

**THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of MANITOBA**  
**Monday, March 7, 1977**

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**TIME: 2:30 p.m.**

**OPENING PRAYER by Mr. Speaker.**

**MR. SPEAKER, Honourable Peter Fox (Kildonan):** Before we proceed I should like to direct the attention of the honourable members to the gallery where we have 28 students, Grade 11 standing, of the River East School. These students under the direction of Mr. Harvey. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Member for Rossmere, the Honourable First Minister. On behalf of all the honourable members we welcome you here this afternoon.

**PRESENTING PETITIONS:**

**MR. HARRY SHAFRANSKY (Raisisson):** Mr. Speaker, I beg to present the petition of **La Centrale des Caisses Populaires du Manitoba Ltee and La Centrale des Calsses Populaires du Manitoba Credit Union Limited.**

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

**TABLING OF REPORTS**

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Minister of Agriculture.

**HONOURABLE SAMUEL USKIW (Lac du Bonnet):** Mr. Speaker, it's my pleasure to table **The Annual Report of The Manitoba Agriculture Credit Corporation.**

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Minister for Corrections.

**HONOURABLE J.R. (Bud) BOYCE (Winnipeg Centre):** Mr. Speaker, I'd like to table **The Annual Report of The Alcoholism Foundation for the Year Ending March 31st, 1976**, and I'd also like to table an **Annual Report** which is relative to the calendar year for 1975 which will be forthcoming for 1976, in the next six weeks.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Minister for Consumer and Corporate Affairs.

**HONOURABLE RENE TOUPIN (Springfield):** Mr. Speaker, I'd like to table **The Annual Reports of the Co-operative Promotion Board and the Co-operative Loans and Loans Guarantee Board for the Year Ended March 31st, 1976.**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Any other Tabling of Reports or Ministerial Statements? Notices of Motion.

**INTRODUCTION OF BILLS**

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Member for Sturgeon Creek:

**MR. J. FRANK JOHNSTON** introduced **Bill No. 19, An Act respecting the St. James-Assinibola School Division No. 2.**

**ORAL QUESTIONS**

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

**MR. STERLING R. LYON, Q.C. (Souris-Killarney):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question to the First Minister, or that member of his ministry who may have had discussions on the matter of the Act **Bill No. C33, a Federal Act to amend The National Transportation Act.** I was wondering if the First Minister or his designated colleague could advise the House if, as was the case with the Premiers of the maritime provinces, the Premiers of the western provinces will be consulting with the Honourable Otto Lang with respect to this fundamental change in the transportation law of Canada?

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable First Minister.

**HONOURABLE EDWARD SCHREYER, Premier (Rossmere):** Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the Honourable the Minister of Industry and Commerce, I'd like to take that question as notice. I could advise the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition in the interim, however, that indeed there has been close technical co-operation and ministerial co-operation between the four western Ministers, rather more so than among the Premiers of the four western provinces with respect to transportation policy and with respect to the transportation law in particular.

**MR. LYON:** A supplementary, Mr. Speaker. I wonder if the First Minister could advise whether the government of Manitoba supports the change that is being made by this amendment which will have the effect of reducing the powers of the Canadian Transport Commission and putting them back into the hands of the Minister of Transport.

**MR. SCHREYER:** Well, precisely on that, Mr. Speaker, I would ask the Minister of Industry to be in a position to answer that later this week.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Member for River Heights.

**MR. SIDNEY SPIVAK, Q.C.:** Mr. Speaker, my question is to the First Minister in the absence of the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. I am not sure whether he will be in the House but I would like to direct a question to him. I wonder if he can confirm the difficulties that appear to have arisen

with respect to Flyer Industry and the purported resignation of its present General Manager.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable First Minister.

**MR. SCHREYER:** Mr. Speaker, there is no event or events taking place as reported Friday or Saturday last, that is any different in substance from what the Minister reported on somewhat earlier. Indeed, I should tell my honourable friends that at the outset, at the time of the hiring of the services of the present General Manager, it was understood even then that it would be for a period of probably in the order of two to three years and it was generally understood that it wouldn't likely be longer than that. However, even after having said that, I am not aware of any immediate specific date for change of the general managership and I suspect that that report is rather apocryphal.

**MR. SPIVAK:** Mr. Speaker, another question to the First Minister. I wonder if he can indicate whether there is a disagreement with respect to management between his Minister of Mines and Natural Resources and the General Manager at present, with respect to the operation of the bus company.

**MR. SCHREYER:** Not to my knowledge, Mr. Speaker, but obviously I will take it as notice. The Minister should be able to reply soon.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

**MR. HARRY J. ENNS:** Mr. Speaker, I direct a question to the Honourable the Minister of Industry and Commerce. Weekend reports indicate a serious pollution problem on the Saskatchewan River and some suggestion that some of the pollution could be contributed by the government-run forestry complex at The Pas. Has the Minister of Northern Affairs been talking to the Minister of Industry and Commerce or what has the Minister of Industry and Commerce been able to ascertain as to whether or not there is a responsibility by our forestry complex in causing this pollution?

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable First Minister.

**MR. SCHREYER:** Mr. Speaker, I would think that that is a matter of some technical detail as well, but I believe it is relevant to indicate to the Honourable Member for Lakeside, that the matter of pollution emissions from the forestry complex at The Pas was a matter of concern several years ago and there has been the installation of additional treatment capacity at the forestry complex, beyond and above what the original design contemplated. That is not to say, I suppose, that all of the pollution problem has been dealt with, but it has been dealt with to a substantial extent beyond what was originally contemplated. I believe that the expenditures were in the order of one to two million dollars.

**MR. ENNS:** A further supplementary, Mr. Speaker, to the First Minister then. It is also suggested that a similar forestry complex at Prince Albert may, as well, be contributing to this particular source of pollution along the Saskatchewan River. My

direct question to the First Minister is: Is he aware if the Manitoba Clean Environment Commission been asked to conduct a study on this matter to ascertain just where the pollution is coming from?

**MR. SCHREYER:** Well then, Sir, that question will be taken specifically as notice.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Member from Birtle-Russell.

**MR. HARRY E. GRAHAM:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker. My question is directed to the Honourable Attorney-General. I would like to ask the Attorney-General if he has made up his mind yet as to whether or not any charges will be laid in connection with the unlawful behaviour of people at the Griffin Steel premises.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Attorney-General.

**HONOURABLE HOWARD PAWLEY, (Selkirk):** Mr. Speaker, during the past week there have been recurring incidents insofar as Griffin Steel is concerned as we are all aware. I would like, at this point, to just indicate that I think that parties have attempted to act peacefully. The police have exercised a great deal of restraint and understanding in the situation. I think it is also fair to say that the workers on the picket line have avoided violent conduct and we are now entering into the second week of this situation. I think, unfortunately, it's reached the point that it would be counterproductive for matters to continue as they did last week. I have conveyed information that we will find ourselves left with no alternative but to commence the laying of prosecutions if these incidents continue to repeat.

**MR. GRAHAM:** Supplementary question. To whom has the Minister conveyed that information.

**MR. PAWLEY:** The information has been conveyed to the Director of Prosecutions and also I made a point of advising certain representatives of CAIMAW so that there ought to be no misunderstanding that I had run out of patience with matters continuing as they have been during the past week.

**MR. GRAHAM:** Final supplementary. Are we then to assume that the Minister's patience is of a seven day duration?

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

**MR. STEVE PATRICK:** Thank you Mr. Speaker. My question is to the Minister of Labour. Can the Minister indicate to the House if he has perhaps changed his mind and will cause an industrial

enquiry into the problems at Griffin Steel Industries.

**HONOURABLE RUSSELL PAULLEY, (Transcona):** Not at this time Mr. Speaker. .

**MR. PATRICK:** A supplementary, Mr. Speaker. Can the Minister indicate to the House if he will be bringing legislation to this House at this session to deal with involuntary overtime?

**MR. PAULLEY:** I think, Mr. Speaker, that is a matter of policy that will be revealed in due course.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Member for Wolseley.

**MR. ROBERT G. WILSON:** Thank you Mr. Speaker. To the Minister of Consumer Affairs: Would the Minister comment on his Consumer Aid tour of the school divisions and the cost of same?

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

**MR. TOUPIN:** Well, Mr. Speaker, again it depends what the honourable member is speaking about. If he is talking about a seminar that is being conducted now here in Winnipeg, Brandon and Dauphin the seminar on Saturday went well. I attended myself in the morning. The cost of same, I don't know. I could check and find out and let the honourable member know. We are anticipating quite a few teachers across the province including the northern part of the province gaining facts and figures through the seminar and being able to help our students that much more in the curriculum based on consumer education.

**MR. WILSON:** Supplementary, Mr. Speaker, then when will the Minister file the citizen rights material with the House considering our MLA rights? In other words when would you be filing the material with this House?

**MR. TOUPIN:** Well again Mr. Speaker in regards to the content of the seminar itself, it has been explained to the House before. It goes back, as far as I am informed, last year, that is, in the current fiscal year that ends March 31st, funds that were allotted for this purpose are now being spent for the intent as explained to the House last year.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

**MR. L. R. SHEAN:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Honourable Minister of Labour. I would like to ask him whether he has concluded hearings on **The Workplace Safety and Health Act** or whether he will be hearing further representations on that bill?

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Minister of Labour.

**HON. RUSSELL PAULLEY:** It's a rather difficult question to answer precisely, Mr. Speaker, to the honourable member. He asked the question as to concluded hearings. Actually what has been transpiring over a number of days was that representatives of management and labour and professionals at my invitation met with us to present briefs based on the workplace conditions of employment and also on the general outline of the legislation that was endorsed, I believe unanimously, by this House last year.

We did conclude this morning at approximately noon hearing the last of those who had made direct representation to be heard to us. However, Mr. Speaker, I want to say to my honourable friend that at the end of the meeting this morning I extended an invitation to all and sundry if they had further observations that they would like to make, that I was available as a committee ("so-called" committee, actually it wasn't a committee) would be available particularly in my office to hear any further comments from those concerned and interested in **Bill 83**, I believe it was.

**MR. SHERMAN:** A supplementary, Mr. Speaker. I would like to ask the Minister if there is any opportunity for additional representations or input from members of this House other than those in the government?

**MR. PAULLEY:** It's the first time I've ever heard my honourable friend ask such a question. I don't know if he is really reiterating the question that is in the opinion of at least one opposition member opposite that the Minister of Labour should be stuffed and exhibited in The Museum of Man and Nature because . . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order, please.

**MR. PAULLEY:** . . . that particular Minister is so incompetent. I would suggest to my honourable friend that the Minister of Labour has welcomed on his doorstep on a number of occasions, including last Friday, to have discussions of matters concerned. So I say to my honourable friend, my door is always open as it has been ever since I was Minister of Labour to all members of the House, to all members of the public.

**MR. SHERMAN:** A further supplementary, Mr. Speaker, just for clarification. Would the Minister incline to the idea of taking proposed amendments under consideration to that bill back into the Industrial Relations Committee of the House?

**MR. PAULLEY:** Mr. Speaker, my honourable friend whom I believe is fairly knowledgeable of the way democracy and legislative bodies work will realize that the bill was passed, as I say, unanimously by this House last year and has not as yet been proclaimed. If there is a desire sometime after the bill is proclaimed for the introduction of amendments, then I would say that that would be the proper time. If my honourable friend wonders whether, now that I have the unanimous support for increasing the facilities for the safe conduct of employees and others that work, that I am going to,

after having received such great support from my honourable friends, I'm going to reverse the trend and ask them if they would like to improve upon the bill.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Member for River Heights.

**MR. SPIVAK:** Mr. Speaker, my question to the First Minister: A few days ago the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources presented the House with a statement in respect to Flyer Industries and he indicated that there would be a scaling down of the operation. I wonder if the First Minister could confirm that the layoffs now taking place or projected to take place with respect to Flyer are part of the whole process of scaling down.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable First Minister.

**MR. SCHREYER:** Well that is correct, Mr. Speaker, in a general way that is correct, Scaling down is being worked towards in an order of magnitude of 10 buses per week to in the order of 5 buses per week, that is my understanding. And this could be of course subject to change in the event of the firming up of an order for 130 buses which is now being negotiated.

**MR. SPIVAK:** Well, I wonder then if the First Minister can indicate when the scaled down version of the operation is completed how many employees are expect to be employed by Flyer, the number?

**MR. SCHREYER:** Well, Mr. Speaker, since that asks for specifics I'll take that as notice.

**MR. SPIVAK:** I wonder then if the First Minister is in a position, or has the government determined, the actual subsidy per person that the government will be giving, per job, under the scaled down version, considering the actual loss to the company and the actual interest on the moneys that have, in fact, been advanced?

**MR. SCHREYER:** Mr. Speaker, if the honourable member would take the estimate that is included in the statement of the other week by the Minister of Mines and Resources and divide that by the number of employees in place, at a point, say, in April or May, then the answer becomes calculable.

**MR. SPIVAK:** Well, I wonder if the First Minister would confirm that it is \$24,000 per person.

**MR. SCHREYER:** Mr. Speaker, that's my honourable friend's arithmetic, I'm a little skeptical about it since he cannot know now what the number of employees in place will be sixty days from now.

**MR. SPIVAK:** Then I would like to ask the First Minister how I could have figured it out in the first place. He just suggested I could.

**MR. SCHREYER:** I have no idea.

**MR. SPIVAK:** Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I can ask the Minister of Co-operative Development a question, it deals with the report just tabled, and the indication of the guarantees in effect as of March 31st, 1975, of \$1,532,000.00. I wonder if he can confirm that the government has in fact paid the guarantee of \$800,000 for the Southern Indian Lake Co-op Fishing.

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

**MR. TOUPIN:** Mr. Speaker, I'll take the question as notice to be more precise in the answer in regards to exactly how this was dealt with, I believe it was a combination of things.

**MR. SPIVAK:** Well, if the Minister would take as notice and indicate to the House how many of the \$1,532,000 guarantee have in fact, that is the total, have in fact now been paid for by the government?

**MR. TOUPIN:** Yes, by all means, Mr. Speaker, I can give answers to those questions either by taking his question as notice or during the Estimates of the Co-operative Development.

### TABLING OF REPORTS

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Minister of Municipal Affairs.

**HONOURABLE BILLIE URUSKI (St. George):** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask leave of the House to table a report.

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

**MR. URUSKI:** It is the **Annual Report for the year ending 1976 for the Civil Service Commission.**

### ORAL QUESTIONS Cont'd

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

**MR. PATRICK:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Minister of Health and Social Development. I directed my question to the First Minister a week ago in respect to the Canadian Winter Games. Can the Minister indicate to the House has the location now been resolved and will the Canadian Winter Games be held in Manitoba, in Brandon?

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Minister of Health.

**HONOURABLE LAURENT L. DESJARDINS (St. Boniface):** The location has been resolved. I think it is known to everybody that Brandon was given the Games, but since then at a meeting that I have had with the Federal Minister — they had difficulties in Brandon, they couldn't get together to decide what they were going to do, so we agreed and sent a statement to Brandon that they would have to give us their budget by the 20th of last month. Apparently the Federal Government received the budget by that time, we received it a few days late and I certainly wasn't satisfied with the budget. It was a one page document with about five lines of what they wanted, nothing else, so we expressed our concern to the people and I see in today's mail, that we received more information so we are

going to look at it. In principle we have agreed with the Federal Government to cost-share three ways with the three levels of government, that is an approved budget, and Manitoba wants to make sure that we approve of the budget also.

**MR. PATRICK:** I thank the Minister. A supplementary, Mr. Speaker. Can the Minister indicate to the House will the skiing events still be part of the Winter Games?

**MR. DESJARDINS:** This is something that has to be decided between Brandon and the Games Committee. I believe that normally they have an extra sport that they carry so they can drop one with the permission of course of the Games Committee in Ottawa. That's another question that I've asked, that I wanted to know if skiing would be a game, but this is not something that the provincial government will have anything to say of.

#### **HANSARD CORRECTION**

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Member for Thompson.

**MR. KEN DILLEN:** Mr. Speaker, I rise to make a correction in Hansard for Friday, February 25th, on Page 163, and I do this with some difficulty because it involves the speech that was made by the Honourable Member for Wolseley. Some people may wonder why I am reading his speech, but I find some comic relief in otherwise depressing moments and I was going through his speech and I find that on the 24th line of his speech it started to make sense, and I find that it is my speech after line 24.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please. I accept the honourable member's notification of that, I should like to inform him that that was a technical error that occurred with the new system we have for printing Hansard and that is why a part of the excerpt from the Member for Wolseley is mixed up with the Member for Thompson. —(Interjection)— Order please. ORDER PLEASE. I would like to inform the House that we regret that very much but it did occur. We are having some difficulty still with the new system of Hansard, but it is improving. Hopefully we will have all the corrections made. Any further questions?

#### **ORDERS OF THE DAY — MOTION OF CONDOLENCE**

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable First Minister.

**MR. SCHREYER:** Mr. Speaker, pursuant to notice which I gave last week that we would consider Motions of Condolence today, I assume that honourable members that would wish to make a contribution to the record, with respect to the Motions of Condolence, are ready to do so. Accordingly I would like to bring attention of honourable members to the passing on August 30th last of a former member of this Assembly, Lloyd Stinson, who occupied a place in this Assembly for a period of approximately 14 years. He was born in Treherne, in a part of this province which he regarded as his boyhood home, and in his teenage and later years, as many of us, perhaps all of us know, he completed university and became an ordained Minister of the United Church of Canada. It perhaps was symptomatic of those days that it was only a short time following his ordination that he found his way into social gospel politics, as I believe he used to like to put it himself, and served for a very short period of time on Winnipeg City Council, following which he ran successfully in the Manitoba Provincial Election of 1945, and that he represented the multiple member ward of Winnipeg South for several years, part of which later became his home constituency of Osborne.

I, of course, knew him well, Sir, if only because he was my leader for a very brief but, for me, an informative, intensely informative period of one year, that is from 1958 to 1959. Subsequent to his leaving provincial politics, after a period of semi-retirement, he again served on Winnipeg City Council, continuing to involve himself in matters, issues and problems of public and social concern. I dare say that his area of involvement in public service must have covered a very interesting, informative and important transitional period, from sort of the middle of World War II on through the reconstruction period, on through the 1950s and then in another forum, through the 1960s.

He was, what one could call in politics, a "happy warrior," since he seemed to be enjoying himself best when matters were at their most controversial. The description for that, what I put on it, Sir, is "happy warrior." Indeed, it is perhaps a matter of interesting coincidence that in very recent years, really just a matter of a year or two before his death, he wrote and had published a book entitled "Political Warriors" in which, I might add for the interest of the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition and myself, that both names he saw fit to include in his book. It is an interesting book, I might add if I can be permitted a note of levity, which I would recommend to all honourable members for casual and interesting, and entertaining reading, in that it deals with a good number of persons or characters, if I may use that term — an even better term — characters that have played a part in the politics of Manitoba in the past quarter century and more. I have seen through his eyes, which were at one and the same time compassionate and yet with a certain edge of caustic wit at all times. That was the nature of the man and it is to his memory that I have spoken these words.

I wish to convey to his family our condolences and accordingly, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Osborne, the Minister of Education, that this House convey to the family of the late Lloyd Stinson, who served as a Member of this Assembly, its sincere sympathy in their

bereavement and its appreciation of his devotion to duty in a useful life of active community and public service; and that you, Sir, be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the family.

**MOTION presented.**

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Minister of Education.

**HONOURABLE IAN TURNBULL (Osborne):** Mr. Speaker, I rise to support this Motion of Condolence with feelings of fond memories for the man we are honouring here today. Lloyd Stinson was one of those who, as the First Minister has said, engaged in debate in this House in a way that could be characterized as putting him in that category of "happy warrior." He was one of those though, as far as I can recall, who was never a man to let the heated moments of debate in the Legislature overcome his feelings of good fellowship with those within his own party and with those whom he opposed so vigorously for so many years. In other words, Mr. Speaker, my recollection of Lloyd Stinson is that, although he was a politician, he was a gentleman; and in my mind, and in the mind of my family who knew him well, that was perhaps one of the highest recommendations that anyone could have.

Lloyd Stinson represented my riding for approximately fourteen years. He did so in such a way that, 24 years later, individuals that I meet in that riding now recall him and they recall him with much the same feeling that I have just expressed, and with much the same feeling that the Premier has expressed. They recall him as a man who, yes, stood for his principles, fought for his principles, indeed, fought vigorously for his principles, but at the same time, was an individual whose gentlemanly qualities always were uppermost in his mind and in his actions towards others. I believe it is men like Lloyd Stinson, whose principles took him through public service, not only in this Legislature but on the Council of the City of Winnipeg, always in a minority position — it was those principles that fired him, that gave him the fervour to carry on the fight that he thought was necessary. And when, in the Constituency of Osborne, the time came for him as leader, to leave that riding and campaign more broadly through the province, he felt that, again, his principles were worth taking to the people of the province, and he did so, again I think, in a gentlemanly, literate and yet vigorous way.

His principles were such that they were not ones that could be submerged through his own personal gain, not for a moment, Sir. He was, as many in this House will recall, a man who was engaged in the selling of insurance, including auto insurance; and even though there were those who felt there was some contradiction here, I believe Mr. Stinson always regarded selling auto insurance as a livelihood and the principle which his party stood for and which was finally implemented, was one that he could easily find to be supreme to his own particular interests.

He was, Sir, then, a man of principle, he was a gentleman and he was indeed a "happy warrior" and these elements, I think, come through very clearly in the book that was published just before he died. A book that many I know, that knew him, found interesting; a book that seems to have something to say about everybody in political life that he encountered, and yet, there doesn't seem, in my recollection anyway, one unkind word through the whole book, even though he deals with people that he must have opposed and fought very vigorously. So I think his principles, his gentlemanliness, were well-expressed in that book. It is for this reason, for all these reasons, Sir, that I wish to join with this House, in seconding the Motion of Condolence for Lloyd Stinson.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

**MR. LYON:** Mr. Speaker, I rise to join in support of the motion moved by the Honourable the First Minister and ably seconded by the Minister of Education.

I rise, in a personal sense, Sir, as one who, along with the First Minister and the Minister of Labour, I suppose were the only three still around who sat in the House with Lloyd Stinson, in the session 1958 and 1959. Those were hectic times, Mr. Speaker, we had a new minority government. We had a group on this side of the House, in the Official Opposition, who had been the government for a good number of years, and we had that lively ginger group, the NDP, the third party, under the able leadership of Lloyd Stinson with such well-seasoned men as the Minister of Labour, the then Member from Transcona, a young new promising Member from Brokenhead by the name of Schreyer, and a few others of equal vitality who were to earn their place on the political scene in Manitoba in later years. But Lloyd Stinson was one of the group in that house whose memory is emblazoned on my mind because of the manner in which he conducted himself both inside and outside the house. The Minister of Education was quite correct when he described him as a gentleman. He was that in the truest sense of the word.

His participation in House Debate was always something to observe, always something to take delight in, his participation, however small or however long his speech might be it was always enlivened by a very sharp and good wit. He had, may I say Sir, developed the art of heckling and the art of the sharp interjection to a point that has seldom been seen in later years in this House. While he made his points, and made them forcefully, he always managed to do that in a way that was not personally prejudicial to the man or to the group against whom his barbs were directed.

And so, I'm happy, on behalf of the opposition and many members of our party who are not here

now but who served with Lloyd Stinson in this house, to join in the Motion of Condolence to Mrs. Stinson and to the members of the family. His loss to the political scene of Manitoba was a great one, I'm happy that he has left the one testament behind him, namely the book about which the First Minister and the Minister of Education have spoken, parts of which certainly I have read and I think most of his contemporaries will have read. He was an ornament to this Legislature. He will be missed by all who knew him. who wish to recapture some of the vibrancy and the vitality of this man should read the old Hansards from periods gone by in order to understand better that about which we are speaking today. He was a great Manitoban. He will be sorely missed.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Member for Portage La Prairie.

**MR. JOHNSTON:** Mr. Speaker, I too wish to join in with the previous speakers in offering condolences to the family of the late Lloyd Stinson. I didn't have the pleasure of sitting with Mr. Stinson but I had heard about him and I had read about him and I think that if Members of the Legislature can model themselves after a person like Lloyd Stinson I believe the people of this province would be well served.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Minister of Labour.

**MR. PAULLEY:** Mr. Speaker, I think it would only be fitting and proper for me to have the honour of succeeding Lloyd as Leader of the old CCF and subsequently the New Democratic Party of Manitoba. I well recall many of the speeches that Lloyd made in this House, always based on principle; the principle of the well-being of his fellow human in society. I well remember many of the debates that took place between the administration that was in power at the time I became a member of the House in 1953 and subsequently the minority government, and it was unfortunate for our group that when the official opposition of today became the government that they didn't have to stand up to the barbs of my late friend and colleague Lloyd Stinson. He is a man that we can eulogize without any problems at all. I guess if there is any criticism one can levy to Lloyd was the fact that he introduced me in 1953 to be a candidate for the Assembly and I was successful.

I think one of the outstanding achievements of Lloyd which indicate the type of man that he was was when we were faced with a minority government in the province of Manitoba, for in our little group we were requested — we did have the power through coalition or coalescing to prevent the Conservative administration from taking over at that time — but Lloyd was the type of man who called us together, discussed the propositions and the offers and suggestions and said at that particular time, as indeed is being said today, we cannot violate our principles and we leave it to the conduct of the House to decide eventually who the government should be. And of course as history records from 1958 we had a session and then in 1959 the Conservatives took over the administration of Manitoba.

I don't know, Mr. Speaker, of all of the years of being been in the House and all of the changing list of members that we have had, there was ever a more able debater than Lloyd Stinson; a man with a sharp man who on any occasion could stand up and defend his principles.

I had the honour this summer, Mr. Speaker, of going to Vancouver for a memorial service for our late friend and former colleague, and the ceremony was indicative and typical of the type of man that Lloyd Stinson was; a simple man with a broad mind for the needs of others. I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that he served his community well. And reference was made, I believe, by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, to Hansard — it was one of the fights that Lloyd led us in prior to the first edition being placed on the table, I believe in 1958, so while there is only one edition of Hansard that we can refer back to for some of the speeches of Lloyd Stinson I think it would be proper to say that in effect, he was the father of Hansard and forced the government of the then day into publishing the same.

So I say, Mr. Speaker, it is with fond memories that I recall days gone by and close association with Lloyd, and not only with Lloyd but Olive of his wife and his son and daughter.

**MR. SPEAKER:** In accepting and agreeing to the Motion of Condolence would the honourable members please rise for a moment of silence?

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable First Minister.

**MR. SCHREYER:** Mr. Speaker the second Motion of Condolence that we have to consider is in memory of the late Steve Peters who was MLA for the constituency of Elmwood for a period of three terms, for a total of approximately eight years. He certainly was very much well and directly known to me, in more ways than one. Not only were we members of the same party, but also we were seatmates for a period of six of the eight years in question. And further to that, he and I used to both in the House, if that's a confession, and outside the House on many occasions talk about many and sundry matters of public issue. He was a native son of Winnipeg and he was of an age which brought him directly into war service on behalf of his country during World War II. It must have been a period in his life which was very traumatic and formative to him because it was something which he would talk about and reminisce a good deal. Certainly upon his return from military service, 1945 or 1946 or thereabouts, almost immediately he gained employment with Canada Packers and worked there for a period of 30

years. In his younger day he was active in the United Packinghouse Workers which is today the Food and Allied Workers.

I would be surprised if he conducted himself any differently at those meetings than he did at meetings in this House which I can best describe him in a few words as being gruff but kind, blunt and to the point but not rude, or hardly ever rude, no more so than any one of us, and that ceremoniousness was not his forte, but rather a minimization of speech, a minimization of ceremoniousness, rather getting to the point as quickly and tersely and effectively as possible. That being his nature and his character and how I remember him, perhaps it would be, Sir, a fitting observation on my part to simply do likewise. I bring his career to attention of honourable members, the time that he spent here, and ask that we submit a resolution of condolence to his surviving family, many of whom live here in the Greater Winnipeg area, some in Toronto and Vancouver.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Elmwood, that this House convey to the family of the late Steve Peters, who served as a member of this Assembly, its sincere sympathy in their bereavement and its appreciation of his devotion to duty in a useful life of active community and public service, and that Mr. Speaker be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the family.

**MOTION presented.**

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Minister of Public Works.

**HONOURABLE RUSSELL DOERN:** Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that on this occasion members of Steve Peters' family are present, his son and daughter, sister and brother-in-law. He was born in Elmwood in 1912 and resided in Elwood and East Kildonan all his life. I knew Steve Peters for fifteen approximately years, from the time at which I first joined the party we both belonged to and became active in it. Last November along with colleagues from this side of the House, I attended his funeral.

My close contact with him began in the period of 1965-66 when there was discussion and consideration being given to the provincial election of 1966. Steve was considering stepping down at that time and like many politicians, was torn between the attractions of political office and the penalty paid for engaging in political activity. Like most of us, he had the pressures of family, job, and political responsibilities. Finally he decided that he would not stand and requested of myself that I consider myself as a candidate in Elmwood which I did and was able to succeed him in 1966.

He was a good constituency man, was not noted to be an orator in the House but a man who spoke straight from the shoulder. When you think of issues that he was associated with, I'm sure that some of my senior colleagues could better describe them but three stand out in my mind. One was his fight for better conditions in small packing houses to improve the standards of control in the small packing houses in Manitoba, something he was familiar with because of his long years in the packing house and in the packing house union movement. This was a fiery issue and he was right in the centre of it.

He also fought for the expansion of Concordia Hospital and/or its new construction and eventually he was able to live to see the new Concordia Hospital which is an important part of life in our community.

More recently, I guess about 1970 or so, he was a member with several other people on a committee to make recommendations on MLA's salaries and working conditions.

His personality has already been described by the First Minister: externally, somewhat gruff and tough, but always able to crack a smile or enjoy a good laugh. He was a dedicated MLA and a staunch lifetime defender of the rights of working men. In short, I would characterize Steve Peters as a man who devoted his life to public service, service to his area, Elmwood, for eight years as an MLA, service to his union his entire adult life, some 30 years with Canada Packers, and service to his country, five years overseas in in World War II and an active member of the Canadian Legion, Prince Edward Branch No. 81.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

**MR. LYON:** Mr. Speaker, again on behalf of the Progressive Conservative Party and the Official Opposition, we would join in the motion of condolence to the family of Steve Peters and endorse the remarks that have been made by the First Minister and by the Minister of Public Works. On these occasions as always we tend to think of those who have passed from this life in terms of personal recollections. Steve and I were colleagues in this House for the eight years that he was here and my recollection of him is sitting somewhere along these second row here I believe, as the First Minister has said, as a deskmate of his for some time. He had that kind of a voice, Mr. Speaker, which I'm sure you can recall, that could be heard in most parts of the House. There are a few of us still left I suppose who could claim that same kind of a dubious distinction but Steve had it pretty well to the exclusion of all others. If Steve wanted to say something, he could be heard. But as all who have spoken before have said, Mr. Speaker, he was dedicated to his political party, as he should be, as all members of this House should be, but with that dedication he brought a geniality of character and of manner toward his fellow colleagues in the House who perhaps while they lay outside the pale of his political belief were still able to be included within his very generous definition of fellow human beings and members of mankind. He was dedicated to his constituents as the Minister of Public Works has



reported and enjoyed their support. He was well respected, I know, by all members of the House on all sides of the House. We regret his passing, we note the qualities that endeared him to those of us who were privileged to sit with him and we join in expressing sincere condolences to the members of his family.

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

**MR. PATRICK:** Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate the Liberal Party with this condolence motion and wish to speak on behalf of our members. It was my pleasure to sit with Mr. Peters in this House for some four years and with what has been said already I would also like to describe him as having a remarkable record in this House pertaining to a few areas, particularly the minimum wage that he has debated on many occasions, industrial safety and perhaps workmen's compensation. These were three areas of concern to him. He would be heard, not on one occasion, but he would be heard on many occasions in one session in respect to labour matters in these particular areas. He certainly had a remarkable record in this House and he was one who was not reluctant to speak out on any labour matters or any other matters. He would be heard from on many occasions. So I regret the passing of Mr. Peters and would like to associate the Liberal Party with this condolence motion to his family.

**MR. SPEAKER:** In accepting and agreeing to the motion of condolence, would the honourable members please rise for a moment of silence?

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Minister of Labour.

**MR. PAULLEY:** I wonder, Mr. Speaker, whether we wouldn't follow the Orders of the Day, the Adjourned Debate on Second Reading.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Thank you.

**MR. PAULLEY:** I'm not sure whether my colleague is prepared to introduce his resolutions, he may . . .

### GOVERNMENT BILLS — SECOND READING

**MR. SPEAKER:** Adjourned debate on Bill 12. The Honourable Member for Gladstone, stand?

**MR. JAMES R. FERGUSON:** Stand. (Agreed)

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Minister of Public Works, Bill 4.

**MR. DOERN:** Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Minister of Corrections, that **Bill 4, An Act to Amend The Land Acquisition Act**, be now read a second time.

**MOTION presented.**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Before the Honourable Minister explains, I will take a moment to introduce some guests we have in the gallery. There are 32 students, Grade 10 standing, of the Garden Hill - Island Lake School under the direction of Mrs. Bath. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Member for Rupertsland, the Honourable Minister of Renewable Resources. On behalf of the honourable members, we welcome you.

### BILL 5 — AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Minister of Public Works.

**MR. DOERN:** Mr. Speaker, the amendments proposed to The Land Acquisition Act pertain only to the Land Value Appraisal Commission and are designed to facilitate the operations of the commission insofar as the holdings of hearings are concerned as well as the ability to review the matter of compensation when it appears that new evidence is available for consideration. Both amendments will enable the commission to operate more efficiently and will be to the benefit of both land owners and the tax-paying public.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Member for Crescentwood.

**MR. WARREN STEEN:** Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for St. James, that debate be adjourned.

**MOTION presented and carried.**

### BILL 5 — An Act to Amend The Expropriation Act

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Minister of Public Works.

**HONOURABLE RUSSELL DOERN** presented **Bill 5 — An Act to Amend The Expropriation Act** for second reading.

**MOTION presented.**

**MR. DOERN:** Mr. Speaker, in respect to the The Expropriation Act, I can say that there have been some problems with the time limits presently prescribed between which an inquiry officer must carry out his duties in inquiring as to whether or not objections to a proposed expropriation are valid and whether or not the expropriation is really fair and necessary for the attainment of the objective of the authority concerned. It is proposed that these time limits be capable of extension by application to the court. There is also to be clarification of the jurisdiction of the inquiry officer, a change in procedure in the forwarding of objections to a proposed expropriation and the distribution of the

inquiry officer's report is proposed, which will hasten the inquiry process and more expeditiously inform the landowner as to the results of an inquiry. A minor change having to do with the inclusion of Crown-owned land on a right-of-way survey plan is a housekeeping procedure. Clarification pertaining to three sections of the Act as to assessment of compensation, impartial takings, and payment for relocation of buildings and so on is also included.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Member for Crescentwood.

**MR. STEEN:** Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Pembina, that debate be adjourned.

**MOTION presented and carried.**

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Minister of Labour.

**MR. PAULLEY:** Mr. Speaker, it's my understanding that two committees will meet this afternoon. It will be the continuation of the consideration of the Department of Education here in the Assembly and that the Committee on Agriculture will meet in Room 254. So, Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Agriculture, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider the supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

**MOTION presented and carried** and 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 Agriculture.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Member for Logan.

### COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY - DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

**MR. CHAIRMAN (William Jenkins):** When the committee rose on Friday afternoon we were on Resolution 51(c) Consultant Services: Salaries \$648,400. The Honourable Member for Brandon West.

**MR. EDWARD MCGILL:** Mr. Chairman, as indicated to the Minister at that time, I did have a question or two that I wanted to ask in the area of physical education. I have noticed a number of public announcements the Minister has made indicating his support for programs of this type in the school system. Mr. Chairman, I would ask him now if he would give the House a brief summary of the report on the status of physical education in Manitoba schools. I believe that report is called New Directions in Physical Education and was dated October, 1975.

**MR. TURNBULL:** Mr. Chairman, it is perhaps appropriate that we deal with this subject of physical education after the Friday evening break and the break over Saturday and Sunday during which, I'm sure the Member for Brandon West and certainly myself, have had the opportunity of becoming more involved in physical fitness and indeed, I hope, are feeling more fit today than we did on Friday at four-thirty. Myself I've run five and one-half miles, played tennis for an hour, and cross-country skied for two, all of which, I think, is indicative of my general desire to see all members of the House, and certainly students in the school system, become physically fit — as fit as they are capable of becoming.

The member asked for some information about the New Directions in Physical Education for Manitoba Schools. Has he got a copy of the report? He does not have a copy of the report so I will ask one of the Pages to give a copy of the report to the Member for Brandon West.

I don't know if the Member for Brandon West wishes to discuss details of the report or not. I think that some of the recommendations made and some of the study that went into it are of particular importance for Manitobans.

I should emphasize, particularly because of my opening remarks, that I do not wish to place greater emphasis on physical education because of my own particular inclinations. I want to place emphasis on physical fitness in the schools because of the cost of curing illness, and a lot of that illness can be prevented. A lot of the prevention can come through good physical fitness. I think that is the context in which I would want the Member for Brandon West to understand the discussion or debate on physical fitness. This is not something in my mind which should be approached as one of another few fads in education; quite the contrary. I am advised that some 50 percent of the Canadian population will suffer from some form of cardiac disease in their lifetime and when we're dealing with that kind of numbers in population clearly there should be, in our schools, the opportunity for students to get not only training that will enable them to participate in organized competitive sports, which I by no means intend to disparage, but also to enable those students to leave school with those skills, individual skills, that will enable them to continue to participate in individual and team sports after their graduation from school.

I do not believe that the Member for Brandon West and I are so different in age that we cannot remember students who went to school with us, who were terrific in football or baseball or what have you, but when they left school those organized sports they no longer participated in and their physical conditioning went to pot. That kind of training, that kind of program in years gone by I think needs to be altered. What the schools need to emphasize, and this will take time, is conditioning or rather programs which will lead to individual conditioning, individual physical fitness, and skills that

the individual can use. The example that I have seen reference to, of this kind of approach, I think, comes from the school division in Dauphin, the Dauphin-Ochre School Division. I note in the superintendent's report of that division that seventy minutes per day are devoted to physical fitness, physical education. That program, I assume although I have not checked with Dauphin-Ochre is a program that takes the students into activities outside of their regular school day. That's the kind of thing that's necessary. I know that in Fort Garry similar activities are occurring outside of the school day, that is the nine to four school day. Children are involved in physical fitness programs in the school before regular classes begin and in the period after the regular classes are finished. These programs include such things as jogging, gymnastics, I think, and skiing (I think both cross-country and downhill). There are a number of proposals that are being made to divisions for change in their physical education programs to lead to the kind of program that I have been alluding to.

I think if the member turned in the report to page 28 he would see really what is the, perhaps, biggest problem that we have here. It is not a problem that results from lack of financial resources. It is a problem that results more from the difficulty in changing people's attitudes. We have become accustomed to a technological society, in which the greatest exercise that a lot of people get is unplugging their car from the electrical outlet in the morning, getting into it, and driving to work, plugging the car in again, and walking to the elevator to take them to their office. For many people, particularly people of our generation, that is where we are. I think it was Hugh Keenleyside that said that our population has become soft. Our young people even expect their ice cream, to be soft. I think we have to get away from that kind of approach. How to get away from it is difficult because we are talking about what is outlined on page 28 there, attitudinal change.

I think in the last two years and indeed since the work done to compile this report was completed, I think there has been significant change in attitudes amongst the public groups and that we are making progress, not only in the schools but in the general population as well. I mean it must be a bit of a jolt for young men in their thirties and forties to come home and see their young children doing 50-60 speed sit-ups on the livingroom floor and recognizing that they, as parents, couldn't possibly maintain that pace not because they are incapable of it but because they are out of shape. The rationale there for attitudinal change is spelled out.

Since that report was introduced there have been some changes. As a result, for the Member for Brandon West, as the result of the report New Directions in Physical Education for Manitoba Schools, a number of changes have occurred in the kinds of service available from the physical education services in the Department of Education. Here I want to emphasize one of the most obvious changes. This change has to do with the number of staff, departmental staff, available to the schools. The Member for Fort Rouge the other day was talking about just this kind of program that is already in place in our department. There are five physical education consultants and a health consultant available to respond to requests from the divisions — that's six people altogether. Many of these individuals have been involved in physical education for many years. Many of them, I think, are doing effective work in the school divisions. That, for the Member for Brandon West, at least is the report that I get back from various people in the field.

I don't know if the Member for Brandon West wishes to discuss the report in any more detail. There are other activities that the physical education branch of my department has under way including at least the start of an employee fitness program for the employees in the Department of Education building at 1181 Portage — a useful endeavour, I believe, and one that I know the Member for St. Boniface would like to see followed for the Legislative Building and its residents as well including elected people and civil servants. And there's good reason for him taking that position, as I've said earlier and that is the cost of curing illness. Why pay to cure illness when you can prevent a lot of that illness from occurring? There are other activities but I think that deals with, in a general way, the first question that the Member for Brandon West had for me today.

**MR. MCGILL:** Mr. Chairman, it's a pleasure to get up and have some common ground with the Minister and I know that perhaps this area is almost unique in that respect, that we are able to support some of the views that he has given to us particularly in the area of preventive medicine. I know he has a supporter sitting just a chair or two from him there, that a great deal can be done with a good program of physical education, to reduce in the long-term the costs of medical repair work that is being done in our province. Mr. Chairman, the Minister takes some satisfaction, as he should, in the amount of physical exercise that he is able to work in over the week-end. He mentioned some jogging and some cross-country skiing. I think he said two miles. I might add that I have some interest in that, as well, and can claim about eight miles over the week-end. This of course is in the area of Nordic skiing and for the Minister of Health he should understand, as no doubt he does, that there's no problem about the Nordic ski events in the 1979 Winter Games. My only problem, Mr. Chairman, is that I might peak too soon for those events and that could only happen if the Minister continues to delay his decision in respect to the budgeting for the Brandon Winter Games. I'm sure, though, that those problems that he has on his desk at the moment are merely transitional ones and that there will be some early resolution of that difficulty.

Mr. Chairman, so much for the pleasantries. We have a few questions to ask the Minister in respect to his programs. He has given us a brief outline of the report of October, 1975, and I believe that following that report you had about seven persons engaged in consultative services in physical education. Since that time I believe one has elected early retirement so your staffing is in the neighborhood of six. I think you said five phys. ed. consultants and one health consultant, earning a total salary I believe about \$135,000.00. Mr. Chairman, if these persons were hired to provide a regional consultative service in physical education in the current year 1976-77, why is it, Sir, that the whole staff has been engaged on doing a survey of ten thousand children to ascertain the fitness of Manitoba school children? Has this survey resulted in a failure to provide needed services? Is your whole staff, at this time, engaged in doing this sample test when there is other, of course, more direct work to be accomplished?

**MR. TURNBULL:** Mr. Chairman, that is indeed a fair comment. I want to premise my remarks on this that I do not believe that we should attempt to accomplish change in the school system overnight with abruptness and suddenness which might, in the long run, be more disruptive than conducive to the encouragement of the kinds of attitudes and programs that the department is interested in. I think that's important to remember in education. I do not believe that any fad that comes along should just be adopted holus-bolus, implemented immediately, without knowing where we were before we began, and not knowing what's going to be the result of the new introduction when we're finished. So the department of education is engaged in a survey of physical fitness in Manitoba. It will, obviously, tell us precisely where our Manitoba children are, at this time. There are eight thousand students involved in this test, right from kindergarten through twelve and we are administering a battery of standardized physical fitness tests. I just want to enumerate them for the member. I'm sure he would be interested. They are speed sit-ups, (which of course test abdominal muscular endurance), flexed arm hangs (which test upper body muscular endurance), an agility run (tests speed and agility), sit and reach (flexibility), distance run (cardiovascular endurance) which is critical, motor screening (basic motor skills), skin-fold measure (that is percent of body fat), posture evaluation. We are collecting other information on the child's age, weight, height, and the time allotted for physical education, the background of physical education teachers, the approximate academic ranking of the student, and the student's participation record in and out of school.

Now I think, as the member can appreciate, that that kind of information collected now will be extremely useful as the program develops over time. I think it's important to find out where we are before we start changing things, and then if there is a change introduced we can replicate the study and find out where we have got to.

However, I want to emphasize again that in changing many of these programs in the school the programs are actually delivered by the employees of the school division and although the Department of Education shows leadership in this area and provides support, consultative services to the division, ultimately the success of the program in improving the physical fitness of children will depend on the co-operation and acceptance that is forthcoming from all the administrators and teachers in the schools where the programs are being introduced. I think that that generally is where we're at and why the departmental personnel in this area are spending some time on the Manitoba fitness survey. What the precise allocation of their time is, as compared to doing this survey and other activities, I don't have that but I certainly can try to get a rough estimation of that kind which I believe is what the member would like to see.

**MR. MCGILL:** Mr. Chairman, the Minister dealt in an indirect way with my chief point here, and that was that he has a staff of six receiving salaries that are for professionals. Obviously \$135,000 over the year is a fairly extensive amount. What services have they actually delivered to consumers of physical education? I quite understand and appreciate that he'd like to do some testing but surely those current surveys, the ones that are going on now determining the fitness levels of our school children could have been done by para-professional personnel, so that your high priced staff members could do what they are paid to do and that is to provide professional consultative service. So again, Mr. Chairman, I put to the Minister, here we have professionals, people who are capable of providing a high class of consultative service in physical education and they are running around the province doing tests of physical fitness on a sample of ten thousand school children that might very well have been done by para-professionals at much less expense.

**MR. TURNBULL:** Mr. Chairman, there are of course, a great number of criticisms that anybody can level against anything I mean as soon as you make a move people can criticize you for going one way and not the other or going too far or not far enough, and that is, I suppose, what the Member for Brandon West is engaged in and I recognize that he regards that as his role. But the fact is that even though a lot of the time that the staff in this section, for about three or four months is taken up with the survey, when those departmental staff are in the school, which I understand they are, to help administer the survey — to direct really — to direct the administration of the survey, they are there and can provide information and consultation to the people in the field who need it. We shouldn't

**Monday, March 7, 1977**

assume that every child that's receiving physical education in the schools is receiving it from a qualified physical education instructor. That is not the case. Some of these regular teachers or other teachers that are in the schools, I am told, benefit from what direction they can receive from these Phys. Ed. consultants when they are in the school conducting the survey. Surely the Member for Brandon West cannot deny that. I mean it just makes pure common sense to operate on that basis.

In addition to what is going on presently, this staff in the Department of Education has been involved in the provision of summer school courses for teachers, the departmental staff providing, as I understand it, summer school courses for teachers. These courses are organized by the Department of Education, working in conjunction with the University of Manitoba. In July 1976 approximately 250 teachers took courses given at regional centres in the province. In July 1977 further courses will be available and will be a credit with the University of Manitoba.

We have here of course the interpretation of what the departmental staff should be doing. Should they be in the classroom giving direct teaching to classes of students or should they be giving support to the teachers? Now I think it is just impractical and not practicable to think that the departmental staff in this section or any other section can always be involved in delivering programs directly to the students in the, in this case, gym or whatever athletic facility we're talking about. It just isn't practicable to do that. So these staff are giving support to the teachers in the field in the manner that I have described. When they're there, the teachers get a chance to talk to them and the departmental staff are giving assistance to teachers in large numbers as I have just indicated, 250 in 1976, to teachers in summer courses in the month of July.

**MR. MCGILL:** Mr. Chairman, I think the Minister will agree that Manitoba has facilities and equipment that is the envy of other provinces. I think we have gymnasiums or gymnasia in the hundreds that have been built over the past ten to fifteen years attached to our educational facilities. What evidence is there that these facilities are being put to good use? We have a great investment in this kind of plant for the purpose of producing a quality of fitness in our school children and for the carrying out of physical fitness programs. Is the Minister satisfied, or what evidence does he have that this big investment, this outstanding plant that we have for physical education is being put to good use at the present time?

**MR. TURNBULL:** Mr. Chairman, one could ask the same question about hospital operating room which are used part of the day or highways that are not used to maximum capacity all of the time. One could ask the same question about all school facilities and certainly one could ask the question about gymnasia in the schools. I am, frankly, never satisfied. I always think that things can be better than they are. I am, unlike the Member for Brandon West, perhaps an optimist. I am always hopeful that, in this case, utilization of gymnasia will become greater; that the percent of time that the gymnasia is open will rise and rise and rise. That is just the way I am. However, today I believe that there has been a movement from the past to make greater utilization of these gymnasia facilities in the communities across the province. The department has had for some years a policy of encouraging community involvement, community use of the school facilities and I think that that is a most desirable leadership role that the department has taken in this regard. I think many divisions have been responsive, like so many things in education everyone gets the idea at roughly the same time, but I think a lot of divisions have responded and a lot of the small administrative problems that division administrators thought might impede the community use of school gymnasiums have been overcome. I know in my own community school gymnasiums are used by the community at large some nights of the week. I think that that is to be commended on the part of that division. Other divisions, I think, are in the same position. Indeed we are moving now even to the construction of schools which are designed for community use of physical education facilities. I saw a plan recently developed for one major urban area in Winnipeg which shows how the school could be designed and how the gymnasia facilities could be made available to the public without of course security problems for the rest of the school. I think that kind of design is commendable on behalf of school divisions. It's their initiative after all, even though the province pays a 100 percent of the approved cost.

So I think that, in general, over the past few years there has been a growing movement and a growing use of gymnasia facilities across the province. Now I don't have specific figures about that. Clearly I haven't given them to the member but I had indicated to him in a qualitative way what I believe to be the case. Although he asked the question, am I satisfied, and I answer, you know, when you get right down to it, I never am satisfied. I think we are moving in the right direction. I think the department has shown leadership and the divisions have shown leadership and I think there is good co-operation between the two levels.

**MR. MCGILL:** Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister could indicate how much money has been spent on reports and surveys in the period '75-'76 and in '76-'77; reports and surveys on physical education.

**MR. TURNBULL:** I don't think I have that in my House book, Mr. Chairman, precisely in that form but we can certainly get it for the member. He would want the Department of Education's contribution to reports, surveys on physical education, etc. I hope we can get that figure for him.

**MR. MCGILL:** A final question on this subject, Mr. Chairman. How does the Minister assure himself that the huge investment that we have in physical education, both plant and staffing, reports, is paying good dividends to the province and to the people of Manitoba?

**MR. TURNBULL:** Mr. Chairman, I really can't answer that question.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Member from Assiniboia.

**MR. PATRICK:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I wish to pursue the question that was pursued by the Member for Brandon. I think that his questions are well taken in respect to physical education in schools at the present time. Maybe we need some overhauling because I quite correctly agree with the Member for Brandon that we have probably some of the finest facilities of any province in this country. I know some of the people that moved into my constituency from the rich province of Ontario and they are amazed at the facilities that we have in our schools. I agree, and I think that it is worthwhile. But my question to the Minister is — and I know we have experienced physical fitness teachers but perhaps maybe we are relying too much on spectator sports within our schools. By that I mean where only a few of the students on a team can participate. Let's take volleyball or basketball. In a whole grade, you may have a couple hundred students and how many are there on a basketball team or how many are there on a volleyball team? So you have some. What's happening, you have spectator sports as a result but you haven't got the whole school or everyone in the class participating and maybe . . . . My problem is that it's only the members of the team who are participating. I have no blame on the physical education teachers because maybe that's the way the programs are structured and, of course, there is the great competition amongst the schools now which is fine too. You only pick the best students to be on the volleyball team and that's who you spend time with and you do the same thing with basketball and that's the two sports that are extremely popular. Every Saturday you can go to any gym and it's full of parents and students watching these games. But my question is: What happens besides those participants who make the teams and the cheerleaders, what happens to the rest of the students in the schools, people who are not perhaps equipped to make the teams and are not as fortunate to make the teams, what form of exercise and what kind of exercise are these students getting? So I am concerned and I am sure the Minister knows himself from his reports, private studies and plic studies that he has received, and many of us have looked at many studies and they have revealed some very disturbing deficiencies in the fitness of our youth of today. Again, I don't know if the school system can correct the whole thing because maybe our system of life is so much different from some of the European countries where every family does not have a car or maybe two cars and where students or children do much more walking and maybe still have some chores to do. But really I think, be as it may, circumstances are different, conditions are different, but I still think that one of the greatest assets that we have is our youth and the health of our youth. Maybe it's imperative that the Minister of Education re-examine the program and see what could be done that we have more of these people participate and more of the students participate. It seems that many children, if not most, seem not to measure up or fail to measure up to the physical fitness of the students or children in Europe. And as I again, say, we may not be able to accomplish that. It may not be able to accomplish that. But I believe that maybe it's the way of life on this continent, but I would say to the Minister at this time that it seems that the children are driven every day to play, to school, to shops, even kids to hockey that's even a couple of blocks, that seems the way of life. But I am concerned because parents do see that their children are inoculated and get needle shots for anti-polio and everything else. Somehow they lose the sight that for these same children probably the most important thing is physical well-being and what should be done. My concern to the Minister at this time is perhaps a well-planned program of physical education and a variety of activities that would involve all the students at the schools, every child, and perhaps make it just as strict as academic classes so that not only the fortunate ones that make the teams and participate and everybody else is a spectator . . . so maybe it would be mandatory for every student to participate in some form of physical . . . . So I would say, let's take a look, maybe we need some restructuring and overhauling in our high schools or all schools of the physical education program.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The Honourable Minister of Education.

**MR. TURNBULL:** Mr. Chairman, I had been under the allusion anyway, if not delusion, that I was talking about precisely what the Member for Assiniboia is now suggesting. The department is trying through its leadership role and through its Physical Education Consulting Services to shift the program for physical education away from what the Member for Assiniboia and I were familiar with when we were in school to emphasis on individual lifetime skills. There is a good reason for that. The Member for Assiniboia after all was a professional athlete and he knows what the problems of organized team sports are. They require just that, a high degree of organization. If it's very young children you're dealing with, it requires a lot of parents to be involved, it requires a lot of transportation services to be involved, it requires someone to coach, it requires a great deal of organization. And when it's all over and done with, when the child hits 25 and he's not on the intermediate team in whatever sport, that's it, he doesn't do anything else. And therefore, although I

do not want to say that competitive sports in the schools and team sports are not useful, they are very much necessary I believe for school spirit and for those athletes who are of that calibre that they can participate. However, there is need, and this is what the department is trying to do, to shift some of the attention in the school physical education program to the provision of those individual lifetime skills.

What would these be? Well, I'm not an expert but I know that in talking to some in the department who are, they talk of basic motor co-ordination, eye-hand co-ordination, balance skills, just simple skills to develop good balance, left and right-handedness, this kind of thing.

Going one step beyond that of course, they speak of a range of activities that in general are or tend to be individual activities. The Member for Brandon West mentioned a good one, likely one of the best exercises that Canadians can be involved in, especially in the winter, cross-country or Nordic skiing, one of the very best. Running, clearly, endurance running, I mean, not sprinting for a hundred yards, but 12-minute runs; that 12-minute period is a significant period for aerobic exercise.

The departmental consultants, in addition to doing the survey, are involved now and have been in proposing two divisions and it is at the proposal stage, two divisions in some schools, a re-emphasis that would put the physical fitness program on a footing of activities and there would be so many activities that a child would acquire in order to get credit. Now as I say, this is not the kind of program that you sort of say, "You know, as of September I there is going to be this program." But it is the kind of program that should slowly be moved into and developed gradually and checked as it goes along and we find out what the actual real experience is in the schools. But there is a proposal now which lists some 40 activities, some of which I've mentioned. These activities the students would be involved in during and outside of the regular school day. These activities would be, or a certain level of proficiency in them would be used as a basis for their acquiring credit in this whole area of physical fitness or physical education. Those proposals have been made to a division and to a number of schools because I think there is every need to find a conducive atmosphere in which to pilot this kind of program.

So what we are doing in the department, I think, really is a bit ahead of the Member for Assiniboia. We have this program under way. I know I received a briefing on it some months ago and I know that following on that some of the consultants in the physical education section were making this proposal to these school divisions and schools.

The Member for Brandon West a minute ago asked me a question which on reflection poses somewhat of a dilemma for him. He seemed to imply a certain negative connotation to the departmental staff being involved in conducting a survey of physical fitness. He conveyed that connotation to me. He may not have meant it, but to me it was a rather negative connotation, too many staff getting such-and-such salary, involved in surveys. I told him the need for those surveys. I think it is important to find out where you are before you start going somewhere and then it is important to do another survey to find out if you've got where you wanted to go. So I think there is every need for this kind of survey that is being conducted. Despite his feeling about that survey, though, he then stood up and he asked me what did I know, what assurance could I give him, that our investment in physical education facilities in the province had been one that got the most benefit back for . . . I'm not sure whom, the children, I gather he is referring to, the children in the schools. That kind of study, I said I really didn't have information on it and I don't. It's a kind of cost-benefit study that he's asking me to do. In other words, although he's on the one hand saying that we really shouldn't be involved perhaps so much in the survey that we are conducting in physical fitness, he at the same time wants the department to spend more money and have another survey to find out if the physical fitness facilities we already have in place are beneficial for our young people. I suppose a survey such as that could be undertaken but I'd like him to recognize the dilemma that he puts himself in by making that request, if indeed it was a request. I always attribute to the Member for Brandon West a motive and a question when he asks me a question like that, I assume he means that the department should go in that direction and that he wants here the department to do some kind of cost-benefit analysis of the educational facilities in the schools and how children are doing. I don't know if I would want to have that kind of cost-benefit analysis done. I think the survey that we are conducting will show in time if it's replicated what the benefits of a change in program direction would mean. If we can move into more and more children being involved in learning more and more life skills in terms of physical activity, we will then have an indicator of the usefulness of the beneficial value of the physical facilities by way of gymnasiums that we have built in the province.

**CHAIRMAN: MR. The Honourable Member for Brandon West.**

**MR. MCGILL:** Mr. Chairman, the Minister I think is interpreting some of the questions and the thrust of those questions in a somewhat different way than they were intended. The questions were not intended to indicate that a survey at this time of the fitness levels of a sampling of our school children was not one that should be undertaken. The thrust of the question was to draw out the fact that you were using professionals, top people, in carrying out the kind of survey that might have been done by para-professionals and somewhat concurrently with the more direct involvement in

consulting and programming that they might have been doing.

The other matter in relation to the, as you say, cost-benefits, what have? evidence do you I know that a number of programs and a number of studies have been carried out in the past and you are going to obtain for me, I presume, the costs, the amount of money that was spent on such surveys and such studies in the past two years. What I was really saying was surely in those program you have as part of your research looked into the question of how much utilization is being made of the facilities which we now have in our province. That evidence I was asking for at that time.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

**MR. SHERMAN:** Mr. Chairman, just a word on this same subject. I am encouraged by the information that the Minister has given the House on the work that is being undertaken in this whole area of physical fitness for our young people. I have some scepticism and I don't suppose that the Minister would find that surprising, as to the validity and the worth of a survey being conducted at any great or exhaustive expense or exhaustive application of manpower into the present fitness levels of our students. I think that we can start with the assumption that the present fitness levels of our students are shockingly bad. I don't think we need, any of us who have children in the public schools system (and I am one), a survey to tell us that. That isn't to say that my children or other members' children in this House don't participate in certain physical activities, but I think I can start, perhaps it's a prejudice position, I don't know, but I think it's rather widely held that generally speaking that fitness level is very poor and leaves a great deal to be desired. So I would hope that there isn't too much, either money or manpower, expended on a survey that will only come up with that foregone conclusion.

I would be interested in the Minister's filling us in if he can in some detail as to the survey that is being done with respect to the development of these activity programs that he has mentioned to the House. I would ask him what form that survey is taking, whether it is an in-house survey that is being conducted specifically and only among members of the Department of Education and teachers within the confines of the Province of Manitoba or whether there is some attempt being made to learn from other jurisdictions and other areas of the world as to programs that have proved successful there. Most governments have no hesitation in areas of economics and in areas of social legislation in looking to other jurisdictions, some of whom they favour over other parts of the world, for leads and ideas as to programs that might be implemented and applied in their own jurisdictions. I say most governments have no hesitation in doing that and I see nothing wrong with that. Certainly I think this government has had no hesitation in looking to other jurisdictions for concepts and ideas in various fields of legislation ranging across the economic and social spectrum. That being the case, it would seem to me to be very natural that this survey should be studying and taking into account those programs that might have been applied in some other countries of the world. —(Interjection)— Beg your pardon? all right, in other countries of the world such as Germany, Finland, Sweden, Japan, and Russia, and particularly probably Russia, for ideas as to workable innovations that might be applied here.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Minister of Education.

**MR. TURNBULL:** Mr. Chairman, I thank the member for giving me the opportunity to use the last minute to answer him. This survey, as I understand it, is an eclectic one. It is not something that has been generated *de novo* in the minds of the physical education consultants in the Department of Education. It is one that draws on techniques from surveys that have been conducted in other areas.

The important point to remember, though, is that it is not merely a survey to get information. It is a survey that is designed to effect a significant change because we need the information to get it together so we can develop specific objectives and norms, and a new curriculum. That is why we are having this survey carried out. The analysis of the data from the survey will be utilized for five purposes: (1) To determine the current general and specific fitness levels of our school children. That's obvious and that's what the member is criticizing. (2) To develop specific fitness objectives for all grade levels. That, I think, he would recognize as important. (3) To encourage schools to provide a comprehensive physical education program on a daily basis, on a daily basis because you know from other research that it has to be at least every forty-eight hours, and hopefully daily, before it has any accelerating improvement. And may I emphasize on that third point the words "to encourage schools" because that's what the department is really in the position of having to do. (4) To develop reliable Manitoba norms. (5) As an information base to plan physical education programs for the future.

That really is the purpose of the survey. I think it's worthwhile.

### COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY - AGRICULTURE

**MR. CHAIRMAN, Mr. D. James Walding (St. Vital):** Order please. The Committee of Supply will come to order, we have a quorum. I would refer honourable members to Page 5 in their Estimates Book, the Department of Agriculture. I remind members of the Committee that the procedure is for the Minister to introduce his Estimates under Resolution 8(a), then for the Committee to go item by



**Monday, March 7, 1977**

item through the Estimates and come back to the Minister's Salary for any discussion there might be on general terms. Any discussion on individual items should be strictly to the particular topic and the Chair will be guided by the Minister as to whether the debate is relevant to that particular item.

Resolution 8(a), the Honourable Minister of Agriculture.

**MR. USKIW:** Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to present my department's estimates of expenditures of \$30,046,700 for the fiscal year 1977-78 for approval. After seven years of rapid growth, the estimated expenditures of the Department of Agriculture show a substantial decline, although I should add that the major reason for the decline is due to the Government of Canada's belated decision to assume part of the cost of income stabilization for the beef producers in the province.

In 1976, farmers in Manitoba reaped a bountiful harvest. Wheat production exceeded 100 million bushels for the first time in our history. Gross farm cash receipts of \$900 million and net farm income of \$342 million were respectively the second and third highest in our history. Indeed, Mr. Chairman, gross cash receipts from farming operations in Manitoba in 1976 were two and a half times as high as in 1969 when this government assumed office, and net income from farming was three times as high as it was in 1969.

Further, Mr. Chairman, gross farm cash receipts in 1976 exceeded the target set by the previous administration for 1980 (in the TED report) by twelve and a half percent, while net farm income exceeded their 1980 target by 71 percent. Even more significant, Mr. Chairman, while the previous administration set the target to reduce the number of farms to 20,000 by 1980 with an average income of \$10,000 per farm, we had in 1976 about 31,500 farms in the province with average incomes of \$11,000 per farm.

Although in general our farming industry is prosperous as never before in the history of this province, the natural hazards of agricultural production and the volatile nature of the markets in agricultural products are such that an attitude of caution and preparedness is required on the part of farmers and governments.

The serious depletion of moisture reserves in large parts of southern Manitoba is one reason for concern. Throughout the fall and early winter our rural water services branch has been active in assisting farmers and rural residents in obtaining an adequate supply of water. Staff of the Department of Municipal Affairs, Mines and Resources, the Department of Agriculture, have formed an interdepartmental committee to prepare contingency plans should the drought continue into the spring and summer. Naturally, we hope that the drought will not become a reality, but as I indicated earlier, one must be prepared.

Another reason for concern is the fall in wheat prices that took place late in 1976, although I am happy to see that some strengthening of prices has taken place since then. I was also pleased with the announcement by the Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board that the initial prices for wheat, oats and barley for the 1977-78 crop year will remain unchanged from the current year.

It is said, Mr. Chairman, that the fall in grain prices was in response to a record harvest. World output of major cereal grains — wheat, oats, barley, corn, and rye is estimated at well over 1,000 million tonnes, an increase of about twelve percent over 1975-76. Mr. Chairman, it is a sad commentary on the international grain marketing system, based on the so-called law of supply and demand, that a bountiful harvest should give rise to deep concern over the well-being of our farmers. It makes one sad, Mr. Chairman, to listen to some people promoting marketing systems that make the well-being of our farmers dependent upon crop failures in other lands; it is tragic, Mr. Chairman, that the prosperity of our farms should be bought at the cost of starving millions of people in other lands who cannot afford to pay a high price for bread, and that conversely one should have to worry about the income of farmers when harvests are bountiful and people have enough to eat. Because that is exactly, Mr. Chairman, what the open market system means.

Mr. Chairman, this government stands for fairness to all, and therefore this government has no faith in a marketing system that hands out punishment to producers and consumers in turn. I was pleased to learn that the Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board has visited the United States' Secretary of Agriculture seeking an agreement to fix the price of wheat. I was pleased to read that the Minister had said that while an understanding with the United States is useful, we must come to an international agreement on the pricing of grains. Mr. Chairman, I have always advocated national and international commodity agreements and the establishment of a world food bank, and I am pleased to see that the Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board is moving in that direction and that he is trying to persuade the new administration in the United States to do the same. For I believe, Mr. Chairman, that every living human being ought to rejoice with plentiful harvests, and I do not believe in a system predicated on the principle that plenty of food for mankind is the source of concern over the well-being of farmers, as is the case at present.

With respect to beef, too, Mr. Chairman, it is said that the abundance of beef in the world is the source of the troubles experienced by our beef producers over the past few years. A lot has been said by members opposite in the past two months about the virtues of the open market, but a lot more they have neglected to say. They have not explained why the open market they praise so highly has

resulted in disaster prices for producers; they have not explained that if we had a truly open international market, beef prices would be a lot lower yet, and Canadian cattlemen would be among the first to be wiped out because there is no way they can compete with producers in countries where there is year-round grazing. They have not explained the pressures put on the government of Canada to put other beef producing countries on quotas (a word they hate very much). They have not explained how the failure of the open market praised by them has made it necessary for provincial and federal governments to pay hundreds of millions of dollars in subsidies to beef producers in order to keep them in business. Instead, Mr. Chairman, they have chosen to speak about the so-called evils of marketing boards. So blind and so reactionary is their devotion to their dogma of the "open market" that they attack this government just for giving farmers the opportunity (it is the first ever in the history of this province) to vote on the question of establishing a marketing board. So afraid are they that the farmers might decide to take this opportunity to play a role in determining how their cattle will be marketed, that they raise the spectre of "government control" and "loss of freedom". Well, Mr. Chairman, I challenge the opposition to state their position on marketing boards during the debate on the estimates of the Department of Agriculture. —(Interjections)—

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please. Order please.

**MR. USKIW:** Over the past few months they have not only spoken out against the establishment of a beef marketing board but even against having a referendum on the subject. Over the past eight years they have attacked one marketing board after another. They have spent hours and hours attacking the establishment of the milk marketing board, of the hog marketing board, of the egg marketing board, and of the national egg marketing agency. It is possible, Mr. Chairman, just as their new leader stood up a few days ago and professed to support premium-free medicare, pharmacare, homes for the aged, child care, and, yes, autopac, the Member for Morris will profess during this debate that he supports the milk marketing board, the hog marketing board, the egg marketing board, and, yes, the cattle producers marketing board.

Mr. Chairman, I now would like to make a few observations on some major items in the estimates of my department.

When the estimates were being prepared there was still some hope that the Government of Canada might be persuaded to assist beef producers covered by the Manitoba income assurance plan on the same basis as other producers. The estimates of farm income assurance were therefore reduced from \$14.2 million in 1976-77 to \$4.550 million for the 1977-78 fiscal year. Meanwhile, the Government of Canada has indicated that it will not change its decision to pay farmers covered by provincial plans at 50 percent of the general federal stabilization level, although I hasten to add that from discussions between staff of my department and officials of the federal Agricultural Stabilization Board, it would seem that the many technical details will be settled in a manner favourable to Manitoba. Although projections of prices are always hazardous and although it is therefore difficult to forecast the amount of money required for farm income assurance, it would seem that the \$4.550 million shown in the estimates is low, and it is possible that supplemental estimates of about \$3.5 million may have to be brought in later.

The estimates of the Manitoba Agricultural Credit Corporation show a decrease of \$1 million in net interest cost. The decrease is largely due to the continuation of the policy of using great caution in the purchase of land. In a period of rapidly increasing prices for land the corporation does not intend to add to inflationary pressures, nor does the corporation intend to purchase land at prices that would make it difficult for the future farm operators. The corporation has followed that policy consistently and will continue to do so.

Mr. Chairman, if I might pause, I believe we could distribute copies of this.

I would like to use this opportunity to announce major changes in the land lease program administered by the Manitoba Agricultural Credit Corporation. The changes are as follows:

1. Lease agreements will be replaced by lease-purchase agreements.
2. The provision that a lessee must lease the land for five years before he could purchase it has been dropped, so that a lessee may purchase the land at any time.
3. The provision that the corporation would sell the land to a lessee at the higher of the market price or the cost of the land to the corporation has been changed so that the lessee may purchase the land at any time at a price equal to its cost to the corporation.
4. The cost of the land or farm shall be the corporation's purchase price plus the difference between the interest at the corporation's long term interest rate at the time of purchase and less rent payments made by the lessee, compounded annually.
5. The purchaser agrees to share with the corporation any capital gains that may occur if he or she sells the land within twenty years after the date of purchase from the corporation. The corporation's share of capital gains shall be 95 percent in the first year and shall diminish in the following years by five percentage points annually.
6. The purchase provision does not apply to corporate or co-operative lessees because individual

**Monday, March 7, 1977**

ownership is not at issue in such cases and because the provision of sharing in capital gains would be difficult to enforce if a corporation or co-operative is dissolved.

7. All existing lease agreements will be changed to lease purchase agreements at the request of the lessee.

Other provisions of the land lease program will remain unchanged.

The need for a program to assist young people to enter farming as a career is perhaps greater than ever. The investment required for farming is so high that young people without substantial financial means simply do not have a hope of becoming established as farmers. Our land lease program started in 1973 was and is a good program that has helped some 475 families to become established as farmers or to expand their operations so that they could remain viable. The changes in the program that I have just mentioned are designed to make it easier for those who wish to own the land to become owners. There is no change in the determination of this government to extend the opportunity to farm to those who want it and who are capable but who do not have the financial means. If we are to maintain a vigorous and prosperous farming industry and a well-populated countryside, the need for imaginative programs to assist young people in becoming established in farming is greater than ever. The new land lease purchase program extends opportunities to young people in agriculture not only to their own benefit but to the benefit of the province as well.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to add to those comments one or two other points, namely that we have taken a very tough, hold-the-line position in terms of our estimates for this year and members opposite will notice changes in spending estimates in a number of areas as we go through the estimates of the department. With that I wish to thank you, Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Resolution 8(b), Farm Income Assurance Plan, the Honourable Member for Rock Lake.

**MR. HENRY J. EINARSON:** Just having listened to the oration from the Minister of Agriculture insofar as the prospectus and so on of the Province of Manitoba, in (b), Farm Income Assurance Plan — and he did give us some comments in regards to his introduction. Insofar as the figures are concerned, a reduction of \$9,650,000, this Farm Income Assurance Plan, I would say, is connected with the beef assurance program that's been going on since 1975?

**MR. USKIW:** Yes.

**MR. EINARSON:** The Minister, Mr. Chairman, was critical of the federal government in that — and has been, as I have been given to understand, that Manitoba is not going to share in the kind of federal assistance that other provinces may be sharing. I wonder if he can explain that — he did make some comments but I would like some further explanation as to why Manitoba — and I understand, and he could correct me if I am wrong, that we are going to share about 50 percent of the total assistance that the federal government is offering other provinces, say west of us. I wonder if the Minister could elaborate along that point.

**MR. USKIW:** Mr. Chairman, we have discussed that at great length with the Government of Canada. We have had a federal-provincial meeting of ministers on that very point and, of course, subsequent to that we have had representations made to the Prime Minister through the various Premiers across Canada. The proposal of the federal government is that they provide 50 percent of what they would normally provide under the Agriculture Stabilization Act, to those provinces and producers participating in provincial plans, and 100 percent to those who do not. So in essence, any province that has a program under way at the moment is penalized to the extent of half of what they would otherwise be eligible for. I believe there are four provinces that are adversely affected as a result of that policy, British Columbia, Manitoba and I believe Ontario and Quebec. The remaining ones, of course, are not affected because they do not have stabilization programs. So that in essence, it is discriminatory against those provinces who moved forward in their own programs in an effort to assist their beef industry.

**MR. EINARSON:** Well, Mr. Chairman, is it not correct to say that Alberta and Saskatchewan have had some assistance programs only on a much shorter basis?

**MR. USKIW:** Well, yes they had introduced an ad hoc approach, a one year program, last year. They had no commitment whatever as far as the future was concerned. So that they in effect, for the purpose of the federal program, do not have programs in 1977, and therefore they would be eligible for the full benefits under the Agricultural Stabilization Act.

**MR. EINARSON:** Well then I would like to ask the Minister, Mr. Chairman, then if we had been on a one-year basis instead of a five-year plan would we not have been able to benefit the full 100 percent of the federal program?

**MR. USKIW:** Yes, if we did not have a long-term approach then we would have had a better contribution for the Province of Manitoba from the Government of Canada under their existing policy. But, again I cannot at all determine in my own mind the way in which the Government of Canada interprets this policy as being equitable, it is certainly discriminatory. We should be as entitled to those dollars, under that Legislation, as any other province, this is a discriminatory feature on the part of the Federal Government.

**MR. EINARSON:** Well, Mr. Chairman, I would like to remind the Minister that I did criticize this program that he had in the one sense, because, and I have agreed with him that the beef industry was dire straits in 1974-75, and even up to the present time, but as far as I was concerned his five-year program was a carrot in the first year to lock the farmers in for a five-year program. And I am wondering whether, and it is in the second year, now whether farmers, for instance, in the Interlake country are not accustomed to feeding their calves through, and as a result of this program have to do so now, and I am wondering whether it isn't creating some difficulties, some inconvenience, for them insofar as this program is concerned. I am prepared to admit that the moneys that have been put out certainly were moneys that were needed by the beef industry, I'm not critical of that, but I am critical of locking farmers into a five-year program because of the first year and the attraction that it made.

**MR. USKIW:** Mr. Chairman, the Member for Rock Lake would be correct if there was not a free choice on the part of the producer to join or not to join, and to opt out or not to opt out. So really all of these decisions are in the hands of the producer, they are not locked into a five-year program.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

**MR. ENNS:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman. As a matter of interest and information, could the Minister, perhaps with the help of his staff, indicate to us the number of actual beef producers involved in the Income Stabilization Program, the number of heads of cattle involved. I know some of that information is available to us as a result of some of the discussion and the recent beef vote, as to who is eligible or not. But for the purpose of the record how many actual farmers, beef producers, are enrolled in the Minister's Beef Stabilization Program and how many head of cattle in the province would be covered, either in percentage terms or number terms, thank you.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Minister.

**MR. USKIW:** There are 6,364 contracts as of this date, and there are 247,709 cows involved in the program; in terms of calve, eligibility for payment on calves, 143,866.

**MR. ENNS:** Thank you.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Resolution 8(b) The Honourable Member for Ste. Rose.

**MR. A. R. (Pete) ADAM:** Mr. Chairman, I am just wondering if the Minister could indicate the level of the support for finished cattle under the federal program.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Minister.

**MR. USKIW:** Mr. Chairman, we don't know what that is in advance, we only know what it was for 1976, I'm not sure what that figure was. I believe it's in the order of \$40 a hundredweight, but that was for 1976. The federal government announces that policy at the end of the year rather than in advance, so that we are never in a position to know until after-the-fact.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Member for Gladstone.

**MR. FERGUSON:** Mr. Chairman, do I take it from the Minister's statement then that anyone that is not involved in his program is eligible for the 100 percent from the Federal government.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Minister.

**MR. USKIW:** That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

**MR. FERGUSON:** Yes, okay.

**MR. USKIW:** Well not only that, Mr. Chairman, that people who opt out of a provincial program would then become eligible for the federal program from that point on.

**MR. FERGUSON:** And those that are involved with your program then are automatically excluded, or do they still get 50 percent?

**MR. USKIW:** Well, no, Mr. Chairman, that is the point we are making, that those that are in the program are entitled to 50 percent of what they would otherwise be entitled to on the part of the Government of Canada. Yes, they will get the higher of either the provincial or federal benefit.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Member for Rock Lake.

**MR. EINARSON:** Mr. Chairman, then if the provincial government had taken this on a one-year basis, can you give us any idea as to how much money could have been saved by the taxpayers of this province if we could have gotten the full benefit of the federal programs?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Minister.

**MR. USKIW:** Mr. Chairman, that is really apples and oranges because the federal government is not committed to a program beyond the one year; we are not aware as to their commitment beyond 1977. So you cannot talk in terms of income stabilization for cow-calf producers as a permanent feature of federal policy. We know what it is for 1977, we know nothing about '78 and on, so really it is not a question that I could presume to want to answer since I do not know what the policy will be of the federal government.

Now there is also a difference in guaranteed prices under the two programs. The province guarantess 59 cents a pound for calves in 1976, the federal government program would have been 47 cents, so there is quite a gap as between the two levels of support.

**MR. EINARSON:** What about the finished beef then in the province?

**MR. USKIW:** Well the province guarantees a finished price of 51 cents for 1976 cattle. Now there is

no known guarantee on the part of the federal government as to what they will be paying on finished beef.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Resolution 8(b)—pass; Resolution 8(c) Planning and Management, (1) Salaries; The Honourable Member for Rock Lake.

**MR. EINARSON:** Mr. Chairman, I see there is a reduction, it's in the salaries from 496,000 last year to 460,300. I wonder could the Minister explain, is this a reduction in staff or could he explain that figure?

**MR. USKIW:** That is the total item.

**MR. EINARSON:** Under salaries.

**MR. USKIW:** Oh, I'm sorry.

**MR. EINARSON:** No, just salaries.

**MR. USKIW:** There are two staff man years have been transferred out. I might point out that the department has held to its staff man year complement, and while there have been transfers within and between the various branches of the department there is no additional staff, in fact there's some slight reduction in total staff of the department for the year 1977-78.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Resolution 8(c)(1)—pass; 8(c)(2) Other Expenditures—pass; 8(c)(3) Special and Emergency Programs. The Honourable Member for Rock Lake.

**MR. EINARSON:** Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister could give us some explanation of the Special and Emergency Programs, could he tell us just what those programs are and information about it.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Minister.

**MR. USKIW:** Well, Mr. Chairman, you will recall that this is an item that has been shown in our Estimates as far back as I can recall. It is merely there to provide for a fund should there be a need for some emergency programs to be undertaken. So it is anticipatory in nature. Whenever emergency programs have been undertaken they obviously have been far in excess of that appropriated, but which allows for special warrants to be written because of the provision in the Estimates. So it is really an amount, but it does not reflect any anticipated amount that would be paid out. We may pay out millions of dollars if the need arises under that appropriation.

**MR. EINARSON:** So, I would like to ask the Minister then more directly, were there any mercy programs that had to be looked after in that instance?

**MR. USKIW:** In the last fiscal year?

**MR. EINARSON:** Yes.

**MR. USKIW:** Yes, there were about \$83,000 paid out to three reserves in the Interlake having to do with the Fairford Dam arrangement. —(Interjection)— Well no, it has ended. The Member for Lakeside says, "That will never end." We have concluded agreements that resolve that for the future, so there will be no further payments of such kind.

The Deputy reminds me, Mr. Chairman, of the eight-odd millions of dollars paid for feed assistance in 1975-76, over two million were paid out of the 1976-77 Budget — that all comes under the Emergency Programs.

**MR. EINARSON:** Yes, well, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Minister one point of interest here; in the Report it says the province purchased 15,805 tons of alfalfa pellets from a group of Saskatchewan alfalfa dehydration plants. I would like to ask the Minister, was this tendered?

**MR. USKIW:** No, I don't believe they were. That was the only available source of supply of pellets at that time.

**MR. EINARSON:** Mr. Chairman, is the Minister saying that of all the producing plants in Manitoba that there was no alfalfa pellets available in the Province of Manitoba?

**MR. USKIW:** Yes, the department undertook to canvass every known plant in the country and that was the only source of supply that they were able to purchase from.

**MR. EINARSON:** Well, Mr. Chairman, I find this hard to understand, but there were just no alfalfa pellets in the Province of Manitoba?

**MR. USKIW:** Right.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Member for Pembina.

**MR. GEORGE HENDERSON:** Thank you. Part of my question has been answered, but then this fund if it is not used is it carried over and is listed just the same or does it go back into General Revenue?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Minister.

**MR. USKIW:** My Deputy advises me that out of the 16.8, 14.8 is the payment against Winnipeg Gardeners' Co-op, or the Vegetable Commission Building, which members opposite, some which was Dauphin. So there were varying charges, differentials in the freight charges, depending on the distance, but it was a very small amount per ton.

**MR. HENDERSON:** So the pellets were actually sold at what they cost you, there was no subsidy involved in it?

**MR. USKIW:** No, they weren't sold, these were people who were eligible under the Assistance

Program and that was one form of assistance.

**MR. HENDERSON:** And then they were given to them?

**MR. USKIW:** That's right.

**MR. HENDERSON:** What was the cost of a ton of pellets?

**MR. USKIW:** Eighty dollars, Mr. Chairman.

**MR. HENDERSON:** And no checking up was ever done to see that they were not resold in any places?

**MR. USKIW:** Well, I think, Mr. Chairman, that that would be a horrendous job to undertake. Once pellets have been distributed it would be very difficult to follow that up and to determine whether they were fed or weren't fed, depending on management decisions of those farmers who received them. There is no contract obligating the farmers to maintain their cattle numbers, that is something . . .

**MR. HENDERSON:** In awarding eligibility for different people to get the pellets, if one farmer was living next to another farmer and one was still selling hay and another one was buying pellets, was there ever any questioning done on this sort of a procedure?

**MR. USKIW:** Well, Mr. Chairman, I'm not in a position to give my honourable friend a specific answer on that point.

**MR. HENDERSON:** Because I have heard rumours like where some people didn't bother with their hay and it was lost, then they got the pellets given to them from the government while his neighbour put up the hay, then later on even the other fellow had pellets left over which he carried into this year and so this year he is selling his hay across the line and he is using the pellets that you gave him.

**MR. USKIW:** You know, I suppose you will hear all sorts of rumours and arguments. I think what is safe to say is that it is unfortunate that we do have to get into these kinds of programs because quite frankly hay should be properly stored the same as grain, and hay shouldn't be left out in the field all summer and into the winter. But it seems to be quite a job to orient farm people into that kind of a management approach, that is something that extension people are trying to convince farmers of, but I think we have still got a long way to go before we get them convinced that it is a good investment to put up shelters for feed.

**MR. HENDERSON:** I think probably it is a bad thing to be giving assistance to any people without checking them out well to see if they couldn't have put up their own feed in the first place because I think . . .

**MR. USKIW:** Well I appreciate the point that the Member for Pembina makes, I recall many assistance programs over the years, given out by different governments, and there is always an element of abuse. It is something that is extremely difficult to protect oneself against, depending on the magnitude of the program. It would be counterproductive to employ so much staff to make sure that it is absolutely perfect, and without any flaws whatever, in that the costs of staff would then be an offsetting factor. So it is really a discretionary point, one must do what one can with the resources that one has.

**MR. HENDERSON:** Who processed the inquiries or the applications for feed?

**MR. USKIW:** Departmental staff handled all of these.

**MR. HENDERSON:** The Department of Agriculture or other departmental staff?

**MR. USKIW:** No, Department of Agriculture staff.

**MR. HENDERSON:** Oh, I see.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Member for Ste. Rose.

**MR. ADAM:** Yes, Mr. Chairman, just on a point of clarification for the Member for Rock Lake when he expressed surprise that there were no pellets in Manitoba, I believe most of the plants contract production before they even go into production for the feedmills and for export.

The plant specifically in Dauphin — they make the dehydrated and sun cured, there's two varieties — they had no pellets to sell at all when shortage of feed became evident. They had none. It was all sold in advance. The only way we could get any pellets for the area was to get them in from Saskatchewan who had some on hand. I think if this hadn't been handled in that way there wouldn't have been any available at all.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Member for Rock Lake

**MR. EINARSON:** I'd like to ask the Minister, through you, Mr. Chairman, what about the plant at Arborg? Was there no pellets available there either?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Minister.

**MR. USKIW:** I don't believe they manufactured pellets. I'm not sure but I believe that. I believe there are three plants, Fort White, Lac du Bonnet and Dauphin. The Lac du Bonnet one was subjected to a tornado and was out of commission for quite a period of time.

**MR. EINARSON:** Yes, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Minister another question. Insofar as nutrition was concerned when the minister was contemplating on having to provide assistance to the farmers to provide a stable diet for say cows, pregnant cows over the winter months, did he have any nutritional people to look into it insofar as the quality of feed was concerned in these pellets?

**MR. USKIW:** Yes, Mr. Chairman.

**Monday, March 7, 1977**

**MR. EINARSON:** Do I understand then there were minerals put into these alfalfa pellets then that were sold to the farmers.

**MR. USKIW:** My understanding is that the alfalfa pellets had a guaranteed protein content; they were bought on the basis of a certain level of protein content.

**MR. EINARSON:** Mr. Chairman, as a producer of beef that wouldn't be good enough for me just to say I'm aware that alfalfa has a high protein content. But that isn't all. If they're going to live on that plus maybe straw or something they require a certain amount of salt and minerals and so on to carry them through. That is the point I'm making Mr. Chairman.

**MR. USKIW:** Mr. Chairman, I would assume that most farmers were aware of their feed needs and if they were not aware they had access to the departmental agencies that would provide them with that service. We have a feed analysis laboratory for that very purpose; and secondly, I think it should be pointed out that this was a forage assistance program. It was not a nutrition program, it was a forage assistance program.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Resolution 8(c)(3 — pass. Resolution 8(c)(4) Milk Control Board.

**MR. ENNS:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak briefly about the Milk Control Board.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Perhaps the honourable member would save his remarks for eight o'clock. In accordance with Rule 19(2) I am interrupting the proceedings of the Committee for Private Members' Hour to return to the Chair at eight o'clock.

### **PRIVATE MEMBERS' HOUR — RESOLUTION No. 5**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order, please. Private Members' Hour on Monday. This is Private Members' resolutions. The first item before us is Resolution No. 5. The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

**MR. PATRICK:** Thank you. Mr. Speaker, before I proceed with No. 5, can I have leave of the House to withdraw No. wish to redraft that one and I would like to give notice to the Member for . . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** Does the honourable member have leave for No. 6 withdrawal? Very well, No. 6 is withdrawn.

**MR. PATRICK:** Thank you. So the next resolution that will come up will be No. 7 tomorrow. — (Interjection)— Yes I am — No. 5, yes. Mr. Speaker, I wish to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Fort Rouge that

WHEREAS it is of prime importance for the citizens of Manitoba that good housing be provided in adequate supply at fair cost and,

WHEREAS there is a necessity for a comprehensive policy affecting all aspects of the housing market and,

WHEREAS there is presently a fragmented approach in the government's housing policy,

BE IT THEREFORE resolved that this House consider the advisability of establishing a separate Department of Housing and, members opposite, are fully familiar with this. The balance is just a nominal sum, in the Estimates for Emergency Assistance, just to keep the appropriation open.

**MR. HENDERSON:** Yes, my question was more — if it is not used up does it just stay in there for the next year under that same heading or is it put into the general fund again?

**MR. USKIW:** No, if we don't use the money it lapses. It is printed for the following year's Estimates again.

**MR. HENDERSON:** In connection with these pellets, was there any checking done to see that people that ordered pellets used them really for feed and that there were none resold for profit?

**MR. USKIW:** Mr. Chairman, I suppose to the extent possible, but the staff really had a horrendous job because the number of applicants, it was in the thousands I believe across the province, and I don't know how much backchecking they were able to carry out, but they were involved in ascertaining the eligibility of the applicant in the first place. So management decisions being what they are, if a person subsequently reduced the size of his or her herd, it is possible — well it is conceivable that they may have sold the product they are after. Anyway there was no way of knowing that.

**MR. HENDERSON:** What was the difference in the cost of the pellets than what you paid and what the farmers were charged for them?

**MR. USKIW:** The department sold them at cost. The only additional charge, I believe, was transportation from a central point,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a separate Department of Housing under a Throne Minister would consolidate the government activities relating to land supply, labour supply, financing, social co-op and non-profit housing and marketing and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of Housing would establish a separate housing loan fund for applying public capital to housing mortgages, municipal land servicing, and repair programs, and that such a department would provide financial and technical resources to community organizations for the purposes of creating new housing enterprises.

**MOTION presented.**

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

**MR. PATRICK:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I was prompted to present this resolution to the House, Mr. Speaker, because it appears that there is some confusion as far as this government is concerned in the attitude and policies towards housing accommodation as far as the people of Manitoba are concerned. Now I know that the government will tell us what great strides and great measures they have taken to correct the problems but I know that, over the years, we have debated this issue and have brought it to the attention of the House, and Fifties in the perhaps, I would say that we were quite fortunate, it seemed that all politicians, be they municipal, provincial, or federal politicians, they all took great pride in patting themselves on the back and saying that in Canada we had the highest percentage of home ownership of any other country in the western world. And everybody was taking great credit for that. But it seemed that in the early Sixties those things had changed pretty quickly and changed drastically. I know that I have presented resolutions in this Assembly in the mid Sixties asking for such things as reduction of sales tax and bringing in some measure that someday we wouldn't have this serious problem that we have today.

Now what were the effects of all this? We know that perhaps one of the greatest reasons was the shortage of serviced lots in the City of Winnipeg, in urban centers, which created serious and extreme price escalations because there were no serviced lots. A serious increase in the number of perhaps demand for housing, by many people, that was another reason. We also had such things happen as serious loss of job opportunities for many people because construction had declined in the last few years when the small builders were almost eliminated from competition and from construction because they were not able to get lots. And in the last, say, five years since we the Unicity government came into effect, there have been no lots put on the market to private builders. Because, prior to that, at least each municipality . . . I know that the City of St. James had many lots, and had as many as twenty-five to thirty small builders each building five or six homes a year. Now this was repeated in Fort Garry and St. Boniface, and Tuxedo, as well perhaps East Kildonan and some of the other areas. But since amalgamation there has been no action and no activity in this area. And, again, the government may say, well, that's not our fault, it's the City of Winnipeg's. I would say that as well, City of Winnipeg, in the last five years have not got a housing policy at all. We'd like to know what it is.

So what I have been saying what had to be done a few years ago, and many other members of this House, it seems has not been done and we find ourselves today in a severe shortage of housing accommodation and if there is some housing accommodation it's at extreme highly inflated prices.

I know in the City of Winnipeg, I pointed out the other day, Mr. Speaker, that in respect to rental accommodation in the price range of \$100 to \$200 apartments there is no vacancy. Zero. That was the survey that was done in the month of February. There was no vacancies in the price range of up to \$200.00. Well it must be a serious situation. So, in my opinion, Mr. Speaker, housing is a basic utility. People cannot be without housing and I believe it's the responsibility of the government that they get concerned about this essential and important item, about housing accommodation. Now I know that some members may not be aware or don't know what's really happening in the way of housing in this city but I would like to point out even I don't know the situation as closely what's happening in the rural parts of Manitoba. But there's, Mr. Speaker, and I don't believe you can see that far, but there's a picture of a house, a wee little old house with just a small part basement, four rooms, very little basement — \$295 per month. And I would assume that people are happy to get these type of accommodations. Again, I have another one, and I could have perhaps made available to the members of this House many of these. And what I'm talking I'm sure the Member o for . . . — (Interjection)— Well, I didn't even look at the listing. I'm just giving the information to the members of the House that when you have to pay \$295, it is a pretty high rent, and as far as the housing itself you probably have 7x8 bedrooms, two bedrooms and a small living and a kitchen. So you're not getting much accommodation today for \$275 to \$295.

Now I know that housing is a very complicated business and it involves financing and it involves land assembly, and it involves labour, and professional services. It involves, in fact, many sections of the community, Mr. Speaker. In large part, it should also involve the private building community, the construction community, the construction industry and perhaps the development industry, as well. And there are a variety of organizations at the present time involved — involved in the field of housing.

I know the other day I asked the Minister of Industry and Commerce about 500 acres of land that has been set aside and he indicated to me what a great step forward the government has taken. And my question to him is that at the present time he's talking about, I believe, three or four hundred lots that will come on stream, but they're not on stream, the land hasn't been zoned. He doesn't know what the lots will sell for, how the lots are going to be marketed, what will be the cost of the improvements. So really we're not making much of an impact as far as providing serviced lots to the community and to the people where they can buy . . . where individual people can buy lots like we used to have in St. James when we used to have people lined up, as many as 200, seven o'clock in the morning when the



private lots went on the market. And it's only, you know, not too long ago, when these lots used to go on the market fully serviced at \$2,500 a lot for a fifty or sixty foot lot. I was in the House at that time, when those lots went on the market in the mid 60's. So somehow the land was exhausted in most areas. For the City of Winnipeg the problem is it hasn't got a policy as far as housing and the government has a fragmented policy which, I believe, can do much more than it is doing.

So what are the facts, Mr. Speaker? There are people in the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation — that's one area. You have the Leaf Rapids Development which is another area of concern with housing, as well. We have the department of co-ops which is involved in another area of housing and I know that the Planning Secretariat of government was involved in housing again. You've got the Department of Finance dealing with the question of property tax, homeowner property tax plan, which is fine but again, to some extent, you could say that's something to do with housing. You have now the Minister of Industry and Commerce as the new Chairman of the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation. So look at the fragmented area that we have in housing.

So, Mr. Speaker, there are questions. What about the matter of labour? The supply of labour? What about the matter of land supply? What about financing? You know all of which have to come together somehow. Somebody has to co-ordinate it. And has the government, has the government at the present time got a common direction? That's my question. We have one Minister who used to look after Misawa Homes. That's a couple of years ago. The Minister of Labour worries about the labour supply. We have the Minister of Co-ops who is responsible for co-op housing. And the question is who is managing the production of housing in Manitoba? That's the question we have to ask ourself.

And, Mr. Speaker, the effect of this resolution is not to create a brand new Department of Housing with a new Minister but, perhaps, to bring all of these people together. And perhaps not only that but get the best of them, so that there would be some co-ordinated effort, so that there would be some plan of action. And I think what I'm saying to the government, I think they can do a better job. Perhaps they've made a good start in some areas and I know they'll tell me we now have ten thousand low rental housing but surely there should be clear information what is the housing policy of this government. What is it? What is the housing policy of the City of Winnipeg? I know that there should be some co-ordinated effort. In my opinion, the City of Winnipeg had no housing policy in the last five years. And I asked, the other day, the Minister of Industry and Commerce about serviced lots, how many, were they zoned and he was vague. He didn't know what was happening. He didn't know what was going on. And really, to have any effect on the market of housing and the market of lots in the city, if the Minister would have told us that he has three times as many lots, coming on stream this year, I would say you'll have an impact. You'll have some impact but with what you're putting on now there will be no impact at all. Zero.

So what are the facts then? The point that I'm trying to make, Mr. Speaker, in this resolution is that while progress has been made, we do not have a proper management housing program at the present time. It's scattered through many departments. And the other reason that has prompted me, Mr. Speaker, to present this resolution is the government's proposal system that they have used. I know I've indicated to the House before. I know my colleague from Fort Rouge has taken great exception to the system and I'll say, okay, I'll give government some benefit of the doubt and say you have to use a proposal system maybe in some measure to get some housing units on the market quickly because that's the reason. Maybe I'll give him the benefit of the doubt. According to the paper reports we have some 75 percent of all the low rental housing that this government has done through the proposal system to the Manitoba Housing Renewal Corporation and then I find out that when land was offered to the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation — two and half acres for \$44,000 — they said "We're not interested."

Mr. Speaker, an acre of land in the inner city of Winnipeg on the market today, the market a year ago is worth \$60 to \$75,000 an acre. Strategic location for low rental housing, a great location. Why didn't the Manitoba Housing Renewal pick it up?

Then there are many other areas in the city that they had the opportunity to acquire this land. Then they could have gotten their architects on the plan, develop a plan and call for tenders. At least they would have had an opportunity to know if they are getting value for their dollars from one builder instead of giving everything to one builder. For that reason again I am concerned, Mr. Speaker, of what took place.

But let me get back to the land that was offered for \$44,000 to the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation. What happened? It was picked up by some private individual a few months later. It was sold to the builder for \$125,000 who used a proposal system. So what I'm saying, the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation, the taxpayers of Manitoba paid somewhere in the neighborhood of \$60 to \$80,000 more than they should have. I'm using one specific case but that could be repeated in many other cases. So I'm saying to Members of the House and to the government, you've made a start, you've made some progress, but surely in the way of low rental housing, your strategy of using the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation could have been used to a much better advantage

and with greater efficiency, much better than you have done, because if the Minister wants, I can give him cases and I'll be prepared to meet with him and tell him. When I see a thing like that happening I say that the government has not got a good housing policy, is not using its people properly when they are scattered in various different departments with different Ministers. They could have perhaps within one department and one Minister could be made aware of what's going on and develop a housing strategy. What have we got in the way of housing policy? So, I'm saying that's only a small part Mr. Speaker but Speaker, really in the manner of management of housing I'd say that we have to get concerned about having a policy. What about the land assembly, servicing of lots, financing, labour supply and so on. So again we can work with the private industry as well, work with municipalities so a better job can be done, Mr. Speaker.

I am not suggesting that this is a total solution. It is not. But, to bring together pieces and parts and parcels together to give the Department of Housing ability to manage the housing program in a much better way in this province, that's what I'm suggesting and that's what I'm asking, so this shouldn't involve extra money than what we're spending. I think we can have a better management, better program and perhaps have a housing policy instead of what we have now, which in my opinion, we haven't. I think we have problems We have problems as far as housing is concerned in this province. The Minister of Industry and Commerce knows it. This year economic indications are that employment will be higher. Our agricultural revenues will be down. This is a time that the government can have policies to create. I know that only a little while ago I asked the Minister in this House: has he met with the City of Winnipeg; with the Mayor, in respect to housing and he said, "No." Have you met with the private industry? He said, "No." I think the best thing I've ever heard in this House the other day when the First Minister said, "We're trying to get something in the neighbourhood 2,000 lots with some private sector and they may come on stream . . ." How long from now, nobody knows. I don't even know if the Minister or anyone in government has met with anybody to have that kind of plan of action but what we've seen, it is not properly managed. I expect much better of this government; of any government.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce.

**HONOURABLE LEONARD S. EVANS:** Thank you Mr. Speaker. I must say first of all that I do appreciate the concerns expressed by my honourable friend, the Member for Assiniboia in the field of housing. There is no doubt that he does have a genuine and sincere and very legitimate concern in the area of supplying housing to the citizens of Manitoba. Although he did indicate a primary concern for the City of Winnipeg area nevertheless he does show a legitimate concern, and it is a concern that I share and we share on this side of the House, Mr. Speaker. Therefore, with respect to the first whereas in the Resolution of the honourable member: "Whereas it is of prime importance to the citizens of Manitoba that good housing be provided in adequate supply to their cost," there can be absolutely no question. Indeed, there should be no question about the second whereas and that is: "And WHEREAS there is a necessity for a comprehensive policy affecting all aspects of the housing market." Really one is always in favour of a good administrative approach. One is always in favour or should be in favour of a comprehensive type of policy and not a fragmented policy.

But when I do come to the third WHEREAS Mr. Speaker where the honourable member makes reference to a fragmented approach in the government housing policy I do feel that he perhaps does not appreciate the terms of reference under which the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation can operate by law and perhaps does not have an appreciation of the vast array of programs that the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation is presently engaged in. Indeed it is a great challenge. One of the greatest challenges facing governments today, I believe Mr. Speaker, is the provision of adequate housing for all citizens; rich, poor, middleclass alike. In fact this has been recognized by many bodies. The Habitat Conference held, I guess it was, last year passed various resolutions and passed principles of declaration which I can easily agree with.

I happened to be in attendance this morning at the Provincial Planning Conference of the Canadian Community Planning Association of Canada, Manitoba Branch, and in their brochure, Mr. Speaker, they indicate toward the beginning, in fact page 10, one of the National Housing Policies that was adopted by Habitat and, I gather, had the sanction of this body, and I'm quoting: "National Housing Policies must aim at providing adequate shelter and services to the lower income groups, distributing available resources on the basis of greatest needs." There was a concern at the Conference for all types of housing, for all people but the emphasis is on the lower income groups, and I'd like to submit, Mr. Speaker, that a great deal perhaps of the members concerned deals with the total housing spectrum as opposed to one particular segment of the housing market, and while I can share his concern that we should do whatever we can to provide affordable housing to all Manitobans the task is, indeed, vast. It is almost — to do it in a year or a few years — it is almost an impossibility.

The fact is that the rate of inflation in housing construction has superseded the rate of increases in average incomes. It's not only true here in Manitoba, it's true in Canada, it's true in the United States.

I happened to notice, for example Mr. Speaker, in the Tribune of Saturday, March 5th — last weekend — reference was made to a report entitled The Nation's Housing Needs. This was done by

**Monday, March 7, 1977**

the Massachusetts Institute of Technology jointly with the University of Harvard by the Joint Centre for Urban Studies. They state in their report that the increase in new house sales price has been nearly 90 percent between 1970 and 1976 or double the rise in the medium family income which grew by 47 percent in this period. So this is a phenomenon that is with us probably throughout most of the world.

The interesting point that I would like to observe at this juncture is that while the honourable member shows legitimate concern which I share largely, he does not really make a case for a fragmented approach and I'd like to take a bit of time to perhaps review some of the approaches that we are taking in the Manitoba Government. But the interesting observation that I wanted to make first of all Mr. Speaker was the great interest that people have today in the involvement of government in the field of housing, that housing should not be just treated as another commodity supplied by an industry but rather as a utility or a basic social need that people deserve by right.

Not long ago — I'm not holding the honourable member responsible or the present Liberal party of Manitoba responsible — but when the Liberal Party was in power in Manitoba back in the '50s and of course before that they were very adamant that they not be involved in assistance in housing, financial assistance in particular. In 1950 the government did — the government of the Liberal Premier Campbell at that time — did pass enabling legislation permitting municipalities to participate in public housing construction under the 1949 National Housing Act and after some heated debate it was passed. But the very important point made by the Minister responsible in the Campbell government at that time, the Honourable Charles Greenlay, Minister of Labour was, "Please municipalities of Manitoba do not expect the Manitoba, Province of Manitoba to put any money into housing projects projects." I wonder if I could quote this. This was a speech made in 1970 and it appeared in the Winnipeg Free Press of March 17th 1950. If I said 1970 before, I meant 1950, Mr. Speaker. The Honourable Charles Greenlay, Minister of Labour stated, "The Province will facilitate the working out by interested municipalities of projects to meet pressing local housing problems. It is to be clearly understood, however, that the Government of Manitoba makes no commitment of financial support from provincial funds which are contributed by residents of the province as a whole for projects which are of direct benefit only to the particular municipality or municipalities concerned."

My how times have changed. This was 1950 I know and we are now 1977; twenty-seven years later. Nevertheless that was the attitude expressed. There may be some members of the House still share this concern, I'm not sure, but that was the attitude expressed by the Minister — (Interjection) — Well, Mr. Speaker, you know the Liberal Party has been out of power for some time so I had to go back to the 1950 period to look for the policy of the former Liberal Government and there it was clear and plain. You know, don't expect any provincial money for housing. We will not contribute — in so many words — not a nickel toward that, and there were a lot of criticisms issued by persons in the City of Winnipeg and around the province with regard to that attitude.

I maintain, Mr. Speaker, we can always do better, while the government in Manitoba has tried very valiantly to improve the housing stock in fulfilling a commitment particularly to those at the lower end of the income scale, as I indicated as being compatible with one of the major objectives of the Habitat Conference. We realize that it is not complete, that we have a long way to go. We realize that nothing is perfect under the sun and that there are many ways in which perhaps we should improve our administrative delivery. But I submit, Mr. Speaker, that to turn MHRC into a Department of Housing is not necessarily a solution to any problems that we are confronted with at the moment. I submit that the corporation has, within its jurisdiction, ample authority to provide and

deliver a comprehensive set of housing programs and, indeed, I submit, Mr. Speaker, that this is the case.

I really don't know what the honourable member refers to when he talks about labour supply and so on, but I do say this, that there is probably no single area of concern of the provincial government or indeed any government, that requires the involvement of only one department. You look into the field of agriculture and you have many departments that affect the farmers, the Department of Municipal Affairs, Department of Co-op Development, as well as the Department of Agriculture. You have many departments that affect business, not only the Department of Industry and Commerce but many many departments. So I don't think that that is an argument for a Department of Housing.

Mr. Speaker, the honourable member said, well, I am going to get up and tell you about all the great things that we have done in the past few years and he quoted a figure of 10,000 units. I would like to point out that it is 11,000 housing units, and that's a lot of housing for a province the size of Manitoba with about one million people. I would point out, Mr. Speaker, that when this government took office in 1969, unfortunately Manitoba was well behind the other provinces in providing housing for the needier families in Manitoba and in providing housing for our senior citizens. At that time there were less than 700 housing units in place, available for the needy in this province. I am not suggesting that there weren't other housing programs, but housing provided to people on the basis

of ability to pay, there were only 700. And since that time we have invested approximately \$250 million to provide about 11,000 additional housing units in that period of time and last year — the honourable member refers to the proposal call — but thanks to the proposal call, we were able to deliver about 2,000 housing units alone in the year 1976. So I think that is some performance. We know, and as I said before, everything is not perfect, we know we can perhaps deliver more efficiently, but I can say that about any government and any agency. But I think, by and large, the corporation has delivered a tremendous amount of housing for those in need and as indicated, Mr. Speaker, in the Throne Speech and as I have indicated myself, we intend to have as big a program if not larger program of construction of public housing this year as we did last year.

However, so much emphasis and concern is placed on public housing that the honourable member may forget that we also participate in a very active rural and native housing program which is a home ownership program. Again it is a joint CMHC Manitoba housing program whereby homes are built in the north and in the countryside with a form of subsidy. Unfortunately, I do not have time to go into the detail but the fact is that that is yet another element of the programs offered by Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation.

I'd like to make reference to the Neighbourhood Improvement program. This, I think, is a very very significant program and for some reason or other the legislators of this Assembly have not paid sufficient attention to this Neighbourhood Improvement program approach. It's a tri-level government approach, the city, the province, the federal government, where we cost share in various proportions on providing infrastructure that is needed in areas that are declared to be eligible for this type of rehabilitation, everything from improvement of streets, sewer lines, water lines, citizenry in those areas being eligible for rehabilitation assistance grants through CMHC. I might mention, Mr. Speaker, that at the present time we have, I believe, at least four areas in Winnipeg in the NIP program and that includes the Point Douglas area, the Midlands Centennial area, north St. Boniface and, I believe, the Brooklands area of Winnipeg. And this is a very very significant program and it does involve the people in those communities, where they are asked what their opinions are of the future of their particular community, where there is people involvement. I might add that there is one program under way now in the City of Brandon, in the north end of Brandon, and we have discussions under way with the City of Portage la Prairie, and hopefully other towns and cities in Manitoba, where there is a need for this type of improvement, this type of rehabilitation, that these communities also will become interested. This is very very significant and it will go a long way in improving the communities involved. I personally look forward toward more areas being declared eligible for NIP, Neighbourhood Improvement programming, in the period ahead.

Going on to the other programs of Manitoba Housing, we attempt to supplement the federal AHOP program. This is assistance to home purchasers, we have a supplementary program here. We have a rural mortgage lending program, we are lending money to people who live on the farms who cannot get funds from CMHC or from the banks, or from the normal lenders. We, in co-operation with the credit unions in Manitoba, are prepared to lend in those areas, that is, of course, providing the conditions of repayment are satisfactory and so on.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Five minutes.

**MR. EVANS:** We have in addition to that, a large land assembly or land banking program, not only in the City of Winnipeg but also in the City of Portage la Prairie, in the City of Brandon and some other areas of the province. This is for future development and I know 500 acres, not 500 lots but 500 acres of development may not seem like very much but, Mr. Speaker, I submit you have to start somewhere and I think when you look at that, if we can possibly put that amount on the market in one year, you are providing a large chunk of real estate for future development.

I must, because there has been so much said about rehabilitation of existing homes, I would like to remind the members that we also have a very significant Critical Home Repair program and this is a successor to the Pensioners Home Repair program which we had under PEP, Provincial Employment Program, and to date some 30,000 housing units have had some degree of rehabilitation in Manitoba, some 30,000 housing units have had some type of rehabilitation. This year, as we have indicated, we have about \$5 million available for continued assistance in this particular area. This is both for those in the lower income scales, for families on lower incomes, and also for pensioner home owners.

We have a Co-op Housing program and again, this is tied in with CMHC; in fact many of the programs are tied in with National Housing Act provisions and I am very proud of the fact that we are, Manitoba is in the forefront of the provinces in Canada in taking advantage of the National Housing Act and the various programs that are available. We are, with the co-operation of the Department of Co-op Development — that's a good phrase — encouraging continuing co-ops and sweat equity co-ops. There are four or five major co-operative developments right now in the City of Winnipeg that are under way and there is one that has just got under way in the City of Brandon.

In addition to this, Mr. Speaker, we have a non-profit housing organization and in co-operation

with CMHC fund, we are prepared to fund other non-profit housing corporations to build whatever type of housing might be suitable in the various cities and towns of our province.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, there is reference made to Housing Loan Fund. I'm really not sure what the honourable member is speaking of. There are plenty of funds for housing. The only problem is the interest rate is too high. So just to have another housing fund does not solve anything, however, I think we're going to see — I think the funds are there, some people are laughing, but I believe that is not essentially the problem, essentially the problem is to come to grips with housing costs. Providing lots nearer the cost of development is one way of doing it. I mentioned that a large percentage of people in Manitoba could not even afford to get assistance under the National Housing Act under the current provisions of lending as laid down by CMHC. As a matter of fact, according to this 1975 tax data, "Less than 30 percent of Manitoba families had earnings in excess of \$15,000," which means that those people can't afford under the provisions of NHA to get a moderate type house. This is not peculiar to Manitoba, because in the same article in Saturday's Tribune the reference is made to only 27 percent of U.S. families who could afford a 1976 median-priced home.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I've tried to make the point in very few words, in the limited time that I had available, that we do have a comprehensive approach to housing in co-operation with other agencies and government departments, but that's fair game. And we have in the short time of seven years put more housing in place for those who need housing the most than has ever been seen before in the Province of Manitoba and I think we have every right to stand up and be very proud of our accomplishments.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Meer for Sturgeon Creek.

**MR. J. FRANK JOHNSTON:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker. After listening to the words of the Minister of Industry and Commerce regarding the housing in Manitoba, I am very gratified to know that everything is in such a wonderful mess. That's really what the Minister has described, a wonderful mess. He keeps talking about the wonderful programs and the things that are being done by the provincial government regarding housing and it sounds very, very great, but I don't think there is anybody in this province or in this country that doesn't realize that housing is in a mess nationally, here, provincially, and in the urban areas. We are setting up commissions for hearings on housing, we are having meetings on housing continually. The problem is still not solved and yet the Minister gets up and says what a wonderful situation we were in in Manitoba. Well, as I say, it's a wonderful mess and I hope that it can become a wonderful situation instead of the problems we have at the present time.

We hear nothing from this government of Manitoba when we talk housing about what we have done. We get a long dissertation about what has been done by the government since 1969 and certainly the government should have been doing something since 1969. I would say that in 1969 there was not the housing problem we have today. Yes, there was a housing problem required for public housing which the government had every reason to become involved in because the federal government then made money available. Previous to that the provincial and federal funds were mainly directed into urban renewal development. I believe it was when Robert Andras took over the department he changed things by saying we have housing money available but we've been paying too much attention to urban renewal and we've got to get houses for people to live in, we're going to change our policy. And this government moved into a policy of working on public housing. So they should have. So they should have. Mr. Speaker, I would say that's very admirable but again, what does this government do as usual? They move in all on their own and they disregard anybody else that's in that type of business anywhere. They say, "Nobody else knows what to do except us. We really don't have to become too involved with anybody else and if they want to sit down and talk to us, fine, but if they talk to us and we disagree with them, we won't even listen to them anymore, we'll go on our own anyway." That's basically the policy that is worked out by this government and the same thing has happened in housing.

In talking to the resolution, Mr. Speaker, I can say this, that is says, "And be it further resolved that a separate Department of Housing under its own Minister be set up." Mr. Speaker, I agree with the member who presented this resolution that we have problems in Manitoba and housing. But requesting this government to set up another ministry is just like asking it to rain for the next five years in Manitoba.

Mr. Speaker, one of the reasons that I don't agree with it also is that if you take a look at the Estimates that have been presented to us for the last three years and you look under page 40 in this year's Manitoba Housing, it says, "Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation provides rentals, purchase and repair assistance to Manitobans because of low incomes who would otherwise be deprived of adequate shelter." And "The corporation's work includes land assembly for both immediate development and for banking purposes." And, Mr. Speaker, what more do you need than that? How much more broad do the terms of reference to the department have to be? This department is obviously in the position to do nearly whatever they please or go into whatever they want at the present time. The Minister has just outlined all of the things that they can do. And, Mr.

**Monday, March 7, 1977**

Speaker, I don't know whether the Member for Assiniboia knows it or not, I'm sure he does but he's just neglected to bring it up, is the Minister of Industry and Commerce, who is in charge of the Manitoba Housing, has made himself the chairman of the Manitoba Development Corporation. So now we have a Minister of the Crown in charge of the corporation. —(Interjections)—

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please.

**MR. F. JOHNSTON:** Mr. Speaker, I don't agree with that. We've had Ministers in charge of Autopac and we've had Ministers that have been in charge of the Health. I believe for a short while we've had Ministers that have been in charge, I believe the Attorney-General was also involved with Autopac, and now we have a Minister taking over the chairmanship of the corporation. I'm wondering if with the rumour of the retiring of the heads or the chairman of the Manitoba Liquor Board now that he is going into politics, or it's rumoured that he is, I wonder what Minister is going to be the chairman of the liquor board. This has now become the policy of this government but maybe they all are looking for something to do after the next election, but they've got another think coming.

Mr. Speaker, so the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation has the authority to work with everybody, but they only work with themselves. Here is an organization involved with the housing in the Province of Manitoba and doesn't really get involved with anybody else and worse still, doesn't even take the leadership of getting involved with the other people. The leadership which should be coming from the government is that the Manitoba Housing should be working much more with the city than the Minister says. I don't know if the Minister's department could even tell me what lots or how many lots the city has available right at this time. It was in the paper the other day but it has lots available. He tells me that they are going to develop 3,500. When and at how much cost? Who is he working with on that? What about the sewer and water that's going to it? What about the roads going to it? Schools involvement. Those are just a few things that I have mentioned which really underline the real problem of the Manitoba Housing and Development Corporation. It's shotgun approach to housing that comes from the directive of this Chamber. Throne Speeches for the last few years have said we're going to spend so many million dollars on housing, go out and do it. If the Throne Speech had said for the last five years, the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation has been planning, has a project which is a ten-year project which is being re-estimated every two years and upgraded to the satisfaction of the people of Manitoba and departments working with other people within the province, then I would think the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation would be doing something which is constructive towards getting rid of the problems in housing. But no, the shotgun approach is the prevalent one within this government.

Certainly I have read the red-covered book, the copy I have, of the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation Project. And when you read that, being proposals and projected proposals, when you read that particular one you find that your 11,000 is much further behind than the original proposals were for your housing. It has not gone along as well as it should because the administration within the corporation has been terrible. 1974, the auditor is critical. 1973, he was critical. 1975, he was critical. 1976, he is critical of the operation and management of the Manitoba Housing Corporation. Mr. Speaker, there is no way that that corporation can continue to operate the way it is and I see no real proposals being put forward to show any change in their operation. The Minister gets up at the present time and just goes again on a shotgun approach of what's been done and what's going to be done and no presented form of planning. Manitoba Housing Development Corporation - and if I keep saying "Development", too, I sometimes think that they're not in very good shape either, in fact I know that. But, Mr. Speaker, the corporation should have as its chairman a person who is knowledgeable in the housing industry. I don't care if you get him nationally or if you find him in Manitoba, we do have good people for that job here, the Minister doesn't know that much about housing. He should be here in this room getting the policy which hopefully will become better and giving it to them or telling them how much money they will have to have over the next five years. There should be an organization which goes out and plans ahead with the land that they have purchased themselves instead of fooling around letting developers get it on this proposal system. They should be able to say to you that within the next three years, this is what we're doing and this is the property we're building it on. They should be able to tell you all of those things. But what do we get from the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation? We get nothing but a proposal that starts here, "We're going to spend \$70 million." That's it. Then somebody goes out and spends it that year or gets ready to do it that year.

The housing corporation should also be working with the city on the cost of development of land. They should be moving into that very seriously and working with them on it because that seems to be one of the bigger complaints we get from people who are building houses and developers. And while just talking about developers, it's this government has a real hate on for developers. All we ever hear from them is that the big, money-grabbing land developers . . . And yes, there is a problem there and why don't you get busy and solve it? There have been some over-riding profits in land development in this province and there has been on many, many occasions. It will happen. But you've got to get in and you've got to solve it.

**A MEMBER:** How?

**MR. F. JOHNSTON:** Mr. Speaker, maybe the recommendations of the Bellan Report will give you some ideas how to solve it. Several of the proposals presented to them already — one that was presented to them, and I don't know that I agree with it, by Mr. Templeton, said that there will be 100 percent tax on any profits on land. He did say that. I don't know that I agree with that but he came up with a solution. You're going to have some solutions given to you. The same report that was brought in on that — the particular report by Member for Assiniboia mentioned it. That particular report of Mr. Templeton's said that when the cities and municipalities had some control over the properties, they were continually putting land on the market for developers to buy and they were building homes on those pieces of property. And it wasn't any shotgun way of doing it. Those streets were put in with sewer and water as the municipality could afford or could do that year. The lots were put on sale. Nobody was allowed to take more than three. We even tried to keep developers away from it, although they'd send their cousins and their aunts — not developers in this case — housebuilders would send their cousins and their aunts down and would get a couple more lots than they should. But we would say to them, "Yes, you can have the lot, but there better be a house there in six months or you lose it and you lose your deposit as well."

When I think of the way that the government has come into the housing business when completely ignoring the things that did happen when we were getting houses, I get very mad, Mr. Speaker, when I hear the opposite side speak of the past and they know how irritated I get. They see me start to frown and my face go red and all that sort of business. But I'll tell you, I don't really believe in bringing up the past. What I'd like to do with the past is use the experience of the past for the future. And this government doesn't have any more idea of using past experience than fly to the moon. — (Interjection)— No, Mr. Speaker, somebody says they do. You don't. You will not listen to past experiences. You will not take the time to learn! You will not take the time to learn of things that were successful before and instead of using the successful ideas, you throw them aside. Now if you would amalgamate them with the government's program and you would get somebody in the Manitoba Housing Corporation, a group of good management people who really knew what they were doing, you would then be able to move forward and solve some of the problems of housing in Manitoba. But your shotgun approach is what you're talking about.

Mr. Speaker, if the Member for Thompson is going to keep harping "Good management," I would like to refer him to pages 26, 27, and 28 of the Auditor's Report of this province. If he will stand up and make his speech on the good management of the Manitoba Housing and Development Corporation after reading that, I would question his ability to read if he does make the speech in that way. Mr. Speaker, the 1974 one he can read, the 1975 one and the 1973 one he can read.

**A MEMBER:** No, he couldn't.

**MR. JOHNSTON:** And we never see these things in the Manitoba Housing Corporation Annual Reports. They come out real nice, rosy-looking reports on how much we spend and then we pick up the Auditor's Report and we find this. There have been research and reports done on the management of the Manitoba Housing Renewal Corporation twice and they haven't even been listened to. They haven't even been listened to.

Now it's time the government started to listen. It's time the government started to move forward and use the Manitoba Housing Corporation as it should be used, as a body working with everybody to have a better beneficial housing for people in Manitoba. — (Interjection)— Well, I would reduce the size of the organization by the number of inefficient people who are there and replace them with inefficient people . . . with efficient people, sorry. — (Interjections)—

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please. The honourable member's time is up. We'll continue the debate another day. — (Interjections)— It's 5:30. Only if the honourable member has leave. The hour being 5:30, the House is now recessed and stands recessed until 8:00 p.m. at which time it'll reconvene in Committee of Supply.