

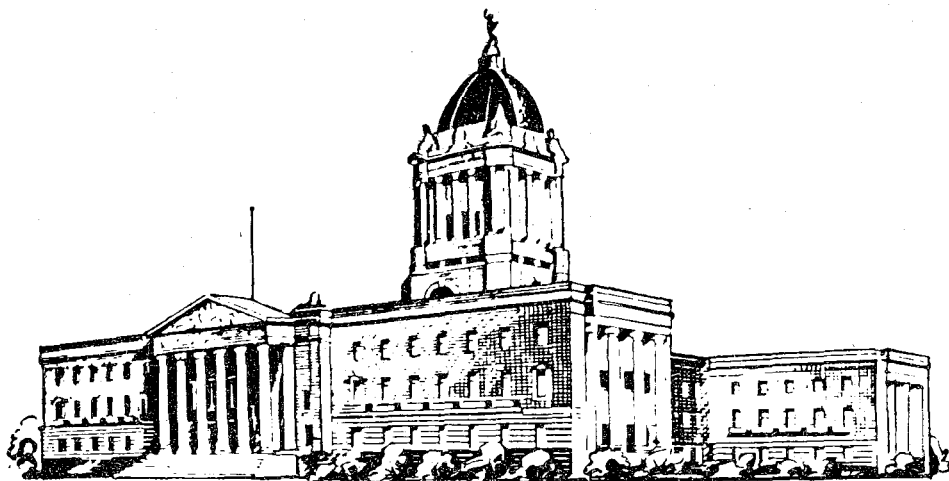


Legislative Assembly of Manitoba

DEBATES
and
PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable Peter Fox



Vol. XX No. 49 2:30 p.m., Tuesday, April 3rd, 1973.

Fifth Session, 29th Legislature.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

2:30 o'clock, Tuesday, April 3, 1973.

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

MR. SPEAKER: Before we proceed I should like to direct the attention of the honourable members to the gallery where as my guests we have 20 students of Grade 8 and 9 standing of Popular Hill, Ontario. These students are under the direction of Mr. Paul Miller and Miss Elaine Zehr.

We also have 30 students of Grade 12 standing of the Tuxedo Shaftsbury School. These students are under the direction of Mr. G. Perrett. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Member for Charleswood.

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

Presenting Petitions. The Honourable Member for Radisson.

PRESENTING PETITIONS

MR. HARRY SHAFRANSKY (Radisson): Mr. Speaker, I beg to present the petition of Alfred F. Aylward and others praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate the Certified General Accountants Association of Manitoba.

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

PRESENTING REPORTS BY STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

MR. JAMES WALDING (St. Vital): Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Member for St. Matthews I beg to present the final report of the Standing Committee on Municipal Affairs appointed on Tuesday, March 28th.

MR. CLERK: Your Standing Committee on Municipal Affairs appointed on Tuesday, March 28, 1972

MR. SPEAKER: Agreed? (Agreed)

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Your Standing Committee of the Legislature on Municipal Affairs composed of Hon. Messrs. McBryde and Pawley, Messrs. Adam, Barkman, Barrow, Boyce, Graham, Johannson, Johnston (Sturgeon Creek), McGill, McKellar, Moug, Patrick, Shafransky, Turnbull, Uruski and Walding was established on Tuesday, March 28, 1972.

By resolution, adopted by the House on July 19, 1972, your Committee was authorized.

1. To continue its enquiry into the functions, powers and role of the Local Government Districts and recommend any possible improvements with respect to the powers and role of the Local Government Districts at the next session of the Legislature.

2. To consider such other matters as may be referred to the Committee, from time to time, by the Minister of Municipal Affairs.

3. To hold such public hearings as the Committee may consider advisable.

4. to sit during recess, after prorogation.

At a meeting of the Committee held on June 19, 1972, Mr. Johannson was appointed as Chairman and the quorum for all meetings was set at nine (9) members.

During recess, your Committee met as follows: September 19, 1972 - at Grand Rapids and Lynn Lake.

Although meetings were scheduled at Churchill, Gillam, Snow Lake and Leaf Rapids during the period of September 20 to 22, 1972, weather conditions made further hearings impossible and the Committee returned to Winnipeg on September 21, 1972.

A new series of meetings was held as follows: January 22, 1973 - at Churchill, January 23, 1973 - at Gillam, January 24, 1973 - at Leaf Rapids, January 25, 1973 - at Snow Lake.

Your Committee has considered the briefs submitted and makes the following recommendations:

1. That the residents of the industrial local government districts; and the urban local government districts in northern Manitoba

(a) be given the option of moving toward incorporation as municipalities, keeping in mind the completion of current development Programs in Churchill and Leaf Rapids; and

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS cont'd

the expressed wishes of the electors of each respective community on the question.

(b) that provision be inserted within the Local Government Districts Act for a council system in which members would be elected by ballot, and that the administrator be made responsible to the council.

(c) and that all present benefits and rights of administrators be continued.

2. That the viability and advisability of village status be explored with the residents of Cranberry Portage upon the completion of the current reassessment, and as an alternative that the creation of an Unincorporated Village District be more fully developed with them, along with other possible forms of local government.

3. That a public information program be carried out in the above communities with a view to assisting the residents in better understanding the local government structure within which they now operate and the alternatives offered.

4. That an annual meeting be held in each industrial and urban government district to consider the financial affairs of the district and other matters of public concern.

5. That any legislation that may be considered necessary in order to implement this report, and the report of this committee to the Legislature in 1972, be introduced into the current session of the Legislature.

MR. SPEAKER: Ministerial Statements and Tabling of Reports. Oh, I'm sorry. The Honourable Member for St. Vital.

MR. WALDING: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Member for St. Matthews, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Gimli, that the report of the Committee be received. MOTION presented and passed.

MR. SPEAKER: Ministerial Statements and Tabling of Reports. The First Minister.
TABLING OF REPORTS

HON. EDWARD SCHREYER (Premier) (Rossmere): Mr. Speaker, I seem to have a lapse of memory under the rules, the Tabling of a Return to an Order of the House I believe is done here.

MR. SPEAKER: It may be.

MR. SCHREYER: So then Sir, I have three copies of a Return to an Order of the House No. 9.

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

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MR. SIDNEY SPIVAK, Q.C. (Leader of the Opposition) (River Heights): Mr. Speaker, my question is to the First Minister. I wonder if he could indicate whether his government supports a proposal made by a parliamentary committee to establish a price review board?

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, the matter that the honourable gentleman refers to is something that is of recent occurrence and so naturally we will be discussing this among colleagues and we will have a policy that will be announced in due course.

MR. SPIVAK: I have another question for the First Minister. I wonder if he can indicate whether the question of International bilateral air agreements providing new air routes from Manitoba will be discussed on the Conference of Western Economic Opportunity?

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I would take the question as notice on behalf of my colleague the Minister of Industry and Commerce. I would say offhand that there are undoubtedly a number of matters that are of interest to western Canada which however are not as regional or as germane to the region of western Canada as they are to the national interest and so this is a -- the subject matter referred to is one that we may wish to discuss at a Dominion Provincial Conference rather than a Western Conference in which we already have signs of a heavy agenda.

MR. SPIVAK: A supplementary question. I wonder if the First Minister can indicate whether there is likelihood of any new air arrangements being arrived at with the United States to allow other carriers to enter into Winnipeg to truly make it an international airport? Is there any prospect of something happening in the . . . ?

MR. SCHREYER: Well, Mr. Speaker, my honourable friend is well aware of the keen desire and justification we feel in Manitoba with respect to a better bilateral arrangement:

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(MR. SCHREYER cont'd) air service, Winnipeg-Minneapolis with perhaps greater frequency; Winnipeg-Chicago and/or Winnipeg-Milwaukee and/or Winnipeg-Denver, but these are matters which the province doesn't have any direct jurisdiction to exercise. All we can do is make representations, and, Sir, we have been making representations and we will continue to do so.

MR. SPIVAK: . . . Mr. Speaker. Has the province made or does it intend to make any submissions to the Federal Government concerning the discontinuation of customs pre-clearance for flights destined for the United States.

MR. SCHREYER: I shall take that as notice, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Riel.

MR. DONALD W. CRAIK (Riel): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to direct a question to the First Minister. Can he advise the House whether the new Crown corporation to operate The PAS Forestry Complex will be a commercial subsidiary of the MDC or will it be established by an act of this Assembly?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I don't believe that those options exhaust the statutory basis options for establishing that corporation. In any case there are precedents now, in other provinces as well. The long and the short of it, Sir, is that Bill 17 which is now an act of law, and has been for two years, provides the requisite authority.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Pembina.

MR. GEORGE HENDERSON (Pembina): Mr. Speaker, my question is for the Minister of Agriculture. Would the Minister confirm that there is now an increase of 4.5 percent in the price of farm tractors and combines by some companies due to legislation and farm machinery which extended the warranty from one to three years?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Agriculture.

HON. SAMUEL USKIW (Minister of Agriculture)(Lac du Bonnet): No, Mr. Speaker, I would not confirm that statement.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Pembina, a supplementary.

MR. HENDERSON: Is the Minister aware . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Awareness is not necessary to our procedure.

MR. HENDERSON: I'll rephrase the question, Mr. Speaker. Does the Minister know that in other provinces that their price is lower than the price of tractors and combines in Manitoba because in Manitoba they have to have a warranty for three years while in other provinces it's only for one year?

MR. USKIW: No, Mr. Speaker, whatever the differentials are, I'm not aware that they are for the reasons stated. I presume there are always freight differentials as between provinces.

MR. HENDERSON: Mr. Speaker, it should be in the form of a question but these increases are not affecting Saskatchewan and other. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. The Honourable Member for Brandon West.

MR. EDWARD MCGILL (Brandon West): Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Honourable the Minister responsible for Manitoba Development Corporation. It relates to a notice in today's press that Cowl Limited of Fort Garry, a noise control operation has been put into receivership by MDC. My question to the Minister, Mr. Speaker, is, what financial burden will be borne by Manitoba taxpayers as a result of Cowl Limited going into receivership?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines and Resources.

HON. SIDNEY GREEN, Q. C. (Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management) (Inkster): Mr. Speaker, I have some knowledge of this situation. The Manitoba Development Corporation is intending to protect the interests of Manitoba and the citizens of Manitoba by this action. As far as I'm aware at the present, and I think that this should be stated so as to leave no misunderstanding, the Development Corporation intends to continue the operation of the plant, and will do so, Mr. Speaker, as long as there is an indication to the Development Corporation that the operation can be a viable one.

MR. MCGILL: A supplementary question, Mr. Speaker, As a result of this receivership action by MDC, will any portion of the DREE grants accruing to Cowl Industries be forfeited?

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MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, as far as I'm aware the action that has been taken by the MDC will enhance the position of the people of Manitoba with respect to that operation.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Thompson.

MR. JOSEPH P. BOROWSKI (Thompson): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the same Minister could indicate the total investment of Cowl Industries in relation to the MDC funds?

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I believe that I will be speaking from memory but up until the time of the receivership the investment, which is a matter of public record, is approximately \$700,000.00.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. WARNER H. JORGENSEN (Morris): My question, Sir, is directed to the Minister of Mines and Resources. Are we to understand now that the more companies that go broke in the Province of Manitoba, the better off the people are?

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, the action of the Manitoba Development Corporation with respect to Cowl Industries Limited is exactly the action that would be taken by any first mortgagee, including the Royal Bank, or Prudential Acceptance, with regard to any industry in which they had a first charge security.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Emerson.

MR. GABRIEL GIRARD (Emerson): Yes, I'd like to direct a question to the Honourable the First Minister, and I wonder if he could assure us that the Crown corporation that will be in charge of the administration of the Columbia Forest Products plant in Sprague will be different and separate from one that will control CFI?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Well, Mr. Speaker, I can say that there is no present intention and in fact that possibility has not been explored in any tangible way up until this point in time. I can express the expectation that this will not be the case in future, that it will not be a joint operation, but I wouldn't want to close off that option if in the opinion of advisers there appears to be justification for so doing. At this point in time there does not appear to be any such justification.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Rouge.

MRS. INEZ TRUEMAN (Fort Rouge): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Honourable Minister of Health and Social Development. Could he tell us whether a new director of Child Welfare has been appointed to replace Mr. Klassen who resigned?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Health.

HON. RENE E. TOUPIN (Minister of Health and Social Development) (Springfield): Not officially, Mr. Speaker. While I'm on my feet I'd like to answer two questions that were put to me last week, and one was from the Honourable Member for Emerson pertaining to the extended care facility at Vita. There was a meeting on March 7th held between the Manitoba Health Services Commission and representatives of the hospital and personal home care boards at Vita. There is another meeting scheduled for the 19th of April between these two bodies and at that time they will discuss the guidelines that are needed pertaining to a survey that's required before any decision is taken pertaining to construction of facilities.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Riel.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to direct a question to the First Minister. Has assurance been given to the Federal Government that The Pas Forestry Complex would be formed into a Crown corporation?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, that was one of the prerequisite conditions of the agreement with the Government of Canada. I perhaps should consult my colleague the Minister of Mines and Resources that's his understanding, but that's certainly mine, and accordingly the corporation was established.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Speaker, I might direct a supplementary question. Has any opportunity or investigation taken place as to whether or not other existing private corporations could not take over and assume responsibility for CFI?

MR. SCHREYER: Well, Mr. Speaker, of course that has been considered and future possibility of such an eventuality taking place has not been ruled out but, Sir, I do not want to give the impression that we would accept any dogmatic assertion that a privately operated

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(MR. SCHREYER cont'd) mill would operate any more efficiently. As a matter of fact, Sir, I have been advised that in the Province of British Columbia a large private company has lost 80 or 90 million dollars in the last six years in a pulp mill operation, so I don't think that dogmatic private enterprise is the solution either.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Speaker, can the First Minister advise then if the decision has been made to form a Crown corporation? Is it under way, and when can we expect the completion of it?

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I think that the question is obviously important enough, and there is enough detail there to warrant my taking it as notice. I would only say offhand that the Crown corporation having been established is not yet in operation of the physical plant and equipment, that continues to operate pursuant to a court order, and under the arrangements that have been in place for the past two and a half years now.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Logan.

MR. WILLIAM JENKINS (Logan): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to address this question through you to the Minister of Health and Social Services. Could the Minister inform the House what the provincial emergency grant to a welfare recipient comprising of a man, woman and child for a two year period is, as opposed to the City's of \$11.44 for the same period?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Health.

MR. TOUPIN: Well, Mr. Speaker, it's somewhat difficult to assess the differential between say the level of assistance being given by a municipality as compared to the level of assistance being given by the Department of Health and Social Development. But when one is approached when either level of government is approached for assistance, they should be giving the basic emergency assistance initially and then assess the needs of the individual and adjust the monthly allowable amount as soon as possible. If an amount of \$11.60 is given as an emergency basic assistance it is far from meeting the needs of the individual initially, and that is certainly to be questioned.

Mr. Speaker, I'd like to answer another question posed of me by the Honourable Member for Osborne, and this is in relation to special dependent care and how this is affected by the elimination of the Medicare premium. I would like to inform the honourable member that there are approximately ten private agencies in the Province of Manitoba that do administer special dependent care with approximately 175 cases. It would seem that with the elimination of Medicare premiums new regulations could be actually brought forward to make sure that the level of assistance given to those on this type of assistance be kept at the same level as it is now, allowing the amount to be passed on. We recognize that there exists a problem with those people receiving special dependent care and at this moment the situation is under active review.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. L. R. (Bud) SHERMAN (Fort Garry): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to direct a question to the Honourable the Minister of Tourism and Recreation and Cultural Affairs, and ask him whether there has been any contact with him, or members of his department, on the subject of a possible merger between the National Hockey League and the World Hockey Association?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister.

HON. LAURENT L. DESJARDINS (Minister of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs)(St. Boniface): Mr. Speaker, no, this, there's been no such request, and I doubt if the request would come to the government anyway.

While I'm on my feet, and I thank the honourable member for asking this question giving me a chance to answer a few others. I would like to answer a couple of others but before that, Mr. Speaker, I would beg leave of the House to make a short non-political statement, if I may.

MR. SPEAKER: Agreed?

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

MR. DESJARDINS: The statement is this, that the curlers --(Interjection)-- the curlers in Manitoba haven't fared as well as in previous years but I think that we're very fortunate indeed that somebody has salvaged something for Manitoba, and I think that all the members would like to join me in congratulating the Barry Fry rink who won the . . . His rink won

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT cont'd

(MR. DESJARDINS cont'd) the mixed curling championship, and the rink of course is composed of Susan Lynch as lead, Steven Decter second, and Peggy Casselman as third . . . of course the Barry Fry rink.

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MR. DESJARDINS: Now there was another question that I was asked, Mr. Speaker, I think that somebody wanted to know if we would table the report of the Manitoba Lotteries Commission. I had stated at the time because, although it was listed under our department, the Act states that the Minister of Finance should table this report but after discussion with my First Minister, it was suggested that because it came under my portfolio I should do so. I want to inform the members that their fiscal year of course is the same as ours and it was just finished now. I understand today that the gentleman who usually takes care of that had a mild heart attack, so it might be a little while. I hoped that we would be ready during the session. But nevertheless at Estimates time it would be ready to tell the members exactly how much money at least my department received for that and where it was spent.

Another question if I may, Mr. Speaker, I think it was the Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie who wanted to know if there was any new cottage sites being made available. Well as you know, Mr. Speaker, we changed the Act last year we now have the Parks Act; we now have natural parks, and we have recreation parks to give us a better chance to plan properly, and I might say that the policy will be that no new sites will be opened in natural parks, and in fact some of the people that have a lease now whenever the lease comes due we would do everything possible to relocate them in what we call recreational parks. An example of recreation parks where extensive work is being done will be the Grindstone Point near Hecla Island and also the Point Lake area. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. SHERMAN: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker, and I thank the Minister for his answer, but I'd like to ask him whether a merger between those two major semi-monopolies of professional hockey would be viewed by his department as being in the best interests of hockey development in Canada?

MR. DESJARDINS: Mr. Speaker, the honourable member wants my private opinion, I gather, I would say that anything that will help get a team in a solid league, and a solid team here that will contribute to the amusement and the pleasure of our people in their leisure time would certainly be welcomed by myself and my department.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Garry. Final Supplementary.

MR. SHERMAN: Final supplementary, Mr. Speaker. Will the Minister in concert with his counterparts in other provinces be making efforts to ensure that such a merger will not exclude Canadian cities, and specifically western Canadian cities.

MR. DESJARDINS: This is something that I deem my responsibility and my duty, and I certainly would be very interested in discussing this with the people in Canada to keep these teams where they belong, and who knows we might still be able to help them by giving some of those tickets away like we've been doing using this amusement tax to help some of the people, maybe a few prisoners also.

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

MR. WALDING: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a matter of privilege. I am reported in today's Tribune as referring yesterday to the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation. The intended reference was to CMHC the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, and not MHRC.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, my question is to the First Minister. In view of the fact that ASTRO Lodge of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace workers has asked both of the Minister of Labour and the First Minister a request that they enter into the layoffs at CAE so that the promises with respect to the overall base would be lived up to. Will the government now take action with respect to the layoffs at CAE?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Labour.

HON. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Minister of Labour) (Transcona): Yes, Mr. Speaker, I think in order to put the record straight, as I'm sure that honourable member the Leader of the Opposition is aware, that the Minister of Labour and this government made representations

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(MR. PAULLEY cont'd) on a number of occasions to the Federal responsible departments in order to offset any layoff at CAE, and I can assure this Assembly and the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition through you, Mr. Speaker; that our efforts will continue.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Minister of Labour and he's aware of the expression used by the Federal Government at the time, that the people involved would have the best of two worlds. Has the government made an evaluation to determine whether the employees of Air Canada who remained in Manitoba and began to work for CAE, have in fact had the best of two worlds, and have they made an evaluation as to whether Air Canada has lived up to that obligation or not?

MR. PAULLEY: The only reply I can give to my honourable friend, Mr. Speaker, is I do not know of anyone who has the best of two worlds.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, then to the Minister of Labour. What concrete measures will be undertaken by the government to assist those employees who are concerned about the position of CAE and ultimately their layoff and the necessity of looking for a job elsewhere.

MR. PAULLEY: We will make further representations to the federal authority for an input of work into CAE from the Department of National Defence and Department of Transport. We were assured on one occasion of an additional input by the local Minister of the Federal Treasury branches, the Honourable James Richardson. We will make further representations to him in his new position as Minister of Defence and the involvement there, as against the Minister of Supply that he happened to be at the time we were making representations. And in accordance with our policy as a government, if it becomes necessary to provide alternative employment, we will work with Canada Manpower in order to see what we can do to find alternative employment for those that may be affected at CAE.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. J. WALLY MCKENZIE (Roblin): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Honourable the Minister of Education. I am told through the telephone today by many calls from the community of Camperville that the parents in that area have been refused aid by the Minister of Education. May, Mr. Speaker, I ask the Minister of Education was this made by his presence there, or was it made by telephone, or was it made by telegram or letter? The aid, that he has refused aid.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Education.

HON. BEN HANUSCHAK (Minister of Education)(Burrows): Mr. Speaker, at no occasion was any aid refused by myself or my office.

MR. MCKENZIE: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary question then. May I ask the Honourable Minister, the charge of racial discrimination. Has the Minister done anything with that alleged charge?

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Speaker, I seem to recall a similar question having been asked me some time ago. I believe that if a charge was properly made then a charge must be made against some particular individual, or group of individuals, and I'm not aware of any such charge having been made.

MR. MCKENZIE: Mr. Speaker, a further supplementary question. The people of Camperville are talking about a certain report that was supposed to be available last Friday.

MR. SPEAKER: Question please.

MR. MCKENZIE: Mr. Speaker, can I ask about this certain report. Will the Minister table the report in this House; will he table it to the people of Camperville; will he table to the school division; or will he table it to the Metis Federation?

MR. HANUSCHAK: I believe, Mr. Speaker, that it was the same honourable member who asked me a similar question, perhaps with respect to another matter on another occasion. I have no intention of tabling the contents of my office in this Chamber because I am not aware of what particular report the honourable member is referring to.

MR. MCKENZIE: Mr. Speaker, I've a question for the Honourable the Attorney-General. Are any investigations of the Camperville incident currently being undertaken by his department under the Human Rights Commission?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Attorney-General.

HON. A.H. MACKLING Q.C. (Attorney-General)(St. James): Mr. Speaker, I'm not familiar with the definition of the Camperville incident and if the honourable member would give me further particulars I'll be happy to look into them.

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MR. McKENZIE: Mr. Speaker, I'd be most pleased to refer the Honourable the Attorney-General to the Minister of Education. I have another question for the Honourable the Attorney-General. Were the allegations of discrimination ever referred to the Human Rights Commission or to his department?

MR. MACKLING: Mr. Speaker, I am not aware of there having been referred to my department -- mind you it is possible that there may have been some dialogue that I am not aware of; so far as reference to the Human Rights Commission, I am not aware of that, and again it is possible, but I have not -- it's not come to my attention.

MR. McKENZIE: Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Honourable the Minister of Education. I am told that after ...

MR. SPEAKER: Question please.

MR. McKENZIE: Mr. Speaker, then I'll rephrase my question. Did the Minister of Education grant certain moneys to the people of Ninette in their quarrel with the school division?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Education.

MR. HANUSCHAK: No, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Thompson.

MR. BOROWSKI: Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Attorney-General. I wonder if he could indicate whether his department or the Human Rights Commission has taken action on complaints received by him against Dave Courchene and the MIB who are openly discriminating against hiring white people on the MIB staff?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Attorney-General.

MR. MACKLING: Mr. Speaker, I think it is recognized in society that an element of reverse discrimination in certain areas is not only warranted but long overdue.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rock Lake.

MR. HENRY J. EINARSON (Rock Lake.): Mr. Speaker, I direct this question to the Minister of Agriculture. I wonder could the Minister indicate when he's prepared to give us a report on the fertilizer report in regards to a statement made in February as to the production and the distribution of that commodity?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Agriculture.

HON. SAMUEL USKIW (Minister of Agriculture)(Lac du Bonnet): Mr. Speaker, the fertilizer industry is under investigation at the present time. A commission is still continuing its work, and I am not aware as to when that work will be completed.

MR. EINARSON: Mr. Speaker, I direct another question to the Minister of Agriculture. Could the Minister confirm whether or not the 4-1/2 percent increase on certain makes of farm machinery apply to only Manitoba?

MR. USKIW: No, Mr. Speaker, I cannot confirm that.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Arthur.

MR. J. DOUGLAS WATT (Arthur): Mr. Speaker, I direct a question to the Minister of Agriculture. Could the Minister tell us whether he agrees with the announced position of the Minister of Agriculture in Ontario that the present boycott on red meats is having an adverse effect on the economy of the agricultural industry?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Agriculture?

MR. USKIW: Mr. Speaker, I would only agree that any action resulting from emotionalism is not constructive.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Minnedosa. Order please. A supplementary the Honourable Member for Arthur.

MR. WATT: Mr. Speaker, I ask the Minister if the present boycott is just an emotional act on the part of the consumers?

MR. USKIW: Mr. Speaker, I'm sure that 57 members of the House will have their own interpretation as to its intent.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Minnedosa. A further supplementary, last supplementary. The Member for Arthur.

MR. WATT: Has the Minister of Agriculture got an opinion, or a position, on what the result will be insofar as the economy of agriculture is concerned in this province.

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MR. SPEAKER: An opinion or -- Order please. The question is out of order. The Honourable Member for Minnedosa.

MR. DAVID R. BLAKE (Minnedosa): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, my question will be to the Honourable the Attorney-General, further to his answer to the last question. Are we to understand that he condones discrimination by the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood against white people?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Attorney-General.

MR. MACKLING: Mr. Speaker, I may have misunderstood the question of the Honourable Member for Thompson but I am under the impression that he conveyed a concern that there was some discrimination in favour of hiring Indian people, Indian and Metis people, for certain local work. --(Interjection)-- Well, my answer was given to an assumption that that was the question, and there's no secret about the fact that we have as a government tried to encourage the employment of Indian and Metis people, and to some extent there has been contracts let to local Indian bands on the assumption that they will be hiring Indian workers for those contracts, and if there is a measure of discrimination practiced in favour of Indian and Metis people, I don't think that is unwelcome in our present society.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Thompson.

MR. BOROWSKI: Mr. Speaker, the question I had asked the Attorney-General had to do with hiring MIB staff where there was deliberate discrimination because a person who applied was white and this involves public funds.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Attorney-General.

MR. MACKLING: Would the honourable member place his question again then so that I have it in context.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rupertsland.

MR. JEAN ALLARD (Rupertsland): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Minister of Public Works. In his discussion in the last few days with veterans groups, has he secured their support for his public building on Memorial Park?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Roblin. Order please. The Honourable Minister.

HON. RUSSELL DOERN (Minister of Public Works) (Elmwood): I don't believe that I have either secured their support nor been aware of their opposition.

MR. ALLARD: Mr. Speaker, does the Minister intend to continue the construction of that building notwithstanding the lack of permit from the Environment Committee from the City of Winnipeg?

MR. DOERN: Mr. Speaker, a permit is not required by the Crown for construction purposes.

MR. ALLARD: I've a third question, Mr. Speaker. Does the Minister consider \$95,000 a reasonable amount of money for such building?

MR. DOERN: Mr. Speaker, for a project that is well designed and has the right kind of materials and the right kind of landscaping, that has the possibility of winter works money, I think that is not an unreasonable figure.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. MCKENZIE: Mr. Speaker, it's become evident that the honourable the Attorney-General . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Question please. Question please.

MR. MCKENZIE: Did the Honourable the Attorney-General understand my question in the vague answer he gave the Honourable Member for Thompson?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. JACOB M. FROESE (Rhineland): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Minister of Mines and Resources, who's also in charge of the MDC. In connection with the Cowl Equipment Company going into receivership, does the government follow the same procedures in these cases as they normally would when private companies go into receivership?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, Cowl Equipment is a private company which the Manitoba Development Corporation had advanced money to. I believe that there were considerable private funds in that company as well. The company for reasons, which I don't think are best

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(MR. GREEN cont'd) for the company's future to deal with at this stage, needed more money from the Manitoba Development Corporation because it could not proceed with its existing financing. The Development Corporation because it had a charge on the property, and I want to explain to the Honourable Member for Morris, I believe I said "first charge". It has a debenture. Some of its charge is subject to other charges; I think there is a first mortgage on the building and therefore we are second insofar as the building is concerned. The Development Corporation is acting in its wisdom as a development corporation trying to protect Manitoba's present investment and, as I indicated to the House earlier, trying to protect the future viability of that company. If it can do so, it will be successful in doing so; if it can't, that is a contingency as well. But to describe the company as now going broke is not an accurate description, Mr. Speaker. The existing private entrepreneurs could not make a go of it; Manitoba Development money is in there, and they are now trying to make it successful.

Mr. Speaker, the Member for Swan River asked me a question yesterday about an appeal made by Swan River people for protection and I answered him that not one that had come to my personal attention. There was a letter from Swan River to myself which I answered. It was with respect to a contingency: if help is necessary, will it be provided. My information from the department is that the government has now assisted in constructing a channel on the ice, which it is hoped will prevent the occurrence which the people in Swan River fear from taking place. If it does, of course, additional help will not be necessary. If it doesn't, then the question of policy with regards to flooded property in any part of Manitoba has been that where it is of widespread and serious nature, the government gets involved. Whether it would be used to relate to a particular location is not at this point definitive.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Swan River.

MR. JAMES H. BILTON (Swan River): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to thank the Minister for his reply today. I am sure it will be most reassuring to the people of Swan River. I wonder if the Minister would consider assisting by the provision of sandbags to sandbag the property that is in danger?

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, anything that is reasonable will be considered.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. MCKENZIE: Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Honourable the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, and I'm going to ask him is there any change from the policy of twelve months ago on flood?

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I don't believe that there is a change in policy generally but as to the circumstances under which the province makes available a flood compensation program, that has always been determined on an ad hoc basis, that is, when circumstances pressing for it arise.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, my question is either to the House Leader or to the First Minister. I wonder if he can indicate when the Standing Committee on Economic Development will be called in the session?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable House Leader.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I can't give an indication at this time but we intend to call it, as I indicated to the honourable member.

MR. SPIVAK: Well to the First Minister. I wonder if he could indicate whether the people responsible for the drafting of the Guidelines for the '70s will be allowed to come before the Standing Committee on Economic Development?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Well, Mr. Speaker, I don't believe there would be precedent for that. I'm wondering for example if it would ever have been seriously considered if for example -- and I do have some information here -- those 14 consulting firms that were involved with the TED Report would have been summoned from Boston, Massachusetts and from Toronto, Arthur D. Little, for example, would have been summoned before any committee of this House. In fact in those days, Sir, there was no committee of this House in that respect at all.

MR. SPIVAK: I wonder if the First Minister is prepared to indicate the consultants

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(MR. SPIVAK cont'd) who were hired by the government for the framing of the Guidelines for the '70s Report?

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, if my honourable friend is referring to outside consulting firms I believe that we proceeded largely if not entirely on the basis of in-house expertise.

MR. SPIVAK: In view of the answer of the First Minister that it was in-house expertise I wonder if he could arrange for the in-house expertise to come before the Standing Committee on Economic Development.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, insofar as attending before a committee of this House is concerned, I don't believe that one can argue that if it's in-house expertise and staff that they are summonable, and if it's outside consultants from Cambridge, Massachusetts that they are not.

MR. SPIVAK: Yes, I wonder if the First Minister can indicate whether any member of his caucus helped draft the Guidelines for the '70s.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, if there was I'm sure he was capable of doing a much better job than my honourable friend.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Honourable Minister of Agriculture. Could he inform the House, if not now at a later date, as to how many elevators and annexes have been demolished in the last two or three years.

MR. SPEAKER: Order for Return. The Honourable Member is Thompson.

MR. BOROWSKI: Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Minister of Education. I wonder if he could indicate whether he's reached a decision on the closing of the all-French school in La Salle which is short of students to meet the requirements of the Act?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Education.

MR. HANUSCHAK: Mr. Speaker, if any schools are closed this is a matter within the jurisdiction of a school division and I'm not aware of La Salle School being closed.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Sturgeon Creek.

MR. J. FRANK JOHNSTON (Sturgeon Creek): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. My question is for the Minister of Municipal Affairs. Can the Minister inform the House if the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation approve the plans of senior citizens' apartments before they are built?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Municipal Affairs.

HON. HOWARD R. PAWLEY (Minister of Municipal Affairs) (Selkirk): Mr. Speaker, any senior citizens' apartments that are built with the sponsorship of Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation do receive the approval of MHRC.

MR. F. JOHNSTON: A supplementary question, Mr. Speaker. Does the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation approve of a clearance of 57-1/2 inches in a hall in a building 17 storeys high?

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Speaker, the honourable members surely must know that to obtain particular information like that in respect to a particular plan, that he would have to give me much more information and notice. I think that would be the only courteous thing to do so that I could obtain for him the necessary information in order to answer his question.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Emerson.

MR. GIRARD: Yes, I'd like to direct a question to the Minister of Health and Social Services. I wonder if he could advise the people of the House as to whether or not it will be possible for the government to make a finite decision on whether or not the extended care home will be built in Vita between now and June?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Health.

MR. TOUPIN: Mr. Speaker, I've been accused more than once not to give much information in answering questions in the House. I'm attempting to be as informative as possible but at this stage I cannot indicate to the honourable member if approval will be given to the construction of this extended care facility in Vita until the survey is completed, and only then once the needs have been spelled out and a consensus is arrived at by the boards involved, we're talking of more than one board in that district, and the Manitoba Health Services Commission, can approval be given.

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MR. GIRARD: Yes, I'd like to direct another question to the Honourable Minister of Health and Social Services. I'd like to know whether there's any relationship between the public statements that were made by Mrs. Winters at Gillam in regards to the Gillam hospital operation and her being laid off just recently?

MR. TOUPIN: Mr. Speaker, the honourable member poses a question in relation to what? I am aware of the statements that have been made by the individual; I am aware equally that the individual has been laid off, not by my department but by the Southwood Clinic, and I'm having someone look deeper into the details of the reason why and why not, but it's far from being directly in my jurisdiction.

MR. GIRARD: Mr. Speaker, to the same Minister. In view of the criticisms arising from that operation in the recent while, would he consider an independent investigation to find out what the roots of the problems really are?

MR. TOUPIN: Mr. Speaker, I think that I have to realize that my responsibility pertaining to management-labour problems should be directed to the proper Minister, the Minister of Labour.

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

MR. WALDING: Mr. Speaker, my question is to the . . .

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

MR. WALDING: My question is for the First Minister. Has the Government of Manitoba made any recent application to the Federal Department of Immigration to encourage the immigration of foreign labour for work in the garment trade in Manitoba?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I will have to take this as notice in order to check out in the most specific of terms but I believe it could be summarized that the policy of the Province of Manitoba since 1970 has been to attempt to find adequate supply of trained manpower for the garment industry by way of encouraging manpower training programs that relate to the unemployed people of this province, and particularly those in areas of chronic unemployment difficulty. I do not by that want to leave the impression that a province such as ours, and a country such as ours, that has been built with the efforts of those who migrated here from foreign shores years and years ago, that we should have all of a sudden adopt a policy of xenophobia but nevertheless the first priority for jobs for any sector of industry ought to be an effort, an all-out effort to train local manpower, and we have adopted that policy. There was some change in 1969-70.

POINT OF ORDER

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. JORGENSON: . . . the other day when the Member for Minnedosa posed a similar question concerning the Post Office at Clear Lake, which is a federal matter, and asked a similar question if the Provincial Government had made representations to the Federal Government on that matter, that question was ruled out of order. I understand that this was a very similar question, Sir, and I think . . .

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister to the same point of order.

MR. SCHREYER: Speaking to the point of order, Sir, the matter of manpower development policy is one in which the province has involved itself in a very formal and concrete way, so it is not as though representations are made to another jurisdiction in which the policy-making discretion is entirely with that other jurisdiction. It is really in a sense a joint, a joint, or a shared jurisdiction field in many ways.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Order, please. There is no fine distinction. The question was in order in respect to labour matters, they are provincial.

The Honourable Member for Riel.

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MR. CRAIK: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to direct a question to the Minister of Health and Social Development. Can he advise whether there's been any moves made to advise industries who employ people, or businesses who employ people, over age 65, that on April 1 that

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(MR. CRAIK cont'd) they are no longer required to deduct their Medicare payments.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Health.

MR. TOUPIN: No not yet, Mr. Speaker. The Health Services Act provides for such a provision and the information contained within that section of the Act will be related to the people of Manitoba before we abolish premiums, but it hasn't been done as yet.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary question. Do not those employees over age 65 who are still working, are free of Medicare payments as of April 1. Am I correct?

MR. TOUPIN: Yes. Those have been advised, others haven't. I'm sorry, I didn't get the full, you know, the full content of the question. I thought the honourable member was making reference to all those in Manitoba that will be affected by the premium aboition as of the first of June.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Riel.

MR. CRAIK: Perhaps I can ask the first question then. The question was whether or not any moves had been made to advise employers that employees over age 65 as of April 1 would no longer pay Medicare payments whether it was a company plan, or whether it was a plan where the employee himself contributed. The question was whether or not he had advised the employers to no longer deduct, or is it required of the employee through advice from the Minister to ask that the deduction not be made?

MR. TOUPIN: Mr. Speaker, I did indicate in my first answer that, you know, no such directive has gone out yet, but there will be a public announcement made.

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

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I might have the leave of the House to make a short statement with respect to the Royal Manitoba Winter Fair?

MR. SPEAKER: Agreed? (Agreed) The Honourable Member.

STATEMENT

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Speaker, as the honourable members are aware the Royal Manitoba Winter Fair and the new Keystone Complex were officially opened yesterday, and this complex is in the constituency of the Honourable Member for Brandon East and it's in his absence that I make this statement. As members are also aware a train has been arranged to leave the CPR Station tomorrow at 1:30 p. m., and I am informed that tickets are available to honourable members at the station at the ticket office. They will cost \$12.00 per person and that will include a ticket to the evening horse show and transportation to and from the Keystone complex. And lest there be any misunderstanding about the train fare, I am assured that honourable members will travel under circumstances no less favourable than those which would apply to all other Manitoba taxpayers. In other words, Mr. Speaker, special passes that may be in possession of members do not apply on the chartered train. We're looking forward to a large number of the Assembly being present in Brandon on Wednesday, tomorrow, and we know that those who do make the trip will certainly enjoy a remarkable show.

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MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for La Verendrye.

MR. LEONARD A. BARKMAN (La Verendrye): Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Minister of Tourism and Recreation. Has application been made for membership with the Great River Road Association for the year 1973?

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

MR. DESJARDINS: No, Mr. Speaker.

MR. BARKMAN: Mr. Speaker, I got the answer. Is it the intention of his department to apply for membership?

MR. DESJARDINS: Mr. Speaker, no. No.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Health.

MR. TOUPIN: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take another attempt at answering a question from the Honourable Member for Riel, in regards to those that are affected as of the 1st of April in regards to the premium itself. There is a section within the Health Services Act that compels the employer to pay wages in lieu of the amount that they paid in premiums,

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(MR. TOUPIN cont'd) and there has been an announcement made to that effect.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Honourable Minister of Tourism. Will he in the interest of tourism in Manitoba make representation, or maybe he has made it, if so he could indicate, to the federal authorities to have the hours at the Winkler Immigration Office extended, --(Interjection)-- The question is whether the hours -- whether he will seek to have the hours extended at the Winkler Immigration on the U. S. border.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister.

MR. DESJARDINS: Well, Mr. Speaker, this is something that interests us very much. I can say that senior personnel in my department have been in contact with Ottawa and with the officials in the United States for a number of months now. We're doing our best; so far we haven't been too successful.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Well, Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition asked as to the cost of the preparation of Guidelines for the 70s and I would, if the rules permit, Sir, like to indicate that the cost of Guidelines, I am advised, would be in the order of one-fifth of the cost of preparation of the TED report.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SPIVAK: I wonder if the First Minister could indicate to the House how many Planning and Priority -- Committee of Planning and Priority papers were prepared in preparation for the guideline? Were there only five papers prepared under each chapter or were there other series of studies prepared for this first volume?

MR. SCHREYER: Well, Mr. Speaker, there were a number of drafts prepared, a number of papers prepared and it went through the winnowing process, if that's one way to describe it, as is often done, before a final edition is put to the printers, and I rather suspect that that was the case in the case of the preparation of any document of economic analysis.

MR. SPIVAK: Yes, I wonder if the First Minister could indicate whether any Cabinet Minister, or Committee of Cabinet, approved the final draft that was printed for the Guidelines for the 70s.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, my honourable friend is asking now if any Ministers approved of the publication. Obviously it was a course of action which was approved in principle quite some time ago by the government. I have no way of knowing, nor would I care to ask, whether or not Ministers of the Crown or which Ministers of the Crown in particular, would have gone through for example the Price Waterhouse Associates work or the Arthur D. Little Consulting input into the TED Report, which by the way cost \$481,000.

ORDERS OF THE DAY - BUDGET DEBATE

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day. The proposed motion of the Honourable First Minister and the amendment thereto of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, and further amendment thereto by the Honourable Leader of the Liberal Party. The Honourable Member for Radisson.

MR. SHAFRANSKY: Mr. Speaker, I believe the Opposition is scared. They have spent over an hour on a question period repeating time and time again the same questions. I think they're afraid to debate the Budget. It is now evident. Yesterday nobody was prepared to speak. We adjourned the House 15 minutes earlier than normal. They spent over an hour today; they're scared. And they don't want us to spend any time debating the Budget.

Mr. Speaker, first of all I'd like to congratulate the Premier for his first budget as Finance Minister. I would also like to congratulate Jack Reeves on his appointment as Clerk of our Legislature.

Mr. Speaker, the measures that the First Premier has introduced, in particular the abolishment of health insurance premiums for all Manitobans (applause) -- thank you very much -- the extension of the school tax credit plan into the Manitoba Property Tax Credit Plan with an increase in minimum from \$100.00 to maximum benefits of \$200.00. Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that they're devoid of any intelligent responses, so they're trying

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(MR. SHAFRANSKY cont'd) to give us credit, and I think they're doing it very well; they're trying to create something, you know, as if this is not really an important budget; they're trying to divert; they're trying to kill time so that they will not appear at any time on the actual debating time. We had the spectacle of the Member for Swan River yesterday trying to create a situation that this is the first time -- I think it was a spectacle because I've seen it happening all the time and it is part of the way of life of people, some sell and others buy. --(Interjections) --

Mr. Speaker, the measures, additions in the school grant expenditures of the Department of Education to reduce school property taxes still further in '73; Mr. Speaker, the provision of 5 percent of total provincial income tax revenues to per capita grants in municipal governments; the provision of \$2 million to assist the City of Winnipeg in holding down property taxes, and the one and a half million for a pharmacare program for Manitobans aged 65 and over, all constitute measures which themselves are good, necessary and overwhelmingly welcomed by the great majority of Manitobans for their individual merits, but are also a matter of principle, a word the Opposition doesn't understand based upon budgetary policies that stress fair taxation and more equitable distribution of the benefits of Manitoba's economic development and efficient management of the province's resources that were so well established by the Premier's predecessor as Finance Minister, the Member for St. Johns. (Hear, Hear.)

These were our budgetary priorities when we took office. They were reinforced in each successive budget; they continue to remain essential priorities of this government today. You will note, Mr. Speaker, that there is a consistency which the honourable members opposite have never shown, especially on their past predictions of doom and gloom on increased taxes and runaway expenditures which in fact never did take place. And now while they congratulate the Premier on his budget they say it was only the chance effects of the buoyant economy and the federal policies, which they also have been so busy criticizing over the last while. The members opposite -- (Interjection) -- I'm not going to talk to you, the Member for Thompson --

Mr. Speaker, despite all of these false predictions of doom and gloom what have the effects of our budgetary policies been on Manitoba's economy? The effects have been very good as the First Minister pointed out in his statement on the Manitoba economy in the Budget Address and they have been significantly caused by our approach which seeks to increase the real purchasing power of the large overwhelming majority of Manitobans, which in turn increases the real demand for goods and services within the province, which in turn provides opportunities for increased economic activity and employment to produce the goods and services demanded by the great majority of people who have more money to spend, and so our economy prospers despite the Opposition's prophecies of doom and gloom.

The Opposition has a different approach to the economy and society of Manitoba than ours and they can't understand why our approach works. But, Mr. Speaker, it does work. We believe, Mr. Speaker, that if the great majority of people in Manitoba are better off, the various components or interests that make up our society and economy are better off as well, because everyone has a chance to share the production and the benefits of production. What would our friends opposite do? They follow Wilson's motto which is, "What's good for General Motors is good for the U.S.A." In other words, there's another person in the comic strip, what's good for General Bullmoose is good for the country. That is if certain business groups are better off then society must be better off. But must it? Well we've just spent nearly four years trying to combat the bad inheritances of this approach, and we're doing it. It will take time because you can't correct the mistakes of 99 years in four years but we're getting there through a series of programs and measures, including those of this budget, to consistently improve the equality of the human condition of all Manitobans. -- (Interjection) -- And Pukatawagan.

Mr. Speaker, in contrast to the consistent approach the budgets exhibited by finance ministers of the New Democratic government and their integrity in keeping to the principle of fairer taxation, and more equitable distribution of the benefits of Manitoba's economic development, and efficient management of the province's finances, what do we have being stated by the parties opposite? I'll tell you, Mr. Speaker. The parties opposite are horribly inconsistent. They have no principles and no integrity. What they offer are grab bags of criticism and proposals which totally contradict each other. The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Speaker, the Honourable Member for River Heights, adopts the weird position of criticising the budget

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(MR. SHAFRANSKY cont'd) from the left and then does a complete turnaround in the same speech and proposes solutions from the right. He singles out the chronically disadvantaged in our society and says, what does the budget do for them. Well, Mr. Speaker, this budget as with the past four budgets, does a lot for them in terms of abolishing regressive taxes like the medicare and health premium insurance. In 1969 from the \$204.00 to \$99.60; in 1973, a complete elimination of this very regressive tax which those on very low income when the former Minister of Finance indicated to us that there was some 43 percent of the working force earned less than \$3,000, and they had to pay the same amount of money, they had to pay the same amount, \$204.00, as those in the 10,000, 20,000, 30 and 50,000 dollar income tax. Well, Mr. Speaker, I think this is very dramatic. It has eliminated some \$204.00 in direct, what used to be a most unfair system of -- regressive system of taxation because everyone had to pay the same amount. Taxes which in the past ate up large chunks of their income; and furthermore, Mr. Speaker, what are we doing? We're giving them rebates on property taxes, assistance in providing pharmaceutical drugs for the aged and chronically ill,

But the Leader of the Opposition doesn't recognize this. He quotes statistics from the Barber Report which his colleague the Honourable Member from Fort Rouge criticized saying that 31 percent of our population's below the poverty level. Well, Mr. Speaker, we realize that fact. We released the report, not them. I doubt if they would ever have had the guts to do that. They would never have commissioned it in the first place. We realize that poverty exists in Manitoba and that Indian and Metis people suffer from chronic unemployment and other problems such as adequate housing, and here the Honourable Member for Thompson had been asking questions about various policy with regards to the northern employment opportunities; I think we are doing something very dramatic and very direct. So we've established programs like the Northern Manpower Corps; like the Communities Economic Development Fund; like a greatly expanded low income family and elderly persons housing program; like increasing our expenditures in the north from about \$27 million in 1968 to \$54 million in 1972; measures like these, Mr. Speaker, are real. They are in progress and they are having an effect. They are not idle promises like those offered by the members opposite who through their predecessors have governed this province for the first 99 years, and I would suggest that the problems that the Leader of the Opposition is talking about are the direct result of their poor administration and their lack of commitment to solving the problems of the people in this province as opposed to padding the profits of the vested interest and their fellow travellers.

And what, Mr. Speaker, does the Leader of the Liberal Party have to say about the budget? It's so difficult to tell, Mr. Speaker, because his address on the budget had so many inconsistencies on just about each page, that it makes the whole address somewhat incomprehensible. Mr. Speaker, psychologists -- (Interjection) -- incomprehensible, Joe -- You have a philosopher sitting beside you; he'll assist you. Mr. Speaker, psychologists studying animal behavior have found that if a monkey's allowed to hammer away at the keys of a typewriter for a long enough period it comes up with a sane word or two. Every once in a while, you know, it will come up with a sane word. Well, Mr. Speaker, the Leader of the Liberal Party's method reminds me of that of a monkey on a typewriter.

Mr. Speaker, the Leader of the Liberal Party feels that if he opens his mouth often enough, and we have a lot of it, the other day as well as in the past, something sensible just might come out and that happens from time to time. But that is only about one percent of the time, maybe one tenth of one percent. What about the other 99 and 9/10ths percent of the time? What do we get in the other 99 and 9/10ths percent, Mr. Speaker? I'll give you a few examples, I'll give you a few examples from his speech. He talks about an incentive society -- you know, that's what the Conservatives talked about in the last federal election, they talked about the incentive society, and then they when Mr. Lewis brought up the corporate ripoff they sort of backed down, but that was his first plan -- the Leader of the Official Opposition in Ottawa was talking about the incentive society. Incentive for who? -- (Interjection) -- Now we have the Leader of the Liberal Party, we have the Leader of the Liberal Party talking about an incentive society where all people have a chance in this race called life. That's pretty close to talking about life as surviving in a jungle. A very humane approach to the society. Mr. Speaker, he talks about an incentive society and then proceeds to say that we should make, or give away programs to businesses in the forms of grants and tax deductions because after all

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(MR. SHAFRANSKY cont'd) their employees will pay taxes. Is that everyone starting out even in his so-called race? Is that what he means by an incentive society, taxing the employee while letting the corporations off.

Another point, he proposes many tax changes but ends up calling for a Royal Commission on taxes. You know he stated various things and he says, well we should have a Royal Commission on taxes. If his proposed changes were so good would he need a Royal Commission? What for? Well possibly to write a book -- you know we had the Carter Commission -- possibly to write a book about it, condemning it after it came out with its proposals, the sales of his book, I believe it's entitled "Federal Tax Reform" must be declining very rapidly, and I guess he wants to give his book sales a shot in the arm. Is this the approach that a responsible politician should take? Of course not. But, Mr. Speaker, the Leader of the Liberal Party has great problems with words such as responsibility and responsible. He doesn't understand the concept and the practice of responsible government. He wants applause measuring devices to dictate complex government decisions. He wants to negotiate a new deal for the west by book.

A MEMBER: Who wrote your speech?

MR. SHAFRANSKY: Who wrote my speech? A much better adviser than the Leader of the Liberal Party. -- (Interjection) -- I'm just using some notes that I jotted down here. It's not -- (Interjection) -- a 48 page useless, 46 pages of useless paper. -- (Interjection) --

Mr. Speaker, he wants to negotiate a new deal for the west. How? By Balkanizing the country; he's going to create a new deal by Balkanizing the country, and Joe by Balkanizing it means breaking it up in to the various parted segments. By vague threats of violence. Is this the stance of a responsible Canadian or is this the approach of a monkey banging merrily away at his typewriter and hoping sometimes he might strike a right cord. Mr. Speaker, the people of Manitoba are recognizing his true approach. I don't think there is even a credibility gap any more because few people are taking him seriously, including I think members opposite. What about his suggestions to cut the Civil Service, to freeze positions, and then his other suggestions to establish a Department of Immigration to open trade offices in Ottawa, Washington, London, maybe others. An international sales force by industrial development commissioner. The establishment of an energy and mineral division of Government, adding some \$10 million in promotion to the Department of Tourism. A foreign takeover screening agency. Building up the Women's Bureau. A small business development agency in the Department of Industry and Commerce. The list is pretty big. And some of these might even be good suggestions. But, Mr. Speaker, who will man these programs and offices because he would freeze the size of the Civil Service and wouldn't hire people to replace those leaving or retiring until he had achieved a 10 percent cut in the size of the Civil Service. Mr. Speaker, he can't have it both ways.

Mr. Speaker, I could go on and on about the irresponsibility of a Leader of the Liberal Party but I'd rather use my remaining time to deal with some of the amendments that the Opposition have brought forward when they confused the Budget document with a discussion of larger goals, alternative ways and means to achieve those goals, which are part of the government's yearly estimates and programs; its White Papers, like the White Paper on Health; its report such as the Barber Report, and the Kierans Report, which by the way the members of the Opposition wouldn't want to discuss on the merits, they're going to try to put in red herrings. They have classified discussions of such papers as Volume I of the Guidelines for the 70s tabled yesterday. Mr. Speaker, they wouldn't want to discuss it on the merits. They'll come out and say that is the communist manifesto. They don't even want to look at it. They figure that by -- like children, name calling, then that is supposed to solve whatever important issues there are. By name calling.

And what does Guidelines talk about? A comprehensive statement about the economy and its problems and potentials. It has possible ways of increasing employment and increasing the capabilities of the labour force in Manitoba. Problems, and possible solutions to agricultural problems, especially the decline of the family farm and rural depopulation, getting more return from our natural resources, which would do far more to decrease taxes to individuals than any of the Opposition members' proposals. And nobody has come up with any solution. They talked about across-the-board 10 percent reduction in income tax, in corporate and personal income tax, and I think it has been explained how much that 10 percent reduction in personal income tax would amount to. We have done something very dramatic and it is

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(MR. SHAFRANSKY cont'd) beneficial to the bulk of the Manitobans, including those in the 50,000 bracket who do get, based on the 1969 tax levels some \$204.00 in savings. -- (Interjection) -- Well but you see, that's something that I -- (Interjection) --

Mr. Speaker, the Guidelines talks about innovative use of all farms on economic enterprise to achieve society's goals, and there will be more on social and regional problems, and possible solutions. No, Mr. Speaker, we haven't got anything in the Budget because the Budget is only one item. A major item, granted, in the process of government but the members opposite don't seem to understand this. They don't seem to understand what responsible government is all about. And so, Mr. Speaker, I come back to the First Minister, as will the people of Manitoba, because he understands what responsible government is about. He understands principles, integrity, and sticks to them consistently as did his predecessor the former Minister of Finance, the Honourable Member for St. Johns.

Mr. Speaker, I again wish to commend the First Minister for reinforcing the ability-to-pay principle, for thinking about the quality of life of all Manitobans rather than that of only a few vested interests, and I tell you, Mr. Speaker, I'm very moved and delighted to support the First Minister's Budget. I thank you.

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

MR. GORDON E. JOHNSTON (Portage la Prairie): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Well, Mr. Speaker, it's very interesting to hear members opposite rise day after day during the Budget Address to try and cover themselves with glory from their leader's fine speech the other night. Of course their leader could justifiably hand out some of the taxpayers' money because of the windfall that came from Ottawa in excess of \$40 million, and then because of some over taxation here at home. So really what has happened is that the government is returning money that they received through over-taxation. And we certainly have no quarrel with the way they returned this money. There could have been a straight across-the-board income tax cut, or there could have been more money go to the municipalities, or there could have been a variety of methods used to return this money. And I for one and members of my party have no quarrel with the way that this money was returned to the taxpayers.

However, I couldn't help but take an interest in the debate when the Member for Radisson in his stirring address a moment ago asked the rhetorical question: What have the effects been on the Manitoba economy of his government's operation for the last four years? And then he proceeded -- (Interjection) -- then he proceeded to give his version of how things were so good at this particular time. Now, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take a few moments and quote some statistics that I have gathered, and no doubt I've gathered them from the same sources that are available to my friends opposite but strangely enough they didn't see fit to use them because perhaps they weren't exactly pleasant listening to their ears. But I wonder, if my friends opposite have ever practised in their pursuit of happiness for the people, if they've ever practised the use of thrift in government operation?

Let me give you a few examples, Mr. Speaker. In 1969, the government expenditures for the year 1969 were \$342 million; for 1973, with all the extras put in, \$615 million. In the administration of the Executive Council in 1969 there was \$128,000 used; in 1973, \$299,000 used for the same function, an increase of 132 percent, Mr. Speaker. I could go on through the comparisons of the Estimates from '69 to '73 spending here and point out time after time increases and expenditures. For example in the Health and Social Development budget, the costs have gone up in the Research and Planning and Evaluation Branch from 42,000 odd to \$534,000, an increase of 1100 percent. In nearly every department of government there is marked increases in spending, and for what? For the same services that were supplied before. In the Public Accounts of March 31, 1969, it's there for all to see, in the year 1969, Winnipeg taxicabs received a sum in total of about \$84,000.00. In March 31st, Public Accounts, 1972, the same group of firms received \$133,000, an increase of 57 percent, Mr. Speaker, in the use of taxicabs in Greater Winnipeg. I'm talking about government spending as presented through Public Accounts. Travel agencies in 1969, Mr. Speaker, some rough mathematics will add up the figures to about \$134,000 spent on travel agencies in 1969. In the latest Public Accounts we have an increase of 120 percent of moneys paid out to travel services and travel agencies in the amount of over \$295,000.00. Hotels in the Greater Winnipeg area, the government made use of hotels in '69 to the extent of \$69,000.00. In '71, which is the latest year for our Public Accounts, this figure has increased by 93 percent. 93 percent, \$134,000

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(MR. G. JOHNSTON cont'd) for hotels in that year. Here is an interesting set of figures, Mr. Speaker. We know that the Manitoba Government Air Services has expanded. There's either 14 or 16 planes owned by the government now, plus almost the same number under leases, I understand. But notwithstanding that marked increase in the government air force, here's figures where air chartered services and airlines have been paid. In 1969 air charter and air-line payments were in the order of about \$412,000.00. In 1971 the figure is \$1,140,000, an increase of 176 percent in that field. So, Mr. Speaker, there are a few figures taken from the Public Accounts where anyone can check my additions, and so on.

Now I'd like to bring some more figures to the attention to the Member for Radisson when he said during his speech that what had the effects been of his government's operation of the economy in the past four years? Let us look for a moment at the net interprovincial migration estimates as they published in Statistics Canada, and this would be the census year from June 1st to May 31st, the last census year. -- (Interjection) -- Well these figures will run to the end of '72. In 1968-69 year, Manitoba lost a net of 7,600 people. In the 69-70 year there was a gain of 10,600 people. In 70-71 there was a loss of 9,200. In the 71-72 year a loss of 9,900. Mr. Speaker, this adds up to a net loss over that period of time of 16,000 people from Manitoba. So I don't see that this is anything to be very proud of. I might point out at the same time, although Ontario is a much larger province and a much wealthier province there's no question about it, in that same period of time while we were losing 16,000 people through out-migration, Ontario gained 113,000 people. Now the population growth in Manitoba, Mr. Speaker, over the period '69 to the end of '72, there was a net gain in population of 1.3 percent. Ontario's net gain during that time was 5.1 percent, and the Canadian average was 3.7 so we were barely more than one-third of the national average in our population gain. Again my source for these figures are Statistics Canada. -- (Interjection) -- yes.

MR. SAUL CHERNIACK, Q.C. (St. Johns): . . . clarify. The Honourable Member has been referring to figures of net loss and then net gain. Could he reconcile those two?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Portage.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Mr. Speaker, the first set of figures I gave had to do with the outflow of people that wasn't the net. There was an outflow of people from Manitoba in those four years of 16,000 but with the natural increase, with births and people moving in, on the same four-year period we have gained in population 1.3 percent. -- (Interjection) -- That's the net gain, one of the lowest net gains in Canada. Less than -- almost a third of the national average. -- (Interjection) -- I would guess it's about the same but I don't have the figure here.

Now, let's examine the labour force, the labour force in Manitoba for the past four years. In 1969 there were 373,000 people in the labour force; in 1972, 396,000 people in the labour force. The percentage change is in the order of about 7 percent gain. The Ontario gain over the same period of time was 11 1/2 percent and the Canadian gain over all was 8.9 percent. So I don't think we have anything to shout about in that regard.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Speaker, is very fond of making statements from time to time in the House about how proud he is about the employment picture here in Manitoba, and I'm sure he has access to these figures the same as I do and I would like to point out something to him in this regard. In 1969, from 1969 to '73 our labour force has grown by four percent, 4.1 percent -- that's the growth. Ontario, the same period of time, the employment grew, the employed sector of the population grew by 9.6 percent, more than double. The Canadian figure for all of Canada employed was seven percent, 7.1 percent growth in the 1969 to '72 period.

Now in the growth of unemployment in Manitoba: In 1969 we had 10,000 unemployed; in 1970, 17,000; 1971, 19,000; 1972, 18,000; and the first month perhaps of 1973, that's an unfair comparison, I won't use it, but the unemployed numbers have grown from 10,000 to 18,000 in four years in Manitoba, using the Minister's own figures. -- (Interjection) -- I'm talking about Manitoba. -- (Interjection) -- Oh it's all the federal's fault is it? Well that's fine, but it's strange that federal policies would affect one part of the country more than others, but if the Member for St. Johns says that's so, well if he can produce the statistics to prove this that's fine. But this doesn't hide the point that unemployment has grown in Manitoba in the last four years by 80 percent and I would like the Member for St. Johns to refute that statement. The Ontario figure for the same period of time, their unemployment has grown by 70.5 percent. All across Canada unemployment has grown by 70.5 percent.

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(MR. G. JOHNSTON cont'd) All across Canada unemployment has grown in the same period of time by 47.1 percent. So really, Manitoba isn't doing all that well despite what the Member for -- (Interjection) -- Later, later. -- (Interjection) -- Well I'll be happy to answer questions later.

So really from 1969 to 1972 the number of unemployed in Manitoba has risen by about 80 percent while the number of unemployed in Canada as a whole has risen about 47 percent. The labour force in Manitoba has risen by 6.2 percent but the labour force for all of Canada has risen by 8 percent. So while we've had an increase in our labour force here in Manitoba in that period of time of 23,000, there were 15,000 jobs found for them and unemployment has gone up by 8,000.

Mr. Speaker, let us look at the business sector -- and I know some friends opposite don't have a great deal of concern in that area but still I would like to point out a few facts and figures to them. In 1969 in Manitoba, the 12-month period, there were 60 commercial failures. These commercial failures caused losses by way of liabilities of \$5,466,000. In the latest years, 1972, business failures have risen from 60 in 1969 to 87 in 1972 here in Manitoba, with liabilities of \$71,310,000, an increase of 1,200 percent, Mr. Speaker, in this field. So I don't see that things are all that good really here in Manitoba.

In the same period of time while our business failures or commercial failures had an increase percentage-wise of 45 percent from 1969 to 1972, Ontario's rate of failure was 37 1/2 percent. The liabilities incurred in these failures in Ontario amounted to 84 percent more than 1969 and I would remind friends opposite that in Manitoba that figure was 1,204 percent increase in dollar loss through business failures.

Let's look at the welfare field for a moment, Mr. Speaker. In 1968 annual report it was reported there were 18,021 people on welfare. In 1972 this figure has gone up to 29,138 according to the annual report, hardly anything to be shouting from the rooftops about. The expenditures for those people on welfare in 1968 were \$17,474,000. According to the 1972 annual report, the expenditures -- \$47,690,000. Quite an increase. An increase in caseload of over 11,000, an increase in welfare expenditure of over 30 million. The change upward percentage-wise, 62 percent more on welfare. The change dollarwise, an increase of 173 percent for welfare in 1972.

Mr. Chairman, I turn now to figures for capital investment. In the field of manufacturing in Manitoba, in 1969 there was \$116 million put into capital investment. In 1970 \$141 million into capital investment for manufacturing. In 1971 \$85 million; 1972, \$84 million. What is the percentage of change? A net loss percentage-wise of 27.6 percent. The same in primary and construction industries, a net loss down from 1969 of 5.7 percent.

Let us look at Ontario. Manufacturing, the same period of time, a net gain of 12.8 percent. So I know it's Ontario and I know it's a richer province, but my goodness, Mr. Speaker, from a 27 percent loss compared to a 12 percent gain it's not a very good comparison. Again these figures come from Statistics Canada. And I have on the same page other areas and I don't say it's all that way but it's nothing -- in comparison it's not all that good either.

What about the number of civil servants? We are still a million or less people for the past four years; there hasn't been that much of a gain in our population, yet our civil service establishment: 1968, 6,867; 1972, 8,253, again a 32 percent in the civil service force, and I know my friends opposite are going to say, "Well yes, what about Autopac?" and I agree that it's just not all a proliferation of people doing the same work and I know there has been added service. But still, there's still only a million of us here to pay the bill. There's just a million of us here to pay the bill and when industries leave it makes it a little tougher for the rest who are staying.

My friend the Member for Radisson -- I see he's fled, I don't know where -- but he was deriding the phrase "the incentive society". Well, it's going to need a lot of incentive for people to stay in this province to work to pay the bills. While the Manitoba civil service grew by 32 percent in four years, the Ontario civil service grew by 17.22 percent. It's often been said, Mr. Speaker, that the cost of living in some of the other cities in Canada is much higher, therefore we don't come off too badly in comparison if we compare wage rates. But I would like to mention this, that in the consumer price index, taking 1961 as the index figure of 100, in Winnipeg in 1969 the cost of living was 123.1. In 1972 it grew to 133.5 which is an upward increase of 8.4 percent. Toronto, which we consider to be rather an expensive place

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(MR. G. JOHNSTON cont'd) to live, in 1969 their index was 124.1 and Winnipeg's was 134.7. So comparing in 1972 Winnipeg and Toronto, the natural gain in cost of living, or rise, in Toronto was 8.5 and Winnipeg it was 8.4, so there has been very little to choose between the cost of living in the two cities, but I would suggest to you that there's quite a percentage difference in salaries paid and take home pay that accrues to the household.

In personal income, in Manitoba -- and this is for the province in total -- the total personal income for Manitoba in 1969 was \$2.703 billion. This increased to '71 -- the '72 figures are not available -- to \$3.165 billion, which is an upward increase of 17.1 percent. The Ontario increase in this regard was 19.2 percent and the increase across Canada was 18.8. So while 17, 18 and 19 are rather close, there's still a substantial difference when one takes it on the 100 points system. So we are below the national average in personal income. Personal income per capita, the figures are very similar and I won't go into them.

Let us examine the wages and salaries, the percentage of change since 1969 to 1971. Manitoba's wages and salaries increased 15.6 percent. Ontario's wages and salaries increased in that same period of time 20.4 percent, and across Canada the average was 19.3 percent, quite a difference there of over four percentage points between the Canadian average and Manitoba's.

Here are some interesting figures, Mr. Speaker. It has been stated many times by members of the NDP that because of lowering the health insurance premiums and now cutting them out, that this has a bearing on personal income tax and I agree with them. I agree with them that the tax in total should be considered in total and not separately. But I would like the members opposite to digest these figures: Provincial personal income tax revenues in Manitoba we contributed 61 1/2 millions in 1969; in 1973 we contributed 141.4 millions. Now this is an increase of 99 1/2 percent. Ontario for the same period of time, their personal income tax revenues increased by 69.2 percent. The Canadian average for all of Canada, income tax grew by 74.3 percent. -- (Interjection) -- Well, it's an indicator of how the taxes are paid in Manitoba.

I know members opposite don't like the figures but these are facts. My friends opposite have made noises about perhaps nationalizing some of the resource industry, or all of it, I'm not too sure, because there is about four points of view over there and I don't know what government policy is going to be. But in the value of mineral production in the years 1969 to 1972, in '69 Manitoba produced \$246 million worth of minerals. In 1970 it grew to \$332 million. In 1971 it dropped slightly to 329 million; in '72 it dropped again -- mineral production for 1972, the last year available, \$311 million in Manitoba. So from 1969 to 1972 we have gained percentagewise in mineral production to 26 percent.

Now this is not a figure that can be compared province by province because some provinces don't have as much mineral resource as others so there's no point in making the comparison, but the point I make here, if friends opposite are serious in their thoughts of nationalizing production of mineral resources, they should take note that there hasn't been that startling a gain over the four-year period.

Here is an interesting figure. This is on cheques cashed in clearing centres, and there again I'm just comparing two cities, Winnipeg and Toronto. The change upward in the percentage of dollars cashed by way of cheque and clearing, there was an increase in Winnipeg of 31 percent based on Winnipeg's money usage. In Toronto during the same period of time, 62 percent, just about double. The Canadian average, cheques cashed in clearing centres, averaged 44.9 percent. So we're not throwing that much money around by way of cashing cheques here either, Mr. Speaker.

Here's an interesting set of figures and this is the ranking of centres across the country over the past three years, this will be. For 1968 Winnipeg ranked 58th in personal income, Brandon ranked 79th, Portage ranked 100th. At the same time Calgary was 18th and Edmonton was 31st. In 1970, Winnipeg slipped a few notches to 56th ranking in personal income -- rather gained, gained -- pardon me. -- (Interjection) -- Yes, that's right. From 58th to 56th. I hope I'm not misleading. For the same period of time, Calgary went from 18th to 17th; Edmonton went from 31st to 25th, so while we showed some gain, we didn't show as much as other places did. In average income in 1968, the average Winnipegger's income was \$5,524; in 1970 this grew to 6,188. During the same period of time Calgary's income went from, in 68, the average income \$6,111 to 6,830, and Edmonton's figures were in 1968,

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(MR. G. JOHNSTON cont'd) \$5,876 average income to 6,649. So we're not doing that well in that kind of comparison, Mr. Speaker.

Let us examine our debt situation for a moment or two. When the Member for Radisson, I see he's back now, asked the question, what has been the effects on the Manitoba economy of his government's operation for the past three or four years. In direct debt in 1969 we had 386.8 million of direct debt; December 31st '72, the last available figure I could find, this has grown to 536 1/2 million, this is direct debt. The indirect debt, in 1969 -- this is where the province guarantees the utilities payments to municipalities, hospitals and so on -- indirect debt in 1969, March 31st, was 697.6 million; December 31st, 1972, the last available figure, the indirect debt has grown to one billion and 93.9 million. So, Mr. Speaker, we have shown quite an increase here. The total direct and indirect in 69 was one billion and 84.4 million; that figure is now one billion, 630 million. I haven't exactly got the increase worked out but -- it's around 38 percent, is it -- increase? -- (Interjection) -- 50 percent increase.

So if my friend from Radisson considers that they've been doing pretty good I hope that his economists and the people who advise the government bear in mind that you're on the back of the taxpayers pretty heavily right now. So you make heroes out of yourself by giving back some of that over-taxation. Really you're not going to fool the people.

. . . . Continued on next page.

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MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre.

MR. J.R. (Bud) BOYCE (Winnipeg Centre): Mr. Speaker, I wasn't going to speak this afternoon but the Member for Portage got all involved in figures and really the only figure I'm interested in is my wife's and my wife is in the gallery so I thought I'd make a . . . She's going to listen to me if nobody else is in the mood this afternoon.

I just have a few brief remarks to make on this Budget Debate. It was very interesting to see in the newspaper the other day the reaction of an elected official from the State of Louisiana when he commented on Autopac that really this wasn't socialism, this was common sense, even being provoked . . .

A MEMBER: That's the same thing.

MR. BOYCE: I wish the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources would let me make my own speeches. I am just tired of being intimidated by him. But really, Mr. Speaker, the few brief remarks I wish to make this afternoon are relative to the Budget and this idea of socialism or creeping socialism or communist manifestos and the rest of it. The Member for Roblin the other day, who I really like as an individual, he's a man of common sense, he says the time comes that, you know, that all the experts and all the figures, it's up to you and I to make up our minds on how we're going to vote in this Assembly on different things. And when the Member for Portage comes up and makes facts and figures and he takes them - and even, you know, any Grade 7 student could see the distortions that he goes through when he takes Ontario and . . .

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Mr. Speaker, on a point of privilege. The member, I understood

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

MR. G. JOHNSTON: I understood the member who is speaking to make the statement that I was distorting figures and I would ask him to withdraw that remark.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre on the same point of privilege.

MR. BOYCE: If the member thinks I said that he was distorting, I will withdraw it. I didn't say that, I said I see the distortions he goes through. But I will withdraw it if he thinks it is. But for an example, he says that he compares Ontario to Manitoba and he compares the income tax but he doesn't include in his income tax comparison in Ontario with the Province of Manitoba, the cost of the premium tax.

But be that as it may, with reference to some suggestions we have had recently that the Kierans Report is another socialist document is going to move this province along the line of a state takeover or something, so I was thinking about this the other evening, Mr. Speaker, and I tried to reduce this to what I thought was the kind of language that the Member for Roblin and I might use if we were speaking to somebody and trying to talk common sense to them rather than to come up with figures to influence people to accept our point of view. So that really what Mr. Kierans did was to try and answer a few simple questions, and the five questions that I see in his suggestions or his recommendations are (1) What is a resource policy? And (2) What is his assessment of Manitoba's present resource policy? (3) What opposition might there be to a change in this policy? (4) How can we improve our resource policy? And (5) What course should we follow in establishing future policy?

Yesterday the Premier tabled in the House a document, the first of three volumes I'm informed, which suggests that perhaps some of the areas that we should consider in trying to change the life of Manitobans so that those who have historically been at the bottom of the scale can participate in the wealth of our province. And we hear much on the other side, from the other side rather, about incentives, that we should give incentives to business, we have to give incentives to people to do things. Well historically, Mr. Speaker, one of the great areas of social concern is how to motivate those people who historically haven't been given any cause to join the mainstream in life. And it must have caused great concern to the people who have immediately been involved in the exploitation of our resources in the north, because the way things are many of our people who have been deprived have lived in this area - to see the millions and millions of dollars shipped out of the country and nothing goes back.

But really what is a resource policy? To begin with the land and the mines and the minerals belong to the people and the government elected by the people has the responsibility of administering the resources to gain the greatest possible return for the people. A resource policy

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd). . . . is the policy the government pursues in handling the people's natural resources, the lands, the mines and the minerals. In this sense all the government is is an agency of the people. So that when we're establishing or thinking about a resource policy in simple terms, in corner shopkeeper terms, if I own something and I hire somebody to act as my agent I expect the best possible deal. A very good example of what happens when the people do not get the best possible deal is the historical event of Cuba. Subsequent to the second world war when many people had interrupted their lives to charge off and stand in the gaps to hold back the bloody hordes, or this is what we were told, they came back and thought that we should dedicate more of our collective efforts to solving some of the social dilemmas that face us.

In the country of Cuba, which by and large was controlled by United Fruit, the people in this area were really deprived. If we think some of our citizenry is deprived then the people in Cuba were ten times as bad off. Many people suggested that if the corporate structures in that country did not change some of their attitudes and put some of the profits that they were taking out of the country back into it to solve some of the social problems, that instead of listening to Batista the people were going to start listening to that fellow up in the hills who was making all the noise; and history has shown how sensitive that the corporations were to reacting to the demands of the society. They said they will keep them down with troops and Batista will be supported and the status quo will prevail. It did not.

Another incident for those who have read the Time magazine this last issue shows that even in the Middle East the Arabs are asserting their nationalism by demanding more of the resources in that area. I had occasion to ask a respected economist this morning what he thought, would he care to offer his prognosis of --(Interjection)--

A MEMBER: who was that economist, Harry Shafransky

MR. BOYCE: No, Mr. Kierans in fact. I respected him, even when I want to examine my conscience, I ask his advice. Isn't it interesting, Mr. Kierans went into a very very difficult job, started the gears going, you know, to get something changed and the country is reaping the benefits of it now. You know, isn't it interesting. Some of these fellows you know, they sit over there and doubtless it will take another two or three years for all of the bugs to work out of any kind of change in the monolith of a postal service, but the path on which Mr. Kierans was responsible in moving the post office in my opinion will solve many of the problems.

But anyway, I asked - to go back to where I was before I was so rudely interrupted - in asking Mr. Kierans where he thought that this might lead, he said, they'll be speaking Arabic on Wall Street within 15 years, because really everybody except Manitoba, except Manitoba, because we hear many people over there going boo or hassanga, or something, they're trying to frighten the people again, they know that this is a communist plot or something, a takeover. The government who, to go back to the point I made originally, is the agent of the people, that they're supposed to make the best possible deal for the people who own the resources. This is what the policy should be. What is Manitoba's, even up to this present time I am sorry to say, resource policy? Manitoba is not getting the best return possible for its resources. The policy of Manitoba, no different than most Canadian provinces, has been to encourage private corporations to develop its resources, particularly its mineral wealth. The result has been that comparatively little revenue, little revenue is being returned to the people and revenue needed to finance improvements in education, agricultural and social services. In other words, all they're still interested in is taking the wealth out and not helping to solve the social problems whether Cuba's results or not. For example, Manitoba has - less than two percent of its provincial expenditures are financed by the royalties and corporate income taxes on the exploitation of Manitoba's mineral wealth. Wealth which we all own.

The Federal Government has not helped. In its desire to speed up mineral development it has granted exemptions and concessions that have really amounted to a drastic reduction in provincial revenue. For example, nearly a billion dollars of the profits of metal mining companies and nearly four hundred million of oil and gas producers are untouched by federal income tax of 1979. That's some incentive. But really, Mr. Speaker, where does this opposition to any change of thrust, whether it's in redesigning a postal system or redesigning a resource policy; where does it come from? Primarily it comes from two areas: The Federal Government and the large corporation. The large corporation is the most powerful of the two. The enormous profits made by the large corporation that exploit the resources

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd). . . . of Manitoba provide an incentive to oppose any change in resource policy on the part of this government. In the mining industry in Manitoba, for instance, the profits before taxes of the three major metal mining companies, International Nickel, Sherritt-Gordon and HBM & S during 1968 to 1970 totalled \$192 million. Of this the people of Manitoba received \$15.6 million in taxes, the Dominion Government 15 million, thus leaving \$161.4 million to the three corporations for their taxholders and that is practically I would suggest \$160 million left the Province of Manitoba - on stock resources which we own. In order to attract smelting and refining activities the previous Government of Manitoba extended the leases of three major mining companies by two additional 21-year periods. --(Interjection)-- Our colleagues opposite. Thus giving up all the rent on its resources to these three major mining companies for 63 years.

The argument put forth by the corporations to justify large profits and special treatment are most skillful. They are, one, mining is high risk industry. In fact the risks for large corporations are minimal. These firms pool the risks of exploration. They are greatly helped by government tax policy. The Manitoba Government in the past has reduced the uncertainties of exploration by providing mapping, surveying, geological and geophysical information to help prospecting companies locate ore bodies, all at your expense through taxes on your income. Which means, Mr. Speaker, that we not only own it in the first place but we pay to find it and then pay the people to take it away from us.

Second, the second skillful argument used by mining companies. Mining by corporations provides a large number of jobs. Thousands are employed directly in the mining industry and indirectly in service operations in the mining community. The corporations do not comment however, on the fact that the public revenue for their operation will hardly be sufficient to finance the cost of roads, schools, hospitals, etc.

It was a very interesting thing to note during the committee of the Legislature on Municipal Affairs in travelling through the north and looking at some of the agreements that exist between the government through the Department of Mines and Natural Resources and local districts with some of these mining companies. That in the first instance they would commit themselves to build a hospital, for example, and as soon as it became disadvantageous for them to operate this hospital they dumped it on our laps. But really the social costs often will exceed the returns and thus resource development will yield little income to the province.

Mr. Speaker, in my four years in this House I have still yet to see a final line accounting system relative to anything let alone this particular type of exploitation. How much did it cost us for example to put the hydro lines into Inco at Thompson? How much ore comes out of it, how much accrues to the Crown? How much does it cost us to build schools in there? How much does it cost us to build highways in there? How much does it cost us to maintain this thing and is it a net balance or is it a loss? I would suggest it is a loss in the present situation.

A MEMBER: Close it up.

MR. BOYCE: This, Mr. Speaker - Mr. Speaker, you know it's from a certain element, they think that the only alternative is close it up. Boy how these people have been brainwashed over the years. I don't know why, Mr. Speaker, some people think that we have to be second rate citizens in the world scene. And I'm sorry to confess when I was younger I always kind of thought you know that being from Manitoba that everybody around here everybody from everywhere else is a little bit smarter than we were. I thought if you graduated from the University of Manitoba, maybe you got a second rate education out there. If you went to some other university that made you smarter, better able to compete.

Mr. Speaker, the illustrious leader of the Liberal Party said that we had a braindrain or something here the other day. And this is one of the reasons why we, we have braindrains is because we have mental attitudes which says you know if we don't give our things away to somebody else to do it for us you know we're too dumb to do it ourself. So we have to go and have somebody else hire us to come back in again. You know, if you follow some of your arguments to their logical conclusion, gee you'd sure see how dumb they are. Two alternatives are - give it away or close it down. That's not what I'm suggesting. I'm suggesting that you own it yourself, if you want to hire somebody to develop it, hire somebody to develop it but make the best deal that's possible for it. If you had a farm, you know all the equipment that you had to run a farm of an economic size, if you haven't got enough equipment,

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd). . . . enough help to run your two sections and you happen to have four sections, in your attitude you'd let it sit there and rot. I doubt that very much. You'd try and make the best possible deal to rent that out to some other farmer. You'd say how much can he make how much can you make, and you'd come to some kind of an understanding. You wouldn't give it to him, you wouldn't pay him to come and do it for you. --(Interjection)-- School boy logic. School boy economics. I know just about how much about making a dollar as the Member for Charleswood does. --(Interjection)-- Ho, Ho. You know if he if he would help operate this government the same way he does his contracting business, you know we'd be much better off. But he wouldn't do that. He thinks that's socialism.

But, Mr. Speaker, how can we improve our resource policy even starting where we are now. First of all, we can establish Crown corporations. And here boy you sure get some arguments. The first one you get is that Crown corporations are inefficient and the lack of marketing and other skills. Breakdown in the face of government success in operating hydro electric power and telephone systems and many other things. You know its so strange, it's so strange, here we have arguments coming from the same group, they went around and they tried - they tried first of all to get some Canadian businessmen involved, I think every paper company in Canada was approached relative to the development of what has now become known as CFI --(Interjection)-- And the local people are rather annoyed that they didn't make the same kind of offer to them as they did to the people from Switzerland and all over the world.

But isn't it strange, Mr. Speaker, that since the thing has been in receivership that if the thing had been properly capitalized in the first place it would now be showing a profit, because it is Canadian people who are merchandizing the products from it. The people that could have done it in the first instance. But the Crown corporations are inefficient, Crown corporations can't operate. But there's one interesting thing that happens is any time that they do, that the members opposite including the Liberal Party wants to give it away to somebody else. They've set up a CDC thing now, a Canadian Development Corporation, that they want to take and sell up all the Crown assets that are worth a dollar and give it back to a very small segment of our economy again rather than have every citizen in the country participate in the successful ones. What they want to leave for us is all the dogs the CNR and all the rest of them.

But, Mr. Speaker, the second thing we could do, we could put money into existing resource corporations, but then the Leader of the Liberal Party would say if we want take, if instead of Tantalum we want to buy a little chromium next time, well that's bad. But if a corporation wishes to continue its lease the government could grant it and for return for a substantial percentage of the profit. The third thing, we could continue granting licence as at present but raising licensing fees, increasing royalties and imposing heavier taxes.

The fourth thing we could do, we could close down open access to our resources. This would require that the province assume all responsibility for the discovery and development of its mineral resources.

But what path does Professor Kierans suggest in his report? Generally, Mr. Kierans suggests a new resource policy that will place the responsibility for all future development of Manitoba's resources firmly in the hands of the public sector as being the only effective manner in which the public can be sure that the value of depleted resources will remain in Manitoba. Seems like I got a note like this four years ago. Generally, Mr. Kierans, suggests that we should do our own exploration. In particular, Mr. Kierans suggests that the Manitoba Mineral Resource Limited be given an adequate budget to pursue an effective exploration program in Manitoba. Adequate budget? I'll hazard a guess, I would say three to four million dollars a year. (b) The Government of Manitoba abandon the practice of assigning mineral rights to the private sector for exploration, mining and development process. Furthermore, forbid by law the transfer of existing exploration reservations; existing rights when terminated revert to the Crown.

And third, Crown corporations could be created when the Cabinet decides to develop no ore bodies; their operation to be confined to mining and milling ores to their primary stage. Since this program could not be introduced over night, Professor Kierans recommends a ten year period of transition during which (1) a property tax be imposed on all reservations, or all reserves rather, held under existing like leases. The tax to be at a rate that will force the return of excess, excess reserves to the Crown within ten years. After that period, ores

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd). . . . can be supplied to the smelting and refining operators by the Crown mines. (2) The present 15 percent mining royalty tax based on net income be replaced by a 15 percent mining tax based on value of annual output. (3) A mineral acreage tax of \$1.00 per acre be imposed on all mineral rights privately owned. (4) An acreage tax of \$1.00 per acre be imposed on existing leases. (5) The Mineral Exploration Assistance Act be abolished since all future exploration will be carried out by the Crown.

In summation, Mr. Speaker, as Autopac was not socialistic in the minds of many people who were sensible, the recommendations made by Mr. Kierans are not socialistic. All around the world resource policies are changing. Manitoba's wealth must no longer be used to expand the power and financial strength of exploiting corporations. That wealth should be used to finance the growth and continuing development of Manitoba. The recommendations do not imply the loss of fundamental liberties of enterprise and individualism. They are in the tradition of that great libertarian John Stewart Mill to whom the spokesman for free enterprise and the defenders of the profit motive so frequently and rightfully appeal. The greatest enemies of that system are not those who seek to reform it; the social problems of the future will be, wrote Mill, how to unite the greatest individual liberty of action with the common ownership of the raw materials of the globe and an equal participation of all in the benefits of combined labour.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Sturgeon Creek.

MR. F. JOHNSTON: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I am firmly convinced that the Member from Winnipeg Centre will not be in the NDP Party about four or five years from now, because there's no relationship between his understanding of what that party is trying to do and what they are really trying to do. --(Interjection)-- that's about it.

Mr. Speaker, when he mentions you know that somebody on the other side said close it up and they were talking about giving it away and what was done in the mining industry and the balance of what we gain from it, I can only mention that Lynn Lake is there and Flin Flon is there and Thompson is there and development of the north is there so I think he's rather neglected to leave those particular points out. Many people paying taxes there and I'm sure on the other side that they would be paying taxes when this government intends to take them over only that they'll be working for the government paying taxes instead of free enterprise. Now really what we have established is in the Kierans' Report we are talking about in the ten year period of looking to take over the mining and resources of the north. In fact the gentleman that sits beside the Member from Winnipeg Centre when we said ten years he made a comment about three weeks back, he said it'll be sooner than that. So that --(Interjection)-- that's right. You see, Mr. Speaker, now the truth comes out. You know there's no question about it of how they intend to collect the taxes. They intend to own everything, pay salaries from the government and then collect the taxes.

One of the most devastating things is though that the Kierans Report, and with this little booklet we have in front of us that we don't know who wrote it, I'm very sorry that we don't know who wrote it. When we presented the TED Report we named all the people that wrote it and we get a great harangue from the Premier about what it cost. But there is one thing that I must remember and I'd like to remind the House, that the Honourable Member from Thompson, he has the right to do what he said, he said, the TED Report was written by a bunch of Conservative stooges one day you see. Now the Member from Thompson has that same right about this report but the . . . on the other side of the street here won't have the guts to say who wrote it. Really what it was written, it was written to make your - basically you know, the document that we had before the manifesto came out and everybody was embarrassed in what - so then what happened, then what happened? They hired all the people they could from the press gallery and this type of thing and they said, put this in a readable fashion so it'll please everybody. Have it please the Member from Crescentwood he wants to take everything over. Have it please the Member from Winnipeg Centre, he's a little more moderate. Have it please the Member from Osborne - well he's really nothing but it's something we can talk about anyway. So anyway, Mr. Speaker, excuse me. . .

MR. BOROWSKI: I wonder if the member would permit a question.

MR. F. JOHNSTON: Yes.

MR. BOROWSKI: I wonder if he would agree that that book was written by NDP stooges?

MR. F. JOHNSTON: Mr. Speaker, I would agree that it's written by NDP students and

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(MR. F. JOHNSTON cont'd). . . . the Member from Thompson --(Interjection)-- stooges, stooges, right. Okay. --(Interjection)-- I don't know who it was written by, but I said if it's an NDP student that's worse. So he has the right, if he wants to say it was written by NDP stooges why not give him that chance. You see. Or he just said would I agree that it is written by their stooges. I agree with him. Now defend it. Now defend it. It's written by your stooges, defend it.

Mr. Speaker, then we come, from the Kierans Report we come to this business of take-over again. We've had the manifesto and you know in every one of them they mention "take-over", they talk about takeover. You know they talk about more control by government, and what we've learned from this group on the other side is that when they say it once look out, when they say it twice beware, when they say it three times you're going to get it and you're going to get it good because that's their plan. You know there's just no way around it, they're going to hit you right between the eyes. I would also say the Kierans Report, the most devastating part about it and these fellows don't realize, that you know if you took Hudson Bay Mining, International Nickel, Sherritt-Gordon, CFI, Hydro's Government, the housing construction in Churchill, you've got the Federal Government owning the port in Churchill, everybody in Northern Manitoba, Sir, is going to be working for the government --(Interjection)-- That's right. You know that's an absolute fact, and then the report says you take the rewards from there and you invest it down south and you put more money in business down south and you gradually have everybody in the province working for the government, you know. What 's the objective? It's right there --(Interjection)-- Certainly, Mr. Speaker, I'd be happy . . .

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

MR. CHERNIACK: I'm just wondering if the honourable member is one of those who because of federal income tax policy doesn't claim that he is now working for government?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Sturgeon Creek.

MR. F. JOHNSTON: Mr. Speaker, if the honourable member from St. Johns is asking me if I think the Federal Government and this Provincial Government are charging too much taxes and have their nose too much in my business I say yes, yes they have sincerely. They have sincerely. --(Interjection)-- That's right. Oh yes the NDP keeps them in office. They're down there jumping around like you've never seen before. The Honourable Mr. Diefenbaker when he said that Mr. Lewis is the greatest straightman Trudeau's ever had was the rightest statement he ever made. Funny that you should mention -- that the Polymer Corporation should have been mentioned. Mr. Lewis was very unhappy about that, that he was unhappy when the government gave a right for C.P. Air, a western airline, to have a right to fly over to parts of Asia. I wonder if the government here, Mr. Speaker, agrees with Mr. Lewis when he doesn't want a western airline to have some rights to fly somewhere, you know. This is the inconsistency that we're really getting from this side of the House. And then we had Mr. --(Interjection)-- Oh sure, it's going to go on all day.

MR. SPEAKER: The Attorney-General.

MR. MACKLING: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Honourable Member for Sturgeon Creek will indicate to the House where this great Canadian airline does its overhaul work?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Sturgeon Creek.

MR. F. JOHNSTON: All I know is that it's a western Canadian airline that wants to have a right to fly into parts of Asia and Mr. Lewis was opposed to it. And . . . they do their overhaul work other than in western Canada - to the Attorney-General, fine. Be my guest. It's not relevant. Mr. Lewis is absolutely opposed to anybody else having anything to do with it.

Mr. Speaker, all we have, all we have from this government on the other side is, you fellows never did anything. Never did anything. We might not have done everything properly, nobody ever does, but we never did anything. We never took a government or a province over in 1959 or 58 and did nothing. Are you telling me that the homes, the senior citizens' homes that we started that are in many of your constituencies is nothing? Are you telling me that the roads are nothing? Are you telling me that the roads that were built were nothing? There's lots of senior -- talk to the man beside you, there's senior citizens' homes in some of your constituencies and you know it. Nothing? Schools nothing? Hospitals nothing? I can get prompted all day here. And the Member from Flin Flon says what, where, how? He hasn't been here long enough to know a damn thing about it. Pardon me, pardon me, but I'm unhappy

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(MR. F. JOHNSTON cont'd). . . . about one thing about the Member from Flin Flon. When I visited up there, when I visited up there a while ago several people asked me to have Hansard sent to them. I've done it and they're going to learn about him.

Mr. Speaker, we had the business of CFI come up you know by the Minister of Northern Affairs, and he started out on it about you know, we did this, and we did that again, but what we did is we had a principle and we did it. You decided to take it over. But remember when he talks about employment, in 1969 when this government came to power there was no concrete for the main section had been poured. When he talks about the employment then none of those things were started, it was started under this government. The public housing that he talks about that they have done - I'm sorry the Minister for Municipal Affairs isn't here because -- and I don't like to bring in conversations out of the House but it was a logical conversation, I said to him, you know and I know there was no money for public housing before 1969, it was all urban renewal. Most of the urban renewal requests were written in Old English, the Federal Government worked so slow on them; it was mostly urban renewal money, that the policy of public housing was just not as available then as it is now. --(Interjection)-- That is true. Andras, Mr. Andras --(Interjection)-- Oh sure.

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

MR. WALLY JOHANNSSON (St. Matthews): Is he aware that since 1964 the Province of Ontario obtained immense amounts of money for public housing from CMHC? You were government then.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Sturgeon Creek.

MR. F. JOHNSTON: Mr. Speaker, I am aware of that but it was mainly under the urban renewal plan. Mr. Andras brought in the public housing plan. It certainly was. Now, Mr. Speaker, the First Minister stood up you know and his budget speech really reminded me of, you know that old time religion type of song. You know, Mr. Speaker, what was it? It was the old style politics of stand up and say, I'm going to give you this, I'm going to give you this, give you that, give you this, you know this was the old style politics, that come election year everybody is going to have a Santa Claus, and you know after Santa Claus comes along winter and payments as we all know very well. And then while he was doing it you know he was not unlike, you know you've been to the carnival and you get along with those carnies, these guys that are the sort of fellows with the games and they say, well you put down a dollar and you miss, and he says well now you missed winning that prize you can have that great big prize if you put down a little bit more. And by the time he's finished with you he's taken all your money and you've really got nothing, you're no further ahead, in fact you've lost it. That's really what the Premier was doing when he was talking the other night, just old time, old style outdated politics that the people of this province won't buy.

The Member from Portage la Prairie had the statistics and I certainly appreciate them, and the fellows on the other side, Sir, just cringed when they start to get facts and figures that weren't made up by themselves because they have to sit back and say, well now maybe we're not quite perfect you know, and they're not. They're not quite perfect. They don't talk about increase in other taxes you know and it's been brought out by several people, who's paying? You raise the budget by \$121 million; you had some windfall from the Federal Government, but you know, Mr. Speaker, it has been said how much more money the Minister of Finance and this government is taking on personal income tax, but you know, Mr. Speaker, in 1969 the government collected just about on the nose of \$25 million from liquor revenue, they're estimating \$39 million this year. You know. Then there's not that many more people in Manitoba. Now we talk about --yah, just thirsty. Just thirsty. You give them back their money, put ads in the paper to buy more liquor so you can get more tax and then spend more money and have control over them. That's exactly the way it works. You know where their buck is going to go, you're going to give it back. You're going to get it in taxes and you're going to invest it to invest it to take more control over them. Let's see. The gasoline tax, 35.7 - 43 million; tobacco tax 8,210,000-13,100,000 now. The revenue tax, 60 million, 95 million now, you know. You know, Tourism and Recreation, you know people have to pay to go in the parks, you know it used to cost the people of Canada, the revenue was 605,000 now it's 1,177,000, and the tourist people is not up that much over the last time; not by that percentage it isn't, not by that percentage. These fellows on the other side you know - Mr. Speaker, the Horatio Hornblower of the other side of the House, the Member from Radisson.

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(MR. F. JOHNSTON cont'd). . . . who gets up and makes something new out of every one of the resolutions you know to blow the horn, he's given the job to read the speeches of this House you know, to praise that side, the Mr. Hornblower turns around and he says, 99 years of destruction, which he knows is damn wrong, and four years to build it up. Well it's really the reverse - 99 years of good solid foundation being wrecked in about four years.

A MEMBER: Pour the coals, Frank.

MR. F. JOHNSTON: Buoyant economy he calls it. Buoyant. Isn't it really wonderful to have a buoyant economy that is only there because of government spending? Unemployment insurance programs, PEP Programs, LIP Programs, HEAD programs, STEP Programs, every one of these programs to help employment, but what are they doing? Nothing wrong with having some employment programs but you know you talk to some of the young people that are honest. They come to my home sometimes, they're in this thing. And what do they say? They say you know, we enjoy having the employment but there's no direction. We don't really come out learning anything. No future. All we're getting is basically handouts one of them told me. My advice to him was young fellow go out and protect the fact that you have the right to control your own destiny because what is happening right now is you're going to lose it. And the reason he's going to lose it, Mr. Speaker, is, you know it's an old saying the man who pays the piper calls the tune, you know, and this government every day is becoming more and more and more involved calling the tune for the people of Manitoba. They have their right as individuals to hold their independence and have the right to say what they like and I implore the young people to keep that right, because if we're ever going to go, ever going to go to have a better world or a better planet or a better province those young people can't be controlled and told what to do, because the opposite to them having their own independence is exact control, and that is what this government is working for. It's in your programs that you're working for control over the individual. You're Guidelines say it, everything else says it. --(Interjection)-- I can read it. I can read, Mr. Speaker, it says that if -- if they do what the Kierans Report says they'll control the whole north anyway and there's no way around it. As I say, there's many of the members over there that are getting a little bit led down the garden path by some of the others.

Mr. Speaker, in the Free Press, the Prime Minister, the Premier, and I believe he mentioned it during the budget but I didn't have to look it up there, I will say it was a quotation from the paper, he spoke about the gross provincial income in the paper is the way they worded it. And he gave the impression that it was double, they had doubled it in the time they were in from what we did in nine years.

A MEMBER: In four years.

MR. F. JOHNSTON: In four years they had done just about as much. Well let's put the facts on the table, Mr. Speaker. In 1969, 1.9 billion -- in 1960 pardon me, 9.9 billion; 1969, 3.4 In that nine-year period you're looking at a 71.5 billion. . . increase of 79 percent, or approximately 7 percent per year. Now this government takes over - let's take the base they took over from, which was 3.4 in 1969 and in 1972 it rose to 4.4 - one billion dollar increase, 29 percent increase or a 9 percent per year increase. So really, you know, he says it doubled this you know. That is just misleading, Mr. Speaker. The average rate of inflation between 1960 and 1969 was 3 percent; the average rate of inflation between 1969 on, Mr. Speaker, is 4.8 percent. So you add your increase or your . . . between - we had an average of 7, you had an average of 9, yours was done and at much more inflated prices than ours. Now the other thing is that between 1966 and 1969 we were above 9 but we got dragged down during the 1960 to 1966 period. So let's not wander around the province giving the idea that you doubled the gross income of national income or the gross provincial income in the Province of Manitoba. It just doesn't wash as most people say. Use your percentages and you'll get them right.

Mr. Speaker, you know I probably have got the ire of some of these gentlemen up on the other side because there's no question about the fact that I don't have any qualms about the way they're going. I have respect in the fact of say the Minister of Mines and Resources who really wants the same thing I do but has a different way of doing it as far as I'm concerned, and his way is wrong. He will not accomplish it. The reason why - you know the other thing is that everything, anybody that's every tried this lousy system that they're working under has mucked up whatever country they've worked in.

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(MR. F. JOHNSTON cont'd)

Mr. Speaker, there's a little article I want to refer to all of you --(Interjection)-- Oh yeah, I pick up the odd little book here and there. This article is, "Yugoslavia, the time bomb in Europe". You'll find it in this April edition. I'd like you to listen carefully, gentlemen. "There's even a small but vigorous free enterprise sector in Yugoslavia. Private entrepreneurs operate building and trucking companies, restaurants, small hotels and retail stores, many making more money than their socialist rivals. Peasants who account for more than a third of the population are allowed to own their own land up to 25 acres each. Indeed 85 percent of Yugoslavia's arable land is in private hands. Yet Yugoslavia is in deep trouble. Far from being the workers paradise and classless society that community ideology once envisaged, Yugoslavia has become like other communist countries a society of a new class. Technologists, managers and communist officials on one hand and the workers and peasants on the other hand"-- (Interjection)-- "Now, workers and peasants on the other hand -- members of the new class get 400 or 500 a month, big money in Yugoslavia while the average worker earns \$100 a month and finds himself sorely pinched in an inflation that drove prices up 10.4 percent in the first nine months of 1972. Unemployment, theoretically impossible in a socialist society stands at 7 percent for the country as a whole and a staggering 20 percent in Macedonia the poorest republic". And you fellows keep struggling to have a failure. You know, I just don't understand why they keep struggling to have a complete failure put in front of them.

Mr. Speaker, I would tell you that I read at one time in this House, and I believe the Member from Morris read the story of the pigs, and you know, it's worth having to read again because every year you fellows should have this lesson to prove what is happening and the people of Manitoba. Years ago in the great Horseshoe Bend down the river there lived a drove of wild hogs. Where they came from no one knew but they survived floods, fires, droughts, freezes and hunters. The greatest compliment a man can pay to the dog was to say that he had fought the hogs in Horseshoe Bend and returned alive. Occasionally a pig was killed either by dogs or a gun, providing conversation piece for years to come. Finally a one. . . man came by the country store in the river road and asked the whereabouts of these wild hogs. He drove a one-horse wagon, had an axe, some quilts, a lantern, some corn, a single-barrelled shotgun, he was slender, slow-moving, patient man, he chewed his tobacco deliberately and spat very seldom. Several months later he came back to the store and asked for the help to bring out the wild hogs. He stated that he had them all in a pen over in the swamp. Bewildered farmers, dubious hunters and storekeepers all gathered in the heart of Horseshoe Bend to view the captive hogs. It's all very simple said the one. . . man. First I put out some corn, for three weeks they would not eat it. Then some of the young ones grabbed the ear and ran off in the thicket - that's what they're after the young ones. Soon they were all eating it. Then I commenced building a pen around the corn, a little higher each day. Then I noticed that they were all waiting for me to bring the corn and had stopped grubbing for acorns and roots. I built the trap door; naturally said the patient man, they raised quite a ruckus when they seen they was trapped but I can pen any animal on the face of the earth if I can just get him to depend on me for a handout. Now really--once a year you should have it read to you because the trap door is closing on the people of Manitoba. Every single year.

You know the First Minister in 1969 at a convention I think indicated to the waffle group that "I am not opposed really to your thinking but let's take it easy". So they're gradually taking it easy to throw socialism into this province, which is complete control. Your money, the people's money paid in in taxes and you say you're giving it back, you - give it back to them in taxes or you say that if you collect it from them, give it back to them, comes in through the liquor, the tobacco, the rest resorts, the revenue, everything that is back up, you invest more back into the province or you say you are; and the man who pays the piper calls the tune, Sir, and this government is going to keep trying to call the tune for the people of Manitoba. But they won't take it because they haven't analyzed them, they don't know the people of Manitoba if they think that way. Thank you.

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

MR. CHERNIACK: Mr. Speaker, I suppose this might be the eleventh or twelfth time that I have participated in budget debates and like an old war horse like the Member from Swan River I somehow want to get into it. But, Mr. Speaker, I had certain ideas I wanted

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(MR. CHERNIACK cont'd). . . . to present but I did want these five minutes to make a difference between what I want to say now and what I hope to start saying at 8 o'clock, because, Mr. Speaker, we have heard just now from the Member for Sturgeon Creek who usually makes the kind of a speech that's worth listening to, one of the lowest speeches he has delivered in this House; one which dragged his colleagues to a low level- and which I am glad he made because, Mr. Speaker, if that's the level of the debate that will take place at election time, I welcome it, Mr. Speaker. It was cheap, it was degrading, it was dishonest in terms of attempting to picture the objectives of this party, and therefore I welcome it, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say something about something that has grown up in that party which did not exist five, six, seven years ago in my recollection, and that is an effort on the part of certain members, and I must say newer members in that party, who are willing to downgrade, to cheapen a person, an individual because he happens to have ideas that they don't agree with. Not his ideas, Mr. Speaker -- and I would welcome a debate between people on ideas -- but cheapen the person, make him appear bad, make him incapable, laugh at him, hold him up for public disgrace. And the Member for Fort Rouge, the Member for Fort Rouge has actually done that very thing time and again in the past dealing with individual civil servants working in the Department of Health. She's named them, and if she didn't name them, she described them. And the Member for Rock Lake - oh, he's great at that, he's great at that, Mr. Speaker - run down a person. Somebody says Kierans, he's right away in, destroy a person who gave of his life substantially into Canada, in the Province of Quebec, a man who achieved recognition from the business community I assume, I think he was something recognized in Chamber of Commerce circles. He was certainly President of the Stock Exchange in Montreal, he is a professor at the University McGill. Run him down, run him down because he is here. Run him down personally. The Member for Birtle-Russell loves that; the Member for Roblin participates; the Member for Morris likes that; the Member for Charleswood is one of the worse, one of the worst. --(Interjection)-- On a personal basis, Mr. Speaker, I am attacking people to their face for what they are doing to people who have no right to speak in this House, that's what I'm doing and I'm doing it proudly. (applause)

Mr. Speaker, last year I told the Leader of the Opposition that I was having difficulty controlling my naming of names when I heard him and other members of his party, including the Member for Morris, talk about relatives being hired by this government. I was having trouble controlling myself, and I pointed that out to him and I said that was wrong and unfair. And he said I was referring to New Democrats' relatives not individual family relatives, and when he made that explanation I accepted it. I said fine, you want to talk about the family of New Democrats, okay. But, Mr. Speaker, today the Member for Lakeside was the first to jump up - or not jump up he usually does it from the seat, talking about hiring relatives. Mr. Speaker, I can't control myself much longer if I hear speeches like I heard from the Member from Morris who was talking I think during the Throne Speech. . . .

MR. ENNS: . . . the history of this province has this kind of record taken place in the civil service, and that's why we're jumping up.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. That is not a matter of privilege. It is not even a point of order.

MR. SCHREYER: Was the Honourable Member for Lakeside referring to members of whose family? His or someone else's or who exactly? --(Interjection)-- I don't know, whose family? What are you trying to say?

MR. ENNS: That's exactly what I was saying.

MR. CHERNIACK: Mr. Speaker, the member is saying exactly what he is saying, which is nothing, and I am still controlling myself. Time is running out and I hope at 8 o'clock I can start with what I wanted to say without that kind of examples we've had today.

I want to speak about what the Member for Sturgeon Creek said because he said some things that are --(Interjection)-- no, they're some things that he said that I want to respond to, and I hope I'll do it in a different vein than these few minutes, that I wanted to get off my chest what has been boiling within me for some time and which I believe, - I believe that on all sides we're not that pure, but lately I think has been coming more and more from that side. Maybe it's because of preparation for election or maybe it's their bitterness for being completely frustrated by a Budget and by a Throne Speech which to them will be something that will make it incapable of dealing with this matter in a logical way. The Member for

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(MR. CHERNIACK cont'd). . . . Lakeside should either have the guts to stand up or stay seated. Mr. Speaker, how long will you let him go on like that.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Order, please. May I suggest to the Honourable Member for Lakeside - may I suggest to the Honourable Member for Lakeside he contain himself. He hasn't spoken in this debate, he still has the opportunity, I will grant him that whenever he's ready, but not from his seat.

The hour being 5:30, I am leaving the Chair to return at 8:00 o'clock.