary rules as well.

MR. STEEN: All right, I'm sorry. The other day, Mr. Speaker, the Member for Churchill was speaking about the north and telling us about the government's program and how the people of Manitoba are so much better off today because the province shares in the development of the northern mining companies and they now receive a 15 percent royalty from the northern mining companies. And as long as the north is developing and the mining companies are exploring and finding new finds at all times and are prospering, then getting 15 percent of the mining royalties is great for the people of Manitoba. But in a recent speech up in Flin Flon by a Mr. John L. Carpenter, the Executive Vice-President of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company - and he speaking in Flin Flon on April 15th to the Rotary Club - and he was talking about some of his concerns and the tax programs and he goes on to say, and I quote: "The real concern is that today's tax programs are simply not responsive to the special problems of resource companies such as Hudson Bay Mining. Governments want their share of the so-called windfall profits but do not want to share in the losses during the inevitable periods of falling demand and prices. Clearly this is not good enough. We must find a more equitable way to satisfy revenue requirements."

Then on the next page during that talk he quotes the Provincial Government in their 50-50 sharing process. He goes on to say, and I quote: "We did participate with the government on a 50-50 basis last year in exploration programs involving ten properties. We do not plan to continue though. Unfortunately nothing of economic importance came to light, and we were also faced with the government paying only a portion of its share of the expenditures incurred on these programs."

So, as the Member from Churchill who unfortunately is absent today, and I know that he is up to Churchill on government business and could not be here, but he talked extensively about the 15 percent royalty tax. I would just say to him 15 percent of nothing is still nothing, and unless the mining companies in the north are encouraged to expand, the government can tax them all they want, their take is going to be on diminishing terms.

The other day the Member for St. Johns rose to speak during the Budget Debate . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I wonder if that little caucus could split. The Honourable Member for Crescentwood.

MR. STEEN: Mr. Speaker, as I was saying, the Member for St. Johns was critical of the opposition, saying that the opposition constantly stands before this House and never suggests where a government can reduce expenditures, never suggests programs that could be eliminated, all they do is complain and complain and talk about high taxation. I have a suggestion for the honourable member - he unfortunately couldn't be here today but I have told him in advance what it is and I did get some degree of agreement from him - and that is the field of sport which comes under the Minister of Health's Department. In Manitoba we had an organization known as the Manitoba Sports Federation, which is an outgrowth of the volunteer input that was put in for the Pan Am games back in 1967. This agency which represents 57 sports has grown over the past years. It has had its troubling times during the first few years that it tried to get heavily

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(MR. STEEN cont'd)involved in the lotteries and the Sports Toto business, they did lose money, but since then they have paid off more than \$200,000 worth of debts, they have gone on to raise another \$400,000 for sport in Manitoba. Unfortunately, the government in their wisdom chose to employ the person that started the Sports Toto with them, ran them into debt and then he left the Sports Federation and went with the government. So he has an excellent track record. But the Sports Federation through Sports Toto was able to erase the deficit that was created during the time that this person administered it for them and has since, as I have mentioned, raised in the neighbourhood of \$400,000 for sport. But the Minister responsible for sport in Manitoba is determined that he is going to put this agency out of business. He is now limiting the areas that these people can raise funds. He is trying to handicap them day in and day out as far as Sports Toto is concerned by adding in new rules and making it very difficult to get their licenses granted. But on the other hand, the Minister has mentioned during his estimates that, oh, we do give grants to sports, and those sports turn around and collectively get themselves into groups of four to six people and go out and hire a sports' director, that's going to look after them. He claims that that is putting money into sport and into the area of sport where it's most needed.

I claim that the Minister wouldn't have to give grants for the sole purpose of hiring administrators if he would permit the Sports Federation through their volunteer input to continue the successful pattern they have had in the past with the Sports Toto. And instead if he still wants to give money to sport in Manitoba, give it in the form of grants to perhaps help our accelerating individuals in sport go on and compete in higher areas of competition. Such as that young swimmer that we had in Manitoba, the 14 year old boy that went down to New Zealand, and it was people through the Sports Federation that went out and helped him get the money so that he could go on and compete and set world records. So the Member for St. Johns, I repeat, wonders where can we start to save some money. Well if government would stay out of the administration of sport in Manitoba, help them with grants when they feel in a charitable form; let the volunteers that the Minister did speak of during his presentation of Estimates - and he did say that the volunteer input has really made Manitoba what it is, particularly in the area of sport - if he would let these volunteers who really know how to run their own particular area far better than government bureaucrats, I think that we would be further ahead and we would also save money. So that's an area that I believe that we could save money.

There is one area that I would like to make a few comments on, it's in an area that is pertaining to education, and it's one that the Minister and I agree on. We have also been criticized in the past that people in opposition, all they can do is disagree with government. Well, I'd like to point out to the Minister that there are areas that we can agree. One particular area is the French Immersion Courses that the Provincial Government encouraged the Winnipeg School Division No. 1 to pioneer a few years back. It has caught on with certain parents and it is becoming a very popular program. The school in the centre core of the city that is used is the Sacre Coeur School, and I am very pleased that I had my youngster enrolled in that school and hopefully by the time that she is out of Grade 3 or into Grade 4 that she will be completely bilingual. I believe firmly that governments should be spending money to teach our young people the second languages rather than do as the Federal Government are doing, spending \$88 million to set up a course in the school so that we can take the military people in and teach them the second language. Unfortunately, there is a misunderstanding among the number of parents in certain areas of Winnipeg that the French Immersion Course is going to do their youngsters some harm. The French Immersion course, one of the requirements to enroll in it is that the principal or the administrator of the school meets with the parent prior to the student being enrolled in the program and makes it very very clear to that parent that if the student starts to fall behind in the other grades, in the other subjects, that the school will suggest to the parent that the student be taken out of this accelerated course and placed back into the regular scheme of education. I find it rather disappointing to find that residents and constituents of the Crescentwood area and the River Heights area met the other night at Brock Corydon School and many of them were opposed to trying to have a French Immersion course installed into a school in south Winnipeg.

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(MR. STEEN cont'd) I would hope that the Minister during his Estimates and at future times would continue to press that such a program does have more merits than disadvantages and would continue to press the school divisions into carrying on with such programs.

I see that the First Minister has come back into the House, Mr. Speaker. I would like to comment on his new income guidelines that have over the last 24 hours appeared to have shaken up the Winnipeg business community to some degree. I heard on one of the radio shows this morning on the way down to the Chamber that there were a lot of people who were phoning in quite concerned about the Premier's guidelines of two and half to one. An area that concerns me about them is that I could only see them working if we were all wage earners, and I would hope that the Premier doesn't have as his objective to have everybody on the government's payroll, that he still believes that a person should have the right to work for themselves, as I'm sure that he has friends and relations that do so. One of the advantages, Mr. Speaker, for working for yourself is that you can come and go when you please, but you usually spend most of your time at your place of vocation.--(Interjection)--That's right, many persons that are self employed and go on and form corporations and so on are employers and do employ a lot of people. True enough, the odd one may be a bad employer but I'm sure that the large majority of them are good employers and that his guidelines I'm afraid would have a deterrent effect on people starting out on new careers and being self-employed.

One particular person I heard on the air this morning was a man that was talking about going into the restaurant business. He gave his name on the air and his name is Oscar Gubor. He talked about how he started out into business and he went broke in his first business venture. But since then because of the free enterprise system and his willingness to want to work long hours and to be self employed so that he could enjoy working a seven-day week, he has started again and today he claims that he employs over a 1,000 persons in our province; and that some of the disadvantages of working for yourself are that he has restaurants and places of business that either catch on fire at night or are broken into and so on and he is called in and wakened many evenings in the middle of the night and told that he must come down and assist the police and or the fire department and restoring his business. He claims that he works many evenings and he works long, long days, seven days of the week, but it is still worth it if he's permitted to keep a little after taxes and to enjoy a few of the better things in life. So I would hope that the Premier would go very cautiously with his new scheme, and if he does plan to introduce it into the province that it is completely and very well thought out before he proceeds with it, because I'm afraid that such a scheme would deter the incentives for people to work and go on to better themselves.

This same Mr. Gubor mentioned today during his interview on the air that he believes that people in general, not only in the Province of Manitoba, but everywhere, don't seem to have the work ethics and the work habits today that prevailed some years ago. If the work habits and the work ethics aren't there amongst our working force, then I think we're all going to suffer, management, labour, everyone. We've got to have productivity and we've got to have people that can crank out a good day's work for a good salary. I see nothing wrong with people in Manitoba being paid a good salary, but I wonder whether we can relate \$30,000 a year executives to people pushing a broom in a packing house, and I wonder if the two and half to one sale would ever apply to that particular example. I think today, Mr. Speaker, that what people really want is a little more independence and a little less government interference, and I think that what we've got to do as elected people is stop saying, well, the people are demanding services. This is why the Civil Service Commission is growing by leaps and bounds each year in almost every province, in Manitoba and in the federal field. And that the elected person, and I'm not only speaking of the present day government but everybody in public life today, whether it be at the federal, provincial or municipal level, has got to start leaving a few areas for people to fend for themselves and not always be standing and saying, well, the people are demanding these services so we must form a new department or a new branch and put some people in to work, just to provide some services. I say that the Canadian public can only afford to earn so much money in a year, and

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(MR. STEEN cont'd) can only afford to pay so much of that in taxes, and that we cannot take the person from the cradle right to the grave and look after every little detail for them. We've got to start leaving a few areas of independence and a few areas that they should be responsible for.

I'd like to comment on the City of Winnipeg in a recent article that appeared in the paper. I see that the Minister of Urban Affairs is here, I did make some comment earlier when I spoke in this Chamber about that the government has appointed a committee to review the City of Winnipeg Act. But this article that appeared in the Winnipeg Free Press on April 15 talks about the Winnipeg City Act called "A Nightmare!" And I'd just like to point out to him that I heard just yesterday that the people in the housing business in Manitoba feel that this year that we're only going to have one-third as many starts as we've had in previous years. And with rent stabilization coming in, we heard many briefs from various persons who appeared before that committee expressing a fear that apartment starts are going to diminish and that the number of new apartments that are going to be built in Manitoba over the next few years is going to be far less than the record of the past few years. This may not be only because of the rent stabilization, it may be because the people will want to see it in operation for a year or two before they'll have the confidence to get back into building such an accommodation. But besides rented accommodation, we've also got to try and provide housing for people that are fortunate that they can afford to purchase homes for themselves, and one of the biggest problems with housing starts in the City of Winnipeg is the red tape that the person who wishes to build homes has to go through. Mr. Roy Dart the Director of Planning for the City of Winnipeg compares today as to when he was with Metro. He says, and I quote: "More people than ever are involved in subdivision processing and there are 1,200 new pieces of insignificant information yearly that cross my desk, under the Metro legislation subdivision processing was covered in a two-sentence paragraph about three inches long," Mr. Dart said: "The City of Winnipeg Act requires 13-1/2 pages. The province has gone to the other extreme by putting into the statute a complete administrative structure. When you establish a procedure in law and miss just one piece, you can blow the whole ball game. So everybody now is extremely cautious to ensure that no holes are left, and that eats up time; and also to handle such administration, it takes people, and people demand wages, and wages cost the taxpayer money." So it would be my hope that the present provincial government over the next year or whatever their stay in office is, that this Commission that is reviewing the City of Winnipeg Act will come in with some positive programs of streamlining the City of Winnipeg, particularly reducing the red tape so that we can get on with having a good city, which I believe it is.

This is one particular area that I was closely involved in. I believe I could be repeating myself, because I did mention that when I was a councillor in part of the Assiniboine Park Community Committee, I recall that we had a developer that came before our Community Committee that wanted to build three walk-up apartments. The people in the area were greatly opposed to it, and the final result was the blocks were never built and the land still today remains vacant. But 1,700 persons signed a petition opposing these three walk-up apartments. The City Clerk's office at the City of Winnipeg had to put four girls to work for three weeks typing out letters and sending a letter to each person by registered mail that was on this petition. So it's obvious that this one zoning application that came before the City of Winnipeg that likely bore a \$100 fee ended up costing the Winnipeg taxpayers because of the detailed set of rules that particular department is operating under, had to send a registered letter to each person explaining the outcome and the results of the outcome - As I said, it cost well into the thousands of dollars.--(Interjection)--

Why didn't that particular development go ahead? I don't know. I supported it. It went to the Municipal Board and that's where it was defeated eventually. But it was three walk-up apartment blocks, and what you can get there on that particular piece of property are seven rather large single family lots. But the biggest problem with having single family lots there is that the Department of Transportation with the City of Winnipeg will not give the interior lots access to Roblin Boulevard, so that meant only

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(MR. STEEN cont'd) the people on the two corners of the property could have access to the two side streets and there was no public lane at the rear. I personally thought that these three walk-ups were going to be excellent. The developer was quite prepared to supply a 130 percent parking, he was quite prepared to put up a six foot fence to shield his property from the neighbouring lots and he was prepared to have the parking lot lit and have the lights shining back into his property rather than interfering with the neighbours, and so on. The people in the area felt that, firstly, we didn't want apartment blocks; secondly, we don't want to have the traffic on our side streets because it was a well known fact that not everybody would take Roblin Boulevard to get home, they would use some side streets from time to time and that any development that was going to bring about 90 suites in was certainly going to increase the traffic on the side roads. That was obvious. But other than that I could not see at that particular time why the people were so adamantly opposed to the program.

As I said, Mr. Speaker, when I spoke on the Minister of Urban Affairs Estimates, that the great public complaint that one hears about the City of Winnipeg is that we've got too many councillors and at that time I said that I wasn't so sure that we had too many councillors. I don't think that the City of Winnipeg Act is really all that bad, and that with some streamlining in certain areas, that the system can work. I believe at that time I mentioned that I personally do not think that the Community Committee RAG groups is a necessary item. Perhaps it was during the initial three-year period, but I think that the city has matured sufficiently that we can get by without the Resident Advisory Groups. I do like the idea of keeping some form of regional government and therefore I don't know of a system that would be better than using the Community Committee system. Whether we need 13 or whether we can operate with a figure of less than 13, if you put ten people into a room who feel they know a fair amount about urban government you would be very fortunate if you got any of them to agree on any particular figure. So whether I think six or eight is the exact figure, someone else is going to disagree, but I do think that it can be reduced from thirteen down somewhat.

So I would hope, Mr. Speaker, that over the next year in the field of education, the Minister will continue to press the School Division in Winnipeg for the continuance of the French Immersion courses. I know that there are certain people that have fears of having their youngsters taking such courses. I don't speak a second language, but I don't see why my daughter, if the opportunity is afforded to her to obtain a second language shouldn't be permitted.

I recalled to the Minister when I was having a personal chat with him the other day that I was down to Ottawa on some City of Winnipeg business one time and I was calling on Mr. Jack Willis who at that time was working in the administration of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, and he told me that because he could not speak French that he was greatly handicapped in his particular vocation, that about a third of the municipal people that came before the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities were far better off speaking in French than they were in their English, just about everybody from the Province of Quebec, people from the eastern townships of Ontario and then from some of the Maritime provinces. So he was impressing upon me at that time that he had wished that he had learnt in his youth to speak French, and I really believe that the time to teach our people a second language is when they're young.

As I had mentioned earlier prior to the Member for St. Johns coming in, that an area within the Province of Manitoba that I think we can save some money is in the field of sport, if we would leave the administration of sport to the volunteers and put as little as possible in the form of government administration into the area of sport. I'm not saying to government to cut out grants, but let the sports' groups, since you had the foresight to provide lotteries for them and have been able to have some very successful lotteries, let these volunteer agencies and volunteer sports' groups continue to market lottery tickets and earn a commission so that they can plough back that commission into their particular favorite sport. I think that you have provided the vehicle for the volunteers to obtain their own resources, so let them exhaust their own efforts first before we start ploughing government money into the administration of sport.

I would like to close by saying, Mr. Speaker, that I believe very much in the

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(MR. STEEN cont'd) . . .final statement that the Leader of the Opposition said when he replied to the Budget Speech, when he said and I quote: "To meet the objectives of this Budget, to defeat inflation, to rebuild the vitality of our economy, to create new jobs, let the people keep the money they work to earn, that way lies economic health, prosperity for all Manitobans."

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall recognize the Honourable Member for Ste. Rose and I'll also call it 12:30. I shall return to the Chair at 2:30 this afternoon.