

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

2:30 o'clock, Thursday, March 28, 1968

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions

Reading and Receiving Petitions

Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees

Notices of Motion

Introduction of Bills

Orders of the Day

Before we proceed, I would like to introduce to the honourable members students we have with us today. We have 50 students of Grade 5 standing of the Harrow School. These students are under the direction of Miss Wright and Miss Lambert. This school is located in the Constituency of the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer. We also have with us 16 students of Grade 10 standing from the Dryden High School, Ontario. These students are under the direction of Mr. Neilson and Mrs. Kenny. This school is located in the Constituency of the Honourable the Minister of Education. We also have with us today, on my right, 11 Upgrading Course students from the Fort Alexander Reserve. These students are under the direction of Mr. Steer. This school is located in the Constituency of the Honourable Member for Lac du Bonnet. On behalf of all the Honourable Members of the Legislative Assembly I welcome you all here today.

Orders of the Day. The Honourable Member for St. John's.

MR. SAUL M. CHERNIACK Q.C. (St. John's): Mr. Speaker, I've already informed you that I propose to ask leave to move adjournment of the House. May I put the motion and then proceed? I beg to move, Mr. Speaker, seconded by the Honourable Member for Elmwood, that leave be given to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance on the following subject: The declaration by the Manitoba Teachers' Society that the Winnipeg School Division has been declared in dispute, and the statement by the Chairman of the Winnipeg School Division that this will have a serious effect on the recruitment of new teachers and may mean a curtailment of programs such as additional nursery classes, extended guidance counselling, and badly needed special education programs.

MR. SPEAKER: I acknowledge with appreciation that the Honourable Member for St. John's complied with the rules and did bring this matter before me at the appointed time as he suggested, and I want to assure him that I gave the matter sincere consideration. I'd like to say that I have considered this matter and conclude that the first principle involved is whether the subject raised by the Honourable Member for St. John's involves the administrative responsibility of the Government. In my opinion, the subject matter is under discussion between the Manitoba Teachers' Society and the Winnipeg School Board. I appreciate the fact that the Government has appointed a conciliation officer, and in making this appointment they have taken the action comparable with a dispute under similar circumstances. Again the matter in dispute, in my opinion, is at present the administrative responsibility of the parties mentioned at their level, and as such, in my opinion I must rule this motion out of order.

The Honourable Member for St. Boniface.

MR. LAURENT DESJARDINS (St. Boniface): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to direct a question, in the absence of the Honourable the Minister of Health, to the Deputy Minister of Health - the Minister of Education I believe. In view of the fact that a survey was tabled in this House a few years ago, a survey on the ambulance services a cross Manitoba; and also in view of the fact that a resolution supported by both the New Democratic Party and the Liberals has been voted down by the government; and in view also of the fact that the situation is not improving, in fact it's getting worse; does the government intend to do anything on this business of ambulance services in Manitoba, especially in the Greater Winnipeg area.

HON. GEORGE JOHNSON (Minister of Education)(Gimli): Mr. Speaker, I'd be pleased to take the question under advisement and ask the Minister of Health if he could reply to it as soon as he is able to.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. GILDAS MOLGAT (Leader of the Opposition)(Ste. Rose): Mr. Speaker, I really don't know to whom I should address this first question. It is to do with an Order for Return

(MR. MOLGAT cont'd.) . . . that was handed back yesterday by the government and it is not returned in the form in which it was accepted by the House. There were four questions. Three of them are properly stated in the Return but one of them is not, and I'm referring to Order for Return No. 18 dated March 18 on the Motion of Mr. Clement, the Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell. No. 2, as stated originally in the Order and as accepted by the House on Monday the 18th of March - and I'm referring to Page 284 in Hansard - Question No. 2 states: The dates and the amounts of any repayment made by San Antonio Gold Mines, showing separately the principal and interest payments. The Return gives, as normal, the question but does not give the question as asked in the Order. The Return merely says the dates and the amounts of any repayments made by San Antonio Gold Mines - period. Now is it not the fact that once the Order is passed that it must be replied to in exactly the form in which it was passed?

HON. DONALD W. CRAIK (Minister of Mines and Natural Resources)(St. Vital): Mr. Speaker, in answer to this I'd be willing to look at it, but offhand I think the reason is that that is all principal and there is no interest payment that should even be showing there. But I will take it and have a look at it if this is -- examine it again. I think that was the arrangement on the loan.

MR. MOLGAT: Thank you. I wonder then if I might ask a further question of the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. Was there no interest payable on this loan?

MR. CRAIK: Well there is some special arrangement and I will notify you what it is, but I think it is taken in totally and is comprised in the final payment.

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

MR. GORDON E. JOHNSTON (Portage la Prairie): Before the Orders are called, Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct a question to the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce. With respect to firms receiving Manitoba Development Fund Loans, is the Minister satisfied that Manitoba firms, that is contractors and suppliers, are receiving a reasonable share of the bids for construction and supplies?

HON. SIDNEY SPIVAK Q.C. (Minister of Industry and Commerce)(River Heights): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the honourable member would repeat the question.

MR. JOHNSTON: With respect to firms receiving Manitoba Development Fund loans, is the Minister satisfied that Manitoba firms, such as contractors and suppliers, are receiving a reasonable share of the bids for construction and supplies?

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, I have no way of answering for firms who receive Manitoba Development Fund loans.

MR. JOHNSTON: A supplementary question, Mr. Speaker. Is there any requirement that tenders for construction be allotted to low bidders provided the specifications are met? Again this is with respect to firms receiving MDF loans.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, instructions from whom?

MR. JOHNSTON: Tenders for construction.

MR. SPIVAK: But your question was instructions for tenders. Who was to issue the instructions? The government, the Manitoba Development Fund or the people who are placing the contract?

MR. JOHNSTON: Is there any requirement where firms receive MDF loans, is there any requirements where low bidders are to receive tenders when construction calls are put out by firms with an MDF loan.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, I don't know whether there's necessarily a requirement that there is to be construction if a Manitoba Development Fund loan is given.

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

MR. ELMAN GUTTORMSON (St. George): Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct a question to the Minister of Industry and Commerce. Is it true that a member of this Cabinet, or a representative of the government, ignored normal diplomatic channels to contact His Royal Highness Prince Philip?

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, when and under what circumstances?

MR. GUTTORMSON: In the last six months.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, I'll take the question as notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. I'm just wondering if this is a subject which should be discussed in this manner. I wonder if that matter has not been exhausted. The Honourable Member for Kildonan.

MR. PETER FOX (Kildonan): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to direct a question to the Attorney-General. I note in yesterday's paper that a number of discount firms in the meat sales area have been charged with fraud or conspiracy to defraud the public in Toronto. Is the Attorney-General aware if any of those discount stores are operating in Manitoba, and if they are, have any complaints been registered with his department in regard to some of these meat sales?

HON. STERLING R. LYON Q. C. (Attorney-General) (Fort Garry): Mr. Speaker, I noted the same story in the newspaper yesterday. I did ask the department whether or not there have been any charges laid against any of the firms that might be operating in Manitoba under the same trading name. I'm not even sure that any of these firms are so operating. The answer I received back from the department was that there were no charges outstanding against any of them at the present time. I would have to enquire further as to whether or not there have been any complaints received.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Burrows.

MR. BEN HANUSCHAK (Burrows): Mr. Speaker, I wish to direct my question to the Honourable the Attorney-General. In view of the fact that recent action by the Federal Government with respect to medical services caused considerable concern, and justifiably so, to the Indian community, would the Honourable Minister assure the Indian people of Manitoba that nothing would happen with respect to fire protection services to which they are entitled during the course of his negotiations with Ottawa as to who is responsible for them. I noted that there was a letter appearing -- or an article appearing in last night's paper that the Honourable the Attorney-General is approaching the Federal Government to assume fire protection responsibility. I would just like the people to receive some assurance that nothing would happen which would have any adverse effect on them insofar as their right to fire protection.

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, I haven't seen the article in question but would be happy to take my honourable friend's question as notice.

While I'm on my feet, I could perhaps give the Honourable Member for Burrows some information with respect to fingerprinting that he requested the other day. The fingerprinting that occurs in law enforcement agencies takes place pursuant to the provisions of the Identification of Criminals Act which is a federal statute appearing as Chapter 144 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. My information is that this applies only to persons who are formally charged with indictable offences. My further information is that the record of these fingerprints is kept indefinitely.

MR. HANUSCHAK: A subsequent question, Mr. Speaker, on the same topic. Even in the event that a person is acquitted? Is that correct?

MR. LYON: That is my understanding but this is done by the central, as I am told at least -- and my honourable friend will appreciate this is not within our jurisdiction but within the Federal jurisdiction -- I am told that the fingerprints are kept on record at Ottawa presumably by the RCMP.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Selkirk.

MR. T. P. HILLHOUSE Q. C. (Selkirk): Supplementary to the question just asked by the Honourable Member for Kildonan, I wish to direct this question to the Attorney-General. Where a person is charged under Section 223 of the Criminal Code, driving a motor vehicle while impaired or while intoxicated under the other section, that can be tried either by way of indictment or by summary conviction. Now my question is this: as a general rule, the police do take the fingerprints of such a man and then the Crown proceeds by way of summary conviction. Does that fingerprint then become a record at Ottawa or in any central location where criminal identification records are kept?

MR. LYON: I would have to take that as notice, Mr. Speaker. I'm not sure of the answer to my honourable friend's question.

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

MR. DESJARDINS: Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs. Yesterday the Minister stated that the Boundaries Commission will not be bringing in any recommendation re the Metro area during this Session. In view of this, and also the growing complaints heard all over Manitoba about the Boundaries Commission, is the Minister considering insisting that the Chairman be a full-time chairman of this commission?

HON. THELMA FORBES (Minister of Urban Development and Municipal Affairs) (Cypress): Mr. Speaker, did the honourable member say that the government be insisting that the chairman

(MRS. FORBES cont'd.)... be a full-time member? Is that your question?

MR. DESJARDINS: Well if it was like that it wouldn't be a question and this is a question. My question is: are you considering any action to see that he become a full-time -- to insist that he be a full-time chairman?

MRS. FORBES: Mr. Speaker, I think that I'll have to take the honourable member's question as notice.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the New Democratic Party.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, I haven't a direct question to ask but I'm sure that the members possibly would be willing to allow me to lead up to my question. I'm referring to an event that took place yesterday evening; namely, the opening of our new Manitoba Centennial Concert Hall, and a question would be directed to the First Minister as to whether or not the government has given consideration, or members of this House have given consideration to expressing our appreciation for the work that has been done, particularly in regard to the finalizing of the plans for the Theatre Center, the work that was done by a former colleague of ours, namely one Maitland B. Steinkopf, a former colleague and a member of this Assembly.

I'm sure that others like myself were deeply impressed last night as the Governor-General of our great Dominion, accompanied by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Honourable Judy La Marsh, Honourable Roger Teillet and our Premier, and others, attended at the function of the official opening of the building. I think we have something that we can be justifiably proud of in the structure itself. I think it is generally recognized outside of this Assembly that the gentleman that I referred to has done a tremendous job on behalf of Manitoba, and I think that it would be proper - and I'm not proposing it but I think it should come somehow from this Assembly - that some message of thanks or recognition from the Assembly should be given to a former colleague of ours for the job well done in his conduct as Chairman of the Centennial Committee and also his leadership in the establishment of our concert hall.

I'm not unmindful when I say this, Mr. Speaker, of the work done by persons of the calibre of Rod McIsaacs and others. It was a joint venture by many Manitobans, and I think that now that that phase of the celebrations has been completed it would be proper for some formal recognition from this Assembly. I make this suggestion, not a question to my honourable friend the First Minister.

HON. WALTER WEIR (Premier)(Minnedosa): Mr. Speaker, if I might reply to that question. I would like to associate myself publicly with the remarks of the Leader of the New Democratic Party. I have expressed privately to the Chairman of the Centennial Corporation and most of the members of the Board the appreciation of the government and the people of Manitoba for the contribution that they've made.

I have given some thought to something in the House, and the Honourable Leader of the New Democratic Party proposes more reason for thought. One of the reasons that I have done nothing about it yet is I don't think their job is finished. The fact that the concert hall has been officially opened and is in operation still leaves the question of the planetarium which is under construction and almost completed, and will be in the not too distant future, and I would hate to leave the impression that with the completion of that phase of it that we were completed with the subject.

But I'm sure that all members of the House would want to associate themselves with the words of appreciation of the Leader of the New Democratic Party, particularly to the Chairman but certainly to all of the other members of the corporation. I doubt if many people recognize the number of meetings that they held. It must be two years ago now when I joined them at a meeting, because of my association with it at that time, when they were having the 100th meeting at that stage of the game of the building committee meetings, and this is without all of the other committee meetings that there were, and the time that was spent, I'm sure, can really only be appreciated by those that took part in it, I'm sure that the satisfaction that those people felt last night when the acoustics were heard for the first time without aid of microphones, and some of the other successes that there were, were ample that can be supported by the good wishes of all members of the House.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, I don't think there's any question that anyone who was in that magnificent concert hall last night couldn't help but be thrilled at the structure there and what has been accomplished, and certainly our appreciation goes to the Centennial Commissioner himself and all who worked with him.

I think beyond that though, last night was in a sense maybe the biggest opening, but when

(MR. MOLGAT cont'd.).... you think of all the openings that went on during Centennial Year in Manitoba and the work that was put into it by thousands of volunteers, and certainly in the foremost in this is the Chairman of the Centennial Commission himself. And I say this, having disagreed with that honourable gentleman on past occasions in this very House. But I marvelled at the amount of energy and work that he put into it and throughout the year, whether it was talks or buildings or monuments or what was doing, he was at most of these things along with many members of his committee, and it is certainly a great year for Manitoba. Last night was the biggest opening, the most showy one, in many respects the one possibly that will impress people most. I don't think though that it's the one that has the deepest significance insofar as Manitoba. I think that multitude of openings, without wanting to reduce in any way this one, that multitude of openings and activities elsewhere is something that all of us must appreciate and thank anyone who was involved.

I wonder if I might then ask a question that I had intended before the Orders of the Day as to what the plans now are for 1970. I had a telephone call this morning from a municipality in my own area who is now starting to plan its own activities for 1970, and the request was: what plans has the Provincial Government now in hand for Manitoba's Centennial.

HON. STEWART E. McLEAN Q.C. (Provincial Secretary)(Dauphin): Mr. Speaker, the matter of the 1970 Centennial and the observance of it is a matter which is under consideration at the present time.

MR. MOLGAT: Could the Minister indicate when there might be a statement available so that the municipalities will know how to gear their own planning?

MR. McLEAN: It's possible, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. JACOB M. FROESE (Rhineland): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to address a question to the Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Urban Development. In view of the fact that the Boundaries Commission will not be reporting or make another report, could she tell us what the situation is -- will there be no further sites chosen for technical-vocational schools and will there be no construction of new schools within the next year?

MRS. FORBES: Mr. Speaker, when I said that the Boundaries Commission would not be reporting, I was replying that there would not be a report on metro. I think that the question the honourable member has should be directed to the Minister of Education.

MR. JOHNSON: Mr. Speaker, I would refer the Honourable gentleman to the White Paper. I would hope to deal with this at more length during my estimates. The Local Government Boundaries Commission did recommend three sites for a start on regional vocational high schools which is contained in that Paper, and I'll have something further to say about that at the time of estimates. I think it's all in there so far as -- and then of course we've just received that provisional plan in the Interlake which of course will require hearings, but I think I can give a fuller explanation at the time we're dealing with that matter in detail.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. STEVE PATRICK (Assiniboia): Mr. Speaker, I wish to direct a question to the Honourable Minister of Highways. I don't know if I got his attention or not. My question is: Has the Minister or the government approved a location of the inter-perimeter highway which is envisaged by the Metropolitan Government; and has the government come into any financial agreement in expropriating properties -- and I'm particularly interested in Assiniboia, the crossing of the river and Charleswood area.

HON. HARRY J. ENNS (Minister of Agriculture and Conservation)(Rockwood-Iberville): Mr. Speaker, I'll take that question as notice.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Labour.

HON. OBIE BAIZLEY (Minister of Labour)(Osborne): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I'd like to table the Annual Report of the Manitoba Labour-Management Review Committee, and to also advise members that I will have distributed this afternoon the Annual Wage and Salary Survey.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

MR. SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the Proposed Motion of the Honourable Member for Seven Oaks. The Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to speak on this matter; I intend to vote for the order.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The proposed motion of the Honourable Member for St. John's and the proposed motion by the Honourable Member for Rhineland in amendment thereto. The Honourable the Minister of Industry and Commerce.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, with the indulgence of the House, I would like to have this matter stand.

MR. SPEAKER: Order for Return. The Honourable Member for Elmwood.

MR. RUSSELL DOERN (Elmwood): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Wellington, that an Order of the House do issue for a Return showing:

(1) How many

(a) boys

(b) girls

were held at the Vaughan Street Detention Home since January 1, 1968?

(2) Of this number, how many were placed there by Children's Aid or other social agencies overnight, rather than being held on charges of breaking the law?

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

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned Debates on Second Readings. The Proposed motion of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary. The Honourable the Member for Selkirk.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Mr. Speaker, I don't consider myself to be an authority on the subject matter of this Bill and for that reason I took it upon myself to make enquiries from people whom I consider to be authorities in such matters, and I might say at the outset that none of the people from whom I have made enquiries is directly interested in trading as a trader and none has any pecuniary interest in the subject matter of this Bill.

As a result of these enquiries and from a perusal of this Bill, I have come to the conclusion, and I have come so honestly, that it has been drafted for the protection of the public of Manitoba, that it will go a long way towards restoring public confidence in our securities market, and to that extent it should facilitate the raising of private capital for new industry and the expansion of existing plants. I believe that if Manitoba is to take its place in the national industrial development of this country, it must do so through the aid of private capital, and the only way that that can be done is by restoring public confidence in our securities markets in Manitoba.

I believe that this Bill should accomplish the following facts. I believe that it will provide an upgrading of the details of disclosure in securities trading in Manitoba. I believe that it will offer more protection to securities investors by (a) providing an investor with a two-day cooling-off period for recision of a contract to purchase; and (b) providing a clear-cut right of decision for a 90-day period in respect of a false statement of fact in a prospectus or the omission of a material fact from a prospectus. I believe, too, that the powers that are given to the Director under the Act respecting the regulating and controlling of traders is going to be in the best interest of the public of Manitoba. So, too, is the power given the Director in respect of soliciting proxies for meetings, which power includes the right to determine the type of format and the information that will be contained in these applications for proxies. Again, I think that the Act is filling a gap in imposing much stiffer penalties for breeches of the Act.

Now as I said at the beginning, Mr. Speaker, I don't consider myself to be an authority on the matters covered by this Act, but I have done the only thing that I could do and I have made enquiries from people whom I believe to be authorities, people in whom I have the utmost confidence and faith, and people who are respected in Manitoba.

I therefore feel, Mr. Speaker, that I can adopt the principle of this Act and I look forward to it going to Law Amendments so that we will have the opportunity of going into the various sections and making further enquiries from those people who will make representations before us.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. LEMUEL HARRIS (Logan): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Member for Wellington, that the debate be adjourned.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The proposed motion of the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture. The Honourable Member for Brokenhead.

MR. SAMUEL USKIW (Brokenhead): Mr. Speaker, the Honourable Minister of Agriculture the other day had made some certain observations with respect to the Act dealing with

(MR. USKIW cont'd.)... horned cattle and they are somewhat interesting, and I'm not sure that I can agree with him in all respects. I think that there is some need for study on the problem. Some of the areas which he seemed to suggest was - or one of the areas was that there is not any longer a need for a deterrent on horned cattle, and he seems to substantiate this by the fact that before the Act was put into effect we had a situation of something like 22 percent of cattle being marketed were also horned, and that has substantially been reduced as a result of the fee to the extent that only 10 to 11 percent are now marketed in that condition. So that in effect when he says that the Act is no longer serving any purpose and at the same time suggests that there has been a 50 percent reduction in horned cattle, I'm wondering whether he is consistent. Perhaps he does suggest that because of better management on the part of farmers that they have somewhat learned their lesson over the years and will continue to perform in this manner in the future without the penalties imposed under the Act.

I have some serious question as to whether this would be the case, Mr. Speaker. I would rather prefer that the Committee on Agriculture study the problem for at least one year and bring back a report to the Legislature at the next session - presuming that the next session will be a year from now - and that we will be in a much better position to analyse what the picture is and do what is proper and right for the cattle industry.

The Minister has suggested to us that there have been farm organizations acting for suspension of the penalty, and as I can recall, I recall only the one farm group and that was the Stock Breeders Association that has asked for the suspension of the penalty under the Act, and it seems to me that there has to be more general farm organization approach to the problem before I'm truly convinced that the farmers generally want to suspend the penalty on horned cattle.

Now, Mr. Speaker, with all due respect, I would hope that the Minister would withdraw the Bill, have the Committee on Agriculture study the problem between now and a year from now and report to the next session of the Legislature. I think this would be the more responsible approach to the problem, because as the Honourable Member for La Verendrye stated the other day, it's a terrible thing to walk into a packinghouse and see the damage that is being done by cattle that haven't had their horns removed. I don't know whether the figure runs into the millions or whether it runs into the hundreds of thousands or what it is, and because we don't have this information, I think my suggestion is a proper one for this time. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. DOUGLAS CAMPBELL (Lakeside): Mr. Speaker, if no one else is wishing to speak at this time, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for St. Boniface, that the debate be adjourned.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The proposed motion of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary. The Honourable Member for Carillon.

MR. LEONARD A. BARKMAN (Carillon): Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to hold up this Bill. It was just a matter of possibly me not having done my homework and I wished to have a look at the Bill. I have taken a look at it and I think it is a good bill. I think it's been long overdue, and in fact I enjoyed the comments of the Honourable Member for St. John's yesterday. In fact by the tone of the voice, I believe that even he is possibly beginning to feel that there are quite a few more honest garage people than possibly sometimes he thought there were. Surely when we look at members like the Honourable Member for Lac du Bonnet, and possibly the Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell, I don't think there's any doubt in our minds that there must be a lot of honest garage people in Manitoba.

I also wished to know in the Act what the qualifications were as far as the mechanical foremen were concerned, as to what qualifications they needed to satisfy the limitations of this Act; and I also wanted to know the measures that were needed to be taken by a garageman concerning the taking of a lien. I'm now satisfied that the garagemen and the owner are both treated fairly by this Bill. I think this is certainly fair to both and it was only time that the garagekeepers selling automobiles should have the same right as the garagekeeper or implement dealer selling implements.

I take it for granted in the Bill though that body shops, paint shops are possibly included in the Act, and of course, Mr. Speaker, I also note that there's room left for anyone taking such a lien and having to put it into action that an interest charge can be allowed. I feel there's nothing wrong with this, although I think I can assure this House that in most cases if any

(MR. BARKMAN cont'd.)..... garageman gets an original bill of that sort paid, he isn't going to worry too much about the interest.

So, Mr. Speaker, I feel that this Bill was long overdue and it is fair, not just to the garagemen, it is fair also to the owner, and I certainly appreciate to see this Bill come in.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. McLEAN: If there's no further debate, I perhaps would like to just comment on a point raised by the Honourable the Member for St. John's as to what the position would be in the period of ten days which is allowed for the registration of the lien and in the event that the vehicle concerned was sold during that period and prior to the registration of the lien. In that case, of course, the lien would not be effective. It's only effective either while the vehicle is in the possession of the garagekeeper or upon the registration. Mind you, that would not deprive the garagekeeper of his normal civil right to recover his account, but if perchance the garagekeeper delayed registering his lien and the sale of the vehicle took place during that period, the lien would be lost. I think that was the only point.

The matter of interest raised by the Honourable the Member for Carillon, that of course would depend entirely on the contractual arrangements between the garagekeeper and the owner of the vehicle, that is to say, whether the account bore interest at a particular rate would be dependent upon the arrangements between the parties. But if the account did include interest, then of course that would be part of the amount for which the lien would be effective.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The proposed motion of the Honourable the Minister of Education. The Honourable Member for Burrows.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Speaker, in this Bill the point of greatest concern to me is the proposed amendment in Section 6 of Form 6 of Schedule A which is the Teacher's contract. My interpretation of the purpose for including in the Public Schools Act the provision making it mandatory - I believe it is mandatory - for a school division to give a teacher who has established tenure rights the reasons for non-renewal of a contract or for termination of it, is if the teacher felt that the reasons aren't justified to enable a teacher to resort to other remedies that are available to him under law, whatever they may be, and I believe that this is a good thing.

But I'm just wondering, Mr. Speaker, what the Minister hopes to accomplish by granting that right to both parties. For example, a school division, they terminate a teacher's contract for failure to perform up to whatever standard is set for the teacher, and then these are the reasons set out. The teacher may then take this matter to arbitration or whatever other course of action is open and present his or her case there to be decided whether the board acted justifiably or not.

But when you put the shoe on the other foot, what could a school board gain from requesting the reasons -- if a teacher says that I am leaving because I am offered more money elsewhere, well would the board be then in a position to say to the teacher: "We do not accept this as a valid reason for refusing to continue in our employ and we'll take you to arbitration and fight it out there." If a teacher says "I am leaving because I have an opportunity for promotion elsewhere," would that put the board into a position where it could take this case to arbitration, because it does give, when the situation is reversed it does give a teacher the opportunity to do that.

So I'm just wondering, Mr. Speaker, whether there is any particular merit in introducing this amendment in this particular form, and whether it in fact will serve the purpose that it's meant to serve. If there is some other reason for it, then perhaps this section should be re-written in order to enable the teacher and the board to do that which they wish to do.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. FROESE: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Inkster, that the debate be adjourned.

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

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to mention again that, when called, I would appreciate a response from the floor as to exactly what direction they wish me to go when asking these questions.

The adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable the Attorney-General. The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Speaker, the motion to adopt the report of the Committee on

(MR. FROESE cont'd.)... Statutory Orders and Regulations has been debated to quite an extent and I certainly do not want to cover the ground that has already been covered more or less. Then, too, we don't have any solid recommendations in the report as to any action that is to result from this and therefore we have no proposals that we could discuss here in debate. However, I would like to place a few questions on record and maybe the Minister could later on reply to them.

We have dealt with a number of matters in this committee and one of them was legal aid. I think this was explored quite fully and we had various organizations -- and I think the Manitoba Bar Association is one of them that appeared and gave information. These people are doing a very valuable work to the people of this province, and I feel on behalf of the government, which is -- well, it's recognized, but what are we doing? And what do we plan to do in the future in this connection? Are we going to compensate them for it or is the plan that we just carry on as we have done heretofore? --(Interjection)-- We are compensating them to some degree - partially. Well, I'm glad to hear that we are compensating to some extent, because I feel that there is a large group of people that cannot afford the cost of legal aid and therefore in certain circumstances we should definitely come to their rescue.

On the matter of consumer protection, we too had a very full discussion, and here I might add that the Bill that was considered has two parts and I am rather hesitant at this time to endorse what was proposed in the Bill. I hesitate to subscribe to the principle that we set up a committee to deal with some of the functions that are brought forward in the Bill. I feel that we should leave certain matters to the courts, as was brought out in some of the briefs that we heard, and not just have any type of committee set up to carry on this function. I feel these people should be well qualified to do such type of work, and probably even better to leave more of this to the jurisdiction of the courts.

Then we had the matter of the expropriation bill and here too I could go on, but since we have nothing proposed here, I feel that the time to debate these issues is when we have a definite proposal before us.

On the matter of the ombudsman, we find that Alberta is proceeding - or has proceeded and passed a bill setting up an ombudsman in that province. We also had a brief from the Manitoba Bar Association and that -- (Interjection) -- yes, that's right, I was coming back to that -- and I think this brief was very valuable too --(Interjection) -- Pardon?

MR. DESJARDINS: ombudsman that got to Gagliardi?

MR. FROESE: I don't think we'll be discussing that this afternoon.

So, as I pointed out, the brief from the Bar Association in my opinion was very valuable. And we've also heard from actual people who are performing this type of work in other countries, and this is most interesting. I feel there's a definite and a great need here in Manitoba for just such a person. In my opinion, we have too many Crown corporations and various bodies that have large powers conferred on them. I'm not so sure whether these are exercising those powers within the Act, and even if so, I think the regulations connected with some of the legislation in this regard gives too much power to some of these boards, and I for one would have some suggestions as to some investigations that should be made should we have such a person. No doubt when the committee is reappointed we will be considering this further and I do hope at some later stage that we will have a proposition coming forward by the government proposing such legislation and the appointment of an ombudsman here in Manitoba.

The Honourable Member for St. Boniface just had a -- mentioned there about Alberta -- and perhaps we could invite the gentleman from Alberta who is occupying that position there to come over and give his version of what they are going out there and whether it is such a worthwhile position and also legislation to have on our statutes.

Then we had the compensation to victims of crime, and here too I don't see anything proposed. I do hope that on a number of these matters that the committee has considered, if it's reappointed, will give further consideration to these items, that something will come forward and that not all this work will be in vain.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. CAMPBELL: If no one else is wishing to speak at this time, I would move, seconded by the Honourable Member for St. Boniface, that the debate be adjourned.

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

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a

(MR. LYON cont'd.).... Committee of the Whole to consider the proposed resolution standing in my name.

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole with the Honourable Member for Arthur in the Chair.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

MR. LYON: Mr. Chairman, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed resolution recommends it to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The proposed resolution

MR. LYON: If I might just interject, Mr. Chairman, before you read the motion, by agreement among the Whips there has been a suggested change in the membership of this committee, and if we could have this change inserted by consent in committee it would be helpful, and then just read the resolution as it is. According to my information the membership of the committee would be the Honourable Messrs. Baizley, Craik, Johnson, McLean; and Messrs. Beard, Cherniack, Desjardins, Hillhouse, Johnston, Lissaman, Masniuk, Miller Froese, Steen and Stanes. The Honourable Member from Seven Oaks in place of the Member for Wellington; the addition of the Honourable Member from Rhineland to the Committee and the addition of the Honourable Member from St. James to the Committee. I believe that was agreed upon. --(Interjection)-- I don't think there's anyone from the second oldest profession added to it.

MR. DESJARDINS: Is it the intention of this government at this time to take this seriously or are we just going through the motion here?

MR. LYON: right at the moment to ask for consent to amend the names so that Mr. Chairman could then read the resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Committee proceed? The resolution standing in the name of the Honourable the Attorney-General.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, can't we dispense with the reading and have it printed in Hansard?

MR. LYON: personnel.

Proposed Resolution:

WHEREAS the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba at the First Session of the 28th Legislature, on Friday, the 21st day of April, 1967, established a Special Committee of the Legislature to examine the statutes and regulations governing professional Associations and the licensing, provision of standards and disciplining of professionals in the Province of Manitoba, as set out therein, and to consider the advisability of enacting uniform legislation wherever practical and applicable;

AND WHEREAS this Committee reported on Friday, the 8th day of March, 1968, to the Legislative Assembly that the Committee had not completed its work and requested that it be reconstituted as early as possible at this Session of the Legislature, with the same powers as outlined in the resolution passed by the House on April 21st, 1967:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that a Special Committee of the Legislature be established to examine the statutes and regulations governing professional Associations and the licensing, provision of standards and disciplining of professionals in the Province of Manitoba, as set out therein, and to consider the advisability of enacting uniform legislation wherever practical and applicable.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Special Committee shall consist of Hon. Messrs. Baizley, Craik, Johnson and McLean, Messrs. Beard, Cherniack, Desjardins, Hillhouse, Johnston, Lissaman, Masniuk, Steen, Miller, Froese, and Stanes.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:

THAT the said Committee may hold such public hearings as it may deem advisable.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Special Committee have power to sit during the present Session and in recess after prorogation and to report to this House on the matters referred to them at the next Session of this Legislature;

AND THAT the Provincial Treasurer be authorized to pay out of the Consolidated Fund to the members of the said Committee the amount of expenses incurred by the members in the performances of duties ordered by the Committee in recess after prorogation as are approved by the Comptroller-General;

AND THAT the Provincial Treasurer be authorized to pay out of the Consolidated Fund all other expenses of a kind and nature required to assist the Committee in carrying out the provisions of this resolution provided the same have received the prior approval of the Treasury Board.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Committee rise?

MR. DESJARDINS: Mr. Chairman, I was asking a question -- this prompts me to ask this question. This resolution was moved about -- well at least two years ago, probably more, and nothing was done. We had --(Interjection)-- yes, it was. There was an election -- there was an election then and that killed the committee. And then the original mover, the Honourable Member for St. John's, moved this motion again last year and we had one meeting, I think it was about a month before the opening of the Session and then on the day of the Opening, and this is all after two and a half years.

So I do hope that something will be done, that this committee will meet soon. There is no point in just trying to get something -- you can't discuss anything on these subjects during the Session when there is a committee looking into this, and I hope that this is not just a stall and that this committee will start doing its work.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution be adopted? Committee rise. Call in the Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER, the Committee of the Whole has adopted a certain resolution and directed me to report the same.

IN SESSION

MR. DOUGLAS J. WATT (Arthur): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Springfield, that the report of the Committee be received.

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

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer, that (see Resolution on Pages 566-567).

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

HON. GURNEY EVANS (Provincial Treasurer)(Fort Rouge): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Attorney-General, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for St. John's.

MR. CHERNIACK: Mr. Speaker, I consider the question of the educational problem in the City of Winnipeg to be of sufficient urgency and importance that I am prepared to exhaust my right to speak on this motion for the rest of this Session so that I could make some comment on the situation which apparently developed yesterday and which I think concerns and should concern all Manitobans and all members of this House who are deeply involved in education and in the manner in which our children will be educated.

We are now dealing with the school division whose responsibility is approximately 25 percent of the children in this province, and therefore I think it's a matter of concern for all. It certainly is a matter of concern for those constituencies such as mine which is fully within the area of the Winnipeg School Division, and, as such, I think that it is worthy of some comment. I suppose I have a special feeling about this because I did spend four years as a member of the Winnipeg School Board, and it was the pride of the Board when I was on it that its relationship with its employees was excellent and that it was able to work out the problems which arose as between employer and employee on an amicable basis with the interest of education mostly at heart.

Well, Mr. Speaker, when one is confronted with the publicity that we were met with last night in both newspapers, headlines on the front page indicating a blacklist - and that is the headline on both the Free Press and the Tribune - by the Teachers Society, I think it's a matter of very great concern. It's a problem now about education; it is a problem now about teachers who will be considering making application for jobs either with the Winnipeg School Division or with other school divisions, and, as such, it is a matter, I think, which needs immediate attention and attention also by the citizens of Winnipeg as to how this problem is being dealt with.

The Winnipeg Tribune of yesterday states that the President of the Manitoba Teachers' Society, at the request of the Winnipeg Teachers Association, has declared the Board "in

(MR. CHERNIACK cont'd.)... dispute " with its teachers, which means that the Manitoba teachers who will be looking for jobs will be urged not to sign contracts with the Winnipeg School Division Board. The Chairman of the School Division Board, Mr. William Norrie, states that "if this boycott is successful it could possibly have a serious effect on the recruitment of new teachers to the Winnipeg system." He says, "It would affect the ability of the division to provide approximately 50 new teachers to lighten the work load of the present teaching staff," which seems to be an indication that the Board would want to do that, and yet I find later that there seems to be a suggestion that the Board does not want to bind itself to do that. In addition, he states, "It might mean a curtailment of programs such as additional nursery classes, extended guidance counselling and badly needed special education programs."

The President of the Teachers Association stated that the action has nothing to do with salary differences but is solely related to the collective bargaining. "The division has deprived its teachers of the right to bargain collectively," is the statement made by the President. He says that "the individual items in the collection agreement are negotiable but the right to negotiate is not." And it states that "even if the Winnipeg Division was to offer 20 percent increase in salary, that would not make any difference," because apparently - and I'm now departing from the newspaper clipping - they feel that these matters should be subject to negotiation and inclusion in the collective bargaining agreement.

The newspaper reports that, at issue, are several proposals made by the teachers which the School Board has said it will not negotiate. These include: procedures for filling administrative vacancies, tenure for administrative personnel, school secretarial help, parking facilities, department head allowances, maximum class size and group medical plan premiums. Now the report says further that Mr. Norrie, the Chairman of the Board, said that the Board at no time refused to bargain collectively nor has it refused to bargain in good faith. In the Free Press of the same day the teachers are reported to take the position that they do want these items to be recognized as negotiable items although they do not necessarily expect to have all the measures granted.

Well, Mr. Speaker, because I was so concerned that this was a matter that would affect 25 percent approximately of our school children, I spoke to the Chairman of the Winnipeg School Board, Mr. Norrie, and he confirmed to me the impression I received when I watched him on television last night, that the Board insists that these matters are matters that are management's rights. Specifically, he said that administrative vacancies, secretarial services, parking for teachers and department head allowances, are matters that are completely within the scope and purview of management, and as such, although they have the legal right to negotiate these matters, they are not willing to negotiate them; they are only willing to discuss them. They are not willing, if they agree, to commit them to writing in the working agreement, although apparently they may be willing to some extent to set certain policy. The Board apparently takes the position that it will reserve the right to grant or to refuse or to take back any agreement that it reaches in this area, and in these four specific ones, and this is the understanding I received from the Chairman of the School Board when I spoke to him just today.

Well it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, we've reached the stage now where there is a breakdown in the collective bargaining procedure that has been taking place between the teachers and the largest school division in this province. I recognize that the Board or any employer has the right to assert its powers. It can say, "This is management's rights; we're not going to give up these rights; we're going to retain them"; and as such refuse to negotiate formally or put them into the negotiating agreement. By the same token, I have to recognize that the teachers, the employees, have a right to assert their power in such manner as they may legally do. Therefore, I must confess that I am somewhat disturbed by the accusations of blackmail that appear in these newspaper accounts, the position taken by the Chairman of the Board completely attacking the teachers and putting on them the burden of these dangers which they foresee whereby the teaching staff may suffer and the educational facilities offered by the school division will suffer. I note from the same newspaper reports that this is the first time in some ten years that the teachers have taken this step, and certainly I know that in my time there was never any need or thought of such steps being taken.

Now I think it's important that we recognize that whatever the position is, it is a joint one. There have to be two parties to an agreement, and by the same token there must be two parties when there is a disagreement, and I am concerned by this public posturing of the

(MR. CHERNIACK cont'd.) Board, through its chairman, of making it appear that the teachers alone are responsible for this breakdown. I don't believe it is so from what little I have learned in reading the newspapers, watching T. V. and speaking to the Chairman of the School Board. I must admit I was not able to reach the spokesman for the school teachers but I'm going only by the newspapers in that regard.

So I feel that the School Board has to share responsibility for the dangers that appear to exist according to its own Chairman's statement. And I feel then, looking at the position taken by the Board, that I have a right, as has any citizen of this province, and with the certain amount of experience that I had as a member of this same School Board some years ago, to consider whether or not the Board is right in refusing to negotiate these conditions, and I cannot bring myself to that feeling. I cannot recognize that working conditions that are affected by these points, the filling of administrative vacancies, the provision of secretarial services to enable teachers to do a better job in their opinion by spending more time on the educational facets of their work rather than the secretarial, the parking facilities offered to them and allowances for department heads, that these are matters that are not working conditions. I can't conceive that they are not. I can't conceive that the Board can be right in saying, "We won't discuss it officially as part of negotiations." I think the Board has a right to say, "Your demands are unreasonable." I think the Board has a right to say, "We won't agree with you that parking should be X dollars a month or X dollars a year." That is right. But to refuse to negotiate on the basis that when agreement is reached it will go into the agreement, I think is wrong. I think it is taking an attitude which is not conducive to good bargaining, especially since teachers don't have the right to strike anyway and it does end up in an arbitration board for a decision.

So that I have expressed this point of view which I feel is important, but mainly I feel that both the teachers and the Board - and the Board are people who are elected just as we are, and there are members of that Board who are elected representing the same constituency that I do in this House - that they must very seriously look at whether this principle that they've seem to taken unto themselves of refusing to negotiate or to bargain on these issues is doing great damage to the future of the Board and to the educational standards being provided to our children, and whether they are willing to risk it by having placed themselves in a position where the Winnipeg teachers have in their wisdom decided to declare this as a Board with whom they are in dispute.

Now, as I say, if it were merely a question of negotiation, if it were a question of difference of acceptance of certain money or other differences, I can understand that. But to refuse to negotiate, to refuse to recognize that teachers have a right to consider these as working conditions that they wish to negotiate, I think is damaging.

I have taken this opportunity, Mr. Speaker, of expressing my concern as a grievance which I feel is one which I trust will somehow be passed on to the people involved, and hopefully that we can end up with a situation where this danger to the Winnipeg school system disappears by a quick and reasonable settlement of the differences in a manner other than has been expressed with these harsh words that have been used and with what appears to me to be an inflexible position taken by the Board on management rights.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question with regards to the motion put forward by the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer?

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply with the Honourable Member for Arthur in the Chair.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Department of Mines and Natural Resources. The Honourable Member for Inkster.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to commence my remarks on this department by wishing the new Minister a very productive tenure in the office that he has assumed. I believe that he and possibly the Minister of Agriculture are the youngest Ministers on the government benches and I believe that both of them are sincerely trying to do a creditable job in the areas that they have assumed responsibility for.

I would also, Mr. Speaker, lest there be any doubt, express even greater appreciation, because they've been at it longer, to the civil servants who are working within the staff of the

(MR. GREEN cont'd.) Honourable Minister and to say that I always feel that the civil servants concerned are certainly sincerely doing a marvelous job, and any of the difficulties that they may have are certainly due to the inhibitions which are placed, perhaps by government policy or perhaps by the Legislature itself.

And in this regard, Mr. Chairman, I would like to clear up some remarks that were made by the Honourable the Minister with regard to something that I said several weeks ago in talking on the motion that was made by the Leader of the Opposition. He used the word that some of my remarks were slanderous, and in reply to that I would say that the Minister slanders very easily. But what did trouble me, Mr. Chairman, was that he indicated that I referred in a rather negative way to some of the geologists in his department, and that did trouble me because I have the feeling that I don't do that type of thing and thought that I didn't on that particular occasion, so I went back to the remarks that I made in the Hansard, Mr. Chairman, and I'd like to clear up what appeared to be the trouble right at this moment. I used the words, Mr. Chairman, and I quote: "I understand that in the Department of Natural Resources that they have very few geologists," and the "they" - the pronoun - refers to the Department of Natural Resources, and I used the words "few geologists on staff." And I still say, Mr. Chairman, that I consider that in the realm of things, with the amount of work that has to be done in the Province of Manitoba, that they do have few geologists on staff. The Minister tells me they have six.

Secondly, and then I went on, "and furthermore they . . .

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Chairman, I didn't say there were six. I said there were six geologists holding Ph.Ds.

MR. GREEN: I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman, then there may be more than six; there may be eight then. There may be more than 8?

MR. CRAIK: There are more than eight.

MR. GREEN: Well, Mr. Chairman, I felt that there were few and nothing that the Minister said the other day changed my opinion as to the quantity of the geologists.

"Furthermore", I went on, "they don't have the attitude that it is their responsibility to make these explorations." Now, Mr. Chairman, my "they" - the pronoun in that, which is part of the same sentence - is a reference back to the Department of Natural Resources, and I noticed that I used the same pronoun "they", and that is the plural pronoun. I can understand the Minister's misgivings about what I said, but I assure him that if I intended to criticize anybody, I intended to criticize his department and not his geologists. I criticized the quantity of geologists, certainly not the attitude of the geologists themselves. And I don't apologize for that, Mr. Chairman, and if my honourable friend wishes me to repeat outside of the House what I said in the House I will do so, and if he thinks those remarks are slanderous then he can take the appropriate course, because I've never, Mr. Chairman, and I don't intend to do so in the future, to make statements here which I'm not prepared to stand up to, for which I intend to claim some sort of immunity.

Now, Mr. Chairman, what the Minister did not say with regard to the geologists, the question that he did not answer - and I suppose it's because in this respect he doesn't have any criticism of my remarks - is the rate at which the geophysical and geological mapping is now being done. It would take 100 years to properly map the mineral resources of the Province of Manitoba. Now what he further didn't challenge, and I assume it's because he agrees with me, is that when that happens, only the last 20 years would be up-to-date mapping. That is, 80 years would already be obsolete, so that by the time the mineral resources are mapped, 80 percent of the maps that will have been produced will be obsolete. And I say, Mr. Chairman, that this confirms the earlier remarks, that is that the department does not recognize that it's the department's responsibility to do this type of exploratory mapping.

And I think, Mr. Chairman, that from the report that the Minister has given us last year - not this Minister but the previous Minister - and from the early remarks that the Minister made with regard to exploration, that there is a great deal of confirmation by the Minister himself concurring in what I have said, because from the report of the department it would appear that most of the mineral exploration, or at any event a great deal of it - and I don't know the exact breakdown - is being done by the private mining companies. I think that when the Minister gave his report he indicated that this mining company is doing so much explorations and another mining company is doing another amount of explorations and another mining company again is doing explorations, and I think that that appears to me to be the

(MR. GREEN cont'd.) manner in which this department is operating, that they are operating on the basis that a great amount of the exploration will be done by the private mining companies.

I suggest, Mr. Chairman, as I suggested in the House before, that he who does the greatest amount of explorations is entitled to the greatest amount of return, and to the extent that the mining companies do the exploration, the return that can be expected by the citizens of the Province of Manitoba will continue to be a small one.

I note from the Minister's report that he studiously avoided mentioning the amount of return that comes to Manitobans as a result of their mineral resources, and I suggest that that avoidance was because of the relatively small amount of return that Manitobans do receive.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I think that what I have said is characteristic of the exploration field is characteristic of the field itself. The Minister in talking about what Manitoba is doing with regard to its Mines Branch lists in effect what each of the mining companies has done, the amount of exploration they have done and the amount of tonnage they have mined and the value of that tonnage. And we arrive at the rather peculiar situation whereby the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources on January 6, 1968 - and he did it again in the House - indicated that there was a -- the headline reads: "Mineral Record at \$187 Million. 'Manitoba's mineral production rose \$7 million in value in 1967 establishing a new record of \$186 million,' Mines Minister D. W. Craik announced Friday. 'However,' Mr. Craik said, 'despite the increase in value in the mining industry, the tonnage mined was down from 1966 due mainly to a labour shortage.' This shortage increased towards the end of 1967 and Mr. Craik anticipated the favourable trend will continue in 1968."

Well, Mr. Speaker, I think that it's peculiar - it's peculiar that in this area - and to my recollection in this area alone - we are able to announce, and it appears to be an optimistic announcement, that we had reached a record merely because the cost of the product has risen. In other words, we have mined less minerals but we have sold it for a greater amount of money and therefore we have received a record; not that Manitoba gets that money, that money is income of the mining company.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I ask you whether the same apparent optimism or the same apparent enthusiasm could be achieved for an announcement, let us say, that last year Manitoba's workers achieved wages of \$20 million although their production fell from 20 million units of production to 18 million units of production. Wouldn't this be cause for alarm? Isn't this the kind of alarm that is always being expressed in fact by the boards of directors of mining and other companies that the wages are going up, and I suggest also falsely stated, that the productivity is not going up at the same rate as wages. In what other area, Mr. Chairman, do we gloat about the fact that the wages of the mining companies have gone up because the amount that they sell their product for has gone up but their productivity has gone down. Is this not a matter of some concern to the Honourable the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources rather than something to talk about as being a record of \$187 million?

Also, Mr. Chairman, with regard to the question of spiralling costs and spiralling wages and the spiralling inflation, I hold a document, part of the Winnipeg Tribune dated Thursday, November 30, in which the International Nickel Company of Canada has increased the domestic price of copper to 51 cents a pound in Canadian funds from 47 1/2 cents. Mr. Chairman, an increase of roughly 10 percent on the selling price of copper, and I just wonder whether this isn't again of some concern to the Minister that the International Nickel Company is able to increase the price of its product by 10 percent without any reference to arbitration boards; without any reference to any question of their relative bargaining powers against the rest of the community. Does that happen in other areas as well as in the area of mines?

Mr. Chairman, I suggest to you that the attitude that the government is showing with regard to the development of mines and natural resources has not significantly changed. It's true that the Project Pioneer is resulting in mapping proceeding at an accelerated rate, but, Mr. Chairman, I suggest to you that the rate is nowhere near the rate that is necessary to properly develop the potential of mineral resources in this province, and I would like to indicate that the potential is much greater than is sometimes suggested. At the present -- by 1970 it's estimated that in the 19,000 square miles that are used for mines in the Province of Manitoba, the revenue will be \$12,450,000 -- \$12,450 per square mile - that may be millions, Mr. Chairman, I'm not sure whether I've left off some zeros - while in agriculture,

(MR. GREEN cont'd.) in developing 28,000 square miles of Manitoba land the returns are \$11,390 per square mile. That's right, \$11,390 as against \$12,450. So it should be evident that the development of more and more of the Pre-Cambrian Shield - and as I've indicated the shield should show the same returns of other areas of the same kind - we can anticipate as high a return for the development of mines as we now do for what is considered the largest industry in the Province of Manitoba, that is the agricultural portion of our province.

I think, Mr. Chairman - and I'm not going to spend a great deal of time on it - I think that it is also important to realize that the development of our mining resources without at the same time an enhancement of the condition of the people who are used to develop those resources is not that valuable an asset. And I remember the Honourable the Attorney-General saying: "Would you rather the mines were not developed?" Well, Mr. Chairman, I suggest that the development of the mine has to have with it an advantage to the people of the Province of Manitoba, and one of the things that concerns me is that the living conditions of the people in the new developments in a place such as Thompson in particular, are not such which would commend themselves to the people of this province. I repeat - how many people in Thompson can say that their children are going to be able to get a higher education? How many people in Thompson have got conveniences which compensate for the fact that they are not living within the area of relative population density? They are completely isolated, they don't even have the proper roads which enable them to get to areas of relative density, and I think that unless these things happen, then the labour shortage that my honourable friend refers to is something that may not be alleviated in the optimistic manner which he reports his announcement to the Winnipeg Free Press. The present system, Mr. Chairman, is for the mining companies to do the exploration and for the mining companies to take property out of the public realm, and if it of course proves to be a property which has a development potential, to take over the property.

One other comment with regard to mapping, Mr. Chairman. My information is that the Manitoba Hydro is now considering as part of its Churchill River diversion the damming of southern Indian Lake, which would of course result in a great deal of area being flooded which is now presently dry land, and this flooding would of course make mineral exploration much more difficult - and this is again my understanding - than what it would ordinarily be. Is the department contemplating any special steps to be taken with regard to the mapping of that particular area prior to this flooding taking place.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes the remarks that I had to make with regard to mining. I do want to discuss the Honourable the Minister's report in connection with two of our resources which are conspicuous by their not being mentioned rather than by their having been mentioned, and these resources, Mr. Chairman, to which I refer are amongst our most important resources and the ones that we usually take completely for granted, and which I'm not satisfied that the government has properly dealt with at the present time and I'd like to certainly have the Minister's answers with regard to them. The resources which I refer to being namely the same resources that the Honourable the Member for Portage la Prairie referred to, water and air.

The Honourable the Member for Portage la Prairie quite rightly pointed out that the Minister of Natural Resources is to some extent operating as a part-time Minister in that he is not dealing fully with all of the resources of this province, that it is difficult to establish who is responsible, for instance, for such things as air pollution, water pollution and water resources generally. As a matter of fact, I think it's possibly only in Manitoba - and I stand to be corrected, I'm not making this a heavy critical charge - that the Water Resource Branch is linked with the Highways Branch, and I really don't know why that would be a natural liaison between those two branches. I noticed that attending the Resource Ministers conferences which are held periodically, Manitoba has sent from time to time the Minister of Natural Resources, the Minister of Highways and the Minister of Tourism, so each of them are quite properly interested in the area of resources, but I suggest by the same token that each of them is not completely directing his attention to the two resources of which I speak, namely, water and air.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I think that it's time that the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources came to the conclusion that the resources of the air that we breathe and the water that we drink and use for recreational, industrial and irrigation and other purposes, are

(MR. GREEN cont'd.) resources which are amongst the most vulnerable in our society, the ones which we most have to spend our energy in protecting and the ones which should for practical purposes be handled through his department.

Dealing firstly, Mr. Chairman, with water. The other day there appeared an article in the Winnipeg Free Press relating to a submission which was made in a State of Washington magazine concerning the possible future export of water from the prairie provinces to irrigate the mid-central and southern states of the United States, and the thesis which this article dealt with is a thesis which has been expounded for some time by Dr. Kuiper the University of Manitoba, a professor of hydraulic engineering. I'm going to try and state it as simply as I can, Mr. Speaker, and Dr. Kuiper's thesis is roughly as follows: "that the prairie provinces of Canada have for the foreseeable future" - and when he talks about foreseeable future, he's talking about 100 to 150 years and further than that - "an ample surplus of water resources," and that this is located within the prairie provinces.

His next point is that the southern portion of the prairie provinces and the mid-central United States have a tremendous amount of arable land which would need irrigation, which is now not under cultivation, and which could be cultivated if irrigated properly with the surplus of water resources that exist within the prairie provinces.

And thirdly, and I think that this is possibly the most difficult point for us to appreciate, Dr. Kuiper suggests in various periodicals that he's written that the price of food now does not warrant the expense of bringing water from the prairie provinces to the southern portion thereof and to export it into the United States because of the enormous cost - well, relatively high cost would be a better statement - of making that export. He goes on to say that if the population explosion does what it is predicted it will do, then one can expect the population of the world to double in so many years - and I can't give you the figure - that one can also expect that the countries which are presently under-developed and aren't paying for their food will be able to trade for food with equivalent resources and that this will cause the price of food to increase to points which are now unimaginable. I would expect that many of our western farmers would be very happy to hear that possibly the price of food is going to go up to the extent that's suggested by Dr. Kuiper. And I'm not either agreeing with him or disagreeing with him, I'm trying to point out his thesis as best I can and I'm not a water hydraulic engineer.

He then says that it will become economical and of even profit-making possibilities to export water from Canada to the United States, and Dr. Kuiper doesn't suggest, from reading his articles, as to just how politically this should be done, but he suggests that it will be possible.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if what is suggested is going to happen, then I suggest that the Province of Manitoba and the other prairie provinces have to be thinking now about what is going to happen in 100 years from now, and possibly they are thinking along those lines and I'll be pleased to hear what the Minister has to say. I want to say immediately, Mr. Chairman, that I am not and never have been, despite the opinions of many people within my Party, I am not an economic nationalist. I believe that if there is a surplus of grain in one country and a deficiency of grain in another country, that it's going to be right for the surplus to move to the area of the deficient. I believe that if there is a surplus of another commodity in one country and deficiency in another country, that it is going to be for the good of all mankind, and, Mr. Chairman, probably a more important factor than anything else as to the peace of the world, that somehow something will facilitate the movement of that surplus from one area to another area. And I, Mr. Chairman, suggest that if there is a surplus of water in Canada and that there is a deficiency of water in another area, that it would only be people who have no understanding whatsoever of what makes the world move progressively to suggest that that surplus should be prevented from reaching that deficiency, and that's the position I take.

Now as to how that happens, how the surplus moves to the area of the deficiency, there can be great differences of opinion, but to suggest that it shouldn't happen is basically wrong. It's basically wrong with regard to water; it's basically wrong with regard to wheat; it's basically wrong with regard to nickel; it's basically wrong with regard to any other resource. I'm not saying that Manitoba and Canada shouldn't make the most extensive use of its water resources, that Manitoba and Canada should not suffer as a result of exporting its water resources, but if after those things have happened and if you can predict that those things

(MR. GREEN cont'd.) will happen - and from what Dr. Kuiper suggests there is a surplus - that once you achieve that then the surplus should be used as a tradeable commodity the same way as any other commodity which Canadians are able to produce.

Now having reached that position, Mr. Chairman, I don't want the opposition to say that I am -- the opposition, I wish they were the opposition -- I don't want the government people to say that I am advocating the outright sale of Manitoba and the prairie provinces water resources. What I am suggesting is that when these resources move - which, Mr. Chairman, if what is said is true, they inevitably must move and if they don't move then something is wrong, not something is right - that when they move that its the people in Canada who own this resource, or at least own it now, who should get whatever benefit would attach to the people who own a particular resource.

Now what I suspect is happening, Mr. Chairman, is what has happened to many other resources that have originally belonged to the people of this country. What I suspect can happen - and this is what I ask the Honourable Minister to assure me will not happen - is that Manitoba will say: "We are too poor to engage in this type of program and there are rich people south of the line who are willing to buy the entire water resource program that is available to us. They're willing to pay for the aqueducts; we don't have to put up a cent; they're willing to pay for the pumping station." Mr. Chairman, if they're willing to pay for it it's not because they're charitable to us, it's because there's something in it. And what I suspect can happen to our water resources, and I repeat this is what has happened to some of our other resources, that we will take the non-capitalistic way out; I want to own the water and I want to well it and I want to get for Canadian people whatever benefit there is there. I don't want to give that advantage, that is the profiteering advantage, to somebody who is more ruggedly individualistic than I as a Manitoban am.

And this is, Mr. Chairman, what I suggest has to be looked at with regard to this particular program. I suggest that at all cost what has to happen is that first of all Manitoban people, Manitoban irrigation and prairie provinces - it's a linked operation - our recreational purposes, our industrial purposes, our opportunities of developing new industries, have to be protected first and foremost

MR. CHAIRMAN: You've just about exhausted your 40 minutes' time.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Chairman, perhaps I can finish with the -- I'll just be a few minutes finishing with the water program and then I understand that I'll have the opportunity to speak again. I understand that I can continue again, so I'll just be a few minutes in winding this up.

I believe I stopped at the point, Mr. Chairman, of saying that after we have taken care of everything that we need - and there is going to be a movement of water to places that need it, and I don't object to this - that that movement be democratically controlled by the people of the Province of Manitoba; that that movement be democratically owned by the people of the Province of Manitoba; and that the benefits of that particular trading advantage, and we don't have many, the benefits of that particular trading advantage accrue to the people of the Province of Manitoba.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it may -- Mr. Chairman, that is -- it may be a source of some amusement perhaps to some of the members of the House that I'm talking about something that's going to happen 150 years from now, but, Mr. Chairman, it's going to happen, and if it is going to happen, I say that the government has to start thinking about it and the government has to start thinking of a way of protecting Manitobans, because it may happen in a much shorter time. If the government chooses to take the easy way out, and say somebody is willing to come here and pay for all these things and take the water and we don't have to do anything, it may happen in a much shorter time, and I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that I for one would urge that if this is a feasible suggestion that Manitobans gain the benefit of that suggestion. Now I take it, Mr. Chairman, that I've used 40 minutes of time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: A little more.

MR. GREEN: A little more. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. EDWARD L. DOW (Turtle Mountain): Mr. Chairman, my first words in regards to this department would be to congratulate our new Minister who has taken office since the last Session, and I feel that he would like to have all the support that he can get, not only from his own Party but from the Opposition in administering his department, and it is with this in mind, Sir, that I am talking today on his department.

The interests of people in Turtle Mountain constituency in the past few months has been quite high, and I'm quite sure that if the government members didn't realize the importance of Turtle Mountain before the last two months, do so now with their wanderings and soliciting in the Turtle Mountain constituency. I think for the benefit of the members of this particular Assembly, that we should realize that Turtle Mountain constituency is possibly the heaviest populated lake area by individual lakes in Manitoba. There are more named lakes in Turtle Mountain than any other constituency in Manitoba. This is the haven of recreational fishing and camping in the southwestern part, and statistics prove up that the movement of this type of tourism and recreational movement, particularly from the United States and into Manitoba, develops through the Turtle Mountain constituency.

I can recall some years ago that the sport fishing in that particular area was at quite a high pitch. The lakes in particular that I would like to mention that are in and bordering Turtle Mountain constituency are: the Pelican Lake, the Killarney Lake, Lake William, Lake Mac and Lake Oscar. These are the bigger lakes, the better fishing lakes. These particular lakes did have a lot of attraction to tourism, to recreational fishermen, and of recent years the fish population has died out. In the Thirties it was considered it was the low water level that killed the fish out, but in recent years they have been stocking these various lakes. To show that they can support the growing of fish, I am told that in Lake William one of the largest rainbow trout that was caught in Manitoba, and still holds the record, was caught in Lake William, and this was a stocked lake of rainbow trout.

For reasons that haven't been determined by the department as yet, there seems to be a fish kill in the various lakes. It used to be used the term "winter kill" but, from the information I have from the various game and fish associations in the constituency, their concern is that it is not altogether what they used to call "winter kill" of the heavy ice conditions which precluded the oxygen from the water and killed the fish. Across the North Dakota side, very intensive tests have been made in regards to supplying oxygen to these various lakes of similar nature and it didn't change the position any. The production of oxygen in the lakes still ended up with a fish kill in the lakes. There is some other reason that's doing this. The department has, according to the information given in the annual report, stocked these various lakes with various types of fish eyes of adult fish, both walleyes, pike and fingerling trout, but there must be a reason that these cannot be brought back into production for the purposes that nature intended them to be for. And I'm wondering if the Minister through his department --I would read a -- possibly this might help the situation. "The Fish and Game Association are very concerned regarding the scarcity of fish in Killarney Lake, Pelican Lake, William Lake, Lake Mac and Lake Oscar. And they say the apparent diversion of monies received from game licences, especially fishing licences, to the allocation of re-stocking fish in the northern areas of the province with a minimum allocation to the lakes in this vicinity."

There is some thinking, Mr. Chairman, that it isn't the fact that you stock a lake; it is the end result. They feel that you must stock the lake with sufficient fish to produce the ultimate that the fish will live. A minimum type of stocking is not the answer. And I bring this up to the Minister's attention, that there is a great concern in the area that is one of the better recreational areas in Manitoba for this type of fishing, and take advantage of our natural resources.

There is another concern that we have in the Turtle Mountain area, that we feel that management of the timber has not progressed to the point that is taking the full management facilities that should be provided in continuing a good forest area. This area in the Turtle Mountain is principally poplar but it has a tremendous amount of disease, and people that are somewhat knowledgeable in the fact of preservation of forests, particularly in the poplar area, maintain that a higher take of the trees, to take them out of there and give the chance for the young growth to come ahead, would serve a very useful purpose.

If I might mention, Mr. Chairman, the other concern that I have in regards to this department. We have in the Turtle Mountain area I think - by what you're listening to you'll think we have everything and I believe we have most - we do have a large marsh area called

(MR. DOW cont'd)...the Whitewater Marsh. This was a natural breeding ground for the duck population for many many years. Through some type of management some years ago, this marsh was allowed to fill up with water. Now if you can visualize the difference I'm trying to make between a marsh and a marsh full of water, to those of you that have had anything to do with hunting you'll realize the fact that if you have a large body of water you're not going to attract too many of what we call the better class of ducks to that area for propagation of their selves. This marsh filled up, and of recent years the duck population of the mallard and the pintail duck, the redhead, has moved to other ground with the result that it is not the attraction for hunters that it was in previous years and should be if proper levels of the marsh was taken into consideration to reduce it back to what nature provided it for - a marsh area. Certain restrictions were put on a year ago, or two years ago, in regards to bag limits of ducks, and I'm going to suggest to the Minister - and I know it's an international affair - if we've got to restrict the bag limits of certain breeds of ducks, I would suggest he take it off altogether, because my observations have been, and I do a fair amount of shooting, that everybody that has a gun can't pick out the breed of duck they're shooting at, with the end result that they shoot more than what the bag limit says, and when they find this out they leave them to rot on the marsh areas and the fields within the shooting grounds, and I would think some consideration should be given to this particular fact and I would suggest that, if you're thinking of it, if it's mallard ducks restricted to a certain number, I would say: Take it off for a year or two. Give the birds a chance to come back. We have the ground; we have the area. It's with a little management, a little help by the sportsmen themselves, that we can produce, in particularly southern Manitoba, one of the best tourist grounds, the fishing grounds that the people can use their own resources too and attract many many people into Manitoba.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Churchill.

MR. GORDON W. BEARD (Churchill): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I guess the Member for Inkster and I are going to have a long drawn-out session this year. Well, we'll start with northern Manitoba, I suppose. I take exception to some of the things that he has said in respect to what northern Manitoba means to Manitobans as a whole, and I don't really connect what happens in northern Manitoba to the benefits of northern Manitobans alone. I'd rather think of it as a return to all Manitobans, and really, I think our resources in Canada itself should be returned to Canadians as a whole rather than divided provincially. I don't know how that would come about but I always feel in looking at the resources programming that it seems that there are returns that directly or indirectly benefit all Canadians even if they aren't in the resource areas, and I believe that particularly we, as people who live in the northern parts of the country, seem to feel that Canadians as a whole should take a better look, a far better look, at what the investments in northern Canada can do for Canadians as a whole.

It does trouble me very much when I hear people compare investments in the north as to what it can take away from possible monies expended in the southern parts of our country. They seem to feel that when there is an investment in the northern part of the country, then the people of the north should be satisfied; they shouldn't be asking for more. And I would particularly like to point out in this Session that northern investment is revenue-bearing for all Canadians, not just for those that are living in the north. And in reviewing what has happened in Manitoba in the last few years, I think that we must admit that the resource industry has been reasonably good to Manitoba. Certainly, if we want to compare it with what has gone on in Ontario or in some of the other provinces such as B. C., we cannot say that our industry is comparable with those. We're behind, but I think we're catching up; and I think that if Manitobans are looking to what returns they're getting for their investment dollars in northern Manitoba, both in the past and in the future, they must consider areas such as Flin Flon, the first large investment in northern Manitoba.

What did Flin Flon do for Manitoba? It certainly opened up the northwestern part of the province. It certainly helped the Town of The Pas. I am sure that it assisted the Swan River Valley area. It has helped the Saskatchewan areas, and it has been complementary to much of eastern Saskatchewan and western Manitoba. It's an old mining town as far as Manitobans are concerned, and it has brought about much of the development of northern Manitoba. We only have to look at Snow Lake as a part of the rising out of the development of Flin Flon and the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company. We have to look at Sherritt-Gordon and how they advanced from Sheridan to Lynn Lake. We didn't really -- in losing Sherridon we gained Lynn Lake, and this again allowed a company, a private enterprise company, to take the

(MR. BEARD cont'd) . . . profits out of Sherridon and re-invest in Lynn Lake. So this is a return to the people of Canada through re-investment of dollars, through creation and new wage dollars for the people of Canada, because we must remember that miners just don't come from Manitoba - there are Saskatchewan farmers who come up in the wintertime; there are university students who come up in the summertime; there are Manitoba farmers who come up in the wintertime. They come from Alberta; they come from as far east as Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island. So really, a resource is part and parcel of the revenue of Canadians as a whole.

We would say that Lynn Lake again has re-invested capital at their Fox Lake development, after many years of exploration and many millions of dollars spent by both Sherritt-Gordon and Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting, and the International Nickel Company and the many other exploration companies of Canada. We find that Fox Lake will increase the size of Lynn Lake almost to double when it's completed. It has opened up the new country for the tourist industry. It has developed roads; it has, in fact, encouraged the Manitoba Hydro to take a commitment to build a line from Kelsey to Lynn Lake to bring about hydro development and western parts of the province into line with the same type of electrical program that the rest of the province enjoys. And we might say that this has encouraged the Manitoba Hydro to extend the hydro transmission line from Grand Rapids up through to The Pas, and shortly, with these areas involved in the hydro program, then really all that is left is Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting operation at Flin Flon and Snow Lake, and Churchill, that is outside the direct programming under Manitoba Hydro. So I think that there are some of these things that we must take into consideration.

We must take into consideration in respect to hydro, the introduction of diesel plants into the isolated communities of northern Manitoba. Granted, it's a federal-provincial program, but it does allow Manitoba to assist and help in reservations where far too many years the Indian people were considered as a responsibility of Ottawa and that the provinces wrote them off, really, as residents of the province in which they lived. But now, through these programs, we can introduce provincial-federal programming which bring about assistance to the Indian people.

I would again point out, of course, that by now all Manitobans must recognize the great assistance that we, as a province, have got through the programming which the International Nickel Company has brought about through re-investment of capital moneys that they have developed in Canada through their Sudbury, Ontario operations, to investing of more than \$300 million in Thompson, in the Birch Tree operation, in Pipe Lake and in Soab Creek. These are tremendous industries that are carrying on day by day, re-investing capital moneys into the province. These are things that the businessmen of Winnipeg recognize certainly, because they are supplying these companies with the requirements on a day-to-day basis. This is an assistance to the Canadian National Railway in the operation of their Hudson Bay line, which we feel is one of the best paying lines in the continent. Certainly, the proof is only to look at the time that it took to write off the extension into the Town of Thompson. The mining company lent the CNR the money to develop this line, and they were paid back through the amount of freight that was carried over the 30-odd miles, and this was done, I think, in about a year and a half, two years. Here is an investment for the Canadian National Railway that was repaid in a two-year period and from then on they have made money, because if they could pay off an investment of that size in a three-year period when the initial development was started, then certainly it has helped them through the years after, and it has certainly helped them to bring a better service to all the isolated communities along the Hudson Bay line, and it has brought assistance, indirectly and directly, to the people of the Hudson Bay line.

I think that in many ways we must give credit to the development of our mining industry for the Gillam-Kettle Rapids Hydro Development Program. Certainly, at this time, this is money that is being invested in Kettle Rapids for the good of all Manitobans, and in particular the good of southern Manitobans. This is an investment in your electrical future of Manitoba and I don't think for one moment that it could have been considered if it hadn't have been for the mining industries and the demands that they have for electricity in their day-to-day use. I think that if you will look over and review the commitments of Manitoba Hydro in respect to the Thompson area you will find that the Thompson area, in proportion to its acreage, uses more electricity than any other part of the Province of Manitoba. And this is certainly good for Manitoba Hydro and for Manitobans in general.

(MR. BEARD cont'd)

I think that you must consider the exploration that is going into the area around the Kaskattama River where we will consider the oil future of Manitoba, and if we can come to an agreement of some sort that will bring revenue both to the Canadian Government and to the Province of Manitoba, then again, Canadians as a whole benefit.

I think that we must also consider the amount of money that these companies put into exploration. This is done over many years. Almost 10 years is required, they tell me is an average, to explore an area to come up with the mining — with an ore body that can be readily mined.

I think that we must consider what Canadians have, their responsibly rather, to assist in the development of mining in northern areas. I come back to the old problem of building of roads and transportation. If we look back far enough, then this was a federal responsibility in respect to the building of Trans Canada railroads. The Government of Canada accepted a responsibility in the building of the Trans Canada Highway to link the provinces of Canada, and I think that the Federal Government should take another look, and I'm very sorry that it has not come up in the present campaign that our friends in the Liberal Party are carrying out in their leadership race. I did hope that probably this would be one of the platforms that one of the candidates would consider as being a prime requisite if he were elected the next Prime Minister of Canada. And I would hope that those in the Liberal Party would see to it that one of the candidates did come up with a platform, or did say that they felt that the Federal Government should again recognize the need for the development of northern Canada through a resources program which would allow them to contribute towards the opening of not only northern Canada, but the northern parts of the province.

I think that there's no other industry in Manitoba that is investing the equivalent in dollars that our mining industry is today in Manitoba. I think that if we take another look at it we'll find that the mining industry of northern Manitoba is exporting in dollars the equivalent of almost every other industry in Manitoba. I think that we must find that there's a challenge to industry and commerce to encourage complementary industries to perhaps southern Manitoba, which would better use the raw resources that are being developed in northern Manitoba because it does bother me, quite frankly, to find that for instance we have a fully integrated nickel industry where the nickel has been refined and developed to a 99 9/10% pure product, but it in itself is being exported out of the country, mostly to the States, and I do feel that in some way that we're buying back this nickel from United States in a finished product that, while we're selling it at 87 cents a pound, we're probably buying it back at \$30.00 or \$50.00 or \$100.00 a pound in a completed product of some other type. I think that this is the challenge that our government must face up to and say we've got to try and induce private industry to come in with new types of industry that will take advantage of the raw resources that we have in northern Manitoba. And if this can be done, then I think that the direct benefits will come to areas in southern Manitoba where they'll be able to use the raw resources that are available in our north.

I do find that some members say, "Well, what does this do for the people in northern Manitoba? What benefit is it for people to go and live in northern Manitoba?" Well, one thing I would say, that there's job assurance for the people of northern Manitoba; that when they go up there to work they're assured of a job, and on a continuing basis. It isn't a job that is a seasonal one. The mining industry offers a twelve-months-a-year job; the benefits are good, the wages are high; and this in return gives benefits both to the Provincial and Federal Governments and to Manitobans as a whole. I think you will find that one of the benefits to business in northern Manitoba, that it is not affected by the recessions that you have in the business and financial world on a year-to-year basis as has been the case in the past number of years. You have a recession in the south; the people are concerned; the businessmen in our small farm areas are concerned about the agricultural industry, whether it's going to be a good crop or whether it isn't, whether you're going to be able to sell the product; and yet in the north the wage goes on, year after year. It's a continuous thing; it's a growing thing; and it certainly must be good economics for Manitobans as a whole to get behind the investment in northern Manitoba and make sure that we have a year-round industry; more year round industries; that we encourage more development in the north so that we have better industries, long term ones where we won't have communities drying up and the people leaving to go to other areas. The mining industry attracts people to Manitoba.

(MR. BEARD cont'd.)

The one appalling thing to me is the fact that Manitobans cannot develop enough labour to look after the resources in northern Manitoba, and this is one of the things that must come about if we're going to assist and encourage new companies to come here. There are jobs waiting, thousands of jobs waiting for Manitobans or for Canadians to take advantage of; jobs that are giving good returns, but unfortunately there is not the labour force available. I think other benefits that the mining industry has given certainly is the encouragement of the education centre at The Pas and particularly, I suppose too, the one at Cranberry Portage where it has made it economically possible for the government to develop an industrial school at The Pas - which is certainly a benefit to The Pas and it is certainly a benefit to any of the people in the north who want to take advantage of it, and it is certainly creating better job opportunities for those who want to live in the north, because they go up there, they relocate, and then they have the opportunity to go out to The Pas, and they get an upgrading course, change their position, become a better mechanic or a better welder, or take advantage of the mining technology courses that are available to them. And here's an area where organized labour and industry are working along with the Department of Education to bring about better job opportunities for the people that want to locate in northern Manitoba.

I think northern Manitoba is good for all Manitobans, and if we can get that message across to them, then probably we will get more assistance through this Assembly through more interest in the members of the Legislative Assembly in creating programs, in encouraging government to invest larger amounts, to again encourage private industry to re-invest in that part of the province which is certainly the most undeveloped area and is the last undeveloped area of Canada. I foresee a future in our Churchill resource where today we have a port that has waited and waited for years to gain recognition, or the necessary recognition, but, certainly if it isn't through mining or through wheat then it must come through mining and the alternates that mining will introduce into the north. I look forward enthusiastically to the Federal Government, and I compliment them on their program that they have brought about to encourage private industry to invest in the exploration of the northern parts of the Arctic. This will encourage the people of Churchill. They're looking forward to it; they've got something to think about; and with the new developments in ice-breaking, the Commodore, which is one pier that the Northern Transportation Committee, who is one of the best authorities in the world, suggested that these new ice-breaking methods would make the Port of Churchill available to the shipping industry for 10 months of a year, and with this type of encouragement - and I might mention Dome Petroleum, who are one of the consortium of companies in the exploration of the Arctic, have now invested \$5 1/2 million in Alex-Bow, a type of ice-breaking mechanism that can be put on pretty well any ship, which will allow them to take part in the shipping of the necessities for \$100 million exploration program up through Churchill, up into the Arctic, and I compliment Dome Petroleum on it, on their thoughtfulness in this investment, and I think that Dome Petroleum must be encouraged in the Alex-Bow and what it will allow the shipping industry to do in opening up new channels of the Arctic which were not available to the shipping industry before. I think that the \$100 million investment in exploration will assure Dome Petroleum of their money back. Granted, this is their... choice, and I would say that if the Canadian Government are excited enough about the development of the Arctic to commit themselves to this type of a program then we can look forward excitingly to a mining and oil industry of northern Canada which will startle the world, which will take Thompson out of northern Manitoba and put it back into the central part of the province where it will be, once No. 6 Highway opens, and it will encourage again people to move further north in Manitoba, to invest more money in the north, and I am sure that only good will come out of the dollars that are invested by this province and by private industry in the exploration that is going on, not only in the past, but now; and the exploration that will continue on in the future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I thought the honourable member had a question, so...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the honourable member have a question that he wanted to ask.

MR. PATRICK: Mr. Chairman, not from the last speaker, but I did have a question to the Honourable Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may proceed.

MR. PATRICK: Mr. Chairman, two of our colleagues have already taken part in the debate on the estimates on Mines and Natural Resources so I will not take time of the House. I just want to raise a question with the Honourable Minister and I hope that he will be able to get me the information I'm looking for, and it relates to cottage owners in the Lea-Pinawa subdivision on Crown leased land. Some of these people are in my constituency that do own cabins in the Lac du Bonnet area, and they're concerned because they have to pay school taxes while the other people in the same area do not have to pay any special levies or school tax by owning lots in the area as cottage owners. I know in the Whiteshell, Grand Beach, similar cottage owners do not have to pay school tax, and my concern is why all cottage owners are not treated the same.

Besides paying school taxes, I believe these people, some of them have to pay a general levy for which these cottage owners do not receive any services at all. I feel if there should be a general levy of any kind, then it should be only for the summer months that the cottages are in use. Just looking at particulars with respect to the disposal of the lots, and this is from the Director of Lands Branch, Article No. 7, it states that: "Under conditions governing summer home sites and issuing of permits and leases, leases may be obtained for a period of 21 years, renewable for a further period of 21 years, annual rental for lake shore lots \$30.00 and for back lots, \$20.00." And Article No. 8: "Lots under these arrangements are offered for lease for the express purpose of providing summer home sites. On this account, assignments of permits prior to completion of buildings will not be accepted except on compassionate grounds."

Now my concern is: why do some cottage owners have to pay school taxes and other special levies, and at the same time the others do not have to? And I wish the Minister can get me the answer because I have to reply to a couple of letters I have presently before me and I would like this information.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Chairman, first of all I would like to congratulate the new Minister on his appointment and on taking over the duties of heading the department. I think I missed out on this occasion when I spoke on the Throne Speech. I had it in mind and somehow I missed out on it, so I hope he accepts these, even though they are belated.

I also wish to commend the personnel of his department in the production of a fine report, although I find it has some shortcomings, in my opinion, and I'll come to these later on.

We are discussing here the natural resources of this province and of which we have many and varied kinds, and my remarks here this afternoon will be principally on the first portion of the report dealing with metals and mineral production and so on.

I was quite interested to hear the last speaker comment on this matter of mineral production, and likewise I have some questions that I would like to direct to the Minister as well. When I take a look at Page 8 on the chart which gives a comparison of values in metal production in 1966 and 1965, I find that we have a number of decreases here. For instance, zinc production. In 1965 the value was 12 million; in 1966 it's down to 10.8 million a decrease of 12.14 percent. Then you go on to silver. The production of silver is down by 24.56 percent. The production is valued in 1965 at \$989,000 and this was reduced to \$746,000. We go on to nickel production. We find we have another reduction; the decrease here is not as large - it is 7.48 percent, down from 106 million to 98 million. Continue on to lead production, and here we have a large decrease of 60.05 percent. The production here was \$407,000 in 1965 and \$162,996 in 1966. Gold production is down by 17.22 percent. The value given here in 1965 was \$2,553,000 and in 1966, \$2,114,000. You then go to cobalt, you have a decrease of 5.8 percent; and cadmium is down by 21.68 percent.

Then you have the value of metallic production - I guess this is the over-all - and you have a reduction here of 4 percent. In total it doesn't amount to quite as much as some of the individual items, but here we have a reduction here from 142 -- no, you have an increase here, I'm sorry - from 148 -- no, I'm wrong again; it's from 142 to 148 million. So you have considerable reductions here in quite a number of these mineral production areas, and just what accounts for these reductions? Why do we have these reductions in production?

I was quite interested in the opening paragraphs here of the report where I would like to read a paragraph or two. It starts off: "1966 was a year of accomplishment and promise of still more achievement in the years that lie immediately ahead. The International Nickel Company of Canada Limited announced that it would bring the Pipe Lake Mine, some

(MR. FROESE cont'd)... 20 miles south of Thompson, into production. This project, together with a 45-mile railway and plant expansion, will cost \$100 million. This is quite a heavy expansion program and we find that it will also necessitate the construction of railway lines." And 45 miles is mentioned.

Then a further paragraph later on: "The total estimated value of mineral production in 1966 at \$182,038,099 showed little change from the previous year." This is what I already brought out before from the draft.

Now, the Member for Churchill said that so much of this production was sold to the United States and to other countries. Why do we have to sell this product to other countries? Why cannot it be used in Canada, and in Manitoba for that matter, and why do we have to export this, what I consider, a raw product - although it's refined, as the Member for Churchill said, to a very large degree of 99 percent degree purity? Certainly there should be some way of inducing manufacturing plants or industries that use these products to locate here in Manitoba, and this, I think, is where the crux of the whole thing lies. I feel that we should have a different policy, that we should not allow the export of these products in such a large degree, probably set a time limit as to the amount that will be exported so that these companies will know that they have to come in if they want to use the product, and surely we, with this large industry here and with the large nickel deposits and so on, surely this should be inducement enough for the companies to come here where the product is produced and located.

We find, for instance, when Alberta struck oil - maybe this is a different situation because here you had a lot of by-products and together with the policy that they initiated in that province, they had a large number of secondary industries coming in as a result, and through this the province gained and their cities grew, and they got these industries and people moved there, and this created work. Not only did it create work but the province gained through the production of the oil industry and their revenues, and this is what I would like to come to. We in Manitoba gain very little by the production of these minerals as it is presently going on. For instance, in the estimates of last year we find that under Mines and Natural Resources the income that we expect (a) from mining royalty tax, \$3,780,000; other mining revenue \$500,000; and oil revenues, \$516,000, a total of \$4,797,000. This seems to be a very small amount when you compare the total production that has taken place up north. Maybe the Minister could outline to us, on what base, what is the basis for the calculation of these taxes and the revenues that we get from them? I tried to check this out some years ago and I could not find anything in the statutes as far as agreements were concerned, laying out just the amounts and how the calculations take place. I checked with the Clerk of the House and we went back to some sessional papers of those years that the negotiations were carried on, but these too did not give the information that I was seeking. So I would ask the Minister to give us an outline of this, how the revenues are -- on what basis they are calculated and so on, so that we have an idea as to what goes on.

We have the Town of Thompson - I don't know whether it's a city by now or not, whether it has a city charter, but anyway it's a growing place - and we in this House, when this matter first came up, were told that the government was going to provide certain services to Thompson, and I would like to know from the Minister just what do these services amount to? How much does the Government of Manitoba, the province, subsidize the Town of Thompson to services, because here again I think this has a bearing on the situation because we're in my opinion, getting too small amount in revenue from our natural resources and from the production of nickel and other metals in northern Manitoba, and at the same time we're providing services to the people.

The other point that I was going to raise had to do with what the Member for Churchill already pointed out - the degree of durity and to what point refinement was taking place in the processing, and if this applies to all the metals that are produced, well than I would take it that there is no other refining processes taking place at the point of destination where we ship these metals to. However, this does not apply to all metals. Maybe he could enlarge as to what further processes are taking place and have to take place before they can be properly used in the manufacture of the various goods.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I hope to take more time later on in the estimates in debating certain aspects, but at this particular time I think I will wait till I've heard from the Minister on some of these questions. Thank you.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Chairman, I thought possibly if anybody else wishes to speak, I

(MR. CRAIK cont'd). . . can probably give more definite answers to some of the questions right after the supper hour.

MR. WALLY MCKENZIE (Roblin): Mr. Chairman, I would like to rise at this time and offer my congratulations and those of my constituents on the appointment of my former desk-mate to the department as Minister, and I personally wish him every success in his new endeavour.

I was very interested a moment ago, the remarks that were brought forth by the Honourable Member from Turtle Mountain who said that he had more named lakes in his constituency than anybody else, and maybe some time he and I will debate that one. It would be an interesting debate, I am sure. I appreciate his constituency and the parks, the Turtle Mountain, which I've had the pleasure to visit a number of times. The lakes that I would like to draw to the attention of the House, which the department has been doing an excellent job in Roblin constituency, are the East Blue Lake, the West Blue Lake, the Singush Lake, Childs Lake, Gull Lake, Laurie Lakes, big and small - they call them Big and Little - and there's a George Lake, which have provided excellent fishing grounds for the people that reside in the west central part of the province, Mr. Chairman. And while the re-stocking of these lakes has been underway for some time, I would think that I would like to urge the Minister to take another look at the amount of time that is spent in fishing these grounds, and if the re-stocking could be possibly increased percentage-wise I'm sure that those of us who are in the area would appreciate him taking another look at it.

My attention also has been directed to the fall trophy season in the Duck Mountain area which comes in some of the warmer months of the fall, and I have had some questions raised to me from time to time as to whether this is a good thing or not, and with the warm fall weather some of the meat apparently doesn't come out of the hunting grounds in the best of condition. I appreciate the fact, Mr. Chairman, that there are many who support the philosophy of a trophy season in the fall months, but I think we should maybe ask the Minister to take another look at it and see if it wouldn't be better if he opened the later season earlier in the fall when weather conditions were better for the keeping of meat. I speak with pride to this department in the way that they have handled the operation of the Roblin Forest Products, who are prime users of the resource that's available in the Duck Mountain area, and I'm sure the Minister in due course will be announcing the expansion of this particular facility, which I daresay has been the main reason for Roblin being one of the ten fastest-growing towns in Manitoba. The Roblin Forest Products Industry is a real asset to our community and I daresay there's hardly a community in our province that hasn't been associated with its finished products in some way or other over the past years, and now they are in the process of quite a large expansion, doubling their capacity in most fields, and I hope that the department will give them the same co-operation in the next few years as they have in the past.

The Chamber of Commerce in Grandview and the people that live in the area have been gathering monies to develop their community industrialwise, Mr. Minister, and at the present time are looking at some of the usable resources of Duck Mountain for a possible chance of development, and I would hope that the department and the Minister would work as closely as possible with them as they analyze the possibility for additional dollars in that particular community, which is caught between the larger centers of Dauphin and Roblin, and with the number of people today who believe in centralization, it's caught in the squeeze. I, myself, am not a centralist and never will be, but I hope the Minister will co-operate with those people most earnestly as they seek to bring development to their community.

The other thing, Mr. Chairman, that I am quite concerned about, and many of those who I have associated myself, is the conservation programs that we are following at the present time. I am not sure, as I stand here, whether the Department of Mines and Natural Resources should be wholly responsible for initiating new programs of conservation, but it is quite evident in my constituency, Mr. Chairman, that we have to take a real close look at our conservation of especially, land use real soon, or otherwise it's going to be too late. There are many people today who I don't think have any plan or idea. They see a tree and they immediately try and find the closest bulldozer to knock it down, and last year, unfortunately, my own personal experience was a grove of trees which was my shelter belt. While we were away one day and came back in the evening it was gone, through some over-keen bulldozer operator, and the bulldozer was sitting on my front lawn.

The experience that I have been attempting for the last six months, to influence the

(MR. McKENZIE cont'd). . . Honourable Arthur Laing, the Minister of Northern Affairs, to take a look at the Riding Mountain National Park as it exists in its present state. The communities of Grandview and Rosburn are taking a keen look at the development of an industry in Rosburn in a cheese factory. And I think I can safely say, Mr. Chairman, that if there was some way of connecting these two communities together with a connecting road which would be some eight miles in length, and if the Minister would be kind enough to influence the Federal Department to the best of his ability and try and prove to them that the priority which they show for that particular area is not a realistic approach to the problem. Agriculture is not considered in any shape or form in the priorities that have been listed to me, and I think that for the sake of an eight mile road through that area, it would open up those two communities who I daresay in most of them haven't had a chance to even speak to one another over the number of years that that particular development has been that way. And if there would be any way that the Minister could assist the communities of Rosburn and Grandview to work with the Federal Department, I'm sure those communities would appreciate it very much.

I now come to the item of the Shellmouth Dam, Mr. Chairman, which is going to be one of the real exciting things of Manitoba in August, 1968. But with the Land Acquisition Branch, I would hope that they would come out and spend some time in my constituency and kind of take some guidelines from the Chambers of Commerce and the civic bodies that are in the area, understand the situation, and kind of work hand in hand in establishing which is going to be the commercial areas of the dam, which are going to be the areas of cottages, which are going to be the areas of access roads. At the present time there are many, many unanswered questions in this field and it's due to the fact that the water will be held back this fall. I think that this should be taken care of this summer if the Minister would find some time to send his staff in there to work with those people and give them a sort of an insight as to what's going on.

The other thing, Mr. Chairman, that I think the department should take a look at is the problems with the Indian people in the area bordering the Duck Mountains who find now that their hunting and fishing grounds have disappeared. I don't know, as I stand here, Mr. Chairman, whether it's the responsibility of the Federal Government or the Provincial Government to replenish the fishing and the hunting that those people enjoyed many years ago, and even up to I daresay fifteen years ago I'm told by some of the older Indian people in the community, that for that little particular Reservation there were two or three of those that were keen hunters and could provide meat for the rest of the people on the Reserve almost twelve months of the year. That day does not exist any more and I think, possibly with a little bit of encouragement from the department and the Minister, that we could without too much difficulty replenish the fish and the wildlife in that particular community.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Member may continue after the supper hour if he's not through. It is 5:30. I leave the Chair until 8:00 o'clock.