

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA
2:30 p.m., Tuesday, May 11, 1976

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

MR. SPEAKER: Before we proceed, I should like to direct the attention of the honourable members to the Gallery where we have 58 students Grade 5 Standing of the Precious Blood School, from St. Boniface under the direction of Mme. Louise Paas. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Member for St. Boniface, the Minister of Health and Social Development.

We also have 90 students Grade 8 standing of the Minnedosa Tanners Crossing School under the direction of Mrs. Hancock. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Member for Minnedosa.

And 77 students, Grade 6 standing of the George Fitten School of the direction of Mr. Laluk from the constituency of the Honourable Member for Brandon East, the Minister of Industry and Commerce.

And 41 students of Grade 10 standing of the Collegiate Institute from Smith Falls, Ontario under the direction of Mr. Kinsman and Mr. Parnell as our guests.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions; Reading and Receiving Petitions; Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees; The Honourable Member for Radisson.

PRESENTING REPORTS BY STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

MR. HARRY SHAFRANSKY (Radisson): Mr. Speaker, I beg to present the Second Report of the Committee on Economic Development.

MR. CLERK: Your Committee met on Tuesday, May 11, 1976 to consider the Annual Report of the Communities Economic Development Fund for the year ended March 31, 1975.

All information requested by any member of the Committee was provided by Dr. J. Loxley, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Communities Economic Development Fund, and members of his staff.

By resolution of the Committee, the Annual Report of the Communities Economic Development Fund for the year ended March 31, 1975, was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Radisson.

MR. SHAFRANSKY: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Emerson, that the Report of the Committee be received

MOTION presented and carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Ministerial Statements and Tabling of Reports.
The Honourable Minister of Mines.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT AND TBLING OF REPORTS

HON. SIDNEY GREEN Q.C. (Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management)(Inkster): Mr. Speaker, I'd just like to make another reminder about the Law Amendments Committee on Thursday morning at 10:00. And I would expect that it may be that all we would have time to do is hear briefs, although I'm not certain and I would urge honourable members to indicate to anybody who they know wishes to make a presentation to do so and I would also urge that they make public in the media that these bills are being considered.

I also, Mr. Speaker, wish to table the Report of the Manitoba Water Commission relative to riverbanks and shorelines.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Public Works.

HON. RUSSELL DOERN (Minister of Public Works)(Elmwood): Mr. Speaker, I would like to announce that the member's dining room and lounge will open today at 5:30. For information of members, lunch will be served on a daily basis from 11:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and dinner when there is an evening session from 5:30 to 8:00. I might also

(MR. DOERN cont'd) point out that it is on a cash basis.

MR. SPEAKER: Any other Ministerial Statements and Tabling of Reports? Notices of Motion; Introduction of Bills. Questions. The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

ORAL QUESTIONS

MR. HARRY E. GRAHAM (Birtle-Russell): Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to bring to the attention of the House a matter of the privileges of the House, and I would like to point out to you, Sir, that towards the latter part of March I placed an Order for Return before the Legislature asking for information dealing with wiretap in the wiretap evidence and the collection of evidence and the number of instances, etc.

The Attorney-General of this province chose to ignore that Order for Return and on the 27th of March he published a report in the Manitoba Gazette dealing with much of the information that I had asked. And in the past week, last Saturday, in the Manitoba Gazette, he published an addendum to the report that had been filed on the 27th of March, and has at the same time chosen to ignore the Order for Return that had been issued in this House. And Sir, I consider that a breach of the privileges of this House and I would ask the Attorney-General to carry forward the request that had been placed in this Chamber and approved by the House and provide the information that has been requested rather than using this offhand method of publishing information through the Manitoba Gazette.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Attorney-General.

HON. HOWARD PAWLEY (Attorney-General)(Selkirk): Mr. Speaker, I must say that I am astonished by the Honourable Member from Birtle-Russell. I could in fact not believe my ears that he should have raised to his feet on this matter. Because, Mr. Speaker, by law, by the provisions of the Criminal Code of Canada I am required to publish that information in the Manitoba Gazette. The additional information was provided pursuant to those very strict requirements in the Criminal Code of Canada, and that the honourable member is suggesting that I ought to have ignored the stated requirements, requirements that impose upon the Attorney-General in each province to publish such information, then I tell him I have no intention of ignoring the requirements as spelled out within the provisions of the Criminal Code of Canada.

Insofar as filing the Order for Return itself, there is no stated time period in which the Order is to be filed. The honourable member as he acknowledges has not really been prejudiced because he indicates that the information published already as per the statutory requirement met most of the need for information that he was requiring from us. But let me assure the honourable member that it would be my intention to also file that Order for Return, which in main will be duplicating the information which has already been published as a result of stated requirement of the Attorney-General in each province.

MR. SPEAKER: In respect to procedure let the Chair indicate that neither gentleman had a matter of privilege as far as the rules are concerned. Any other questions? The Honourable Member for Virden.

MR. MORRIS MCGREGOR (Virden): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to address a question to the Minister in charge of lotteries. Was LOTO Canada discussed during the Task Force Report or studies on lotteries. Either lottery, LOTO, or any other overall lottery?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Health.

HON. LAURENT L. DESJARDINS (Minister of Health and Social Development) (St. Boniface): Mr. Speaker, if the honourable member is asking me if the lottery as announced by the Honourable Mr. Chretien yesterday, if that's been discussed; no this was never discussed.

MR. MCGREGOR: A supplementary. What does the Minister mean when he says it would cost the province up to 10 million in potential revenues? Explanation.

MR. DESJARDINS: In lost revenue, in potential lost revenue, as per the suggestion of the ten provinces that an interprovincial lottery replace the Olympic Lottery with each province receiving \$4.50 per ticket sold in that province. And that is for four draws per year for three years.

MR. MCGREGOR: The final supplementary. What plans does he propose to boycott the same said LOTO in order to save Manitoba the 10 million?

MR. DESJARDINS: Well, Mr. Chairman, boycotting might not interest too many

ORAL QUESTIONS

(MR. DESJARDINS cont'd)people. If legislation is brought in and if the Federal Government just decide - I understand there is a legislation that will be presented in the House of Commons. I am leaving shortly to meet with the Ministers responsible for lottery in western Canada, and we intend I'm sure to get in touch with other provinces; but in the meantime if legislation is brought in that permits a Crown Corporation to sell lottery tickets without the consent of the province and in fact beside what we might lose in revenue, it might kill our lottery here, so I don't know what else we can do. I've tried to talk to people in opposition, and so on. I think we should all get together on this and fight this because I think it is nothing but a double-cross, that I think it's a very poor show from Ottawa.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Tourism and Recreation.

HON. RENE TOUPIN (Minister of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs) (Springfield): Mr. Speaker, by leave could I table a very short statement in regard to forest fires in Provincial Parks.

MR. SPEAKER: Does the Honourable Minister have leave? (Agreed) The Honourable Minister.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS AND TABLING OF REPORTS

MR. TOUPIN: I so table the report and it pertains mainly to the Marion Lake fire now under way.

ORAL QUESTIONS (cont'd)

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

MR. GORDON E. JOHNSTON (Portage la Prairie): Mr. Speaker, I direct my question to the Minister responsible for Consumer Affairs. Does the Minister plan to take any action with respect to the Manitoba Liquor Commission's acts in charging the higher of two visible prices on products on the shelves?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Consumer Affairs.

HON. IAN TURNBULL (Minister of Consumer, Corporate and Internal Affairs) (Osborne): Mr. Speaker, action with regard to this particular double-ticketing of merchandise would have to be taken under the Federal Combines Investigation Act.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Does the Minister consider it his duty as the Minister representing consumers in this province to urge and supply with any evidence he may have, the appropriate federal agency to take action against the Manitoba Liquor Commission?

MR. TURNBULL: Mr. Speaker, the matter of double-ticketing was discussed by me with the Chairman of the Liquor Commission about a year and a half ago, and it has also been discussed with Minister responsible for the Liquor Commission. I have made my views very clear to both of them.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Brandon West.

MR. EDWARD MCGILL (Brandon West): Mr. Speaker, my question is for the Honourable Minister of Highways. It relates again to the new section of the Trans-Canada Highway from No. 10 at Brandon east to Douglas, that is, the eastbound lane. I wonder if the Minister can verify that his department is requesting proposals from certain contractors to repair the surface of this road that's been open only six months.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Highways.

HON. PETER BURTONIAK (Minister of Highways) (Dauphin): I'm not sure if I got the complete question from the honourable member. The last part especially, I am not sure whether he said six months? Is he referring to a new road that's open in six months? --(Interjection)-- I think he referred the same question to me yesterday which I took as notice. I haven't been supplied with the answer from the department as yet, so, therefore, maybe in a day or so I'll have the answer for him.

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

MR. GREEN: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if you'd now proceed to deal with the Adjourned Debates on Second Readings in the order which they appear on the Order Paper.

GOVERNMENT BILLS - SECOND READINGS

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. Bill No. 37. The Honourable Member for Arthur.
(Stand)

Bill No. 44. The Honourable Member for Fort Garry. (Stand)

46 also. (Stand) 58. (Stand)

No. 60. The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. McKENZIE: Yes, Mr. Speaker. I beg the indulgence of the House to have the matter stand.

MR. SPEAKER: Bill No. 62. The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell. The Honourable House Leader, sorry.

MR. GRAHAM: Can we have 62 and 63 stand, please?

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I just wondered whether the Member for Fort Garry just having walked in, whether he is ready to proceed with any of his bills.

MR. L.R. (Bud) SHERMAN (Fort Garry): No. Stand, please.

BILL 65 - AN ACT TO AMEND THE PLANNING ACT

MR. SPEAKER: Bill No. 65. The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. WARNER H. JORGENSEN (Morris): Mr. Speaker, one is at somewhat of a disadvantage in speaking to the principle of a bill that was introduced last year and has yet not had an opportunity to be put into operation. During that interval simply on the basis of the seven meetings that the Minister has said had been held with municipal officials concerning the introduction and the application of The Planning Act some forty amendments have been forthcoming. It must, Sir, say something for the drafting of legislation, and I think I should also say that it maybe says something for the examination of that legislation that we allow a bill to go through that would require forty amendments before it's even used.

However, be that as it may, I reiterate the suggestions that I made when I spoke on the introduction of this legislation last year, that in my view - and I have had no evidence that would cause me to change that point of view - there has been little in the way of direction in a basic criteria supplied by this government from which the municipalities could form their planning districts from which to operate - and it may be a little early for that. I don't want to be unduly critical because a year in the introduction of legislation of this magnitude perhaps is not a long time, although as the Minister indicated when he introduced the legislation in the first instance, it was essentially a bringing together of pieces of legislation that already had existed. But I repeat, Sir, that the establishing of some basic criteria rather than a general application of planning for planning's sake is the missing ingredient in this legislation, and will continue to be as far as I'm concerned unless that is corrected by the Provincial Government. And I suggest, Sir, that unless the government takes some direction and provide that basic criteria, then the planning that he is looking forward to achieve under this legislation will not be forthcoming.

Now, Sir, I would like to ask the Minister before he closes debate just to what extent the organization of the administration of this Act - he failed to mention that when he introduced his remarks in the reading of this bill - to what extent that the organization has proceeded, what staff has he accumulated, and what people now are currently working on the administration of The Planning Act? It seemed to me that one could get some idea as to how rapidly they're proceeding if we could get some understanding of what has been done other than just the holding of seven meetings throughout the province. He indicated during the course of his remarks that the reception that the bill received, or the Act received in those meetings was very encouraging, and I don't doubt that it's true, because I believe that people of this province are desperately looking for some evidence of planning insofar as land use is concerned. And I want to again remind him that during the course of the hearings that were held on the Land Use Committee there was evidence of anxiety on the part of a good many people in this country, or in this province, that adequate steps were not being taken to preserve the farm land that we at the present time do have, and that there was a great need for some classification of that land, so that when planning is

BILL 65

(MR. JORGENSEN cont'd)begun at least it will be proceeded with on the basis of the knowledge of what land will be used for what purpose. That has not been done to my knowledge, and the Minister never indicated when he spoke that it had been done, so I have to assume that it has not, and this is the central policy direction that I suggest that the Minister and the government should take, before they can go to the municipalities with any plan that will be of any value to them, that must be provided as a basis from which planning can emanate.

Now the one or two things that have been brought to my attention, and I'm not too sure that I should even raise them here but I believe that perhaps this is the proper place to raise these concerns that were expressed to me by people who have attended some of those meetings, the concern on the part of a number of people that the Director of Planning is more concerned with building an empire than he is with the application of the provisions of this Act. Statements that the reason why things cannot proceed the way he would like to see them proceed is because the government does not own all the land, and leaving the impression that it is the intention of the government to own all the land so that they can from that basis operate more efficiently. That is not a statement that is calculated to inspire a great deal of confidence in the people of the municipalities that are going to be intrusted with the responsibility of providing some direction. I suggest to the Minister that if the government has as its primary objective the acquisition of all the land in this province before the Planning Act is brought into existence, and before it starts to perform a function, then you might have a long wait. But I don't think that's the Ministers' intention, and I think that he should make that very clear to the municipalities and to all concerned, notwithstanding any of the comments that may be made by members of his staff, or the Planning Director himself; I think that point should be made very clear, before there are any misapprehensions as to the final intention of this government with respect to the Planning Act.

I would hope that the Minister would ensure that statements that tend to detract from the objectives of this Act, are statements that his officials and the Director of Planning should refrain from making, and indeed, if that is the feeling that they have then they should be removed from their positions because that kind of attitude, if it indeed is the accurate reflection of the comments that were made, is one that the people of this province will not tolerate, and one I hope that the Minister will not tolerate himself.

Now Mr. Speaker, to comment, as you have so properly pointed out during the introduction of this legislation, comment on the various aspects of the amendments that are brought before us at this time, would be improper and I think would be somewhat a futile exercise in any case because how can you comment on amendments to a piece of legislation that has not been brought into existence as yet, or at least has not been operative. So one can only trust that the suggestions that the Minister has presented to the House in the form of this amendment to the Planning Act, his explanation of those amendments, are expressions of opinion from those who have been consulted on the municipal level, and those who will be finally entrusted with the responsibility of administration, and one can only wait and see, how the Act will finally apply in its ultimate form, and what amendments will be required after it has been operative. All I say is, that at this time before the Act is even put into operation the bringing in of 40 amendments says something about the drafting and says something about the opposition, or at least the examination of this bill, which includes the opposition, but I don't think that one can be critical of that when you're introducing new legislation and have not had the experience of working with it.

I simply leave it at that, Mr. Speaker, and hope that the Minister in replying, or in concluding his remarks before this bill is sent on to committee, will offer some explanation to some of the points that I have raised and will deal with them so that we have a better understanding of what his final intentions really are insofar as the application of the Planning Act is concerned.

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

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Member for Assiniboia, that debate be adjourned.

MOTION presented and carried.

BILL 65

MR. SPEAKER: Does the Honourable House Leader wish to proceed with the second introduction of second readings.

MR. GREEN: No, Mr. Speaker, I would now 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.

MOTION presented.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT ON COMMITTEES

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, before we go into Committee on a point of order, I wonder if honourable members who are on Private Bills Committee would consent to having a very short and fast meeting, let's say at three o'clock, in order to extend the time to deal with private bills, three o'clock. If they could do it immediately, I am sure they will be no longer than five minutes.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply with the Honourable Member for Logan in the Chair for Education and the Honourable Member for St. Vital in the Chair for Attorney-General.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY - DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. When the House rose last night according to Rule 65(10) and 65(9) of our House rules, the Committee of Supply, the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman of Committee shall not accept any vote that defeats or varies an item of the Estimates of the government, the Honourable Deputy Chairman refused a vote on a motion on an amendment to the Resolution 46(a) the Minister's Salary - Compensation; Salary and Representation Allowance, that this amount be reduced to a sum not exceeding \$2.50. And pursuant to 65(10), where the Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee of Supply refused the vote that defeats or varies an item on the Estimates he shall put the motion as the first item of business at the next sitting of the Committee of Supply in the Chamber. And pursuant with that rule I now put the motion.

QUESTION on the amendment put MOTION lost.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Call in the members?

Order please. The motion before the committee is the Amendment to Resolution 46(a) the Minister's Compensation salary and representation allowance. Moved by the Honourable Member for Brandon West, that this be reduced to a sum not exceeding \$2.50. All those in favor of the motion please rise.

A COUNTED VOTE was taken, the results being as follows:

Yeas 20; Nays 26.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please, I declare the motion lost. The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. STEVE PATRICK (Assiniboia): Mr. Chairman, I want to apologize to the House, I was paired with the Honourable Member for St. Boniface, the Minister of Health and Social Development; I forgot, I did vote.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. I will accordingly change the vote to 26 to 19.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Chairman, I do not think that you can do that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Then it will be recorded then as 26 to 20.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Chairman, it's rather harmless or I might say otherwise, but I do . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Chairman, since the Honourable Members are now all in the House, or most of them are, I'd like to again indicate that Private Members' Committee will be meeting in 254, followed by the Attorney-General's Department Estimates in 254, so those members who are on Private Members' Committee I'm sure they'll only be detained for 5 minutes, please attend the meeting in 254.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. Resolution 49(a) Minister's Compensation and Salary Allowance.

QUESTION put MOTION carried.

SUPPLY - EDUCATION

MR. CHAIRMAN:

Resolution 46: Resolved that there be granted to her Majesty a sum not exceeding \$1,244,200--pass. That completes the Department of Education.

Is it the intention of the Honourable House Leader, to continue with Colleges and Universities?

MR. GREEN: Colleges and Universities.

SUPPLY - COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Therefore I would accordingly refer Honourable Members to Page 14 of their Estimates Book, Resolution 31, Support Services Internal, Salaries, \$264,100. The Honourable Minister of Education.

HON. BEN HANUSCHAK (Minister of Education) (Burrows): Mr. Chairman, I suppose the most significant factor presently under consideration with respect to post-secondary education is what the position of the Federal Government is going to be with respect to the Fiscal Arrangements Act. Under this Act the Federal Government abates the provinces 4.357 points of personal income tax, and 1 point of corporation income tax, plus a balancing payment, if one is needed, to cover 50 percent of the operating costs of post-secondary education.

Post-secondary education includes in Manitoba, Grade 12, a two year diploma course in the Community Colleges, University courses and related programs, and because of the way the program operates the recoveries in total are always under 50 percent.

This Act, which has had two extensions is due to expire in 1977. The provinces through the Council of Ministers of Education have been trying to begin a dialogue with the Secretary of State with respect to federal intentions in this matter, so far without success. I may add, Mr. Chairman, that last week the Ministers responsible for Manpower training, which falls to a very large degree within my department, have met with our counterpart at the federal level, the Minister who's responsible for manpower training Mr. Andras, at the federal level, that indications are that there may be a gradual move toward more meaningful dialogue between the two levels of government.

In the total context the Federal-Provincial relations and shared programs - this is a matter which also concerns the Finance Ministers and the First Ministers of the province - members may recall, Mr. Chairman, that federal sharing has been restricted in recent years to an annual increase of 15 percent. Because of inflation and some increase in enrollments Manitoba has been approaching this ceiling. The complexities of the program and the basis for calculation are sufficiently involved that it is not possible to be precise about this.

I anticipate that discussion relating to the Act will increase in tempo as the year progresses and as the provinces get some indication of the intentions of the Federal Government.

And while I am on this general subject I should mention that the other main source of federal funding in this field is through Canada Manpower and its purchase of training places through the community colleges and through training in industry. I'm sure members are aware that persons trained for business and industry through these programs are paid training allowances as income replacement during their period of training.

Beginning with the '75-'76 fiscal year Canada began to fund this training on the basis of a fixed sum of money each year rather than on the basis of buying a number of training days, with the final settlement to be made after the year end. To facilitate this type of operation and in order to obtain the maximum advantage from the available federal funding we have established a computer based management information system in the colleges, which has been functioning for the past year.

I should like to mention one activity for which funds are included in Support Services Internal and that is the Parkland Continuing Education Project. This is a pilot project that should be of particular interest and concern to the Honourable Member for Roblin. It grew out of the Post-Secondary Task Force Report, which provides a wide range of continuing education courses in the districts of Ste. Rose, Roblin and Swan River. Fortunately I note that the Honourable Member for Swan River is in his seat whereas the Member

SUPPLY - COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd)for Roblin is not, and this of course would be of interest to the Honourable Member for Swan River.

The program is under the direction of a regional committee with three district committees. A preliminary evaluation last summer indicated that the program had made a good beginning, and we will be reassessing it again this coming summer. The purpose of the project is to make all kinds of continuing and adult education available to people in these areas, to assist them to meet their needs both for vocational and avocational training.

The community colleges are continuing to develop programs for which there is a demand and where enrollment potential justifies the offering of a course. At the same time existing courses are constantly under review to ensure that curricula are kept up to date and that courses are reduced or discontinued if demand does not justify their retention.

To establish the framework and perspective for the foregoing a multi-year planning procedure has been established in order that all those concerned with college programs will have an opportunity to relate their operations to future planning. And because this project is relatively new the process and the format of the plans are being refined as a result of experience. I might mention at this point among its other responsibilities the review and development section is continuing its follow-up studies in order to relate college programs to the world of work and to secure assessments from employees and former students.

Enrollment trends at Assiniboine and Keewatin Community Colleges have been upward. This has produced some problems with respect to space. Alternate space is being used at Keewatin and some satellite centres are functioning. The nature of the north make satellite programs desirable, and it is expected that these will be extended and developed. Plans are being formulated for an addition to Assiniboine Community College since no additional space is available in Brandon, and the nature of the programs as such that they can best be offered in the college.

Special attention is being given in all three colleges to programs for para-professionals in the health field and particularly to provide course designed to encourage graduates to work in rural and remote parts of the province.

Now, Mr. Chairman, some comment about another area of the operations of my department, namely, that related to universities. You will note, Mr. Chairman, that this committee will be asked to provide an \$85,095,200 operating grant for the Universities Grants Commission, a 14.5 increase over the amount provided in last year's main Estimates. We believe that this is a realistic increase and compares very favourably with the 14.4 increase granted to the Ontario Council on University Affairs by the Government of Ontario.

At the same time we believe that it is unnecessary for the universities to implement any tuition fee increases. We recognize, however, that under existing legislation only the universities have the right to establish tuition fees and not the government. Therefore, if any one of the institutions decides to increase tuition fees the government does not propose to object.

In addition to the figure of \$85 million shown in your Estimates, Mr. Chairman, the Committee will be asked to authorize the borrowing of \$4 million for capital purposes, making the total to be supplied for current and ongoing capital purposes, totalling to \$89 million for the year 1976-77; and I just wish to point out that the corresponding figure for the fiscal year just ended was \$78.2 million, consisting of \$74.3 million in the main Estimates, plus 3.9 capital.

The growth of our universities in size, function and service can be illustrated statistically in a variety of ways. Full-time enrollment in 1960 was 6,232 students. In 1965 about a 66 percent increase, to 10,834 students. And in 1975, 15 years later, practically tripled that which it was in 1960, with a total enrollment of 18,080 students. And for the forthcoming academic year, Mr. Chairman, it is estimated that the full-time enrollment will continue to increase modestly by about three percent, to 18,650 students. And there's been a similar perhaps, well more than a similar, a more dramatic growth

SUPPLY - COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd)in the part-time enrollment, Mr. Chairman, over that same 15 year period. In 1960 the part-time enrollment was 4,369; in 1965, about a 50 percent increase, to 6,339; and in 1975 a part-time enrollment of 17,968; about you will note, Mr. Chairman, more than four times that which it was in 1960.

The increase in part time enrollment, especially in the last decade, shows a new degree of public commitments to continuing education in universities. Of those enrolled part time in 1975, 10,440 were in the regular winter session and 7,528 in the summer session. Several years ago it had been estimated that part-time enrollment would overtake full-time enrollment in the mid seventies, and clearly the number enrolled on a part time basis now about equals full-time enrollment.

Another measure of growth appears in the increase of gross operating expenditures which have risen from \$11.3 million in 1960-61 to \$24 million in 1965-66, and \$78 million in 1974-75.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me. I would like to draw to the honourable members' attention that reading a newspaper in the House is not according to the rules of this Chamber. The Honourable Minister of Colleges and Universities Affairs.

MR. HANUSCHAK: And I give the 1974-75 figures as the most recent ones, Mr. Chairman, because that is the last year for which the accounts that we have audited statements.

The universities' budget figures for 1975-76 are estimated to be \$85.8 million; and I should also point out to members of the committee, Mr. Chairman, that these figures do not include grants in lieu of taxes of approximately \$6 million. In the period 1960-61 to 1975-76 the universities revenues from tuition fees have increased from \$2.1 million to \$10 million, an increase of about 375 percent.

Provincial operating grants have increased from \$4.4 million - I think that this is very significant, Mr. Chairman - from \$4.4 million to \$85 million, including \$6.9 million for grants in lieu of taxes, an increase more than 4.8 times as great. And research income has increased from \$1.6 million to approximately \$10 million, an increase of 625 percent. At the same time by way of comparison, full-time enrollment increased from, as I have mentioned earlier, from 6,232 to 18,080, an increase of 290 percent.

The Clarkson-Vayda Report, Mr. Chairman, which has reference to the re-development of the Health Sciences area, has an impact on the University of Manitoba and its Faculty of Medicine. One of the recommendations in the report deals with the question of enrollment in the Faculty of Medicine. The Universities Grants Commission will be participating in a study in depth leading to appropriate recommendations regarding the number of students and admission standards to the Faculty of Medicine. Furthermore, it is proposed that the sixth floor of the basic Sciences Building, newly opened in the Health Sciences Complex by the Faculty of Medicine, will be completed and leased to the Cadham Provincial Library.

It is inevitable that under the pressures of rapid growth each university should tend to think of its own expansion and isolation from other universities, both within the province and in the prairie regions; without suitable controls unnecessary and undesirable duplication of programs and facilities could result. These controls are exercised in Manitoba by the Universities Grants Commission under its statutory powers, and inter-provincially on the prairies and British Columbia by the Western Canada Post-Secondary Co-ordinating Committee, which includes Ministers of higher education of the western provinces and officials designated by them. In Manitoba our three universities and St. Boniface College all offer programs at the undergraduate level. During the past year efforts have been made by the universities of Manitoba and Winnipeg to arrive at co-operative teaching arrangements leading to Joint Masters Programs in limited fields and negotiations leading to these joint programs are still proceeding.

As the figures already quoted above prove that the costs of post-secondary education have been increasing at a phenomenal rate, and both the Federal and Provincial Governments have been concerned about the nature of measures which would control these costs, while continuing to guarantee education at a high level of quality to all those who want it and can profit from it. The universities and the commission are paying particular

SUPPLY - COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd)attention to the reduction or restraint of costs but without reducing needed services.

The committee may be interested, Mr. Chairman, to learn that some of the recommendations included in the report of the Task Force on Post-Secondary Education have been implemented in the past year. These refer to the category method of budgeting and the financing of the institutions and to graduate studies and research planning. The Universities Grants Commission determined that they wish to change the format for budgeting and undertook to provide the basis for the submission of the institutions budgets on the categorical basis. And this of course, is in accordance with the legislative powers of the Grants Commission. Other recommendations in the Task Force Report are still under review and active consideration.

The government and the Universities Grants Commission faced with a more moderate enrollment growth have become much more cautious in approving any new capital or academic programs. We're also well aware that previous enrollment forecasting the methodology based upon historical trends is no longer valid. Although university enrollments are increasing marginally the growth rate has slowed down perceptibly. Substantial numbers of high school graduates are turning to other forms of post-secondary education or to none at all going directly into the world of work. Some steps which have been taken by the Universities Grants Commission to clarify the enrollment trends and to make better use of our university resources are the following:

1. An expanded demand study undertaken in the secondary schools in an attempt to develop a more sensitive and accurate forecast of students who intend to enroll in post-secondary institutions has provided most encouraging results.
2. A management study at the University of Manitoba initiated by the commission was completed by the firm of P. S. Ross and Partners, and many of the recommendations arising from the study should be considered by the Board of Governors of the University of Manitoba with a view to returning to financial stability.
3. In November of 1975 the Universities Grants Commission held a meeting with representatives of the three universities and St. Boniface College, at which time a number of long-term issues affecting post-Secondary education were identified and discussed in a preliminary way, and many of these problems will be considered in greater detail by the commission and will likely result in recommendations, some of which may come before the House in succeeding years.

The Federal Government has expressed an interest in considering major modifications of the structure and direction of federal support for research activities. However, the government has declined so far to meet with provincial representatives to discuss this matter.

Honourable members will be aware that the professional schools and faculties are concentrated at the University of Manitoba, although there is an established Faculty of Education at Brandon University and teacher training programs at the University of Winnipeg and St. Boniface College, and of course the Faculty of Medicine or Music - the similarity is the first letter - at the University of Brandon. In these faculties and in the Faculty of Graduate Studies, very extensive research is being conducted with the aid of grants which in 1975-76 are estimated to be in excess of \$10 million. These activities not only add to the extension of knowledge but development of abilities in areas of competence for graduate students and a prestige of the universities, but since most research grants come from sources outside the province, they represent very substantial additions to the economy of the province. Through the years many research oriented activities have been attracted to this province by reason of the research developments on the campus of the University of Manitoba. The developments at Pinawa, as well as the presence of the Canada Department of Agriculture and other branches of both federal and provincial government agencies, represent many millions of dollars in capital and operating funds.

Honourable members will recall that no new major capital expenditure programs were approved in 1975-76. However, the library and gymnasium facilities for St. Boniface College, which had been rather previously committed, were largely completed during the past year. The moratorium on the development of other building projects and university

SUPPLY - COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd)campuses will be maintained during 1976-77. During this period however a study is being made of athletic facilities, both for the University of Winnipeg and the University of Manitoba, and in the case of the University of Winnipeg funds are being provided to enable the university to acquire land for ultimate development purposes.

So, Mr. Chairman, as I've indicated the committee will be asked to approve funds which will increase revenues from the Universities Grants Commission to the universities by an additional 14.5 percent over the 1975-76 appropriation.

While the University of Manitoba will no doubt still have problems - and they are difficult ones - they will be able to operate at a satisfactory level with that kind of support. I do not deny that they will be hard-pressed and that they will have to effect some stringent economies. However I repeat, the university is responsible for its own operations and at this point in time it is taking the necessary steps to extricate itself.

Included in the Estimates also is the vote for Opportunities for Human Development. The first program here is the provision of Student Aid for those students who require assistance to secure secondary and post-secondary education. And members will note the very substantial reduction in the estimate for student aid and this is the result of two things: Last year's estimate was based on an assessment of need and numbers which did not materialize. Projecting the 1975-76 experience would have produced a figure of just over \$10 million.

Student Aid has always included two components: Canada student loans, that is, money authorized by Canada and borrowed by the student for repayment after graduation. That's the one component. And the second, bursary money, that is money provided by the province. Without changing the end result, and I wish to emphasize this point, Mr. Chairman, that this is without changing the end result for the student, we have decided to change the method, to change the method of providing provincial bursary money to the student. This plan may sound a bit complicated but I will try to compress all the complications into a brief explanation. And I think I can do this best by an example.

This year if a student needed, let's say, \$1,200 in total assistance, that is in the fiscal year just ended, he would have been granted authority to borrow \$610 under the Canada Student Loan Plan and would have been given \$590 in provincial bursary. Next year he will get authority to borrow the entire \$1,200. He will get a deferred bursary for \$590, so that when he finishes his study and is ready to begin to repay his Canada Student Loan the province will pay the lender on his behalf the total of all his deferred bursaries so that he will be in the same position as if he had been given a cash bursary each year. So referring back to the example that I have given, let's just look - take the case of a student who has to obtain student aid only for one year. And again referring to the same example just to clarify this point, let's say that his level of need is \$1,200. This past year he would have received a loan certificate, which he could have taken to a lending institution, which he may or may not have used in the entire amount or may not have used even any portion of it, for the \$610, and \$590 bursary. For the \$1,200 he borrows the \$1,200, and upon graduation the province while at the time of making the loan of course the province makes a commitment to repay the bursary portion of that 1,200, the \$590.

The limit for a Canada Student Loan is \$1,800. If a student has need beyond \$1,800 and up to \$3,200, the maximums are, \$1,800 loan and \$1,400 bursary, and he will get some of his bursary in cash and some in deferred bursary. The effect of this procedure will be to utilize to the maximum the funds available from the Federal Government for Canada Student Aid and to defer the spending of provincial money. I stress that it will not change the loan bursary mix as far as the students are concerned; they will receive the same bursary support under the new scheme as they did under the old.

You will find also within the Estimates, Mr. Chairman, an item shown as Youth Secretariat, which is familiar to most of you here. It continues its work as a youth employment agency for students in the secondary and post-secondary levels of their education by providing employment to them in a variety of learning settings. Within this program there are high school job centres which focus totally in providing employment

SUPPLY - COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd)opportunities for high school students.

There is also the Work Study Program which is for the purpose of hiring university students, usually from the Faculty of Education, to provide tutoring for high school students with identified academic and economic needs. The program provides academic credits for both the high school students and for the university students.

The Summer Education Program provides an educational recreation program for students of Grades 4, 5 and 6, and some Junior High School students. As well as this Youth Secretariat can muster a corps of students on short notice to meet emergency needs wherever, and whenever they arise. Two examples of last years' activities that come to mind:

One, there was a need to recruit manpower on practically a moment's notice to assist with the sandbagging along the west shores of Lake Winnipeg. And we did manage to send the students out there to give the cottage owners and homeowners along the lakeshore assistance in their sandbagging operations.

Another, later in the year, during the latter part of August, or it could have been September or mid September, during the heavy rainstorm that the east and the area to the east and to the north of Riding Mountains had, McCreary, Ste. Rose, Ochre River, Dauphin, there too we were able to recruit student help locally to assist with the clean-up after the flood. And they assisted in the cleanup of publicly owned property, municipal and school owned property, basements and the like, and also in the cleanup of homes of senior citizens within the area.

In the town of Dauphin there was another problem which developed as a result of the heavy downpour of rain. You will recall the dike broke at the Dauphin source of water supply and which polluted the water and the Dauphin residents were no longer able to use the water that normally would have come via their water mains and hence water was brought in by railway tank car, and students manned the water taps to assist the people in obtaining their source of water supply, during the evenings from 4:00 o'clock, 3:30 or 4:00 o'clock until 9:30 or 10:00 o'clock at night, and it was a period of time when it was difficult to obtain adult assistance - well the City Public Works Department was able to handle the water tanks with their own staff during the day period but in the evening that did become a problem for them, so the students came to their assistance and with the assistance of the Youth Secretariat in recruiting the students.

Special Projects and New Careers, which also appear in our Estimates, these are our innovative programs. Special Projects is responsible for making professional and teacher training possible for people who would not otherwise have such an opportunity. Among these projects is one which is devoted exclusively to training teachers for northern communities who are themselves from the north. The training takes place for an extended period in the northern communities from which the students are recruited but is effected under the supervision and with the responsibility of the University of Brandon in conjunction with the Department of Colleges and Universities Affairs.

There are other programs where access is provided to professional training to the same kinds of people. Some of the projects are administered by the University of Manitoba and others by the University of Brandon.

New Careers continues with ever-increasing efficiency to provide opportunities for worthwhile employment to people who have traditionally experienced overwhelming barriers to such employment; and equally important has continued to improve the quality of service provided by government, especially in northern Manitoba.

As an example, I would direct honourable members' attention to the Community Health Worker Project which has, with great success, trained native northern people to provide sorely needed health services in remote northern communities in complete harmony with the policy of the Department of Health and Social Development and the aspirations of northern residents.

The efficient and co-operative working relationships that New Careers has established with other government departments and agencies to attain common goals is particularly noteworthy.

One new item has been added to the Estimates under this section and that is the

SUPPLY - COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd)last one under 4(e). Members may be interested to know a little about this item. There is a body known as the Western Canada Post-Secondary Co-ordinating Committee, which includes the Ministers responsible for post-secondary education in the four western provinces. An important activity of this committee is to attempt to develop co-operative programs in colleges and universities, especially where programs are costly or enrollments are limited. The oldest of these programs is the co-operative effort in veterinary medicine centred at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon.

A second program is one at the Wascana Technical Institute in Regina for the training of dental nurses to make possible the establishment of the Dental Program for children to be carried on by the Department of Health and Social Development.

A third program is the education of the deaf and hard of hearing at Red River Community College in co-operation with Saskatchewan. In fact I should also mention that there are some students from Newfoundland who are also enrolled in this course.

A fourth program is New Career Medical Technology at Red River Community College in co-operation with the Province of Saskatchewan.

A fifth one is a new joint program where Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will be entering into an agreement with Ontario and the University of Waterloo for the training of Optometrists. It is expected that this program will commence this fall.

Mr. Chairman, those are the remarks that I wish to offer by way of introduction to my Estimates and I am looking forward to participating in the debate with honourable members of the committee and would be glad to answer any questions that honourable members may have that they may wish to put to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before we proceed, since there is no Minister's Salary under this item as such, it was my thought that we would leave (a) and proceed to (b). Is the House in agreement with that, or do you wish to deal with the whole item now, you know, in order that you may want to sum up later on we could treat (a) as Salaries. Is that agreeable to the committee? Then we will proceed to 31(b) Other Expenditures. The Honourable Member for Brandon West. --(Interjection)-- Yes, under No. 1, yes, or 31 as I have it in my resolution. The Honourable Member for Brandon West.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Chairman, I wish first of all to thank the Minister for the explanations that he has given and I think they were fairly complete on the items.

There were one or two of a general nature which I don't know precisely where they might apply, and I was thinking particularly of his comments on the Fiscal Arrangements Act and the fact that this is going to come up for renewal before March 31st of next year. The Minister has indicated that, at least I gather from his remarks that probably the position of the Province of Manitoba and his position would be that they would request a renewal on essentially the same terms as now exist in respect to support for post-secondary education. I'd be interested to know if preliminary discussions have taken place between Ministers of Education, who are equally concerned as we in Manitoba are, with the Federal Government and whether or not the Minister can indicate when these discussions and negotiations are likely to resume. I would assume that the time table now is fairly urgent inasmuch as there is less than a year in which to come to firm decisions in this matter, and it's certainly of vital importance to those concerned in post-secondary education in Manitoba to know with some reasonable confidence and some reasonable time advance notice of any possible changes. So perhaps the Minister could elaborate just a little bit on what is likely to take place within the next few months in respect to discussions on this matter and whether it's his present feeling that the Federal Government is disposed to come to a renewal of the Act on essentially the same terms as they presently are in effect.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Education.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Insofar as the overall negotiations of the Fiscal Arrangements Act is concerned in our dealings with the Federal Government, that is primarily the responsibility of the Minister of Finance, but I would hasten to add that the Minister of Finance in dialoguing with the Federal Government with respect to the putting forth of our proposals for a new Fiscal Arrangements Act, would also consult with all Ministers of

SUPPLY - COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd) those provincial departments who in any way may be affected by it, and of course post-secondary education is one that would be very much affected by the terms and the provisions of the Fiscal Arrangements Act, and we would certainly not wish to be faced with a new Fiscal Arrangements Act that would be any less favourable than the one at present. In fact, on the contrary, we would want it to be even more favourable and realistic in terms of being mindful of the fact that we are a province wherein Manpower training needs are great, that we, insofar as technical training and so forth is concerned in general, that insofar as our university programs are concerned, that essentially we are probably an exporting province of university trained talent, and then that in its proper context, in the light of, and proper perspective rather, and in accordance with our ability to pay.

Now, we are very much mindful of the pressure of time that is brought to bear upon us and I would just simply want . . . I cannot answer the honourable member's questions with any precision as to when the negotiations will continue, but I can assure him and the members of the committee that we are making every effort possible to proceed with our negotiations as quickly as possible, and we're attempting with all the force and ability that we can possibly muster to impress upon the Federal Government the need and the desirability to have the general terms and provisions of the Fiscal Arrangements Act for the period commencing 1977, finalized as quickly as we possibly can.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. SHERMAN: Well, Mr. Chairman, I'll have to yield to your direction with respect to some of the subjects I touch on because I'm not sure now since we're going to consider 31(1)(a) as the Minister's salary in the broad-ranging area of discussion at the end of the resolutions that we're faced with. I may be sort of contravening that directive a little bit in some of the things I make reference to, so, I'll watch for your direction, Sir.

I wanted to take kind of a broad approach to the philosophy and to the government's attitude and to this Minister's attitude in his undertakings with respect to the universities and the university community in general, and I presume that that kind of an examination would be better left for the Minister's salary item, which we have now deferred to the end of this particular set of resolutions. So, I'll try to pick out some specifics that would come under 31(b) Other Expenditures and leave the overview until the end.

I wanted to talk to the Minister, or ask the Minister some things about the budgeting procedures and methods and the objectives of the new budget at the University of Manitoba. I notice that the university has brought in a balanced budget for the year 1976-77. They've achieved this balanced budget by eliminating \$1.9 million from the budget base, and they have accomplished that elimination of \$1.9 million by some reductions, some reductions in staff, and presumably some reductions in supplies, and I would assume some reductions in peripheral areas such as expense budgets and that kind of thing. I wonder if the Minister could comment, and I don't mean to be differentiating between the University of Manitoba and the Universities of Winnipeg or Brandon, but the University of Manitoba went through some considerable crisis of which the committee needs no reminding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Education.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, to assist, you know, to assist honourable members in the consideration of the Estimates, what I could do, and we are now on 31(b) Other Expenditures, I could take a moment, a minute or two at this point in time, to give the honourable members a general run-down of what this item contains of \$205,000, and then honourable members could proceed to debate that, ask any questions that they may have in relation to it, and then perhaps we could move on, as the Estimates indicate, to Community Colleges and Universities, and general overall observations that may affect the entire department, as I believe you had indicated, Mr. Chairman, when we get back to 31(a) under Salaries. So, if that's agreeable, I could briefly outline the make-up of the \$205,000.

SUPPLY - COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd)

\$91.5 thousand of that consists of items ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000, \$20,000, which covers items such as Professional Fees, Furniture and Furnishings, Printing and Stationery, Postage, Telephone, Automobiles, Advertising, Publications, etc., Travel Expense, and so forth. That is the \$91.5 thousand, by and large, and there is also, I note that there is \$27.5 thousand grants. Well, I'll try to obtain that information for you, Mr. Chairman, as quickly as I can. But anyway, that's the \$91,000, practically one half of the 205.

The \$114,000, that's the Parkland's Continuing Education project, that to which I made reference to in my opening remarks.

So, it's roughly not quite half for General Operating Expenses of the Administration Branch, and \$114,000 is the Parkland's Continuing Education project. If that assists honourable members any.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. SHERMAN: Well, Mr. Chairman, that's fine with me to proceed this way. I would just like your direction, Sir, in terms of the whole approach to the University Community in general, including contract negotiations with faculty associations, etc., etc. Is it your instruction, because there is no particular place under the headings, is it your instruction, that we defer all that until the last item which would then be the first item on Salaries?

MR. CHAIRMAN: As there is no Minister's Salary, as I pointed out before, it makes it difficult to follow the procedure that we have, and the Minister introduced his department under that item, and then I threw out as a suggestion to the members that if they wanted to proceed this way this would give them greater latitude at the end when they could discuss the overall. The Honourable Member for Radisson.

MR. SHAFRANSKY: Mr. Speaker, I'm also in the same position as the Honourable Member for Fort Garry, whether the topic I wish to bring up should come under this item, but it seems to me that in section 31 it provides administrative, accounting and related support services to the department, handles pilot and inter-governmental projects and provides liaison with other departments of governments, the Federal Authorities and Council of the Education Ministers. The topic I would like to bring about is the question of the foreign students which are attending . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would suggest to the honourable member that that item would be best dealt with at the completion of the other items, and we're leaving (a), 31(a) basically as it would be if it was the Minister's Salary, which are included. It's a grab-all where you pick up something that is not . . .

MR. SHAFRANSKY: Other Expenditures?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Salaries. We are on Other Expenditures now and I would ask the honourable members to keep their remarks dealing with Other Expenditures, and at the completion of going through, we won't pass 31 in its entirety until we pass 34. We'll go back to 31(a) just as if it was the Minister's Salary.

31(b) Other Expenditures. Is there any debate on that section?--pass.

32, Community Colleges Division, (a) Division Administration, Salaries \$987,400. The Honourable Member for Brandon West.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Chairman, there are a few general observations here in respect to Community Colleges. We have had some good reports generally on the operations of the Community Colleges, and they seem to be growing in popularity and in terms of enrollments. The Minister has indicated some capital funds available for an extension of the buildings required. I understand that at Assiniboine Community College in Brandon they are really pinched for space, especially for some new programs such as the Agricultural-Mechanics course that requires some additional space.

In respect to some of the Heavy Equipment courses, Mr. Chairman, I am told that the Canada Manpower frequently buys seats on the courses and that there is some arrangements which relate, I guess, to all the Community Colleges in Manitoba, providing those reservations for people that would be sponsored by Canada Manpower in terms of technical training which would assist them in getting employment of the kind that they are

SUPPLY - COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(MR. MCGILL cont'd) seeking. I wonder if the Minister could explain that program in some detail. It seems that occasionally there are independent students who are looking for placement on Heavy Equipment courses and find that there is no opportunity for them to get enrollment because of the fact that Canada Manpower has pre-empted some, or all of the seats on the course. Now I'm not suggesting that this is something that is general but there have been instances which have come to me indicating that about the only way a student could really get onto a course was by way of Canada Manpower. I was wondering what information the Minister has in that respect.

It would, too, be interesting to know in the way that he has given us the enrollments in universities and the increases, whether there is some comparison for recent years in the increase in enrollment in the Community Colleges as well.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Education.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Yes, Mr. Chairman. Yes. For Red River Community College - these are the day programs - in 1974-75, the enrollment was 10,605 students; 1975-76, a modest increase, 10,913; and 1976-77, 10,437.

At Assiniboine Community College, 2,156 in 1974-75; 2,530, 1975-76; and it remains at much the same level for 1976-77, that's the estimate for 1976-77 rather, that stands at 2,515.

For Keewatin Community College, the 1974-75 enrollment was 1,438; for 1975-76, 2,221; and the estimated enrollment for 1976-77, 2,277.

The Evening School programs: At Red River Community College, 14,394 in 1974-75; and 1975-76, 8,505, and this was due largely because we had hoped that some students might take advantage of some of the programs, similar programs that were offered via some of the school divisions, but after a year's experience of that we've found that we have to continue offering many of the evening programs which we previously offered and that they could best be offered, or better be offered by the Community Colleges, so we're estimating the 1976-77 enrollment at 16,165.

At Assiniboine Community College, the Evening School enrollment 1974-75 was 2,696, and went up to 3,399 in 1975-76; and we're estimating it to be at 3,000 for 1976-77.

At Keewatin Community College, the 1974-75 enrollment was, evening enrollment was 4,650; 1975-76, 6,203; and we're estimating an Evening School enrollment of 5,100 for the forthcoming fiscal year.

So in terms of total numbers of students, both day and evening, the figures were 35,900 in 1974-75, a decrease perhaps due to the change in policy with respect to the Evening School program at Red River; for 1975-76 to 33,771; and a projected total increase up to 39,494 for the forthcoming fiscal year.

Now, I want to advise the honourable member that provincial entry is possible into the Heavy Duty Equipment Course, and of course most students are sponsored by Canada Manpower, but if there is a specific case in point then we'd be glad to consider it. Then, of course, enrollment levels do fluctuate from time to time and it may well have been that at some given point in time the course may have been subscribed to capacity by Canada Manpower sponsored students and hence the one who wanted to enroll under his own steam, as it were, may not have found it possible to do so at that time. But if that is a problem at Assiniboine, or wherever, I'd be glad to consider it.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Chairman, I understand that the heavy duty equipment operator course is a fairly expensive course to provide. Is there any connection between the cost of this course and the preponderance of seats taken up by Canada Manpower? Is it terms of revenue for the school? Would this have an effect upon the percentage of seats on a course sort of reserved for Canada Manpower as compared with the direct entry? What kind of revenue would the Community College get from a direct entry as compared with a Canada Manpower entry?

MR. HANUSCHAK: I can get the honourable member the figures on that in a minute. There's no doubt that it is an expensive course. The nature of the equipment that's necessary for the conduct of the course does of course make it quite expensive comparatively speaking.

SUPPLY - COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd) But one other point that should be borne in mind is that there is a demand for heavy duty equipment operators, primarily in northern Manitoba, and many who find their way, you know, into our training programs at the community colleges do follow the route via Canada Manpower. So that would also account for the significant number of students entering via that route.

As I've said the cost is high. It runs in the order of \$100 per training day, but that is not a factor, you know, in accepting or that is taken into account in accepting or not accepting a provincial entry student. The spaces that we have they're geared to our assessment of the needs in industry, of the number of graduates of the course that industry will be able to absorb over the year.

MR. MCGILL: Well, perhaps in specifics we could get a good idea of the percentage of sponsored students as compared with direct entries. If the Minister could give me, on the heavy duty equipment course for last year at Red River, how many were Manpower sponsored and how many were direct entries? That would be sort of a guideline figure; I presume it would be more or less applicable in . . . Does Assiniboine also have a Heavy Duty Equipment Course or is it only Red River?

MR. HANUSCHAK: A variation of it, heavy duty mechanics training, but not heavy duty operators, not to my knowledge. But insofar as . . . --(Interjection)-- Oh, yes. But insofar as the breakdown of a Canada Manpower sponsored and provincial entry students, I cannot give the honourable member a breakdown of those figures at this point in time, but I will make every effort to obtain those figures as quickly as I can.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 32(a)(1) - the Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. SHERMAN: Just one question related to the amounts that we're voting, Mr. Chairman. We're voting approximately \$2 million more to this division this year than we did last year, and that works out to approximately a 10 percent increase, which is less than the rate of inflation in the last year. I'm not arguing that we should be spending more but I would hope the Minister can reassure us that we're not spending less on a very important division of our educational system.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Education.

MR. HANUSCHAK: . . . Mr. Chairman, in response to the honourable member's question, which is to Resolution 32 in its entirety, which consists of seven parts, whatever economies were effected I can assure him that by and large they were effected within our internal operations and not at the expense of the program itself, not at the expense of what is offered to the student.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 32(a)(1)--pass; 32(a)(2) Other Expenditures--pass; (b) Review and Development Salaries \$238,000--pass; Other Expenditures \$79,600--pass; Red River Community College - Salaries. The Honourable Member for Brandon West.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Chairman, under this item I wonder, the Recoverable from Canada \$7.7 million, is the Recovery under the Fiscal Arrangements Act, I presume. What about Recovery from sale of Seats on courses at the Community College, would that figure be anywhere visible in these Estimates, or does the Minister have that?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. HANUSCHAK: . . . in the \$7.7 million which represents the sale of the seats.

MR. MCGILL: Then is there some breakdown available of the amount for Sale of Seats on Courses and Other Supports from the Canada revenues?

MR. HANUSCHAK: I do not have the college by college breakdown of that particular item, Mr. Chairman, I will have to obtain it for him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (c)(1) - the Honourable Member for Brandon West.

MR. MCGILL: Well, I presume if it's not immediately available it may well be possible to get that information, and while the Minister is obtaining that information perhaps we could get it for each of the community colleges. There are recoverable figures here for each of the other community colleges, and that might save some time in the future considerations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (c)(1)--pass; (c)(2), Other Expenditures \$4,616,600--pass. Assiniboine Community College, Salaries, \$2,192,200--pass - the Honourable Member for Brandon West.

SUPPLY - COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

MR. MCGILL: There was mention, Mr. Chairman, of capital reserve for some building extension at Assiniboine Community College. I wonder if the Minister could just give us some indication of the kind of building project that is under way, or contemplated for Assiniboine Community College, and which courses are to be enlarged and housed under the new extension.

MR. HANUSCHAK: By and large, Mr. Chairman, the building requirements of Assiniboine Community College consist of a need to accommodate a number of programs. Perhaps the most significant one is offering those courses that do require a special type of construction either reinforced flooring, mainly Heavy Duty Mechanics Courses and the like, which cannot be offered just in a traditional classroom setting or some minor variation of it. At the present time we do utilize whatever available space there is in Brandon through co-operation with the university and others, and also with other government departments. The old highways garage is used for it.

Now, it is not our intention to want to depart from the notion of utilizing available space. If there is available space owned by our department or some other branch of it or another government department or an agency of government, be it the university or school division or whoever, that may have available space we certainly would want to utilize it. So at the present time there is \$1 million allocated that will do a number of things, whatever renovation or minor expansion that may be necessary to the existing building to meet immediate needs, and in the process of doing that we're also doing an in-depth feasibility and need study to rationalize the use of available space and to determine the exact amount of additional space that would have to be built to Assiniboine Community College to house the programs that we're offering, but this will be proceeded in a number of stages over the next two or three years.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Chairman, I understand that at Assiniboine, and I guess at others, that there are certain courses in which Canada Manpower can reserve spaces or seats, and other courses which they are not permitted to buy seats. What are the guidelines for this? Canada Manpower can participate in certain courses and reserve or pre-empt seats, and in other courses there are none available to them. Can the Minister outline just how this is set up . . . ?

MR. HANUSCHAK: Canada Manpower does not buy courses the training period for which extends over one year. In other words, they do not buy the two-year courses.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Chairman, would that be the reason then in the Practical Nursing Course that Canada Manpower would not be able to buy seats or is that a course in which they do participate? Now I'm not just clear on this?

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Chairman, I believe that that is the reason why they do not because it does extend over, beyond the period of one year.

MR. MCGILL: I understand that there was a new course to be started this spring at Assiniboine College; it was for the training of community Health Nurses. Can the Minister indicate roughly what this course will offer, the length of the training period, and what kind of qualifications will be achieved by this training?

MR. HANUSCHAK: This course, Mr. Chairman, which was developed in co-operation with the Department of Health and Social Development is designed to equip the diploma nurse with additional skills and knowledge to provide care in community or non-institutional settings, with the primary focus being on prevention and health promotion. It'll be divided into two ten-week sessions, with a supervised practicum of four weeks following each of the ten-week sessions. The first part, the offer of it, ought to be completed now, is completed now, and the second, which will be offered in 1976-77; and then in 1976-77 we will also be offering this course at Red River Community College to meet the needs of nurses employed in the Central Interlake and the Eastman Regions. The target population that nurses so trained will serve, will be, well in those areas, and it is designed for nurses who are presently employed by the Department of Health and Social Development. The changing emphasis in health care delivery with a focus on the preventative and the health promotion aspect of care necessitates that graduates of the Diploma Corps Programs be provided with this type of skill in order to provide the basic public health nursing services and be familiar with all the modern approaches to the provision of same. And many of the registered nurses employed by Health and Social

SUPPLY - COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(MR. HANUSCHAK cont'd) Development have, for a variety of reasons, especially family responsibilities, been unable to take the traditional Public Health Training Program, but divided into a number of sections such as this they are able to do so. So the options available to these individuals have been the basic Bachelor's Nursing Program at the University of Manitoba, that's the one option, the one-year certificate course available at Dalhousie University and at the University of Windsor, and the five-month training course at the University of Toronto, and the one that we are offering here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 32(d)(1)--pass; (d)(2) Other Expenditures \$187,300 --pass; Keewatin Community College. Salaries - \$1,935,400. The Honourable Member for Brandon West.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Chairman, I've noticed over the past two or three years there have been several changes in the principalship at the Keewatin Community College. I assume that this difficulty is now overcome. I wonder if the Minister has any comment. There seemed to be two or three changes that took place in a relatively short time in the directorship of this school at The Pas. Is that difficulty now overcome? Is the present appointment pretty well established?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Education.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Well, Mr. Chairman, I can give no guarantee that, you know, that any problem of one that could conceivably arise in the future, has been overcome. When the last principal of Keewatin Community College was hired, his credentials were impeccable. We were perfectly satisfied with him but I suppose for him and his family having come from Ontario, the style of life in The Pas was quite different from what they may have been accustomed to in southern Ontario. And so hence we had to - the former incumbent did transfer from his position as Principal of Keewatin Community College and took an assignment at Red River Community College, which is where his family preferred to live. And the one who has been hired to replace him, Miss Britain, she is there, she is happy, she wanted to go there. She filed her application via the Civil Service route and expressed the desire to want to continue remaining there. But as I've said I cannot give any guarantee that anybody employed anywhere will be in his appointment, in his position, tomorrow or the day after or the week after. I think it perhaps should be also pointed out that the present incumbent; No. 1, has experience working in northern Manitoba; and secondly, for a college of this kind, and we're quite proud of the fact that we do have a woman taking on this area of responsibility.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 32(e)(1)--pass; 32(e)(2) Other Expenditures, \$1,470,100--pass.

The hour for Private Members' Hour having arrived in accordance with our Rule 19(2) I am leaving the Chair to return at 8:00 p.m. this evening.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY - ATTORNEY-GENERAL

MR. CHAIRMAN: There being a quorum the committee will come to order. I would refer Honourable Members to Page 10 in their Estimates Books, the Department of the Attorney-General, Resolution 20(a) The Minister's Compensation. The Honourable Minister.

HON. HOWARD PAWLEY (Attorney-General) (Selkirk): Mr. Chairman, I just have brief comments to make pertaining to the Department of the Attorney-General. In mind with the general government approach respecting the need to hold the line in expenditures, public funds during the current fiscal year, it will be noted that the Estimates of the current expenditure for the Department of the Attorney-General have increased by only 11.7 percent over the fiscal year, for a total of \$22,878,000, while it may be realized, I am sure, that there are certain types of expenditures which are virtually uncontrollable. For example, previously negotiated Civil Service salary increases, costs of goods and services and all other areas of expenditure, particularly program extension, have been severely restricted. The increase in staff man years in the Department of the Attorney-General this year over last year is only 3.8 for a total of 712.5 staff man years. Here again it will be quite apparent to members that great restraint has been shown. The department has several programs which are cost-shared with the Federal Government. During the past year these have come up for renegotiation with Canada.

I regret to report that the Federal Government is showing reluctance and, in fact, in some cases has flatly refused to accept what I consider to be a fair share of the cost of these programs. For example, we have been working under a cost-share agreement with Canada with respect to the funding of our Legal Aid Program. When this agreement was entered into approximately three years ago, it called for Canada to pay 90 percent of the cost of criminal Legal Aid delivered in Manitoba, or 50 percent of population, whichever amount was lesser. The agreement provided for a review of the cost-sharing formula. After the program had been in operation for three years, under the existing formula Canada's contribution to our Legal Aid Program has been in the neighbourhood of \$500,000 per year. We have long felt that Canada should be bearing a much greater share of Legal Aid costs. However, when we attempted to negotiate with Canada in this matter we were simply told arbitrarily that for the year 1976-77 Canada would contribute 75 cents per head of population rather than the previous 50 cents per head, making Canada's contribution approximately \$750,000. In my opinion this falls far short of a fair share. Similarly, we've had an agreement with Canada to share the cost of our Criminal Injuries Compensation Program. Canada's share under the existing agreement was 5 cents per head of population or 90 percent of the cost of the program, whichever was the lesser. In attempting to negotiate a more favourable sharing program with Canada on this program we were simply and arbitrarily told by Canada that the formula would not change for 1976-1977.

Our agreement with Canada for RCMP policing services expired on March 31st, 1976. All contract provinces have been involved with Canada at the official level for almost two years, attempting to negotiate a new contract with a cost-sharing formula, which would be at least as favourable to the provinces as the contract just expiring. I regret to report that here again, Canada's approach has been in my opinion exceptionally rigid and negative. Negotiations are still proceeding at the officials' level in this matter. And I could add to that the difficulties which we have encountered in respect to attempts to negotiate the municipal contracts as well. Despite the severe restraints which have been placed on the cost of operating programs in the department, I do not anticipate that the services being delivered by these programs will be materially reduced, but most certainly the modest expansion of certain programs which we had hoped to bring about will have to be postponed until such time as the economic climate of the country improves.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 20(b) Planning and Management (1) Salaries. The Honourable Member for Wolseley.

MR. ROBERT G. WILSON (Wolseley): Well, I'll be brief and then turn it over to my colleague here. The Minister talked about programs that he had planned to expand and I wondered if he could elaborate. I was busy taking notes so I didn't hear him

SUPPLY - ATTORNEY-GENERAL

(MR. WILSON cont'd) mention the programs that he had hoped to expand if he had had a greater federal share, and I wondered if the Minister in light of the fact that the Federal Government gave him a 25 percent increase in Legal Aid from 50 cents per head to 75 cents per head, if this would not be considered more than adequate in the time of restraint.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Chairman, in respect to the Legal Aid Program, the difficulty with the present formula of 50 cents per head is that the formula was first established back in 1971-72, and thus now in 1976, four years hence, we're looking at what really is, an increase of only \$250,000 toward Legal Aid in the Federal Government's contribution in Manitoba. And certainly we look upon that as inadequate after four years of development of the program within the province. We had hoped to extend into some further expansion in regard to services under the Legal Aid Program, these we've had to cut from the Budget. For instance, if I could just indicate, most areas in Manitoba are now covered by the services of a Legal Aid Clinic. These clinics have been established through co-operative effort by both the Manitoba Bar, Private Bar and through the province through the Legal Aid Board, and most of the provinces presently covered, but some areas are not. One area, for example, is the Interlake, which remains without the services of a Legal Aid clinic, as do communities such as the northern Le Pas, the Dauphin Area, the clinic in Dauphin, and the Brandon area.

There are other programs that have been slowed beyond what I would have hoped, some which simply involve restraint rather than federal pull-back, but for instance the one dealing with computerization, the Land Titles Office, Personal Property Security System, is proceeding probably at a slower rate than we had hoped that it would proceed because of the need to extend it over a longer period of time rather than to expend too much money in any one year on that type of program. Those are the basic areas where I think there was a need to expand. And of course court services and the entire question of the provision of those court services and Crown Attorneys, etcetera, is an area that considerable improvement could have taken place as well.

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

MR. GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman, it's not my intention to deal at great length with the original statement of the Attorney-General, other than to note in passing that the Minister's complaints regarding federal participation are remarkably reminiscent of those expressed by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, and I just wonder if whether or not we're not finding a remarkable similarity in the complaints, also a remarkable similarity in the nature of the programs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. PAWLEY: I could comment to the Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell that the complaints are not similar only insofar as possibly the Minister of Health and Social Development and myself are concerned, but he will find that the complaints are similar from province to province, all 10 Attorneys-General have levelled the same complaints regardless of Party stripe, that there has been a gradual but certain pull-back insofar as the federal responsibility as concerned towards cost-sharing on programs relating to justice in Canada and it's a matter of growing concern by all Attorneys-General across Canada at the moment.

MR. GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman, may I also add, that whether or not there is federal participation of any description, the fact remains that justice must be administered in this province, and if the Federal government refuses to participate then it is the responsibility of the Attorney-General to take the entire program and administer it in a proper manner so that the people of this province are assured that justice will be administered properly and efficiently in the Province of Manitoba. Mr. Chairman, when we're dealing with Planning and Management, perhaps . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the honourable member wish to speak under (b)1 or (a)2?

MR. GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak on (b), and whether it be salaries or expenditures, it is really immaterial. It's dealing with the whole question of

SUPPLY - ATTORNEY-GENERAL

(MR. GRAHAM cont'd) planning and management in the Minister's department.

MR. CHAIRMAN: After I call (b)(2), then I will call (b), which is the whole of Planning and Management. Resolution 20(b)(2) Other Expenditures--pass; Resolution 20(b). The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

MR. GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman, dealing with Planning and Management, perhaps the Attorney-General can give us some of the plans that he is bringing forward for his department. We are dealing here with over a quarter of a million dollars dealing with planning in his department and I would like to have him elaborate on the planning that he has for his department in the coming year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Speaker, the programs that readily come to mind here would be the work that is presently under way jointly with Public Works towards the new provincial Judge's Court, and plans are now being prepared between the Department of the Attorney-General and the Department of Public Works. Sometimes, Mr. Chairman, it's hard to get architects and lawyers to come to any agreement either when it comes to preparing plans, so I don't want to suggest that that's been all a smooth operation, but at the moment that is one of the major efforts that is under way. Honourable members will recall that it was probably some ten years ago when it was indicated by the then Attorney-General Stuart McLean that work would be commenced in regard to the provincial judges building. The former government had been slow, and our government has been slow in moving towards this objective, and I would hope that that is something we can get under way as quickly as possible. Honourable members will probably realize that the building is to be located in Urban Renewal Area No. 2, bringing together in one location within Urban Renewal No. 2 all the various provincial judge's criminal court activities now being conducted at the Public Safety Building in Winnipeg, and at the Law Courts Building in other locations, trying to bring them all together in one place.

Also plans are proceeding for the new court house in The Pas. There, any honourable member that has been in that Court House knows how very much in need it is of renovation and change; in fact, Mr. Chairman, the ceiling of the Court Room leaks from time to time because of faulty plumbing. Things like that, it's sadly in need of work. That building of course will serve the Court of Queen's Bench and the County Court of The Pas and the Provincial Judge's Criminal Court and the Provincial Judges Family Court in The Pas.

Also planning is under way in respect to the Law Courts Building on Broadway, and of course it is intended that when the planning and renovations are completed there that this building will continue to serve the Court of Appeal, the Court of Queen's Bench and the County Court. In addition, under this area would come the planning which has been developed in connection with the Indian policing. And in that respect we have obtained approval in principle from Cabinet and have completed negotiations with the Federal Government towards the development of what is called a 3B program in Manitoba by which native and Metis people will be recruited into the RCMP. They will be recruited and they will be trained by the RCMP, will come under the direction of the RCMP. Some of the rigid requirements that presently exist insofar as applicants to the RCMP are lessened in order to permit larger numbers of native people to become involved, for instance height requirement, education requirement, being lessened.

One of the steady complaints which I've received, certainly as Attorney-General, I'm sure all previous Attorneys-General have received, is that northern communities' reserves, non-treaty communities, are policed by those that have not a close understanding with the language, the culture, the habits of northern people, and as a result of this complaint and feeling which has developed a correct feeling I think, that all provinces have been - well, not all provinces, a number of provinces have been involved with the Federal Government towards negotiating this, what is commonly known as the 3B concept in policing, and we've been in steady planning, and approval has been obtained now in principle and we expect to be proceeding now in conjunction with the RCMP towards the recruitment and the training. We've also had a certain amount of consultation in this respect with the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood and others.

SUPPLY - ATTORNEY-GENERAL

MR. GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman, there's a great deal of difference between planning and consultation. And when the Minister talks about planning in respect to building, I would ask him how many architects he has on staff, if that is the type of planning he has, or whether or not there has been a specific amount of money transferred from his department to the Department of Public Works to cover the various buildings that he has mentioned.

MR. PAWLEY: Well, Mr. Chairman, of course we don't have any architects on our staff, the architects are all within the Department of Public Works.

MR. GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman, then has there been any transfer of funds from the Attorney-General's Department to the Department of Public Works to cover the planning that the Minister has talked about?

MR. PAWLEY: No, Mr. Chairman, that would all fall within the budgetary items under Public Works.

MR. GRAHAM: Well then, Mr. Chairman, perhaps the Minister can be more specific and tell us, in this department he has so much set out for Salary, is that amount designated for people that spend all of their time solely in the planning field, or is that allocated to various members of his department on a percentage basis?

MR. PAWLEY: The 13 staff man years, I understand, under Planning and Management, within the department, that would include the Deputy, Assistant Deputies, their support staff, etcetera.

MR. GRAHAM: Then, Mr. Chairman, when we see an item in here for salaries of the Administrative Services, I would imagine that includes the Deputy Minister.

MR. PAWLEY: No, excuse me, Mr. Chairman, that includes all of the accounting staff.

MR. GRAHAM: The question I ask is, does the amount of money that is allocated for planning accrue to these people above and beyond their normal salary?

MR. PAWLEY: No, Mr. Chairman. They would be happy I think if that was the case, but no, it certainly does not. It includes the Deputy, the Assistant Deputy Minister, Mr. Graham, the Associate Deputy Minister, Mr. Goodman, and their support staff, and the salaries would be their salaries as well as the support salaries for those positions.

MR. GRAHAM: A further question, Mr. Chairman, to the Attorney-General. Is there any specific amount here which has been allocated to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the training of native policemen?

MR. PAWLEY: Not in this particular item. The reference to Planning and Management is that the initiative for the planning and the development of programs pertaining to the RCMP and to native policing of course initiate under this section.

MR. GRAHAM: Well, then, Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that the heading Planning and Management is superfluous, that actually the entire works should be under Administrative Services, which would bring that amount up to a little over \$500,000. I find it rather incongruous that we can differentiate here how much time your administrative staff spend in planning and how much time they spend in administration, and anything that appears here is only a figment of an accountant's ideas, that there is no definite amount that has been set aside for planning, that it is just an attempt to reduce the appearance of the amount of money that has been set aside for Administrative Services.

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Chairman, that certainly is not the intent, to do anything of the nature that is being suggested. If the Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell would read the wording under General Administration, he'll see it reads "provide overall planning and management of all departmental programs and centralization of personnel and financial administration". Now certainly all the work of those involved in general administration, and it's under the heading General Administration, involves planning, management, the day-to-day administrative services that come with the running of a department. It's very difficult, I would think, to break down. I would think it would be impossible to break down the exact amount of time and dollars spent to each particular area as to planning and as to management and as to other functions under that general title of General Administration.

SUPPLY - ATTORNEY-GENERAL

MR. GRAHAM: I thank the Attorney-General for those remarks because it just substantiates what I said previously, that to attempt to break it down here is purely a mathematical thing and I'm sure that the Minister cannot give me the percentage of time that his Deputy spends on Planning and Management and how much he spends on Administration. It is the coarsest of estimates and I would suggest that perhaps Planning and Management should be taken out of here and the entire amount put in Administrative Services which we would then be able to deal with, and I'm sure he and his department could deal with in a more comprehensive manner. I think it's purely an attempt by the Minister here to confuse the issue and try and detract from what the administrative costs are of his department.

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Chairman, I certainly don't want to over-react to my Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell's charge that I'm attempting to cloud the expenditures by establishing headings, because to be very frank with you I didn't consider this to be an area that would come under discussion. I did think though that it was certainly fair to indicate that under the general term of General Administration there is more than just Administration involved, that there is planning, there is management, there is administrative services. I can't feel, Mr. Chairman, too strongly about this, except I think that the public ought to be aware that there certainly is a planning and management function to the Department of the Attorney-General as well as only an administrative function.

MR. GRAHAM: Well, Mr. Chairman, perhaps I should carry it a little further then and suggest that Planning and Management, although it appears here to be a significant portion, in fact a greater portion of the Administrative Services, in actual fact it is a very minor portion and there is almost in essence no planning going on in the Attorney-General's department; that we see day by day the changes that should be taking place in his department are not taking place, and that the planning is sadly lacking in his department. I would hope that there is a greater emphasis placed on proper planning, and in fact I would suggest there should be a complete review of what transpires in his department so that the public of Manitoba can be assured that fair administration of justice is available to every one of the citizens of this province.

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to delay discussion on this area, except to certainly indicate to the Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell that I certainly would not for a moment agree that the planning function is only a minor one, that in fact it's a very important area, whether it comprises exactly 50 percent of the time, 55 percent of the time, 45 percent of the time, I wouldn't be able to identify and to guarantee to the honourable member that it relates to only a specific percentage, except to say to him that it's a very major area. I indicated to the honourable member the amount of planning that really is involved at the present time, the new court buildings, preparing for those - certainly to leave that to Public Works without planning and involvement from the Department of the Attorney-General would be a most unsatisfactory state of affairs. I know sometimes we feel that Public Works too frequently takes too much of a leading role as it is; certainly it's a partnership affair, because the Department of the Attorney-General through its support has the best view, I think, as to what is required in a court house, rooms, services, etc.; certainly it's not the Department of Public Works; certainly the entire question of policing in northern communities is taking up countless hours, weeks and I think I could safely say months of time by people within the Department of the Attorney-General. So it's not a minor or trifling time stand that we're dealing with under this subject matter, but it's a - I don't want to use the term "major" because I'm not sure whether it's 51 or 49, or exactly what percentage, but certainly a very large portion of the total time that's allotted would pertain to Planning and Management.

MR. GRAHAM: Well, Mr. Chairman, I would never expect the Attorney-General to agree with me, because if he did, I would have no alternative but to ask for his resignation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Wolseley.

MR. WILSON: I'm smiling, because the Minister has vindicated my crystal-balling. He may of had a slip, I don't know, when he said new court buildings, I wonder if he might elaborate on that, because under the Planning concept, he talked about a one-core building. I wonder if he might crystal-ball or indicate the cost of this building. If

SUPPLY - ATTORNEY-GENERAL

(MR. WILSON cont'd) the computer building is going to be approximately upwards to \$10 million, I wonder what we could expect from this one major core building. And what other new court buildings is he talking about?

Also, I wondered if looming on the horizon - and the Minister had smiled and said he only had 11.7 percent increase - I wondered if looming on the horizon is future costs of this building, the increasing number of judges we can expect to here, Crown Attorney, support staff, furniture, automobiles, and that is a concern under Planning. What can we expect for the future when he talks about new court buildings? I'm concerned about this building, because I understand we have now a basement facility here, we have a number of changes over to the new Woodsworth building, the Legal Aid tower, and what's going to happen to the old building, the Law Courts, the new Woodsworth building, the basement, and the new court buildings that he's talking about? Could I, as a new member trying to envision how his department is going to centralize or decentralize, what is his plans for his department, maybe he could spell it out? Was it a slip, does he really mean there's going to be a number of new buildings or just this one major building?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. PAWLEY: No, Mr. Speaker, it was no slip, I indicated three major areas of development, which I think we can deal with very quickly: 1) is The Pas Court House; 2) was the need for the new Provincial Judges Court Building which is presently being developed, architects' planning is deeply involved in preparing ourselves for that. Urban renewal No. 2, which would include the courts and facilities that pertain to provincial judges' courts in both the Law Courts Building and in the Public Safety Building, that would be all merged and combined within that building. And thirdly, of course, is the major area of renovation and work that must be done in order that we can deal with what will be the expanding workload in the Law Courts Building, housing the Appeal, the Queen's Bench, and the County Courts. As to the exact numbers of additional judges and court rooms required, that's a matter that we've spent a great deal of time on. Needless to say, that if we project it over the next five years, I think we're looking at about, well certainly a significant increase in both court rooms and in judges, that we will have to request appointment by the Federal Government, because these judges, the County Court, Q.B., and the Court of Appeal, are all appointed federally. But I think we're looking at about a 50 percent - a possible 50 percent . . .

Dealing with the second one, Urban Renewal No. 2, there would be 18 judges drawn from the present Public Safety Building, the St. Boniface Court, and the Law Courts Building. But pertaining to the Law Courts Building itself, insofar as the County Court, the Q. B., and the Court of Appeal, there certainly will be need for many different additional courtrooms there, additional judges. Each year we're expanding at a rate of about 2 new judges at least, certainly since 72-73 insofar as the Law Courts Building is concerned. So in all those three areas, there is a great deal of expansion that will take place, because in many different areas there has been a steady increase in the number of cases that are being heard, and there are many causes for that which we could enter into those fields which have brought additional pressures upon our courts and additional caseloads.

MR. WILSON: This is why, when the Minister smiled and talked about only an 11.7 percent increase, I became very apprehensive in light of what I felt was knowledge that I had about a huge expansion in the future of his department, and I can see he's given us that information. However, I wonder if he could project the cost of that new building. Does he envision transporting the prisoners and people by a tunnel, or is it going to be by a chauffeured limousine, or how are we going to handle that function? First of all, the cost of that building, and then maybe how he envisions the transportation of people that may be in custody to the judge's court that's going to be centralized, I believe he said.

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Chairman, that is certainly a matter which comes under Capital and not under Current Expenditures and, as I indicated, is presently in the process of planning with Public Works and with the A.G., so is certainly a matter that it would be most premature on my part at this time to project what the eventual cost figure will be. I suppose when we complete the plans and put out for tender, we'll have a much clearer idea when we're ready to do that, than at the present time. But that is a Capital question,

SUPPLY - ATTORNEY-GENERAL

(MR. PAWLEY cont'd) when I was referring to 11 point some increase in expenditures. My reference was only to Current Expenditures, not to new Capital Expenditures.

MR. WILSON: Well, I just find it's kind of misleading from the public's point of view to have a cost of a new building hidden under the guise of Urban Renewal. I can't see how a court house is Urban Renewal unless you want to stretch the term, because I can't see what benefit it's going to do to the citizens of the area.

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Chairman, the Member for Wolseley is not correct if he suggests that there was something hidden in here insofar as Urban Renewal and the new Provincial Judges Court, because all we're dealing with here is the planning towards the construction of that building. Certainly in Capital Expenditure, when we're ready, we'll have to proceed to the Legislature for Capital Expenditure approval.

MR. WILSON: One more quick question then. Can we expect another building behind the Woodsworth Building to complement that building for future work tied in with the Minister's Department?

MR. PAWLEY: It's not in our plans at the present time, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 20(b). The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

MR. GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman, to carry on further on some of the questions raised by the Member for Wolseley. Can the Minister indicate, in their planning, have they selected a definite site yet for their proposed courts' building?

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Chairman, it's Public Works that is responsible for selecting the exact site. It will be close to the Public Safety Building, but I don't believe there has been exact site located by Public Works. But we're not involved in locating the exact site, except that it's to be close to the Public Safety Building in Urban Renewal No. 2.

MR. GRAHAM: A further question to the Minister dealing with the planning that takes place. Has his department considered in their planning the detrimental effect that may occur from the erection of a building of this nature in any urban area, has that been taken into consideration in the selection that will be made on the site that eventually will be used?

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Chairman, certainly there will be effects wherever it is built. But the fact does remain that a new Law Court Provincial Judges Building is required in downtown Winnipeg, and I don't think we have much alternative. But certainly in the planning and the preparation stage, moving towards eventual tendering of that building to general construction, concern is going to be felt insofar as registering detrimental impact upon the neighboring area. We're mindful of that, but of course we have no alternative but to proceed with the eventual - and the sooner the better because, if anything, I feel sensitive to the fact that after ten years, since it was indicated that such a building was required, it hasn't yet been started. So that I say, Mr. Chairman, that the sooner the better we can proceed with this building. Not to deny that there may be adverse effects, but that depends upon the planning and the preparatory stages towards the eventual construction of the building.

MR. GRAHAM: Well, Mr. Chairman, seeing as how we have over a quarter of a million dollars for planning, I would ask the Minister, in light of the controversy that arose when we selected the site for the Juvenile Detention Centre, if in the quarter of a million dollars that has been allocated for planning if all facets of the impact will be taken into consideration in their planning, or whether the planning that is being carried out by his department deals only with the operation of the facilities and the expedition of the justice in this province.

MR. PAWLEY: Our responsibility would be mainly that pertaining to providing the specialized information that's required in order to plan a justice building. Certainly it's not an area which Public Works or their architects would feel specialized in, so that our major concern would be pertaining to facilities, actual court and other facilities, and that is a major undertaking as to the input that's required there.

Insofar as environmental impact, I think that we would not have that type of expertise. We would certainly be looking to Public Works to provide that type of

SUPPLY - ATTORNEY-GENERAL

(MR. PAWLEY cont'd) expertise, and of course the responsible planning authorities. Our major concern would be internal, the specialized information that's required in order to ensure that there is proper facilities provided internally. Certainly government has an interest in the external but I would think Public Works would be the one that would provide most of that input, environmental impact input.

MR. GRAHAM: A further question, and this is getting on to a different subject. I want to ask the Minister if this particular item in the Estimates, Planning and Management, has dealt with the subject matter of integration of court facilities, and I throw out something in the nature of a complete family court facility. Does this come under the Planning section of his department?

MR. PAWLEY: Yes, there certainly has been a great deal of time spent between our department and the Law Reform Commission in preparing the planning and the preliminary work towards a unified family court project. That planning has involved also a great deal of negotiation with the related federal people that are also interested in this project. The honourable member is quite correct in indicating that there has been a lot of effort already transmitted in that area.

MR. GRAHAM: A second question. Has there been any planning of any significant nature towards the possibility of combining the Provincial Judges Court with the Court of Queen's Bench, any dialogue in that direction at all?

MR. PAWLEY: No, there hasn't been at this level - when we reach the Law Reform Commission level. I think that from time to time they have glanced at this area, but certainly not under this item.

MR. GRAHAM: No, I am prepared to proceed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 20(b)--pass; Resolution 20(c) Administration Services (1) Salaries. The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. PATRICK: Under Administrative Services, that's the point I want to raise with the Minister. Mr. Chairman, through you, the Legal Aid has expanded dramatically over the last few years and yet the court facilities and the administration of the courts has not kept pace and are consequently going back, well, to criminal cases or - it seems that the blame is attached to the Legal Aid. I'm not dealing with Legal Aid, I'm dealing with Administration. It seems to me that the blame should be placed on the Attorney-General's Department for failing to adjust Administrative Services to keep pace with the expansion of the Legal Aid. I wonder if the Minister can give us some explanation. And I'm not speaking against Legal Aid as such, I believe that there still are people that are disadvantaged and perhaps haven't got the services. I'm saying that it appears to me that court facilities have not kept pace of extending the Legal Aid.

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Chairman, all that I can say to the Honourable Minister for Assiniboia, there can be no issue, but that the advent of more liberal divorce laws for instance from the Dominion of Canada, the advent of Legal Aid and other factors have brought about a great deal of additional pressures upon our courts and their facilities.

I would like to feel that we have done well, even though undoubtedly there are delays, but that we have done relatively well compared to other jurisdictions. I understand that somebody appearing for plea today in Provincial Judges Court in Winnipeg could be set down for trial in three to four months, and when you compare that with other major urban centres in Canada, it compares very favourably. I had occasion to check the setting down of some trial dates in Vancouver some months back and I believe we were looking at nine, ten months delays, Toronto, Montreal, other centres, so comparatively speaking I think that we do relatively well. In fact I would think that there has not been too much further delay now in the year 1976 than we would have found back in 1970-71, despite the advent of these new programs. There has always been a considerable waiting period until actual trial. Much of that is outside the control of government; defense counsel, crown counsel requiring time to complete their cases; locating of witnesses, bringing witnesses before the court. I don't think that we will ever reach the stage where there won't be some degree of delay between plea and actual trial. There have been some other developments lately which have expedited the hearing of trials. Speedy trials for instance, there's been a new system developed by which there is a form of assizes in our County Court to expedite the setting down and the hearing of trials which take place at Speedy Court. And

SUPPLY - ATTORNEY-GENERAL

(MR. PAWLEY cont'd) all this is, I think, help to push on. Now needless to say, there are areas still for improvement, but comparatively speaking, time-wise and with other provinces, I think we stand up well.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the honourable member wishes to pursue this subject, I would ask him to consider whether it wouldn't be better handled under Resolution 24 - the Law Court provides for the total administration of the justice system in Manitoba through all levels of the court system - rather than through that part having to do with the Minister's office.

MR. PATRICK: Would it not be under Administrative Services? I believe it's dealing with administration. It doesn't matter. If the Chairman feels that . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair will be guided by the Minister.

MR. PAWLEY: Under Administrative Services, we really are dealing with the centralized accounting system for all the systems, so I do think that it probably would be more proper under Court Services.

MR. PATRICK: Okay, because I know what the Minister has already answered, and I'm not satisfied. He's comparing with other jurisdictions, and my concern is that I don't think we should be comparing to other jurisdictions. Because we've had long delays not only in criminal cases but we've had long delays in Family Court which I think is most unfortunate. We had them four or five years ago, and I believe the Minister said, I'll try and correct that and I still get information that there's still long delays now. I think in the Family Court if we can do something quickly, you know, bring the case before the . . .

MR. PAWLEY: Yes. Some of it, let me say to the honourable member, is deliberate on the part of the parties for a number of very legitimate reasons, but it all depends . . .

MR. PATRICK: I'll defer that to the courts or to the administration of justice, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Wolseley.

MR. WILSON: It's unfortunate because the Minister has prompted something by his answer, if I'm not allowed to talk under the Administration which seemed to be the administering of the plan. I just wanted to make the general observation, and I say it's the role of opposition I guess to examine and to offer suggestions and I hope the Minister won't take it as criticism. But it would seem to me that the administration has to be faulted if they've allowed all these liberal laws to be accelerated in the province and the Minister has boasted about every corner of the province being covered by customers seeking Legal Aid offices where in the meantime we can't even get doctors in those areas. This seems to me we put the cart before the horse, and I just wanted to respond to his statement that the administration should be put in place first to administer the plan rather than liberalizing the . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. The Chair did caution the Honourable Member for Assinboia and the same caution applies to the Honourable Member for Wolseley. Resolution 20 (c)(1). The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

MR. GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman, before we leave this, I think it's only fair to point out that maybe an impression was left by the Attorney-General which I assure you is not the case. I think he maybe left the impression that it was because of the activities of Legal Aid that the court time had been shortened. And I assure you it's not because of Legal Aid that that . . .

MR. PAWLEY: No, Mr. Chairman. I must implore the Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell, if he would like to check the record of these proceedings he will find that there must be some fault with his hearing, because I am sure he will find no such indication.

MR. GRAHAM: I just wanted to make sure that that was not the impression that was left.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 20(c)(1)--~~pass~~; (c)(2) pass; Resolution 20(c)--pass; Resolution 21 Legal Services (a) Civil Litigation, (1) Salaries. The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

SUPPLY - ATTORNEY-GENERAL

MR. GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman, dealing with Civil Litigation, I would like to ask the Attorney-General how much money has been spent by his department in their attempts to bring to justice one Alexander Kasser. Can the Minister give us the figure that has cost the people of Manitoba through this appropriation?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Speaker, we're on the wrong item to deal with that. I know how very anxious the honourable member is to discuss and to support our efforts to expedite Alexander Kasser, but that would have to wait criminal prosecutions. In the meantime maybe we could see if we can get some further information on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That would be 21(b). Resolution 21(a)(1). The Honourable Member from Birtle-Russell.

MR. GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman, then can I ask the Attorney-General under Legal Services, if all the charges against Dr. Kasser are criminal or are they civil.

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Chairman, of course under Civil Litigation are a number of actions which involve the Civil field, involving Churchill Forest Industries and all related companies thereto, and those that were involved in the Churchill Forest Industry project. There certainly has been extensive legal work done of a civil nature under this heading insofar as CFI is concerned.

MR. GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman, then is it not true that in fact all of the work that has been done so far has been of a civil nature and there has been no criminal activity undertaken?

MR. PAWLEY: Oh no, for quite some time there has been special criminal prosecutors appointed by the province, in the person of Gallagher and McGregor Company, have been handling the criminal proceedings. The criminal efforts pertaining to not only Dr. Kasser, but others in Switzerland and the United States, all of the efforts pertaining to Austria, efforts to extradite the proceedings in Switzerland, pertaining to the bringing of action, would relate to criminal proceedings. On the other hand, there has been an action, a matter of public record, brought within our court pertaining to civil suits involving a lengthy list of defendants of companies and individuals that were involved in the project. So simultaneously there are civil proceedings and there are criminal proceedings.

MR. GRAHAM: Can the Attorney-General indicate how many of those civil suits have been finalized.

MR. PAWLEY: Insofar as the actions that have been commenced by the province in an attempt to recover moneys that were paid out by the province as a result of the actions of others, that is very much before the courts now. That main action has not been completed but is presently before the courts, pleadings have been issued, defences have been filed, other steps have taken place. Under the other proceedings which involved receiverships, bankruptcies and whatnot, there would be no money under this allocation, but that would be paid under Manitoba Development Corporation Estimates I believe, Mines and Natural Resources Estimates.

MR. GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman, this matter has been before the courts for some four years now. Can the Attorney-General give us any estimate of the time frame that he can expect before this can be finalized?

MR. PAWLEY: I think it would be very very hazardous for me to enter into speculation insofar as when this matter could be brought to a head. It's not four years, it would probably be only 18 months I would think, approximately, since the civil action was commenced in an attempt to recover money, to recoup money, approximately 18 months. If it's like most civil proceedings, it's going to take a great period of time. It depends upon appeals, which may not occur at all or may carry all the way up to the Supreme Court of Canada, and I wouldn't begin to hazard a guess as to how much more time would be expended in this area.

MR. GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman, there have been many charges, there have been many political charges, political accusations, and there has been much writing regarding this matter, and I think that perhaps this would be a good time for the Attorney-General to give us a rundown on what has transpired, what is in the process of transpiring. We know that there has been much money spent up to this point and I would appreciate a

SUPPLY - ATTORNEY-GENERAL

(MR. GRAHAM cont'd) general accounting by the Attorney-General of the actions that have taken place so far.

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Chairman there has as I mentioned been actions commenced which involve the various related companies that were involved in the CFI project, Arthur D. Little, and I understand that these proceedings commenced by a private legal counsel have reached the point where in fact the defendants have third-partied other parties to the action, so there is an extensive list of individuals that are involved now insofar as the civil proceedings are concerned. If the honourable member is wanting the list of the names of parties that are involved, those are a matter of public record. I wouldn't think that it would be proper for us to enter into a discussion as to whether or not there is merits or demerits in this case. I think our legal counsel would be most critical of us if we entered into that field during Estimates review, except to indicate to the Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell that every effort is being made to recover for Manitobans moneys that were lost to Manitoba because of the actions or omissions by other.

MR. GRAHAM: Well then, Mr. Chairman, I would not want to jeopardize the outcome of any case, but any cases that have been finalized, can the Attorney-General give us an accounting of those cases in which the province has been successful?

MR. PAWLEY: Well, we can certainly prepare that. We'd have to have a list I suppose prepared, because if he's referring to all cases in which the province has been involved in a civil nature under this heading, we would certainly have to go through all our files and I would have to have staff prepare a list of the many different cases that we have been involved in under this heading.

MR. GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman, again the Attorney-General is attempting to evade the issue. If I wasn't specific, perhaps I should be specific and confine it only to the affairs of Churchill Forest Industries, Dr. Kasser and others that have been charged in this matter.

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Chairman, I don't know where I have been evasive, because I have been attempting to indicate that there are many proceedings currently under way, both in the civil world and in the criminal world, in respect to not only Dr. Kasser, but to others, and whether success will be finally reached in respect to these matters, I suppose only time will tell. But one thing is for certain, is that we would be entirely irresponsible if we believe that others ought to pay for the consequences of their actions both in the civil world and the criminal world, if every reasonable effort was not undertaken in order to ensure that result.

MR. GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman, again the Attorney-General misunderstands, or chooses to misunderstand, I only asked him for those that have been completed.

MR. PAWLEY: I think I indicated to the honourable member before that we're dealing with all the proceedings that pertain to bankruptcy, receiverships, etc., those items that fell within the ambit of the Manitoba Development Corporation under the responsibility of the Mines and Natural Resources, so this would be the wrong department to obtain that information from.

MR. GRAHAM: Again, Mr. Chairman, the Minister chooses to misunderstand. I asked where the Province of Manitoba specifically was involved, the number of cases in which they have been successful.

MR. PAWLEY: In respect to the CFI situation.

MR. GRAHAM: In Civil Litigation.

MR. PAWLEY: Pertaining to all Civil Litigation.

MR. GRAHAM: With respect to Churchill Forest Industries, Dr. Kasser, Ricer, Arthur D. Little, etc.

MR. PAWLEY: Well, Mr. Chairman, again I don't know whether I'm in order here, or whether the Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell is, because this is an item that falls within another department, another item within another department, that has responsibility for, again, all the matters that pertain to mechanics, liens and other actions of that nature. I've indicated those actions that we're involved in are in process, they have neither been successful nor unsuccessful yet.

MR. GRAHAM: Then it would be correct to say, Mr. Chairman, that in no case has the province been successful to date.

SUPPLY - ATTORNEY-GENERAL

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Chairman, I don't know just what the Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell is attempting to adduce here. I've indicated to him that more detailed information of the nature that he seems to be anxious to obtain would be obtained through the Estimates of the Manitoba Development Corporation. I've indicated to him that the very reason I couldn't indicate that there has been success so far as criminal prosecutions or civil proceedings in connection with the number of current cases that are under way, is that they have not been brought to a head.

MR. GRAHAM: I would then ask the Attorney-General either to confirm or deny that no case of Civil Litigation in this respect has been successful, or the province has been successful to date.

MR. PAWLEY: Well, Mr. Chairman, I think that it is up to you to make a ruling here. If you want me to answer questions that fall within another department, another item in another department, then I will attempt to do so, but I would think that would be second-best information and not the best information that the Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell is seeking.

MR. GRAHAM: Then I would ask the Attorney-General if the Department of Mines and Natural Resources or the Manitoba Development Corporation is using its own lawyers rather than prosecuting through the Crown.

MR. PAWLEY: Yes, very definitely.

MR. GRAHAM: Very well then, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Wolseley.

MR. WILSON: Under Civil Litigation, I notice there has been a change in the procedure, and I wondered if the Minister might give some examples of how the province would end up as a defendant, because it would seem to me that if they were always on the plaintiff side, that we would in fact have most of the expenses wiped out. I noticed in the previous year that the recovery was \$300,000, has it ever been the practice under Civil Litigation that the Minister's department has been able to sort of wipe out the expenses by the moneys recovered? I wondered if under this section as well, because it is civil, I wondered if - of course I agree with the Minister, if we're now on a Mexican stand-off pertaining to CFI, and I could concur with him that under those circumstances we should be trying to recover moneys for Manitobans, but I wondered if at some point in time the Minister could announce that they are going to abandon; and if not, why not abandon. I don't think that we should spend another dollar for a European trip, or anything, trying to bring criminal charges against these people. I think it has been a well worn exercise and I would hope that the Minister would throw out the challenge to the Law Society themselves - if we have all these intelligent people that feel that the odds are better than 50-50, let somebody prove it on a finder's fee or something, because it seems to me we've got to at some point in time abandon the chase under the criminal section. I appreciate we're dealing with the Civil Litigation part, and I would hope that the Minister would have something to report on the positive side of recovering for Manitoba under that section. Again, if he could answer the question so I could better understand it, if we're mainly on the plaintiff side, is there a possibility a lot of these expenses, \$542,000 will be recovered for the taxpayers of Manitoba? If not, could he give me some examples of how the province ends up as a defendant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. The hour of Private Members Hour having arrived - I understand that the Minister will not be available for this evening - so Committee rise.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' HOUR

MR. SPEAKER: I'll just give the Assembly a minute to let the other members come in from the other committee room. The first item Private Members' Hour, Tuesday, is Public Bills. Bill No. 41. The Honourable Member for St. Matthews.

BILL 41 - THE MANITOBA FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

MR. WALLY JOHANNSSON (St. Matthews): Mr. Speaker, I have read over the Bill 41 - Manitoba Freedom of Information Act carefully, and I have read over the debate that has proceeded on the bill, and I must say that the quality of debate has been very high. I would particularly recommend to the reading of the members the speech that the Honourable Member from Morris which I thought was a very very fine speech. It was very erudite, there was economy of phrasing, and I think he came to the right conclusions. I'm sorry I apologize to the Member for Flin Flon if my grammar is somewhat faulty.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

MR. JOHANNSSON: Mr. Speaker, I intend after reading the bill and reading over the debate and listening to it, I intend to vote against the bill and our caucus will vote against the bill. And, Mr. Speaker, the government caucus is voting against the bill not because it's opposed to disclosure of information, not because it's opposed to open government, we are voting against the bill because we don't think that the bill will achieve more open government, more disclosure of information; and we are voting against the bill because we think it is wrong in principle.

Mr. Speaker, the honourable member made a statement about each generation having to face new problems and having to come up with new solutions to new problems. And Mr. Speaker, that's a very shallow statement, to be kind to the statement, it's a very shallow statement. There are many aspects of history that really do not change as each generation faces the problems that develop.--(Interjection)--Yes, I did want to deal with some history.

The honourable member gave us a rather confused and fuzzy concept of the development of responsible government, development of parliamentary government - I'm referring to the Honourable Member for Fort Rouge. Government in Manitoba has been evolving, and I think it's been evolving towards more open government and evolving towards the disclosure of more information by government. And I think that it is only fair to say, for example, that the Roblin government, the government which honourable members opposite belong to, did make contributions towards the development of responsible government and open government, and I give them credit for this.

The Roblin Government, for example, brought in Hansard, and we of course have continued the practice of printing the debates of this Legislature. Hansard was not published prior to the Roblin Government.

The Progressives and the Liberal Progressives had almost destroyed responsible government in this province. They had reduced the government of this province to the level of a municipal council. They had virtually destroyed party government in this province. And I give the Roblin Government, Roblin and the Roblin Government credit for reviving responsible government and for reviving partisanship in politics. And this is to their credit, this is to their credit, Mr. Speaker.

Now the honourable member at times seems to imply that we give very little - I'm talking about the Honourable Member for Fort Rouge. The Honourable Member for Fort Rouge seems to imply that the government releases very little information. He said, for example, repeatedly, that the government has a monopoly on information. And, Mr. Speaker, that statement is largely nonsense. One of the problems for members of the House and for members of the public is not that the government doesn't give out information, one of the problems is that it gives out too much information, and we're simply overwhelmed with paper. This I think has developed for a number of reasons.

Since our government was elected the political interest that developed under the Roblin Government has increased. And the result was that in 1973 you had an election - and the Clerk can correct me if my figures are wrong - which I believe had the highest turnout in the history of the province. And I have this publication behind me. I believe that the turnout in 1973 was the highest in the history of this province in the election of

BILL 41

(MR. JOHANNSON cont'd)1973--(Interjection)--Yes we also got the highest, the NDP Government also got the highest percentage of eligible votes of any party in the history of this province. But that's an aside.

This is a tremendous improvement in the system in our province. When you look back, for example, Mr. Speaker, you find that in the election of 1949, there were 16 acclamations. In 16 constituencies there was no contest at all, the sitting member was simply elected by acclamation. That was really I think the . . .year of responsible provincial government in this province and that occurred under the Liberal Government of Mr. Campbell. I'd almost forgotten his name. So political interest has developed and because there is more interest, more information inevitably has to come out of government.

The situation with respect to the media in this province also plays a role in bringing out information. We have, for example, newspapers and radio stations, private TV stations, which are controlled by people who are hostile to the government. They have attempted, and I think it's a fair statement to say this, they have attempted to bring about the defeat of the government. They have so far failed. The Free Press, for example, was involved - I should say, not the Free Press, Colonel Malone who used to be associated with the Free Press, was involved in the organization of the GGG, which was an attempt to defeat this government. The Free Press continually preached coalition or some variant of it, some kind of common agreement among opposition parties in order to bring about the downfall of this government. So the opposition has at its disposal the media which is hostile to the government which should make it easier for the opposition to bring out information which is embarrassing to the government.

The Liberal Party, for example, has a House organ, the Free Press, which has been at the service of the Liberal Party for many many years.--(Interjection)--Pardon? Oh I'm sorry, the Mines Minister tells me that the Liberal Party is at the service of the Free Press. Well whatever the relationship it is an extremely close relationship. And whatever the relationship of the Free Press to the Liberal Party, we do know that the Free Press is extremely hostile to this government. Now when I say that, I'm not saying that the reporters are hostile. I think that the reporters are honest people, and they try to do an --(Interjection)--Yes. And they try to do their job as we try to do our job. So I am not, when I say that, I am not attacking the reporters.

The Member for Fort Rouge said that there has been an immense growth in government and in the complexity of government in Manitoba, and of course elsewhere, and the Honourable Member for Morris took exception to his remarks. The Honourable Member for Morris felt that the Member for Fort Rouge was advocating a continued expansion of the size and the role of government.

But when one looks at the Province of Manitoba, to call governments huge, and to call it too complex for the MLA and the citizen of the province, I think is overstating the case. Manitoba is a small province; it has a million people. Our jurisdiction is a tiny jurisdiction when you compare it, for example, with the United States. The United States of America has a population which is 240 times our population. It has an economy which is over 400 times the size of our economy. It has a huge sprawling bureaucracy in Washington and in the far-flung departments. And it has a budget which is well over 300 times the size of our budget.

Manitoba actually is not a difficult province to govern in terms of its size. Yes, I think the province is small enough in population that the people can keep in pretty close touch with the government. I think that it is possible for the government to keep in pretty close to the people and the people to keep in pretty close contact with the government in a province of this size. And Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, just to illustrate, we have a Premier in this House, in this province, who has probably visited more communities, spoken to more people, spoken to more groups, than any other Premier in the history of this province. Our Premier, Mr. Speaker, I think has a more intimate knowledge of the people of this province and the province itself, than any other Premier in the history of this province. Mr. Speaker, northern Manitoba contains many small remote communities and I think the Premier has visited virtually every one, if not all of them.

BILL 41

(MR. JOHANNSON cont'd) He's the only Premier, the Honourable Member for Ste. Rose tells me who has been to Crane River two or three times.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I was mentioning before that I think governments in this province under the former government, the Roblin Conservative government, was evolving towards a more open government. For example, in this province, the legislative sittings are open to the public, and we don't have to have armed guards, here. The debates of the House have been published for over a decade now, since the Roblin government began the publication of the debates. Our government began the publishing of the debates in committee, and this is a further development of open government by our government. Our government has continued the propaganda service begun by the former Conservative Government, the Government Information Services, and when I use the term propaganda, Mr. Speaker . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Five minutes.

MR. JOHANNSON: Oh, I forgot, I thought I had forty minutes - Mr. Speaker, I am using the term in its best sense, the sense that the Catholic Church use it in the sense of propagating information. And there's an amazing amount of information, some of it of little value, but there is an amazing amount of information that comes out about government programs through those news bulletins.

Manitoba holds public hearings on all non-tax bills, and I understand that outside of Ontario we are unique in this respect among the provinces of Canada. This wasn't begun by our government. It wasn't begun by the Roblin government. It was begun some time during the Progressive or the Liberal Progressive period, and I'm not sure exactly when, but this was a development towards open government.

Cabinet decisions even are not that secret. Cabinet decisions, which are incorporated in Orders-in-Council, are filed in the Executive Council office and are open to the public. The regulations which are decided upon in Cabinet, are published in the Manitoba Gazette. Government appointments to boards and so on, are published in the Gazette. Government notices, letters of patent, registration of companies are published in the Gazette. Public notices under various factions are published in the Gazette. And also this government began the publication of quarterly statements of the Manitoba Development Corporation in the Manitoba Gazette. We also publish Statements of Equity taken by MDC.

Now under the previous government, under the Conservatives, not only did they not publish information on loans made by MDF, but they told the opposition that not even the Cabinet was informed about loans made by MDF, and of course we know what resulted: The CFI fiasco resulted. Today, also the MDC Chairman presents annual reports, presents the annual report of the MDC to Public Utilities Committee, and this did not occur under the Conservative Government.--(Interjection)--Under Economic Development? Pardon me. I am corrected. Is that the report?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

MR. JOHANNSON: The Chairman of MDC presents the report to the Economic Development Committee of the Legislature. Under our government, Mr. Speaker, under our government the Public Accounts Committee has done far more exhaustive work than it did previously, and this must be partly credited to the opposition which is performing its role of critically examining the Expenditures of government, but I understand also that, and I could be wrong in this, previously there was a government member who was a Chairman of Public Accounts. Am I correct, or incorrect? We made an opposition member Chairman of the Committee. So, Mr. Speaker, I think, Mr. Speaker, under our government there has been far more open government, we have attempted as a government to expand the rights of citizens in this province. For example, it was this government that brought in the Office of Ombudsman. The Member for Fort Rouge stated that it took ten years of debate in this House to bring in the Office of Ombudsman. Well, that debate of course primarily occurred during the Conservative regime. It took us about two months to bring in the Office of Ombudsman. I am not totally convinced now that we should have brought in that office. I think that the reservations which I believe were expressed for the Honourable Member for Morris, had a lot of validity,

BILL 41

(MR. JOHANNSSON cont'd). . . .and that is the Office of Ombudsman does tend to infringe upon the role of the MLA, and it does tend to undermine to some extent the role and the importance of the elected member, and to that extent I think I have reservations about the achievement, I have reservations about the achievement of our government.

Mr. Speaker, I had quite a bit more to say, but I thought I had more time, so I'll have to cut short my speech.

Our essential concern of course, is that the bill attacks the concept of responsible government. It attacks the concept of the responsibility of the Minister and the Ministry through the elected MLAs in this House, and through them to the people of the province, and I have no intention of supporting a measure like this which attacks the concept of responsible government, and which also goes a long way towards undermining the role of the MLA and the importance of the elected representatives. I am a supporter of the British Parliamentary System. I think it leads to far more open government, to far more disclosure of information than the American Congressional System, and I think it's going to evolve, no matter what the government, towards an even better system, and I and my colleagues have confidence in our system.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. PATRICK: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Portage, that debate be adjourned.

MOTION presented and carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Bill No. 48. The Honourable Member for Fort Rouge. He's absent. Anyone else wish to debate it? Very well.

BILL NO. 55 - DAUPHIN

MR. SPEAKER: Bill No. 55. The Honourable Member for Radisson.

MR. SHAFRANSKY: Mr. Speaker, this is one of the bills that has been appearing on the Order Paper for a number of years. I believe that there have been a number of occasions that the bill had been referred to the committee, and it was suggested at the committee that the matter should be something that should be settled between the two, but through a mediator, that in a number of cases, it was in fact, I believe not reported back to the House, so I feel that we can proceed to vote on this bill and we shall oppose it.

QUESTION put MOTION lost.

RESOLUTION NO. 19

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Assiniboia indicated he wanted the floor.

MR. PATRICK: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I will be brief because I'm sure that the members of the House remember that this resolution must have been before the House now on many more occasions than probably any other resolution that has been before the House in the last many years. I know myself I've had occasions to introduce the same resolution quite a few times and perhaps I can mention to the member that introduced the resolution, the Member for Rock Lake, that I had the same difficulty convincing the government that he was a member of years ago, to accept my suggestion on the same type of a resolution. That's the difficulty that we have on this right now, convincing the present government to do what he wishes to do. But, be as it may, Mr. Speaker, I do agree that the resolution does deserve some consideration because we do have some problems as far as the housing is concerned.

I just happened to notice in the News Services bulletin that comes out - and somebody just mentioned about it, the Member for St. Matthews. I know that we used to get this at about ten pages but now it has increased to about 35 or 40. So there's more information I guess nowadays than there used to be. Mr. Speaker, I see with interest that the Minister of Industry and Commerce was speaking to the Mechanical Contractors Association of Manitoba and he indicates that the housing problems were hampered, he said, by the fiscal policies of the Federal Government, according to the Minister of

RESOLUTION 19

(MR. PATRICK cont'd)Industry and Commerce. He says the whole problem of housing in this province is because of the Federal Government. He goes on to indicate that people of low income cannot obtain housing and this is an overall social problem and he may be right to some extent.

But he's certainly wrong by saying that the total fault is with the Federal Government. Because, Mr. Speaker, this is the government here, on this side, that reneged, really reneged on \$35 million in 1973 and another \$45 million a year later on the money that was available and allotted to this government for housing. This is the government that left this money on the table and did not use it. So now for the Minister of Industry and Commerce to say that the whole problem is we're not getting enough money from the Federal Government, how untrue a statement this is. This is right in the Information Bulletin Services and it just came out on April 30th. I guess that's the last issue. This is the Minister speaking to the Mechanical Contractors Association of Winnipeg at their Annual Meeting. I can't believe the statement of the Minister because there he's saying that it's the Federal Government and here it's this government that left that kind of money on the table and did not utilize it, did not use it, and which went back to the Federal Government and perhaps went to some other province for their housing. So I do feel that that's an incorrect statement and surely the government itself is to blame to a certain extent as far as housing is concerned.

The point that I wish to make: I have always taken the position in this House that when it comes to accommodation I don't believe that the government should use accommodation for taxing purposes, at least not for building materials. Perhaps if it's for commercial it could be taxed but I say at least for accommodation I don't feel that we should tax it. Mr. Speaker, I will say that I think the governments themselves are to blame very much for the housing dilemma that we're in at the present time in the country, perhaps in every province. I believe that the municipal governments, the provincial governments and the Federal Government is to blame very much for the housing dilemma that we're in because we certainly have very much land available.

All we have to do is perhaps get some land into a land bank and put the facilities in and we would have had no problem at all as far as housing is concerned. This was not done. It was done in some remote areas. At one time the City of Saskatoon did a fantastic job where you were able to get lots at \$3,500.

It's not too many years ago, it's only about 25 years ago that all elected people sort of prided themselves about our housing situation in this country. They prided themselves that we owned more houses on a per capita basis than any other country in the world. Now it seems that it has slipped very quickly. We have become a nation of renters. Not only that, it may not be that bad, but we have not the availability of those facilities, even the rental facilities. I would say that I don't know what great significance it would have now, I know the tax has been removed federally from 11 to 5 and the province still taxes five percent. If there's lumber input, material input into a house of \$20,000 at 5 percent there could be a \$1,000 deduction per home. That's in my opinion quite substantial.

So the resolution has merit. As I have indicated to the House I have taken this position not only last year or this year, I've taken this same position ten years ago and longer. I know the first two years in the House I had an opportunity to speak on housing and I said at that time, we'll have a crisis situation in Canada if the provincial governments, the municipal governments and the Federal Government don't pay more attention as far as housing is concerned. Ten years later we have a dilemma, we have a real serious crisis. I still feel that there is things that the government can do. I know some members indicate that it is strictly the interest rate and I know the Minister, when he was speaking to the Mechanical Contractors Association, he said the high cost of money, that was the only thing and not sufficient money. As I've mentioned the government left \$35 million and \$45 million and did not utilize it when they had it available by the CMHC to them. As far as the interest rate, it is high and it's a big factor. But surely the members in this House must know and must be aware that the AHOP program now will allow people up to an income of over \$14,000 to have their interest reduced up to 8 percent and it's a good program, it's a very good program. I don't know if the members

RESOLUTION 19

(MR. PATRICK cont'd)are aware of that. The problem with the program and where we should take issue with it - if the AHOP program would apply to resale of houses and to older homes I think we would solve our housing crisis very quickly in this city.

Because right now, Mr. Speaker, you must have at least 4,000 to 5,000 houses on the market in the City of Winnipeg. There's many For Sale signs and it appears that every young couple that's buying a home, they're buying a new home at \$55,000 or \$60,000. That's the lowest price on a new home today unless it's a side-by-side and you can get it for less. But on a bungalow that's the cheapest and it seems every-one that's buying is going to new houses while at the same time there's a stock of real good homes available at \$27,000 or \$25,000. It may be in an older area, in the west end area between Wolseley and Portage which is a good location, close to transportation; it's a two-storey, three and three, a full basement, gas heat; it needs some renovation, it needs some rehabilitation and I think that if we can apply the AHOP program to resale of homes and older homes who would solve partially some of our housing needs.

I think the biggest problem is - I know that the government in B.C. has put in a secondary financing, a second mortgage at very low interest rates to people for rehabilitation and repair of homes. Now the senior citizens' program that we had in this province I think was an excellent program. I don't know if the government here innovated it, I believe it started in Ontario and we copied the same legislation that they had for home repair program for senior citizens. I think it's a good program. It did an awful lot. It rehabilitated many homes and put them in better shape. Instead they would have been deteriorated and we would have had less homes today. Some of them probably would have had to be condemned. So it was a good program and I don't believe it cost the government such great amounts of money. I believe we spent in the first year something like \$6 million - I haven't got the figures of what we spent this year - to rehabilitate 3,000 or 4,000 or 5,000 homes. That's an extremely good program.

What the government should be looking at is to have some kind of a low interest repair program for people that buy older homes so that they would have an opportunity to get some finances to repair some of the older homes. This is what we haven't got in the city and it's difficult to also get financing for repair of older homes. When I talk of older homes, I'm talking about a home that has 30 or 40 years of life expectancy, probably more. You have a home that's got a solid foundation; it's got probably oak trimming throughout; it's three rooms down and probably four bedrooms up. Many of them had new windows put in. You may need a new kitchen cupboard, you may need new wiring and then new plumbing fixtures, and we're looking at \$3,000, \$4,000. If you can get some of these homes at \$22,000 and spend another four or five you're looking at half the cost. Instead of going today in the Maples or in the River Heights area and the Waverley Heights, there isn't a home at 1,100 square feet or the least expensive home is \$65,000, \$63,000. That's a pretty high price for a young couple to go in and that's all that we're selling or anybody's selling or anyone's buying. I think that it's a waste that we see all these older homes being neglected to the extent because No. 1, it's difficult to get financing; No. 2, for some unknown reason the younger people are not looking at some of these older homes and I think they should because if you can buy them at the price they are available, at \$24,000 or \$25,000 and can be rehabilitated at another \$3,000, \$4,000 or \$5,000. For \$30,000 your carrying costs are half that it is on a \$63,000 home and it could be made into a real good building. So I believe there's two things. If we can make some of the financing through CMHC available for older homes or a program like the AHOP program would be available for older homes or resale, the resale market as well and I think if the government would have given consideration, and I think they should. I think it's most important. We have a real large stock of these homes in the city and we're not doing anything to fix them up. I know it can be done. I can mention it to the members from experience, I know it can be done. You can buy some of these homes and by putting new wiring and new cupboards and redecorating and you have a home that is very attractive for some people to buy or it's very attractive to lease that type of home

RESOLUTION 19

(MR. PATRICK cont'd)but before anybody will buy it somebody has to put new cupboards in or new wiring and so on.

I'd say if the government would come with a program of some kind to help finance on a repair basis, to get low interest financing to repair some of these homes I think that we would have much more success as far as housing. We would be able to rehabilitate some of these homes and I think we wouldn't have the crisis and the shortage that we have at the present time.

Mr. Speaker, as far as the five percent sales tax, I don't know. I mention again what it would mean probably in a new home, somewhere around \$1,000 which is extra that it costs. I know that the governments are concerned. Okay. If you're going to take it off - and I don't know what it would mean as far as the rent is concerned - that's okay. Where would you tell us to make up that revenue and certainly I can't say to the government where at the present time. But I certainly feel that when it comes to accommodation, when it comes to food items, I feel that we should not tax these items, Mr. Speaker.

So, I'm supporting the resolution but I know the Member for St. Matthews always takes great interest when it comes to housing and he's probably the only one that usually speaks on them all the time. But I would like to say to him the government has not come to grips as far as the housing. I think there's a lot of housing available in this city. Some of them have to be rehabilitated and you can get them at the price \$24,000, \$27,000, \$30,000 which is half the price that you're paying for a new one. I think you have to come up with some kind of a financing program to make it available for people. I'm not saying for nothing - on a low interest basis so they can get some financing to repair them and you'll solve the problem very quickly as far as the housing is concerned. I don't think that the crisis is as great as it has been intended to be and maybe not as great as my friend from Fort Rouge has been indicating because if today you take a drive around the city you'll find almost on every street there's three or four For Sale signs. So there are homes available but the sad thing is that we're allowing our older homes to really deteriorate to the extent that it's difficult. I think that the program that we had for senior citizens which we did, if nothing else, but rehabilitated a great many homes that are in good shape, well kept. I think the same things could be done for the people that are lower income, if they're able to get financing at 8 percent. I think what we would do is rehabilitate many of our homes in the city at the present time.

The other point is I wish that the CMHC would allow the AHOP program to apply to resale of homes instead of applying to new. Then I think the housing situation at least in this city wouldn't be the problem that it is at the present time. So, Mr. Speaker, I am supporting the resolution.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rock Lake will be closing debate on the resolution.

MR. HENRY J. EINARSON (Rock Lake): Mr. Speaker, first of all I want to thank all honourable members who participated in the debate on this resolution. Last week there was more interest in it than I had anticipated. However, in my comments I did anticipate some of the comments coming from that side of the House and sure enough that's what happened when we heard from the Member from St. Matthews. I am going to be brief in my closing remarks, Mr. Speaker.

First, to the Member for St. Matthews, I know that he spoke, I believe, his full twenty minutes; but the one comment he made which was outstanding and I took note of and that is when he described say, if a person built a new home for X number of dollars, he said possibly the amount of money involved here could be \$1,000. And coming from a true blue socialist I got the feeling that, well what's \$1,000, from the honourable member? I found this hard to understand, Mr. Speaker. So the trend of his comments were such that \$1,000 to any one individual or a couple or whatever wasn't very significant insofar as this resolution is concerned. I know I can think of many people in my constituency, \$1,000 has something to be considered and has some value.

I want to say to the Honourable Member for Assiniboia - and I appreciate his

RESOLUTION 19

(MR. EINARSON cont'd)remarks when he said that he brought this same resolution I guess about 10 years ago, into this House. I recall when I was over on that side and rightfully so, I suppose, he felt that was his duty at that time. I want to reiterate again, Mr. Speaker, that in the comments I made I felt that the situation then and today were considerably different and I gave several reasons why this resolution had greater merit today than it did say maybe ten years ago.

I want to re-emphasize again, Mr. Speaker, that the First Minister of this province within the past year has been talking and saying to the people of this province that we have to become more energy conscious. One of the energies that we're using in this province is electricity to heat our homes and what-have-you. I thought that was one good valid reason why, especially coming from the First Minister, that this resolution would be worthy of consideration for support by the government.

Also there's other forms of energy that we use such as fuel oil and natural gas and the materials that are used to build new homes today. I can say particularly if you construct a home whereby you use radiant heat which comes from the ceiling with electricity you have to have considerable knowledge about this. You have to contact the Manitoba Hydro. They make up the rules and regulations and assist you in how to use insulating materials. I think, Mr. Speaker, this has become very important and more so they're stressing it today than ever before that the proper use and more of it in the way of materials in insulating a home or insulating a building that is used for employment, where people work and so on.

Mr. Speaker, with those few comments I would hope that the government would see fit to support this resolution because I think - and I will re-emphasize again - that the situation today is vastly different. I say that especially coming from words by the First Minister and others on the government side, to what it was a number of years ago.

So, Mr. Speaker, with those few comments I want to thank you.

QUESTION put, MOTION declared lost.

MR. EINARSON: Ayes and Nays, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Call in the members. The motion before the House is Resolution 19 by the Honourable Member for Rock Lake.

A STANDING VOTE was taken, the results being as follows:

YEAS

Messrs.	Banman	Jorgenson
	Bilton	McGregor
	Brown	McKenzie
	Einarson	Patrick
	Enns	Sherman
	Ferguson	Wilson
	Johnston (Sturgeon Creek)	

NAYS

Messrs.	Adam	Jenkins
	Barrow	Johannson
	Bostrom	Malinowski
	Boyce	Miller
	Burtniak	Osland
	Cherniack	Pawley
	Derewianchuk	Petursson
	Dillen	Schreyer
	Doern	Shafransky
	Evans	Toupin
	Gottfried	Turnbull
	Green	Uruski
	Hanuschak	Walding

MR. CLERK: Yeas 13, Nays 26.

MR. SPEAKER: In my opinion the Nays have it. I declare the motion lost. Call it 5:30. I am now leaving the Chair and the House will reconvene at 8 p. m. with the Deputy Speaker in the Chair in Committee of Supply.