

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA
8 o'clock, Monday, May 12th, 1975

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY - HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT - CORRECTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer honourable members to Page 26 of their Estimate Books, Resolution 59. 59 (a)(1) Administration - Minister's Compensation Salary and Representation Allowance. The Honourable Minister of Corrections.

MR. BOYCE: Mr. Chairman, to deal with my nervousness first - this of course is my first presentation of a budget to my colleagues in the House, so I'll just say I'm squirming a little and I'll get a little comfortable after my colleague, the Member for Morris gets a bur under my saddle doubtless.

But it is always a problem I suppose in standing the first time whether you choose to dazzle people with oratory or slippery footwork. But I said earlier that I have not the - like Mark Anthony I have not neither the whip nor words to sway men in line, so I'm going to make this presentation initially very brief in introducing these estimates for your consideration.

But in introducing them I would like to draw the attention of members of the Legislature to the yeoman service which has been done on our behalf by the people within the Correctional System within the Province of Manitoba, and the probation services, and the modest programs that we operated up until this year in the alcoholism and drug addiction programs.

Oftentimes the people within the service itself are unsung heroes. We hire the people and we say that these are the programs, and then we ignore them unless there's some problem occurs. This is so that in one particular case one of our superintendents of Headingley left our employ in October of last year and in going to the sister province of Alberta and implementing some of the programs which we have been operating in the province was named "The Man of the Year" in that province.

People are unaware I'm sure that in North America our senior staff within the Department of Corrections are considered well advanced in their thinking and their opinions are solicited all across the country. In this regard there is, as some of you are probably aware, an ongoing worldwide assessment of the criminal justice system, and Canada is to be the host country in 1975 with a conference taking place in Toronto.

When I had the privilege to be asked by the Premier to become involved in this program I found that the staff had laid some ground work that stood us in good stead all across the country, and it is no part of mine, or it's not a fault of mine that we were asked to chair a committee to see that the program moved to the point where Canada as a nation could form a consensus to be presented to the United Nation Conference in September. In Manitoba we had, and have, an excellent probation service. Now albeit some of the questions that were raised on the Attorney-General's estimates, perhaps we can deal in depth with some of these questions as they arise relative to the funds requested under the appropriations for which I am responsible.

The year since, almost a year, since the Premier asked me to take this Portfolio has been spent in familiarizing myself with the programs, the institutions, and the staff - the staffs of the facilities and run the programs.

So that with these few brief words, Mr. Chairman, I commend the budgetary request for the fiscal year to my colleagues in the House.

MR. JORGENSON: . . . this opportunity to not only announce that he is attempting to familiarize himself with the department which he heads, but that he would have taken advantage of this opportunity to tell the House what he has found within that department, what he considers to be the problems, and what he would hope would be the policies of the government in attempting to deal with those problems. I wonder at this point before we get beyond this particular item, if the Minister could give some idea of some of those things that he believes will be necessary to implement, or to change, in order to improve the correctional system, if indeed he believes that there are opportunities and room for improvement, or if he is going to simply continue in the path that the service has been going, without any changes whatsoever. I think that it would be helpful if the Minister could give us some idea of just what he has in mind in this connection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Swan River.

MR. JAMES H. BILTON (Swan River): Mr. Chairman, going along with the opinion of the Honourable Member for Morris, which I endorse, I wonder if the Minister at the same time in replying to the Honourable Member for Morris would probably provide us with a few statistics as to what has happened, and what he sees, and what the possibilities are for the future. I think in doing so that in dealing with the items that follow on it will give us a better idea and a better

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(MR. BILTON cont'd) . . . opportunity to give him an opinion as to our feelings.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. ENNS: Well, Mr. Chairman, I will be extremely brief, but simply to reiterate and underline again fundamentally the matter raised by the Honourable Member for Morris, and I realize that I may, sir, with you skate close to the line of being out of order, as I sometimes do on my contributions from time to time, but I'd like to impress upon the Honourable, the Minister, that we are most earnest about our request that he attempt to indicate to us, and outline for us, the request made by the Member for Morris as to the direction that is being taken by the department under his leadership. I, for one, sir, and this is the area where I probably am skirting the question of order, not having a - and I speak as a private member for Lakeside not for the official position of the Conservative Party - but I happen to believe that the responsibilities that the Minister has undertaken in this field are of utmost importance. I for one, for instance, regret that it is merely an appendage to another department and to another Minister's estimates. Quite frankly, Mr. Chairman, I would have preferred that this Minister's estimates and this Minister's responsibilities, would have been listed on Page 1 of our Estimate Book. If you look at that page some area of the main estimates of current expenditures you find nowhere in that listing, his responsibilities and his duties.

There are very important things listed like Legislation, Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Internal Services, Co-operative Development, all of these which were subbings of other departments at one time or other. I mean we now have deemed that the growing of wild rice and the harvesting of wild rice is deserving of a ministry all of its own and a heading under Co-operative Development. I might even add, although I will - I don't know how many northern friends I have in the House right now or in the gallery - but I would say when you have a Portfolio of Northern Affairs which is essentially - I have always believed that the people in Northern Manitoba - who are Manitobans just like you and I, Mr. Chairman - and that if they had problems with education, that they came under the Department of Education; and they had problems with Industry and Commerce, that I would suspect the Minister of Industry and Commerce would have concern for the people of Northern Manitoba just as he had for the people of Southern Manitoba.

What I am trying to say, Mr. Chairman, is that if our present allocation of priorities is such that we can set up and list separately such departments of priority concern as Northern Affairs, Urban Affairs, Co-operative Development, etc., then really this department that this Minister has the current responsibility for, in my judgment, should deem some added importance other than just being appendaged to the Department of the Honourable Minister of Health and Social Development, like being on Page 2 or 3 of his estimates. Because, Mr. Chairman, I make the very straightforward plea to the Honourable Minister, a man whom I have considerable respect for, that he has had an opportunity given in this particular responsibility, given in this particular opportunity, to stamp a degree of individuality on the importance of this subject matter, and to make this particular subject matter one which is uppermost in the minds of many many people in the Province of Manitoba an important department.

So I will sit down, Mr. Chairman, with the simple request that he take serious the request made by the Honourable Member for Morris that he do spend - and you know, I recognize, I know from a personal way the modesty of his character, the kindness and the reasonableness of his character, that he attempted to kind of snow us tonight, Mr. Speaker, as a new Minister with his first set of estimates before us, he thought that he would take the good advice proffered to him by many of his veteran colleagues on that side of the House, that said, "Just say as little as you can, Bud, and sit down and all will be well." And that's usually the best advice possible. That's usually the best advice possible. I can recall accepting that same kind of advice at some stage in my political career. But there is, Mr. Chairman, an interest that I don't think is fully fathomed in this Chamber on the part of many people that we look to this Minister for some specific guidance, we look for some stamp of individuality that he is about to bring upon this newly created area of responsibility that he now enjoys as a Minister. While, you know, we're prepared to go a long way in proffering the kind of hopefully constructive advice that doesn't always happen in this Chamber, I want to ensure the Honourable Minister that it will be forthcoming in the debates of these estimates, and I would welcome - I now will sit down - I will welcome the Minister to extend those opening remarks and indeed flow out with a bit of the philosophy, a bit of the future that he holds forth in this very important area of corrections and rehabilitation that concerns many many Manitobans.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. Order please. Now, I think I've been chastised by the Honourable Member for Morris on several occasions for not enforcing the rules. Now, the Minister has made an opening statement. I'm not here to say whether he should speak an hour or he should speak five minutes, but now you're asking that we have another opening address. Now, either you want it one way or you want it - you can't have it both ways. The members have said, and the Honourable Member for Morris has been one of them on more than one occasion, has asked that I enforce the rules, and I'm going to have to enforce the rules.

MR. ENNS: Well, Mr. Chairman, simply on a point of order, I just want it this way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order. The Honourable Minister of Corrections.

MR. BOYCE: I appreciate the rapier thrust of the Member for Lakeside: it makes me feel much more comfortable. I think he did that more out of kindness than anything else. We can rationalize the questions raised on the item that we are because I expect some questions of why the government should spend an additional \$101,000 on setting up a ministry, and now we're not speaking of my salary so much as the salaries of others and other expenditures. This is a legitimate question that, you know, what are we going to gain on \$101,000, and I hope to be in a position next year to defend that expenditure that it was money well spent.

In responding to the question for the Member of Morris, that's why I chose to be rather brief in my introductory remarks because I'd rather respond to questions, and it's a legitimate question, and perhaps in response a bit to the Member for Lakeside.

I believe that society has a right to expect the government to help it protect itself. That there is a protective component within a custodial function of the correction system. I think that in 1975 milieu that is in our country that the people that are recipients of these services have a right to expect standards which are set down by this country, and perhaps even by the United Nations - that's why I mentioned it earlier, brought in a United Nations' dimension to this because Canada is a signatory nation to the standards, the rules set down by the United Nations, and we should try and live up to these things. And while we may scoff on occasion where some rule says that they shall have clean straw once a week - we laugh at such things - nevertheless in some areas we have some distance to go in bringing up the standards of our institutions.

It is not a simple question or a simple problem to get the support of the people within the community for the expenditure of funds, that they think we are being mamby-pamby in dealing with some of these problems. I remember - and I really don't want to get into that trap, you know, you didn't do anything, I don't like that as a debate - but I remember the difficulty that the prior administration had in getting funds together to replace the Vaughan Street Detention Home. This took considerable conversation and we moved along and finally we brought the place into fruition as a result of the plans that were laid before us coming into government.

The Member for Swan River would like to get into some figures. Perhaps the figures that he would like that are more current than the 1974 annual report of the department which contains the, you know, the statistical information in these tables, if he wants more current information, I could respond to that.

Going back a bit if I may, I have been accused, and as long as you spell it with a small "c" it doesn't bother me too much, I have been accused of being a little conservative. One of the things that I tried to understand in taking over this Portfolio is just what was involved in a kind of a justice continual, and we hear criticisms offered by various groups in our society, including the courts, and I don't fault them for some of their criticisms, because I have told some people on the bench in some of the meetings that we have had with the Family Court Judges, that - it may sound kind of corny even - but I understand my responsibility is try as best we can to develop a system in which they have confidence. Because if you stop for a moment and think of the judiciary, we appoint people to these positions, and we have a police function that gathers information, and we have another function in the probation department and pre-sentence reports that are trying to give the judges information as to how best to deal with this particular individual before the law. So that when I say that we are trying to build a system in which the courts have confidence, this is partly what the Member for Morris asks that, No. 1, I think that the society has a right to expect that people who can't cope with walking free in our society have to perhaps be restrained. We have to do it with restraint ourselves because one of the freedoms, I think that when members opposite . . . it was well established in our law, is that the idea of habeas corpus, that a man has the right to walk free, and we impinge upon a

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd) . . . people's freedom very delicately, and once we do we should try and see how we're going to cope with this; that if it is a corrective process in this sense, and this took place before we came in here, was removed from the Attorney-General's department and transferred over the Health and Social Development with just that in mind, that the problem isn't what we do when we lock these people up it is when we turn them loose. How are they going to be able to cope in a way which is acceptable to society? So really it's one to protect the society two, to help the individual; and thirdly, to build a system in which the courts and society has confidence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. JORGENSEN: I thank the Minister for those remarks in response to questions that have been posed from this side of the House. I don't want to transgress on the rules, Mr. Chairman, and perhaps you could help me. I would like to be asking the Minister some questions on the remand system and the facilities that are available in that system, and I just wonder where those questions could be posed. What I was really leading up to was posing some questions on that very subject. I'm not sure whether this is the appropriate occasion or not, and perhaps, Mr. Chairman, you could help me because I don't. . .

MR. BOYCE: Mr. Chairman, . . . attempt to consider this item - most of it is under 5 (d) that we'd consider it as a matter of order under 5(d).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Swan River.

MR. BILTON: Mr. Chairman, if I may ask your advice too. Are we going into the general items and coming back to the Minister's salary as the last item?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That's right.

MR. BILTON: Very well.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. ARNOLD BROWN (Rhineland): Mr. Chairman, I'm just wondering at the present time your mike was off before. I don't really know what item we're on. Are we on 59(a)(2) or are we still on (a)(1)?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We're on 59(a)(2).

MR. BROWN: (a)(2). In that case, Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister of Corrective and Rehabilitative Services could identify the people who are employed in this expenditure, and can he give us some indication as to what their respective duties are.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Corrective and Rehabilitative Services.

MR. BOYCE: Presently I have an Associate Deputy Minister who is an Assistant Deputy Minister in the Department of Health and Social Development. Perhaps if I just go back a bit really to the Member for Lakeside's point and explain it perhaps this way: That there is one department, there are two ministries within this department, and it really doesn't bother me, you see, because I was a year behind my colleague, the Minister of Health in school and he weighed a little bit more when I played football also, so really I don't consider myself an appendage.

The reason that the First Minister asked that we do it this way is because many of the services are integrated, and that we didn't want to use this as an instrumentality for splitting it into two departments. As you're well aware in some jurisdictions the departments are split. They're split in several ways, some in the Solicitor Generals, Attorney-Generals, Department of Welfare, Department of Health, and this sort of thing, but in Manitoba it had moved towards an integrated service and perhaps when we get down to dealing with the specific items we can discuss some of the problems which result as a result of the thing working and not working in specific areas.

But specifically to answer the Member from Rhineland's question, at the moment I have an Assistant Deputy Minister, two special assistants, two stenos, and there's a provision for a Deputy Minister, which I haven't got. The present Deputy Minister of Health and Social Development functions as the deputy minister of the department, the Chief Medical Consultant to the Minister of Health is also acting Deputy Minister of Corrections, relative to Federal-Provincial negotiations. We also have an Associate Deputy Minister in the Department of Health who functions as and for the resources of the whole department.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. ENNS: Well, Mr. Chairman, the Honourable Minister's remarks just lead me to make some comment on history. We indicated that it didn't bother him, even though I intended

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(MR. ENNS cont'd) . . . to bring forth the importance of his ministry and that it should indeed perhaps stand alone, but that the Minister, that he is now an appendage of, had the pleasure of, from this seat, making a long speech about the fact that ministers shouldn't just be picked off the street, and that suggested that when I became the Minister of Agriculture for instance in a different administration, that because I didn't have a long history of experience that perhaps I was a year behind some of my more notable colleagues on the front bench, that my salary should be reduced to 99 cents or something like that, which in fact the House voted on at that particular time.

A MEMBER: They turned it down.

MR. ENNS: . . . fortunately turned it down, but we did that by a measure of our force of majority. But you know it's of no importance but simply to tell you how time and events have changed, that the very Minister that you now, sir, are quite happy and prepared to be an appendage of, was the same Minister who suggested that any person who just came into this Chamber off the streets, so to speak, and accepted a mundane portfolio like the Minister of Agriculture really shouldn't be deserving of the same salary that other Ministers, such as Ministers of Health and Social Development or the Attorney-General or the Minister of Finance, who are deserving of, you know. So that's just a footnote in history that I pass on to you, Mr. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Corrections.

MR. BOYCE: Well, Mr. Chairman, the Member for Lakeside is a beautiful debater, and it is he that makes the term that I am an appendage to. Time will tell who's appendaged to whom.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Fort Rouge.

MR. AXWORTHY: Mr. Chairman, I'd just like to ask the Minister at this stage, in terms of this relationship between he and the Minister of Health and Social Development with this staff that he has under this present budget, is he in charge or responsible for making decisions and administering the grants and support for external agencies working in the area of treatment of adolescent delinquents, and other forms of child institutions or juvenile institutions such as this. Who in fact is making decisions related to the financing and administration of those operations?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Corrections.

MR. BOYCE: I would suggest to the Member for Fort Rouge that we deal with this in detail when we get to that particular item because it varies. Now if it's relative to the Child Welfare Act, that is under the Minister of Health; if it's relative to the Youth Facilities, which are listed in the estimates, I will give those to the member when we get to that item; if it's relative to the Alcohol and Drug Treatment Programs, that is under my jurisdiction also. But you'll see that in your estimate books these programs are actually listed, and we're on the first item which is salaries relative to the Minister's office. We'll deal with those in detail when we get there.

MR. AXWORTHY: Well, Mr. Chairman, I'm not sure the Minister understood me exactly. I realize that there is separate programs. What I am interested in finding out is, within this kind of two-headed control, or whatever it is, which is operating under the rubric of the Health and Social Development Department, when it comes to a matter of the budgets that are submitted by agencies which are receiving or providing care for which they receive per diems, or for which they receive support, from this department, who would be making the decision in relation to those, and in fact who would be administering the funds? Now let me give him an example. The reason I'm asking because right now it's a catastrophe the way it's being operated. There's an example of one agency, and it's not alone there are several others, where as of December of last year, which is only five months ago, it was still negotiating with the department on its 1972-73 budget, that it was something like 18 months behind in terms of any kind of approval, and while it hadn't received word on its 1973-74 budget, it was being asked to submit its budget for 1975-76 and it hadn't even received word on its previous years' budget. Part of the thing seems to be that in the administrative complex, or web, or whatever it is, that somehow a lot of things are getting lost as they get sort of transferred from desk to desk and from place to place. It would seem that one of the obvious consequences of that kind of administrative confusion is a serious impact upon the services themselves. That obviously any agency being placed in that kind of position is unable to plan, is unable to program,

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(MR. AXWORTHY cont'd) . . . is unable to know whether it's going to have sort of staff years that it was granted this year, next year, and all the rest of it. In other words, the financial administration of those kinds of external programs is really pretty messy. I'm wondering if one of the reasons for the confusion is because of the fact that there are two Ministers with their two different departments, each trying to make some decision, or whether in fact it's just simply that whichever section of the department is administering it unilaterally is just being incompetent in its own unilateral operations opposed to it, sort of running into cross static because of the confusion between the two.

MR. BOYCE: Mr. Chairman, as I pointed out just a moment ago, I thoroughly understood the member's question. All I said, that we should perhaps raise it when we come to that specific item. I believe that the area that he's asking about is perhaps better dealt with under the Minister of Health program because most of the agents such as - and I will be out of order myself, Mr. Chairman, in speaking on this because we're not dealing with it as an item - but nevertheless The Children's Aid Society, for example, comes under the other Minister, where-as some agency which is funded on an alcoholism treatment program is funded through my Minister by virtue of the AFM. But we will deal with that, and I'd like to spend some considerable time on it, because I think this is an important question, that private agencies should know where they stand as vis-a-vis the Provincial Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 59(a)(2)--passed; (3)--passed; Resolution 59(b)(1) The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

MR. GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman, dealing with probation and parole. It's been brought to my attention, and I'm sure it's been brought to the Minister's attention on many occasions, the problems that exist in the present scheme of things where there seems to be no close liaison or close working relationship between the operation of probation officers, the parole, and the actual courts who have the responsibility to society for the penalties that society justly imposes on those offenders. I would like to ask the Minister what steps he envisages, and what plans and courses of action he is either anticipating, or has actually put in progress, to eliminate much of the confusion that exists at the present time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. JORGENSEN: Mr. Chairman, before the Minister responds, and I would wonder, sir, if it may be a better arrangement if the Member for Birtle-Russell has a series of questions to pursue, or whether they could be dealt with before we go on to another one. As I indicated earlier I would want to deal with the question of remands, and perhaps the Minister would want to reply now to the Member for Birtle-Russell; he may want to pursue the subject a little further.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Corrections.

MR. BOYCE: Well the question raised by the Member for Birtle-Russell has been one that has bothered a lot of the people perhaps, and just briefly to perhaps review how probations as a concept came into existence: The prerogative of the court is such that they could back in history release a person in the custody of someone else, and I believe it was in one of the courts of Massachusetts that an individual approached the court and suggested to the bench that if they would turn this fellow over to him that he would look after him, and he would see that he behaved himself. So relationship developed between this individual and the bench where in 18 years that this fellow lived some 2,000 people were referred to him I think. There was a relationship built up between the bench and the individual himself where the court would ask him, what do you think on this, and the opinion of the probation officer, the first probation officer if you will, was solicited.

Now in trying to put into place people who can operate in this way, in the City of Winnipeg really - and I can't help but be a little bit parochial perhaps, I was involved with some of the people in the Probation Department before I ever thought of becoming involved in politics, and I really had an excellent working relationship with the courts and with the police and with the schools, and everything else - so that this relationship between the courts and the probation service evolved. But here again I guess we're faced with a kind of a human problem as, how do you attract people to provide this kind of service, you know, where the bench has confidence in them and they have a knack in working with people that they get them to change their behaviour.

So once we move outside of the City of Winnipeg once again it becomes a problem to try

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd) . . . and attract people out there. For example, I think in another area, in that of ophthalmology, there are no ophthalmologists outside the City of Winnipeg. All the ophthalmologists are in the City of Winnipeg. What relationship has that got to the member's question? In trying to get people into the system who can learn what it means to be a probation officer, one of the things that the staff in a department has done in the past year is to attract volunteers, because we just haven't got that number of professional people around who are trained in probations that are willing to go out to some of these areas, so that a staff has been trained to develop a volunteer probation system.

There are problems, I don't try to minimize, but one of the things that we hope to justify, the spending of \$101,000 in setting up a Ministry to focus more attention directly on that, is to sit down and dialogue with the people on the bench, the police, the attorney's, the prosecutors, all the rest of the people that are involved in the justice system, to see how best we can solve this problem, and hopefully from the volunteer concept we'll be able to attract people who want to become involved and learn what probation is and can be of a better service to the courts.

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

MR. GRAHAM: I must say that I'm not overly impressed with the Minister's reply, because I think when the Minister makes those types of statements that really all he's trying to do is put one more stumbling block between the administration of justice and the obligations that are placed on, not only the courts but the men that are trying to do the job that the Minister envisages, but because of the split jurisdiction and the confusion that exists in policy, and the responsibilities to society, I think that what he is creating now is not an improvement, it is more likely to be an impediment to the operation of the system of justice that exists at the present time - unless he wants to change the complete system of justice and bring about a complete new concept of his own. If that is his case, then let him tell us now what it is that he wants to do and maybe we can abolish the courts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. ENNS: Mr. Chairman, I have just a simple question that I want to ask with respect to this matter of probation and parole administration, having to do with the jurisdiction of parole officers in the province. Mr. Chairman, I feel somewhat incumbent to indicate the Minister knows that I'm somewhat disadvantaged or advantaged in this situation in the sense that I have an immediate member of the family, a brother, that sits on the provincial judges benches, and I have another immediate member of the family that is a chief parole officer in the province in the western region. He is employed by the Federal Government, I'm referring to Mr. David Rempel. My question to the Minister is, I have some confusion in my mind as to the area of jurisdictions in the area of parole with the federal presence working within the provincial system. You know, my inside information tells me that he is - I'm speaking of the parole officer - the federal parole officer has a fair role to play within the provincial set of circumstances although he is a federal employee. Has the Minister any information that he can give us as to the nature of his role? Is there a distinct separation of responsibilities of duties? Does the federal parole officer deal only with the two year and over mandatory prison sentences that involve the federal penitentiaries? That's not my understanding; I understand there is also involvement of this federal parole officer within the provincial system at Headingley, for instance. Just as a matter of information, Mr. Minister, I would appreciate some response to that question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Corrective Services.

MR. BOYCE: I told you we had an efficient staff in this department where they just pass things right up here. First of all, to the Member for Birtle-Russell. You know, I've been in the House for five years, and one thing I've tried to avoid is making commitments that you really can't live up to, so if the Member for Birtle-Russell wants me to get out a Ouija Board and project perhaps where I think we ought to go, or are going, then I would be glad to do that, but the courts are asking for more rather than less probation services because it's, and really it's in keeping with the feeling of the courts that we establish this type of a set-up, not necessarily part of the Department of Health and Social Development, that we have a separate function for probations and paroles and corrections.

The problem is, of course, to try and put in play some service that will help people change their behaviour, because if you're thinking of it in a, rather than in a . . . here, once again

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd) . . . where there are two components, there's a custodial component, that society has a right to demand, but nevertheless what do we do when we restrain these people? This is really what we're talking about when we're talking about probation as a function in trying to help people modify their behaviour so they can get along with themselves and others.

With reference to the Member for Lakeside's question, we provide a service by contract with the Federal Government for parole services on specific cases. Now in this regard I guess it's because - let me put it this way. When the Minister, the First Minister, asked me to take this job, I kind of checked back, even as far as the Regina Manifesto, and I couldn't find any really hard and fast party position on corrections, so I think it's rather fortunate in this regard, because one of the things that is going on - I guess this allows me to give plaudits to the Federal Government then because under the present solicitor-general, one of the things that he has done, which wasn't done in the past, was to set up the continuing committee of deputy ministers, and there is an ongoing dialogue discussion, and here once again Manitoba is far advanced in co-operation with some of the people that are related to some of the other members of the House in working out some of these programs. I'm informed that just recently the procedures to be followed for a diversion type of arrangement in whereby a person can be better helped in a federal arrangement, that we use their arrangements when they can be better helped, in a provincial institution we use ours. One of the things that I try and keep in mind is, we're dealing with a population of a million people, and in some areas this is but one borough, so when we're trying to develop a provincial corrective probation continuum, this is one of the problems as to how best to provide a service for all Manitobans within our economic capacity to do so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. JORGENSEN: Mr. Chairman, in this connection, I wonder if the Minister could give us some idea just what criteria is applied in determining who will be eligible for parole, and how that criteria is applied. I have a feeling that all too often in our correctional institutions, no distinction is really made between those people who may be capable of readjustment, and those who are incapable of being adjusted, and I wonder what kind of selection takes place to determine when and how any one particular person becomes eligible for parole and how that selection is made, how the criteria is determined. Is it a policy of reducing everybody to the same common denominator, and I know that in prisons as outside of prisons there aren't two people that are alike. They all think different, they all have different hang-ups, they have different problems, and they're guided by different motives. Just what is the means whereby correctional service is determined, or is there a standard form that is sent out or passed around, and everybody becomes eligible at one time or another? It seems to me that if it is done in that crassly unthinking way, it is no wonder that the system is open for a great deal of criticism because there are people then who have become eligible for parole who obviously should not become eligible for parole. While I suspect there are many others who are capable of making that adjustment with a little bit of help, that may take a little more time, and perhaps are left in the correctional institution so long that they become more difficult to adjust. I wonder if the Minister could give us some idea just how this whole operation works. I must confess to some ignorance of the whole system, and perhaps this is just as good a time to be enlightened as any.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Corrections.

MR. BOYCE: Well, I have a year's head start on the Member for Morris, and I don't think that's enough. He asked about 16 questions, very important questions, and there is a relationship between probations and parole. As I understand it Mr. Chairman, we are on probations. But nevertheless there is a function of the probation service within the province in that they do have the relationship with the Parole Board, and they do an assessment, you know, for people that are being released into the community.

Perhaps if I responded in this way. Society, once again, you see the . . . we're all people and we react, especially when some of the exercises of the Parole Board's prerogative seems to not be in the public interest. Now if you will recall under the federal system here, oh about two years, the Day Release Program was a program which they started to try and wean these people back into society, if you will, on a couple of occasions, you know some of the judgments which were exercised, in that some of the people that were released got involved in a couple of nasty crimes in specific instances that come to mind. So while this is in the

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd) . . . Solicitor General's area, nevertheless the pressure that was brought to bear was such that the program was cut back drastically in the hope that some of these errors would not occur. But at the time that the heat was really on the Federal Government, I think it was less than 1 percent of those people that were released got themselves in that kind of difficulty.

Perhaps the Member for Morris would like to explore the concept, or the idea, or what's involved in parole under Adult Offenders because probations really is a service to the court before they go into a correctional institution. It may be a sentence followed by a period of probation, but nevertheless the function of parole is actually a cutting down of the sentence. Now there are such things, and of course when the Director of Corrections is sitting here passing me the notes we can get into the specifics because I really don't recall off-hand what, there are such things as Statutory Remissions as part of the sentence; if a person is sentenced to a number of years in the federal system, if there is good behaviour, then a certain amount of this sentence is remitted automatically, and then of course after a period of time he is eligible to apply for a parole. Now here once again we try and put, in our interest, in the public interest, people who can make assessments of these individuals, their record in the community before they became involved in crime, what experience of the people in the institution has been with this person while they've been in that institution, for the parole board to make an assessment of.

There was a report that was put out - last fall was when I read it, I just don't recall the date - by this Senate Committee in Ottawa on paroles, and one of the things that they suggested was that paroles perhaps should be used more extensively in that supervised freedom, if you will. You see some of the decisions that we require people to make, the police, and the courts, and everything else, for example, in Winnipeg there has been a rash of fires, arsonists, well they've apprehended a few of these people and in the wisdom of the courts they have been sentenced to a sentence which is definite for a period of time, but nevertheless you come up against the day where these people are released back into society. Now they may be required to be on probation for a period, or they may be on a parole for a period, but nevertheless society is rather apprehensive and I get phone calls because these people are known in the community, and when they're seen, they're walking around again, they ask how come you turned this person loose? Then the police are placed in rather an awkward position. Whenever there's a fire, they go round and check some of the people who have had a history of being arsonists and then the police are accused of harassment, so the whole thing of ascertaining when a person has been involved with the law is free once again to assume the right of walking free, is a very difficult question to answer.

MR. JORGENSEN: It seems to me - I don't want to use a pun here but I don't know of any other way to describe it. But it seems to me that within the prison walls there are a great number of con artists who do a lot more conning inside the prison than they do outside, and I have a feeling that there are a good many of them that in order to become eligible for a parole can put on an act that is a very convincing one, and I think that on a good many occasions, the officials are taken in and these people are then turned loose on society without a proper analysis of the kind of conduct that they're apt to carry on when they become free again. I wonder if the Minister could tell just what kind of treatment that these people undergo. Is there a way of analyzing correctly the behaviour of those prisoners to determine whether that is just simply a front to get recommendation for parole, or whether they're genuinely interested in rehabilitation? Do they undergo any psychiatric treatment? Is there trained people who are able to examine them, to study them, and to insure that society is being protected by insuring that those whose sole intent on gaining freedom is to commit more crimes are not released so that they continue to carry on the kind of operation and attitude that is characteristic of them. I don't think that I would be telling anybody anything new by saying that there are people whose style of life simply follows along those lines, and they are very difficult to change, in fact I would suggest that in a good many instances, they are impossible of rehabilitation. Is there a way that you can detect that sort of thing and insure that they are not turned loose on the unsuspecting society so that they can commit more crimes?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Swan River.

MR. BILTON: I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman, My colleague from Morris was talking about parole. I would like to say a word on probation officers around the province. Probably the Minister will tell us that I'm on the right track? --(Interjection)--

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(MR. BILTON cont'd)

One of the things I would like to ask the Minister is, how many probation officers are around the province? I would like to explain an experience I had in regard to a young widow with two children. The Welfare was to take over those children, and the probation officer in Swan River of course was the King Pin, he was the man who was to arrange everything. But she was at a loss to understand exactly as to which channel she should follow. She was giving up these children in the interests of bettering their behaviour . . . the public purse. The son was brought down to Winnipeg. But however, the point I want to make is that insofar as the probation officers that I have been associated with, suggest to me that all they want to do, Mr. Minister, is set up their clientele - they refer to their people as clients. The more files they have the better their position, and the further they go ahead. This may not be a fault on their part. They're probably educated in this field of endeavour, and I have no fault to find insofar as education is concerned.

But I'm suggesting it to you, Mr. Minister, that probably you're lacking a few people that have had the hard knocks in life, retired policemen, retired men from the penitentiary and the Headingley Jail, and so on, that still have a few useful years in their life that could be of a great benefit to those young people. I'm wondering if you're considering this at all, or you're giving any thought to this? These young people that are presently your probation officers leave, I say with regret, a great deal to be desired. In my humble opinion they don't seem to have the grasp of some of the things in life that are so necessary when people are in trouble that come to them for guidance. They do their level best, but they have a regulation book and they can go so far and no further. They don't seem to want to bend with the people.

I'd like to take this opportunity to suggest to the Minister in all sincerity that he look over the field and see if he can't put his finger on the individual I'm referring to, the type of person that has been through life to a large degree and have had the hard knocks, and are willing to serve under this heading, to relay to young people that are being a little wayward some of the things that might bring them back on track. I say that with all sincerity, and I would ask the Minister to consider what I'm suggesting to him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister for Corrections.

MR. BOYCE: Well, the Member for Swan River while he was speaking, and I couldn't help thinking that he comes from perhaps a little different age, but I was wondering how long with his experience he would suggest it would take to train a good police officer. You know, it takes some time and when he suggested some of these people, you know, could be used in their retirement, I think this is something that we should look at. Sometimes I think that we in Manitoba have been exposed to too many James Cagney movies. I know the screws in the jails are a bunch of nudniks, or something, and you'd be surprised at the number of people that have an excellent relationship and they're instrumental in having people modify their behaviour. The times have changed. You know, the therapeutic process when you and I were younger used to start off at the beat level with the policeman, and we got a Number 9 boot in the rear end, and that was called part of the therapeutic process, and now it's called police brutality. I'm not suggesting that we necessarily go back to that, but nevertheless times have changed, and my Director of Corrections of course, is in the House, Mr. Dewalt, and I don't know how long - he would say that it takes a long time to help a probation officer develop in a comparable field as a councillor. You know, I got into that older, and I'm sure I was conned many times. But to develop the ability to listen for duplicity, it's difficult. When you suggest that perhaps the probation people which you have met rely on case loads, as they're called, or clients as they call it - you know, you and I may use different terms, but nevertheless it means the same thing, that people that are involved in the system . . . It's difficult for some people. I was in - I'm not going to identify the community - but it's a rather larger community, and it seemed that many of the services that they provide, these people are in a vulnerable position, they get attacked by everybody, and perhaps they need a little bit of reassurance from the, you know, from the community. Perhaps this is one of our problems that we're not, you know, telling the people, or telling enough people, just exactly what is involved in probations and what they're trying to do.

We had established a committee on northern corrections, and I think I have enough copies tomorrow I'll bring some copies. I know I have enough copies of it cause the first bunch that they ran off you can hardly read them, so perhaps I have enough of these things that it'll give

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd) . . . you the gist of what this committee had to say. It was chaired by Professor Gifford, and one of the things that came through loud and strong was the lack of information of the people in the North, just exactly what was involved in the whole justice system. You know, sometimes we make so many assumptions that because you and I know what something is about, that everybody should know. And I agree with you that we have to perhaps inform the public better, and this is one of the things that in looking into the communities that we're trying to identify, you know, more helpful resources that we can call upon, because, I repeat, we have only a population of a million, and if the communities, you know, don't come forth with some effort on their own part, no way can we hire enough people to solve all the problems of all people.

MR. BILTON: I just touched briefly on this premature widow with two youngsters who were beyond her capabilities of managing, and she turned to the probation officer because something had to be done about these children. The probation officer couldn't convince her, he just wasn't down the same rail that she was going down, but the time was approaching when she had to go before a judge and sign these children over to the state. It was at this stage that she called upon me to assist, and I was able to do so, and glad to do so, but that officer was was there for that job, not me. She had no faith in him at all. And other families around Swan River - we have our problems with our young people, just as they have elsewhere in the province - they have their problems because of the lack of experience, the lack of the knocks in life or the lack of what life is all about, that the probation officer could relay to them. That's what he's there for. When they call him they expect him to be able to assist them out of their problem.

Mr. Minister, when this happens, I think you will agree with me that the family is in an uproar. Possibly the mother is hysterical, and something has to be done with those children before they really break the law beyond return. The family themselves are anxious to take advantage of what the state has to offer, and well enough. The state I must say is doing a reasonably good job. But what I'm trying to say to you, Mr. Minister, is that the experience is not out in the field at the moment insofar as I am concerned. I don't know what other members may have to relate. But you have a problem here, sir, and I sympathize with you. It's all over the province. With our young people today we've got to go that extra mile, and somehow or other you've got to find a way, Mr. Minister, to go that extra mile. We don't want inexperienced people in the field endeavouring to do and capitalizing on misery.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. JORGENSEN: I was wondering if the Minister was going to answer the questions that I posed to him earlier before he was carried away with the eloquence of the Member for Swan River.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Corrections.

MR. BOYCE: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could prevail upon my colleague to repeat his question. I got so interested - and I had made a couple of brief notes and they're too brief, I can't understand them. Will you just briefly repeat your question?

MR. JORGENSEN: What I essentially was asking was to the Minister, to tell the House what steps were taken to select people for parole, and what criteria was followed. Are they subjected to or are they given any psychiatric treatment, are they analyzed in any way to determine whether or not they would be fit subjects for parole? That essentially was the gist of my question.

MR. BOYCE: I'm sorry I thought I had answered that question, in that it is under federal jurisdiction. I can, you know, get a brief description of what the process, you know, what process the federal people go through, but the Parole Board is under federal jurisdiction. I don't say that to - I can get that information for the Member for Morris, but it is really not under my jurisdiction.

MR. JORGENSEN: Mr. Chairman, as I understand it there are two steps. There is a step prior to that person appearing before the Parole Board, which is the one that I'm essentially interested in. The second step of course is when the Parole Board is considering the application itself, and then all the various factors that they're concerned with will be considered. But who determines, and on what basis is it determined, who is going to be eligible to appear before the Parole Board?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Corrections.

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MR. BOYCE: I will stand to be corrected. This is by application of the individual - I'm not going to use the word client - recipient of the service. They initiate the application to the Parole Board, and then the Parole Board may call on anyone for an expression of an opinion relative to that particular case, even psychiatric assessment.

MR. JORGENSEN: Is it not a condition upon application for parole that that kind of assessment be made? Or is it just a situation where anyone within the system applies for parole and then is in due course accepted, without any determination on the part of medical officers or anyone of that nature, people who have had experience with the particular person, to determine whether or not he is a fit subject for application?

MR. BOYCE: No, I'm sorry - be patient. The people within the institution, of course, their opinions carry great weight with the parole service but nevertheless it is a matter of judgment which is under the prerogative of the parole board, which is a federal agency. So really who they get their opinion from relative to any case is their prerogative, so that they may solicit it from anyone. One of the people who, you know, they indubitably solicit on every occasion, are the people who are in the institution themselves, and there are assessment officers, you know, within our system and within the federal system to express an opinion, as good or bad as that may be.

MR. JORGENSEN: I'd like now, sir, to deal with the question of the whole structure of your remand system, and ask the Minister if he could advise the House just what facilities are available for those who have been remanded, and if he could give some idea to the House as to the length of time that many of those people remain in remand custody prior to a determination by the courts of the disposition of their particular case. My understanding is that there are individuals who have remained for some considerable length of time prior to their case being heard by the courts, and that during that period of time there are no adequate facilities for keeping them in custody apart from the seasoned criminals. It seems to me to be an intolerable situation, if it's true, to even suggest that people who have not even been convicted of a crime but are awaiting trial, are going to be kept in the same institution where there are hardened and seasoned criminals. It seems to me that if there's one sure way of ensuring that any person who goes into that kind of a system will come out a hardened criminal, that would be it. I wonder if the Minister, and I hesitate to urge any additional expenditures upon this government at any time, but there are occasions when the circumstances warrant construction of facilities to handle situations that do exist within our judicial system. It seems to be that if there are no separate facilities - and even isolation within those facilities - for people who are being held on remand, then there is something very seriously lacking in the whole process of rehabilitation, because there's no hope. If they're going to be subjected to hardened criminals even before they are convicted of a crime, it seems to me it's an intolerable thing to have in what is supposed to be an enlightened age, before a person is even convicted that he is held like a criminal who has been convicted. I wonder if the Minister has any thoughts on how this can be improved, or indeed, if steps have already been taken to improve that situation.

MR. BOYCE: Well in different judicial districts the problem is handled, you know, handled somewhat differently, and I will have to admit that it ranges from totally unsatisfactory to acceptable. But nevertheless this doesn't solve the problem. We try as best we can to have some segregation within the institutions, as they have existed. You must remember that the last main capital input into a correctional system with the exception of the youth centre took place in 1890 and here we are, you know, trying to catch up in a very bad capital market.

They put a sign out in Brandon a few years ago that they were going to put in a new correctional facility in Brandon and in this particular institution there are seven different populations which are segregated, because what the Member for Morris says is true, and I think most people in our society will support the concept that a man is innocent until proven guilty, so that you know he can't be treated as if he was guilty until we go through the due process of law.

In the City of Winnipeg, in the old City of Winnipeg, the remands were, most of them held in the Public Safety Building. In the peripheral cities they were held in the Headingley Gaol. I think a lot of members would agree that when we brought about the unification of the City of Winnipeg there were problems that the city of Winnipeg had to solve. One of the problems was the amalgamation of the Winnipeg Police Force and this entailed a lot of work and

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd) concentration by the people in the Winnipeg Police Force and this came to fruition here a few months ago, and subsequent to this staff has had some discussions with the staff of the City of Winnipeg Police and I just wrote the Mayor of the City of Winnipeg suggesting that perhaps we look at the possibility of operating a remand facility in the City of Winnipeg. But at the present time, I'm sorry, I'll have to admit that the segregation of remands is not what it should be.

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

MR. GRAHAM: Well, Mr. Chairman, we are now getting letters written to the Mayor of the City of Winnipeg discussing the possibility of looking at remand centres. Sir, this is not a new question, this isn't the first time it's been raised in this Chamber, it's been raised on numerous occasions and we're still - at least we in this side of the House still see no progress being made towards a movement which would provide a remand centre in the urban area here in Winnipeg. I would hope that the Minister, this year, would have been able to give us a little more information on just how far they are prepared to go and how much work has been done towards the establishment of a remand centre.

Sir, it was before the days of the present Attorney-General, when the former member for St. James was the Attorney-General, that the question of remands had a fairly good airing in this Chamber and it was before, if memory serves me correctly, the opening of the Juvenile Detention Centre when there was some discussion about the use of the Vaughan Street Detention Home and the possibility of the conversion of that to a remand centre.

We still have seen no concrete evidence of any move. We all, on all sides of the House, recognize the problem and recognize the need but, surely recognition is not enough. I think that there has to be some positive movement, either a commitment by the government that in a given time period there will be one, but just to have a vague slough-off as the Minister has given us that he has written a letter to the Mayor of the City discussing the possibility, Mr. Chairman, I don't think that is enough and the Minister owes us a better explanation than that of the intention of this government in its problem in the remand centre field.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 59(b)(1)--The Honourable Member for . . .

MR. GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman, the Minister can sit there and stay mum if he wants to. When that occurs, then we can only assume that this government doesn't intend to do anything. If they do, then stand up and tell us, but otherwise we can only assume that this government has no interest, has no intention and is lackadaisical in the field of remand, couldn't care less. That's the impression we have to get.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Corrections.

MR. BOYCE: The member made a statement, I didn't find that much . . . I disagreed with what he said so . . . he didn't ask me a question, I disagree with most of what he says. You know, if he wants to argue with himself, I find that acceptable. I don't know what he wants me to do. If he wants me to come out and give you some indication, he says from his seat, I have given as much indication as I am ready to give at the present time. I am hopeful that the discussions will by this time next year have put me in a position where I can say it's going to cost us this much money. I don't believe in wasting my time or that time of staff of the department or the City of Winnipeg in carrying out useless dialogues. If I don't think we were going to do something, I wouldn't have them involved in it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Sturgeon Creek.

MR. F. JOHNSTON: Mr. Chairman, I'd just like to speak to the Minister for a few minutes regarding the parole situation. There's no question that if a man is in custody and he has a record or his attitude while he was there over a period of time is given consideration and possibly he should be considered for parole. Certainly the consideration for parole has to be based also on the crime that was committed at the time. But there is no question - and this is what I'd ask the Minister. There is no question that today we have many people who are paroled from our institutions and almost the next day or the next week we have a crime, and sometimes a very bad crime, by that person who has been paroled.

Now quite frankly it's getting more frequent and I want to know from the Minister just what his feeling is regarding the parole system in this situation. We have a problem and I think that it should be looked at. You know there are possibly some crimes that there should be no parole from, and as the Member from Morris has suggested, if there's a mental situation, possibly the man shouldn't be paroled either but we are every - well quite often, I was going to

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(MR. F. JOHNSTON cont'd) say every week, but certainly every month there's a report in the paper of a crime which is committed by a person that has been paroled from our institutions. I'd like to know the Minister's feeling on how we can solve that situation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Corrections.

MR. BOYCE: Well I know whereof the member speaks, there is always this social question raised especially every time an error in judgment is made by any profession which we put in place to act in the public interest, whether it is a doctor or a lawyer, or a probation officer or a parole officer or anyone else. But nevertheless, it's regrettable that we have to deal with systems devised and operated and manned by human beings, that errors in judgments will occur.

Now I said earlier with reference to a question when considerable agitation arose relative to some despicable occurrences - nevertheless, the indicators are that in release population the incidence of occurrences are no more than with the general population. For example, it's something that I haven't accepted and I don't know whether I will or not at some future point in time, but the suggestion had been made that we use a compulsory treatment program. I'm not going to allude to it because some people might misconstrue it that I'm going to implement it tomorrow. If this particular modality or method of treatment was employed there would be a general hue and cry, but yet the figures are that the degree of success with this particular program is much better than the system that we're using at the moment. You must remember that society itself dictates the range of treatment that is used by governments, whether this government or any other government. You have a range of treatment programs. You can say off with their heads. There's no recidivism with a treatment, that is a treatment modality.

For example, in China they said that in this particular city that one year from now there will be no dope addicts. There weren't. They shot ten thousand. So society says, you know, that this is the treatment that you are supposed to provide and I haven't seen any indication in my conversations with the Deputy Ministers and politicians all across the country whether there is that much difference between the milieu in which we're trying to deliver a corrective system. So we come down to the point of putting in place people who make judgments, professional judgments. I'm sorry we create high priests in our society and they make errors and we do not criticize them at all, but yet others make professional judgments, and I would suggest that within their profession they are responsible people, they have gathered together a body of knowledge and they try in the public interest to discharge a responsibility on our behalf and I'm sorry once in a while they err.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Sturgeon Creek.

MR. F. JOHNSTON: Mr. Chairman, I'm quite aware with what the Minister's saying about people making judgments. Football coaches make judgments and quarterbacks make judgments and if they make the wrong judgments too often they get rid of them or something is wrong. Now really the wrong judgments seem to be being made in this situation when the incidences of people who have been paroled from our institution causing crimes is going up. I'm not saying that it's never happened before and it doesn't happen across the country, but it's going up, so really, the judgments that are being made by these professionals that you are speaking of - and I'm not questioning that they aren't some sort of professional in their field - are not obviously the best. So really, my question again is, and I don't expect the Minister to answer this, I will put it this way, I hope the Minister is taking a look at this situation, because I think it's a serious one.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Chairman, the honourable member has referred to this characteristic on several occasions. I wonder whether his information is any more sophisticated than his general view that he noticed in the paper that a man on parole was committing a crime. Now I'm not suggesting it isn't, but I just wonder whether he has any hard information which indicates that there is a greater incidence of crime than in the past among people who have been paroled from prison. I'd be interested if he has information, if he doesn't, I suppose what he's asking the Minister to do is to see whether or not that sort of feeling is correct.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 59(b)(1)--passed; (2)--passed; (b)--passed. (c)(1)--passed; (2)--The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. SHERMAN: . . . on the care and cultivation and treatment and upbringing of the juvenile offender in our society. I would like to know whether there have been some new

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(MR. SHERMAN cont'd) approaches to the field, to the subject, in the past year or two or whether the kind of coddling of juvenile offenders that was paramount in our judicial system a few years ago is still the prevailing philosophy.

I wonder, too, whether the efforts towards the establishment of a uniform juvenile age across the country are going to be as successful as we hope and as some reports have indicated, whether the Minister could comment as to whether a lack of a uniform juvenile age is creating part of the difficulty in terms of dealing with juvenile offenders and just generally whether the Minister can provide the committee with something of an update on the approach to juvenile offenders and rehabilitation and also punishment of same. It's a subject and an area that did not have the specific Minister in charge the last time we examined this subject of juvenile offenders in this House. The Minister's appointment was subsequent to that prior examination, so I would be interested in the kind of philosophy and approach that he has brought to that area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I wonder if the Minister can, in this expenditure of \$2,337,300, if he can tell us how and where juvenile offenders receive care and treatment and whether he considers this treatment to be effective.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for La Verendrye.

MR. BANMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I would just like to elaborate a little more on several comments made by the Member for Fort Garry. I think many of us are asking the question if not in fact the juvenile age should be lowered to 16 or people at the age of 16, 17, receive the same treatment, not only in court but by law, as the 18 year old offenders are. I think when we look at what's happening as far as the petty vandalism going on right now which seems to be rather senseless, we're getting all kinds of things - and I speak from experience, only last year I had five windshields shot out of cars on my used car lot, a senseless act, I know it cost the insurance company money, I was fortunate I was carrying insurance - but this is the type of act that seems to be more prevalent in society today. We talk about arson, we're looking at young juvenile offenders involved in the burning of different articles and I'm wondering what kind of treatment these very young juveniles get when they're 12, 13 years old. How are they treated, how is the department trying to rehabilitate these people that are involved in this type of criminal action at a very very young age?

I think that this particular problem seems to be one that is cropping up more and more and I know just in the small town that I live in, namely Steinbach, we seem to have an increased problem with small break-ins, thefts of \$25.00 to \$50.00 and small little things being stolen. We don't have that much problem with the - what should I say? - more experienced criminal or the hardened criminal, or the professional criminal who's coming in to steal large amounts of money. It seems to me that the damage being caused and the small petty thievery that's going on is mainly done by juvenile offenders and people very close to the juvenile age.

I don't think we have any pat problems to this. You hear some of the older people talking about, well let's take him out and we'll give him the strap again. Now I don't know if that's going to be a deterrent or not. Sometimes I think many of us wonder if maybe we shouldn't try it again, but I feel very strongly that this is one of the biggest problems that's facing us in society today. It's just sort of nonsensical vandalism, it doesn't provide any benefit to anybody and it seems to just give the youngsters that are involved with it a certain amount of kicks. And I don't know, maybe there is a certain type of deterrent that we should start administrating on these juvenile offenders and not make it an easy case to get off on. I'm a strong believer that very often the parents are at fault and the parents should be accepting more responsibility for this type of thing. If a youngster does go ahead and does some wanton damage or willful damage I think that the parents should be made to make restitution and that the youngster in some way should again through either a certain form of work with regard to the person that he has wronged or the institution that he has done this particular vandalism or petty thievery to should somehow pay restitution to those people in way of maybe physical labour to those people, along that line, after school or something.

I think the whole problem, instead of getting better it's getting worse and I think that the Minister should devote some of his time and effort to trying to sort of curb this type of thing that we are facing right today. I was just reading the little ice cream wagons that are . . . the poor fellows and girls that are being beaten up right now and being robbed. It's a sort of a small thing and yet I'm sure a lot of the parents who have children going out on these units

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(MR. BANMAN cont'd) become very apprehensive when it comes down to letting them go out after hearing all these stories. We hear of four in one night.

I would like to hear from the Minister and see what he feels could be a possible deterrent or possible way of trying to rectify the situation to a certain extent, and of course I'd also like to hear what kind of rehabilitation they are providing for the very young that get involved at the ages of 12 and 13.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. ENNS: Mr. Chairman, the questions that have been raised by the Honourable Member for La Verendrye are of course, you know, pretty uppermost in our minds at this particular time, particularly with this state of kind of senseless attacks that have taken place on the very youngest of the free enterprise system in our society, namely the ice cream pedlars. Little Dickie Dee-ers who peddle their ice cream bars on our streets and who quite frankly add to the summer scene of our society as they tinkle their bells and sell their wares, and to have them brutalized in this way is unforgivable but that's only a symptom of the problems that we face.

Mr. Chairman, I don't know, but the whole problem of corrections and rehabilitation particularly in dealing with our young at least begs the question: do we just simply go on with what we're doing in acknowledging that it's not achieving results or do we try some different approaches from time to time? I think the Minister is in kind of an ideal position. He comes to this position, a new Minister, he has the responsibility, has the opportunity of introducing and interjecting some innovative thoughts of his own with this respect and indeed challenging society to some extent in this area. I raise just a few questions at this particular time.

For instance, I don't know whether the kind of time-honoured tradition that we have by and large accepted and my government, the time that I was responsible, or previous governments, have accepted the general fact that publication of juvenile offenders names was taboo, can't, shouldn't be done. It would have a bad effect on their subsequent, you know, development within their group, within their own peers. But you know should we accept that fact as being correct? You know, I quite frankly don't know the answers, Mr. Chairman. I think that right now society is obviously in need of reaching out for every possible help to solve some of these problems, to put some restraining hand, some restraining sense of responsibility on our juvenile offenders. Should we not at least perhaps use that tool that up to now or hitherto we set aside because we thought it was not fair to cast a stigma on the children, on the parents and something like that. But it obviously seems not to have worked. The offences are increasing, the ages are getting younger and the acts themselves are getting more brutal in all too many instances.

Is there not then some reason for at least examining the possibility of whether or not a greater combined pressure of the community as a whole, a greater combined pressure on the parents to accept their parental responsibility to aid the systems of the courts, the juvenile courts, probation officers, parole officers, shouldn't be reconsidered as to whether or not they should not be part of this whole system again. This was taken away you know some years ago, long before this Minister had this particular responsibility. But I have this kind of sickening feeling that we simply, you know, pile one new program on another program without ever standing back and examining the programs that we have, with all the best of intentions, introduced, with all the best advice of the day accepted, but then in a process or in a period of re-evaluation extending over a period of you know not just a short while but years, we have to come to the conclusion that either because of the changes in society as a whole or general shifts in acceptance of responsibility of society as a whole, these aren't working any more. Do we sometimes do ourselves a disservice by not standing still and saying, okay, let's, you know . . . the unfortunate part about it is, Mr. Chairman, is that if I even speak this way I, of course, you know sound like a reactionary. But the difficulty is that my liberal friends aren't solving the problems, they're compounding them. They're compounding them.

Like even take the matter raised by the Honourable Member from La Verendrye, but last year our Dickie Dee ice cream pedlars weren't being attacked and they're being attacked by the dozen this year. Now what happens to those children who attack these other children? They get a weekend leave at the YMCA in Tuxedo and have a little chat with probation officers and come out again. I'm not so sure, Mr. Minister, whether or not judged by their own peers, judged by their own children, judged by their own classmates, whether or not that could not

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(MR. ENNS cont'd) have a significant pressure on their behavioural patterns. Because I'm not really quite prepared to accept, Mr. Speaker, that any youngsters in the Province of Manitoba would look upon it as a particular act of heroism or anything else to gang up five or six or seven of them on a 10 or 12-year-old that's running a paper route or peddling a bit of ice cream as being any smart-alecky kind of action that should be looked upon and would be accepted within their own peer group. I quite frankly doubt very much, Mr. Chairman, whether or not the publications of the names of the children, the juveniles that entertain this kind of criminal activity can be contained in any other way, other than them being judged by their own peers. Not by the courts, not by their adults but by their own peers of their own age group.

Mr. Chairman, I suggest to the Minister not to throw out holus bolus long accepted practices in this field, but I suggest that he may well choose to be innovative in this instance and to selectively decide that a particular type of an outbreak of vandalism or crime on the part of juvenile offenders deserves this kind of particular and selective attention by himself, that he will say that I will publish the names of the five children, seven children that attacked that little ice cream pedlar on the street the other day and found it great sport to break his nose and steal his ice cream bars. Quite frankly, Mr. Minister, unless you can tell me a better way of telling me how you're going to prevent that, then I suggest that you at least consider the suggestion on my part. I would suggest if those names are published, I would suggest if those names are public, that particular kind of activity would cease in our community, because I just don't think that the children in our high schools, in our junior high schools would accept that kind of activity. They would judge themselves, Mr. Minister, and the parents of those children would help to reinforce that judgment and that kind of activity would desist.

Mr. Chairman, I ask the Honourable Minister very honestly, you know I recognize the question of publication of juvenile offenders' names should not be considered that lightly, there are serious ramifications in the suggestions that I make. I don't make the suggestion lightly. I think that there are probably as many good reasons that could be brought forward by the Honourable Minister and other members of that side to tell me why I should not be making the suggestion. I would think that as none of us are perfect that there might well be a situation that any one of us could be standing in a position and wish that I would have never made these remarks if it involved our sons or our daughters in a case, and I would like to be spared the embarrassment within the community of my child's activities, if it was an anti-social activity.

But, Mr. Chairman, there seems to be a sense of helplessness here. There seems to be a sense of, what can we do situation. I'm saying that at least it would seem to be that there is room, there is room for innovation, there's room for departure from the norm, there is room for selectivity, an exercising of a Minister's discretion. I for one, you know, have often concerned myself with the discretion the Honourable Ministers opposite exercise from time to time. But on the other hand, I have had no difficulty in acknowledging their right to exercise this discretion.

I'm suggesting to the Honourable Minister of Corrective and Rehabilitative Services that we have a very kind of specific situation developing right now; it's current, it's immediate, it's happening on our streets right now. What are you going to do about it? If you have a better suggestion, then give it to me. If you have a suggestion that you can tell me that this will stop, then give it to me. I'm offering some constructive advice to you, Mr. Minister, that in a selective way in these specific instances I see nothing wrong with suggesting the full publication, public knowledge of those children who saw it as a sporting game--(Interjection)--Yes, of the children and their parents. The Honourable Member for St. Johns interjects from his seat but it's an interjection that I welcome. You know I'll tell you, Mr. Chairman, there is of course a degree of sophistication that's grown up in the newer generation that we sometimes don't want to acknowledge ourselves as members of a past generation. We somehow think that they have been saved or have been screened from the kind of pressures and type of society that we have built to some extent for them. But that in my judgment is not the case, Mr. Chairman. I'm saying that there is room here, and I'm prepared to, at least in an experimental way, to attempt in the case of juvenile offenders to allow a greater degree of their own people, their own peers being their own judges. We have shielded them from that; we have clouded them with confidentiality, with secrecy. We have shielded the parents, the negligent parents in many instances, of the responsibility of their offspring and of their children in these instances by saving them any embarrassment by publication of names. Quite frankly, Mr. Chairman, I

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(MR. ENNS cont'd) think the seriousness of the situation is such that we forego some of these niceties that we have up to now felt so important and that we at least, as I said initially, consider this particular outbreak, you know, of vandalism, of crime, of brutality, and violence, on the part of the very young, the very young offenders in our community, a challenge to the Minister to come up with an innovative program during the course of this summer, with the force of his department, with the responsibility and authority that he has, with the moneys that we are not allocating to his department to see whether or not he cannot effectively stop that.

I've given him a suggestion, Mr. Chairman; I don't know whether he'll accept it. I rather doubt he will. But it's a suggestion, Mr. Chairman, that I would hasten to tell the Minister that would find wide support, not on a political basis, but would find wide support within the community where any of these crimes are being committed. I ask the Honourable Minister to at least think on it to see what other ways he has, if that suggestion is not acceptable to him, to confine this particular and selective outbreak of violence and crime within the very young juvenile offenders in our society.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Fort Rouge.

MR. AXWORTHY: Mr. Chairman, before the Minister rises to respond to that challenge to be innovative and look for new methods, I would want to both perhaps offer another set of suggestions, and before doing that make some comment on some of the remarks that have been expressed thus far. I think the turn of the wheel has come around where it's now very fashionable to play a kind of get tough attitude on the question of juvenile crime and vandalism. I think that kind of attitude is understandable in light of, at least, the more pronounced public reporting of such events. It seems there isn't many days go by where there aren't increasing reports of different kinds of activities by young people, which most of us find reprehensible, and most of us find really . . . and sometimes frightening.

But I think if we are to be responsible in terms of the kind of examination we are making of this Minister's estimates, it requires us to do a little bit more than just simply to quickly pander to our own fears, and perhaps to pander to the fears of others, and perhaps look more carefully as to some of the causes and reasons, and say first, is there a greater incidence of violence and crime amongst young people, or is it simply that in a day and age where nothing goes unexamined by the scrutinous eye of a media that it's simply that there's more reporting.

I would suggest first, Mr. Chairman, that that is a major issue, that one of the real problems that we have to face is that in many many cases the kinds of anti-social activities which we now label as vandalism and violence, and so on, were probably just as predominant in the youth of the period--(Interjection)--Well, I - well wait a minute. He says, no way, except that I didn't hear one single piece of evidence produced by any speaker. They didn't show me where the change is, there was a lot of - sure there was a couple of young guys sort of with their noses broken delivering ice cream, and I think no one likes that, and no one is happy about that, but you know I can remember also growing up in the north end where there was a group called the Dew Drop gang used to go around and bash the hell out of us too all over the place. Except there it was sort of, you know, I don't know how it was reported then because I was too young. I just knew that if I saw one of those guys coming down with their grey fedoras, I ran like hell because they were a lot bigger, and they were going to be beating up people too. I'm not sure it's changed that much, and that doesn't mean to say that we should accept it. But I think it is wrong if we simply all of a sudden begin sort of getting on our high horse and start making sort of rhetorical appeals to the gods to do something about it, that we should start getting our facts straight first. I'm not saying that perhaps the members who have spoken previous to me aren't right, maybe there is more.

Well, I did a little checking of my own because my own constituency is one where I was also concerned, and many of the people who I represent have phoned to me and have come in to talk to me about what is happening, and there has been a number of cases. So I decided to look into it, not just to respond but to try and get some facts and figures as to what are the reasons for it. Because I think until you start finding out the reasons for it, you can't start prescribing solutions. That's one of the problems, that we're very quick here this evening to start talking about boy how we have to start putting more muscle on, until we really find out whether more muscle is really going to be the answer. Because I think if you still look at where the problems arise - they still arise out of children who are - kids who don't finish

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(MR. AXWORTHY cont'd) Grade 9 - who are throw-outs from the school system. They are still kids who are coming from the worst homes of society. They are still kids out of the kind of situation where there are broken homes, where when someone says, why don't parents accept responsibility, in many cases there aren't parents to accept responsibility. And I don't know any age which hasn't had that kind of condition in it. I'm still wondering why we're not doing more about that because that to my mind is a far more serious problem to look at, is the root causes of such conditions, and not simply sort of hiring more policemen to walk the streets. The real issue that has to be faced is, what do we do about trying to face the problems that cause these things? I would suggest to the Member from Lakeside, because there are perhaps some new causes, he's right, the times are changing, there's new problems. I again found some evidence to suggest that some of the new problems are things like the heavy increase in drug traffic in the City, and the young people are increasingly being preyed upon by sort of, I guess the word is, some form of organized criminal activity in the terms of the sale, and so on.

MR. ENNS: . . . the Liberal Party wants the free use of marijuana.

MR. AXWORTHY: Well, I have nothing . . . I'm simply saying that in some cases . . . in fact you might find if you were selling it legally, it might be easier to control it than to have it sold by a bunch of illegal people. That's the whole problem that we're having to face.

I think the same thing is true in terms of drug traffic, that there are other reasons for it. I would suggest to the Minister first that the problems being posed are serious, and they are serious ones, and no one treats them lightly. I think it does say something perhaps about the failure of our social treatment system to come to grips with those causes in an effective fashion. They are still producing an increasing frequency of juvenile crime, and I can . . . And it's this point, Mr. Chairman, that I'd like to focus on because one of the things that has concerned me, and it's an issue that goes wider and somewhat broader than the specific responsibilities of this Minister - it also goes into the field of the other Minister of Health and Social Development that deals with it - and that is to what degree are we able to provide for an innovative response as requested by the Member from Lakeside? According to my own feelings and philosophy about it, that one way in which you get or find yourself developing innovation is to free up in many cases the creative energies and outlooks and interests of many of the people working in the social field, and not put straitjackets around them and bureaucratize them so they are unable to operate and begin to find out different forms of treatment and different forms of child care. I can say it with some experience because I spent four or five years, when I was going to university, working as a youth worker in the inner city, and spent, I think, a fair degree of time during the summer months working in those situations, and finding in many cases at that time, the frustrations of being a youth worker working with kids who were in trouble, and who were being referred from the juvenile courts, but that simply there was no way of getting proper care for them. There was just simply almost nowhere to go. We had a couple of institutions in the City, like the Sir Hugh John Macdonald hostel and Marymount School, and others, which I thought were providing an excellent service. But there certainly weren't enough of them, and they were certainly restricted in the kind of service that they could provide.

Lo and behold I find, you know, 15 years later you come along and you find that the same kind of conditions prevail. That the ability and capacity of these institutions to reach out and again to provide that innocation that the other member was asking for, is still being restricted by the Department of Health and Social Development, that they are tying sort of a straitjacket around many of these institutions, not allowing them to conduct the kind of work it should be doing, and should be done, in terms of providing for effective care and treatment for juvenile offenders, and for those who are about to become juvenile offenders.

I think if you want any kind of case to be made about the failure in a sense of our social treatment system is the fact that if you look at your own statistics printed in the back of your book about who's going into Headingley Gaol, you find that over 50 or 60 percent are young males between the ages of 18 and 22 who have less than Grade 9 education, basically come from poor backgrounds and broken homes, and more importantly have been at some point touched upon by one of the treatment agencies, that almost all of them have had sort of previous sort of a contact. And that figure struck me as exceedingly strange, and I thought, boy, maybe the whole system is wrong, until you begin asking many of those agencies, what happens when you

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(MR. AXWORTHY cont'd) have a child referred to you by the Children's Aid Society, we'll say, and you want to give them the kind of treatment where you remove them out of the atmosphere or the environment which doesn't enable them to provide for a change of pace, or some sense of meaning in their lives, because that was certainly the case when I was working with young people; that the kind of tragedies you see of young children at the ages eight or nine over a period of time having to live in those deplorable conditions, by the time they were 12 or 13, becoming deadened hardened sort of individuals, so you knew who were going to be destined to become sort of perpetual criminal offenders in our society, simply because there was no way of providing for ongoing treatment. I went back to some of these institutions, and said, "Well, what are you doing with them? Why aren't we developing kind of some of the sort of farm camps, and so on, so we can get these kids out of the slums of our cities where they're doing it"? And frankly, they can't do it. We are in a situation right now, Mr. Chairman, where we don't even have that kind of treatment facility. We spend twice the amount of money to send kids out-of-province than it costs us to put a similar facility inside our province. We're sending children to Saskatchewan and the United States, and other places, for treatment at close to \$60.00 per diem, when, as I gather, the same institutions in this province could be doing the same at a much lower rate, except they can't get any agreement or permission, or acceptance, or approval, from this department to do it.

I could read to you, Mr. Chairman, I think one of the most absurd sort of examples of sort of complexity of a bureaucracy was I sort of received a report of one of these agencies about how it went about trying to get its budget approved. Well I could take the time of the House to read it, but I could perhaps, if other members were interested, they just might want to read it - but it's a situation where one agency in particular dealing in the area of juvenile child care was renegotiating its 1972-73 budget in 1974 the same time it is being asked for its 1975-76 submission. There was an 18-month gap time period between their old submission and they were still paying their staff on the salaries of the old 1972-73 budget while they were being asked to submit one for 1975-76. Now if that isn't the height of absurdity, and if that isn't the greatest deterrent for innovation and creative work, then I don't know what it is. It simply means that they are being hamstrung and that they are being forced now to go line by line budget. The only thing that we are training in these agencies, in these private agencies, Mr. Chairman, is a group of accountants, because that's the only way they can operate under the system.

I understand that there is a concern by government for accountability and all the rest of it and I think we are going to be in this debate several times before we finish with the total estimates of this department, but one of the most serious problems facing this province in the field of caring, of social problems, is the attitude of the present government which feels that somehow a private agency can't really do the job unless it's got someone looking over its shoulder 24 hours a day, in that there is simply no trust in the acts of private agencies in all fields, whether we're talking about juvenile offenders or alcoholism, or whatever . . . , adult care offenders, that somehow or other they've got to be brought within the fold in order to be effective. And yet the exact opposite is taking place, that we are basically making them moribund because they have no room to operate and they have no room to respond.

I would suggest that if we are looking for forms of innovation, then one of the ways we could achieve that is to allow some of the spontaneity emerge from some of the groups of people who are working in the field and to begin exploring new avenues and giving a certain amount of head and direction and setting up a framework of policy, because again when you go back and ask these agencies . . . I say well now let's be fair to the government, they want you to be accountable. And they say, "We'll be accountable if we knew what we were supposed to be doing. Just tell us. Give us some guidelines. We'll do it." But don't be for putting a heavy bureaucratic accountability without having any program of policy sort of direction along with it. Because, you know, there's an interesting question of how do you make a private agency accountable, and perhaps the most effective way is to say here's the policy and here's the kind of measures we'll use to see if you're succeeding in it, now go ahead and do it. If you don't do it then we cut you off. You don't do it by having a bunch of guys sort of sitting inside little departments in the Norquay Building, worrying about sort of, you know, sort of making sure that each penny that is spent each day is doled out according out to sort of somebody with a green eyeshade sitting over them, with a quill pen or something. That is no way to provide for the kind of flexibility and innovation of response.

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(MR. AXWORTHY cont'd)

I would simply suggest, Mr. Chairman, to the Minister, if he's looking for innovation, and I don't hold him responsible because he says, and quite rightly so, that he's only been on the job for a short period of time, but I would say that the first thing he could do in that job after five months is start sort of putting the boot to a few sort of places to get them providing for a decent and open system of response, and to begin providing encouragement and stimulation to many of the groups coming through in society who are trying to find answers to these problems and receive nothing but discouragement. The kind of case where I suppose that - if in fact I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, I would simply see the department providing payment for service. That in effect they don't have to be setting up everything else, they simply say these are the kind of services we want and we're going to put a certain per diem down to have them performed and you do it. And then let the agencies go to work on that kind of basis. Instead of the kind of holding the reins on where we're at now. That is the kind of difficulty that you've got. So if you want to move to a different kind of system, then move into a fee for service arrangement and tell the agencies what you want and if they can provide a service then you give them a per diem and they go ahead and provide it. They can also then have the freedom to recruit private funds and private involvement and private volunteerism to support them in their activities. But right now it's between two stools and they have no way of moving. They are simply stuck really, kind of imbedded in a real sort of slow moving . . . grinding system which has no ability to respond.

So I would simply want to put forward, Mr. Chairman, in some dispute with the remarks put forward, starting out with the same assumption that I too am concerned. But I am concerned as much because we are first finding out that many of the social welfare approaches that we have used have not worked. And I agree with the Member from Lakeside in that approach. I think it is time for a re-examination of many of them, because I think what we're . . . is a survival system, not a rehabilitation system. At the same time I think we must be very careful that we don't also sort of respond out of fear to the wrong kind of solutions and begin sort of retrogressing and going back on many of the progresses that we have made in trying to provide for a more humane treatment system. And I think the way we could provide it is we provide some greater degree of freedom and accountability for many of the private groups who are trying in a very earnest way to search out the solutions to those problems.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. ENNS: Mr. Chairman, just before the Minister responds, I just have . . . I'm prompted by the Honourable Member for Fort Rouge's remarks to make some comments re the ones I just made. They are simply this, that I retract everything I said, because you see what I said was said in the 50's, was said in the 60's and some liberal thinker came along and said what we really need is a few more institutions, we need more opportunities and that will solve the problem. Even though in the saying of that thing there's a contradiction in the remarks the Member for Fort Rouge made, when he referred to statistics that indicated that he was surprised by how many of the offenders that end up in Headingley you know have had some contact with an institution of one kind or another. And what he is suggesting today is yet another institution, although obviously the contact of institutions has some merit in eventually, you know, bringing the people to that goal that is the one to be avoided.

But, Mr. Chairman, I'm prepared, you know, I am a humanitarian, I'll sit down, I'll wait another five years, another ten years, but ask the Minister in ten years from now - God forbid that he should be there - but I'll ask whoever is there in that position, when do we re-examine the programs, let's try, you know, let's try more institutions, let's build more gymnasiums, let's build, you know, greater efforts into keeping . . . maintaining people, youngsters into schools, and we'll do all that. These were the arguments of course that were put forward by progressive thinkers in the last forties and the fifties and the sixties and we built the schools. We built bigger and better schools, we got carpets in our schools, we got swimming pools in our schools, we've got all those things but juvenile crime is going up, not going down. But nonetheless I as a reactionary Conservative am still prepared to say I'll give the Member for Fort Rouge another five years. We'll wait another five years, we'll wait another ten years and we'll see how many ice cream pedlars are beaten up on our streets in those years.

But rather than be painted into a corner as a stark, raving reactionary Tory I'll retract my remarks about suggesting that maybe some of these kids that think it's such a great sport

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(MR. ENNS cont'd) to get another kid in the corner, 10 or 11 years old, beat him senseless, break his nose, steal his ice cream and then be told by somebody that you're a disadvantaged group of children, we'll send you to the YMCA in Tuxedo for a good meal and a clean bath and we of course will not tell anybody about what you did; hopefully you won't do it again. If that's the attitude then, Mr. Minister, you know then I'm not going to change it. Obviously you're not going to change it if you keep listening to the prevailing liberal thoughts. But, Mr. Minister, show me some improvement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Fort Garry.

MR. SHERMAN: Mr. Chairman, just before the Minister rises to respond I want to get up to retract everything the Honourable Member for Lakeside has just said and go back to his original comments of five or ten minutes ago, Mr. Chairman, because there's no question that he was speaking for a great many members of society today. And certainly he was speaking, I suggest, for the Conservative Opposition in this Legislature.

I am heartened by the attitude that the Honourable Member for Point Douglas, for example, takes on this subject and certainly I don't think that the Honourable Member for Point Douglas could be described by any stretch of the imagination as a violent or a vindictive man. I think the comments he made during the course of our deliberations on a resolution that was introduced in this Chamber by my colleague from Swan River some weeks ago and should have come to a vote but for the fact that I included myself into the debate, I think that the comments that the Honourable Member for Point Douglas made at that time having to do with a re-examination of the whole structure of law enforcement in the province were very meaningful and very provocative coming from the source from whence they came. I think the same applies in this debate and I would hope that at some juncture in the consideration of these estimates or perhaps in subsequent consideration of the estimates of this Department of Health and Social Development, that we might hear further from the Member from Point Douglas on this subject.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to say that basically when I stood up a few minutes ago to ask the Minister to expound on his philosophy, and his approach, and his attitude to the whole field of juvenile offence and juvenile crime, I was saying in my way I think what the Member for Lakeside and the Member for La Verendrye subsequently said in their way. That is we have a new Minister, we have a Minister who has a capacity and a talent for approaching things from a thoughtful point of view and we would be very interested in hearing what kinds of conclusions he's come to and he's deliberated and agonized over these responsibilities that have faced him since he assumed his portfolio. The Member for Lakeside expounded at some length on the subject but basically I think he and the Member for La Verendrye and I myself are saying the same thing to the Minister. We're asking what, in the several months now in which he's occupied this portfolio and which he has conscientiously brought his deliberations to the questions at hand in this field, we're asking whether he has come to the point of crystalizing any kind of philosophy or change in direction from that which has prevailed in recent years.

I don't quarrel to any great degree with what the Member from Fort Rouge said, I think that the Member for Fort Rouge and the Member for Lakeside are talking about two different things really. I think the Member for Fort Rouge largely is talking about youngsters who have gone astray on one occasion and I don't think there's anybody in this Chamber asking the Minister of Corrections or the Attorney-General to throw the book at a kid who has gone astray on one occasion. But I think the Member for Lakeside, and I think the Member for La Verendrye and I know that I myself were talking about hard core juvenile offenders, repeaters, professional toughs who have long since learned to laugh at the law, to laugh at the police, to laugh at the courts and to laugh at the social work system. Those are the people that we essentially are concerned with and we have said before, and say again, that the past philosophy in which the hands of the police and the hands of the courts are essentially tied and which provides an environment in which these offenders are coddled and are gently chastised and then freed, permitted in a matter of minutes or hours to go their devastating ways again is a system that causes a great many Manitobans now a great deal of concern, and I'm sure that it causes the Minister of Corrections concern and we hope that there is some kind of solution formulating itself in his mind for coping with this problem, although it's a massive problem and he would probably have to be a genius to solve it, but I hope that some rays of light are making their way into his thinking on the subject at least.

Mr. Chairman, I think that the suggestion of my colleague from Lakeside about publishing

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(MR. SHERMAN cont'd) juvenile offenders' names is certainly worthy of examination and argument but I don't know that it provides any real solution. I'm not very optimistic about it. I think that there are offenders in society, particularly juvenile offenders who would take great delight and great pride in having their names published whether or not it was in connection with some disgraceful act of violence or disgraceful act of lawlessness. I think that there is a psychology, there is an approach, there is a mentality capable of committing those acts and capable of laughing about them and capable of taking some pride in the publicity that would accrue if their names were published. I don't think that's the solution. I think the solution in those cases is punishment. I don't think there's enough punishment, and I think whether it has to take the form of weekends in reform institutions, in institutions of a kind where the offender has to give up his freedom for the weekend, for a series of weekends, that kind of thing would have much more effect than merely publishing his name. So I differ with the optimism of the Member for Lakeside on that point. I would hope that the Minister now can enlighten us on his own thinking and I hope that the philosophy, the remedy of enlightened punishment is one of the courses of action which he is considering.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Corrections.

MR. BOYCE: Mr. Speaker, I might just comment briefly then sit down. I agree with almost everything that has been said by everybody. Perhaps we could go back to some of the early questions raised and come through. The Member for Fort Garry initially was talking about the uniform age thing, the Young Offenders Act. There is a conference next week, the Attorney-General and I are in Victoria relative to the Continuing Committee on Corrections and Young Offenders Act of the Solicitors-General to see just exactly what the final proposal will be in this regard.

We have the propensity sometimes to reach out to a legislative solution to social problems. My personal opinion - it's not the position of the government which is expressed in this regard by the Attorney-General - but my personal opinion is that this is not going to solve the problem. Setting the age at 16 will not solve the problem. There is the prerogative before the court that they can transfer cases from juvenile court to adult court. A classic case of point was the Truscott case where I believe he was 14 years old. In that particular case it was transferred to the adult court. I'm not going to get into the merits of the case at the moment, nevertheless the fact was that it was transferred to the adult court, which is the prerogative of the court you know at the present time.

When the Member for Rhineland was speaking, this of course is the problem and it seems, you know, the problems of youth are forever with us. I recall as a young 10-year-old breaking a headlight with a ball-peen hammer and I really can't at this point in time remember why I did it. I know though that justice was swift and sure. I mowed the fellow's lawn all summer and carried out his ashes all winter. And this is something that is being looked at in the process, is relationship between restitution and the offence. Albeit the Member for Lakeside got off on a particular tangent relative to the publication of names, as a deterrent perhaps is what he was trying to suggest. The problem is a little bit more complex than he would suggest. There is some utility in peer pressure when he says that the young people should judge themselves and one of the side effects of peer judgment is ostracism, whether it's youngsters or older people and of course in trying to develop a program to get you know the main component of society to accept those people back into their group who have transgressed has not proved that successful. And this is one of the problems in a rehabilitation program relative to adult offenders, is to try and get these people back into the community, because I'm afraid the tendency of people is to peck the poor pigeon to death, you know, they keep him under a microscope perhaps too long and they put pressures on him that he is not able to cope with.

The case that is before us - there is another solution to it perhaps but I don't think society, including myself will be willing to pay the price that could perhaps solve that particular problem. We insist upon you know freedom of the press and of course the press picks up something like this and they publicize it and it seems to have regrettably some vogue at the time. A case in point in this regard was a number of years ago, it was kind of agreed among the people involved in the counselling system within the Winnipeg schools and the policy departments and others that they wouldn't mention anything about glue sniffing. It was coming through in the literature outside of this jurisdiction that people were glue sniffing. I find it strange to think how someone would - I just can't accept that people would intuitively get some glue and stick it

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd) in a bag and sniff it, but nevertheless it was carried in one of the media on a national scale that glue sniffing was a problem and all of a sudden in the City of Winnipeg we got glue sniffing. You know I don't know just what the balance is in some of these things. Maybe it is necessary, I'm not suggesting it's a need priority - I can't use terms like that, they'll accuse me of being a philosopher again. But I don't think it's necessarily true that there's always a level of juvenile mischievousness. I can't help but think though that in my generation for some of the things that they chide the younger people for today, they pinned medals on us and I really don't know how I would survive in the present milieu.

I think that when we are looking at this we have to not look at the juveniles that are in the juvenile system at the moment, we have to look perhaps at the juveniles who are no longer juveniles. And without identifying anybody in particular, we have had several experiences over the past few years that the juveniles that we were involved with as foster parents are now responsible citizens within the community. If you follow it through from you know birth to old age, if you will, and if you think of you know the ultimate - perhaps this isn't a statistical valid criteria, but nevertheless it will give you a rough guess, that out of the total population in Manitoba we have roughly 200 people who are Manitobans in Stony Mountain, and in between the people who are in Stony Mountain for rather serious transgressions of the law the people who have been involved with it are screened out by the various processes. One of the hardest things to get is to ask the society to be patient with our younger people. I know, I share with the Member for Rhineland, you know, it is very aggravating, very frustrating especially where you get windshield damage, it's a vulnerable experience. One thing that I had, I had one of my stores broken into one time and the guy smashed the back door and took some money out of the till and when the police asked me how much was in there I said a couple of dollars. So a few weeks later I got a card to come down and pick up my stolen property and they handed me two one-dollar bills. Well in the meantime I had balanced my till and it was \$8.51. I think I'd better check with my wife up there, her memory might be better than mine. But \$8.51. So I said what did you do with the rest of it? Well I not only had to repair the back door which cost us about \$50.00 but they gave him the change. Personally I was kind of chagrined about the situation. So the frustration of dealing with our youth, we have to ask all of society to be involved.

The attitude of parents is important and as mentioned by the Member for Fort Rouge some of the people that are involved are single parents and . . . well many things can happen to people, that their children become involved with the law. The Member for Fort Rouge raised the point. Tomorrow I will give two papers that I was involved in. One was the report of the Alcoholism Foundation for last year when I was chairman of it in which I raised certain questions. The other one is a statement of intent relative to private agencies since I have taken on the ministry. I firmly believe in the concept of free enterprise. If people want to get together capital they have absolute right in my judgment to take that capital and invest it any way they want. But, when people ask me to tax people I will insist that the procedures that they follow are in keeping with the guidelines laid down by the Provincial Auditor.

I have found it strange ever since I have been in government that where people, you know, get themselves together for some social purpose, albeit well intentioned, nevertheless when they are asked to accept criterion which are not even as stringent as somebody would ask as a bank manager, if somebody went to ask for some money from a bank the bank manager would go through a certain process to see whether this person had the ability to repay these funds. I think in the public interest the public has the right to insist on, at least, a modicum of responsible accounting procedures and I don't know whether - it is incumbent upon these agencies who purport to be private agencies, in my judgment they are not, they are publicly funded organizations entirely, some of them - I think it is incumbent upon them to understand government funding processes. And right at the moment we are talking about the moneys to give some agencies under these funds, which you people have not given me authorization to fund except that you have as means of a Supplementary Supply Bill authorized me to spend up to 25 percent on the assumption that you are going to approve these. Because if there's anything I have written letters on since I have taken over this ministry it's just this point. I have mentioned it and I will keep mentioning it again, because if people want to be involved in delivering different modalities, which I support, we should have as many modalities as we possibly can.

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd) Nevertheless, if people want me to tax people, to give the money to them to operate a program then they have to understand the system and be willing to accept the rules whereby we operate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. ARNOLD BROWN (Rhineland): Mr. Chairman, we have covered considerable waterfront here . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable . . .

MR. GREEN: Mr. Chairman, I was sort of of the impression that having had a very interesting debate and the Minister having replied that now would be the time to call it a night, but we would wait for the other Committee to be told and adjourn their activities. If the honourable member feels impelled to speak while we're waiting for the others to come back he can go ahead. But I thought that we would stop at this point.

MR. AX WORTHY: Mr. Chairman, could the House Leader tell us what we might expect tomorrow. There is some confusion as to which Estimates are going to be considered because we've got three or four on tap right now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable House Leader.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Chairman, while the First Minister is around then he would want to continue with Capital Supply. That would be in the afternoon. In the evening we would go back to Corrections. I don't think that the Minister of Health and Social Development is back yet. So it will be Capital Supply in the afternoon if we get through with -- we will call the bills that are on the Order Paper and I do want to indicate that we would like to see the bills proceeded with even as a priority to estimates if they can be. So I would hope that members will not be taking long adjournments on the bills that are before them if it's not absolutely necessary.

. . . . continued on next page

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY - TOURISM, RECREATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

MR. CHAIRMAN (Mr. Adam): We have a quorum, gentlemen. Will you kindly turn to Page 45, Department of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs. Resolution 102. The Honourable Minister.

MR. MCKENZIE: Mr. Chairman, are we using this book?

MR. TOUPIN: We're following the blue one. In committee we're following the blue one. We're following the blue book. Mr. Chairman, in the year during which I have been responsible for the Department of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs, I have become increasingly aware of the important role leisure plays in our lives. Not only have leisure products and services and the income generated from tourism been a boon to our provincial economy, but leisure pursuits have become a vital life element to every person in Manitoba. The slow but steady mechanization of labour and the high degree of computerization in all facets of the job market have brought about shorter work weeks, with the result that people everywhere are finding more time on their hands to pursue recreational activities and to travel within their home province and country, or even in foreign lands.

As this trend continues to accelerate and guaranteed annual incomes and the four-day-week becomes an accepted part of our lives, even more discretionary time for leisure pursuits will result. In fact, some experts predict that this kind of technological unemployment could eventually have serious social consequences if we are not able to provide our people with the facilities to support, and encouragement as well as the leaderships to help them transform excess spare time into a meaningful recreational experience. The Department of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs, then, has a dual purpose in light of this trend: to encourage more potential visitors to consider Manitoba as their travel destination and to motivate Manitobans to utilize their leisure time in productive activity, to improve the quality of life, and enhance the image of our province as an attractive place in which to live.

We have an obligation to the people of Manitoba to provide more and better facilities for recreation, and more opportunities to participate in leisure pursuits. We do this through our system of provincial parks, through sports and cultural programs, by supporting community groups which in turn provide recreational services, by educating the public through leadership training programs, and by enhancing the quality of life and our heritage as Manitobans through library, archives, and heritage resource services. While improving the quality and scope of recreational resources in Manitoba for our own people, we make our province a more attractive place for travellers to visit, thus boosting the provincial economy through visitor expenditure.

The tourist industry ranks as the fifth largest revenue-producing industry in Manitoba, with returns channeled to all segments of the economy. To illustrate, in 1974 a total of \$295 million was spent on travel in the province, where close to two thirds of this, or about \$194 million, was generated by Manitobans themselves. The foregoing figures are based on detailed surveys carried out by the federal agency as well as by my own department.

As an example of the local impact of this expenditure, the Ukrainian Festival at Dauphin attracts over 30,000 visitors, who generate over \$600,000 during the four day event. Similar kinds of attractions and events, multiplied many times over, are the foundations of our provincial tourist industry. Of course, the competition to attract the elusive visitor is strong. We must continually update and expand our efforts to convince potential travellers of the attraction of Manitoba as a vacation destination.

In 1974-75 Manitoba was fortunate, despite current adverse economic conditions, to maintain its previous level of tourist traffic. I wish to emphasize that this achievement was in no way an accident. It came as a direct result of strategic planning, marketing and continual monitoring of travel trends. Advertising funds were diverted from some areas of the United States campaign to extend publicity in the Western region of Canada. Canadian advertising was mainly concentrated in Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta. And I'm convinced that it contributed substantially to the 2.204 million out-of-province Canadians who visited Manitoba last year.

Our American mid-west advertising campaign was concentrated in particularly attractive core markets such as Minneapolis-St. Paul region, where a 53 percent increase in traffic was attained. I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman, to indicate that the 77 percent increase, as indicated in a press release about six months ago, was in error. The amount was 53 percent increase in traffic in the Minneapolis-St. Paul region.

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(MR. TOUPIN cont'd)

As well, an intensive in-province campaign resulted in more Manitobans spending their vacation dollars at home. The Tourist Branch of my department is the unit directly responsible for maximizing the potential benefits of tourism to Manitoba. This function is carried out in three main areas: Marketing, Development and Reception, and Information Services. In 1974-75 our marketing section was involved in seven sports and vacation travel shows and five "Friendly Manitoba Week" promotions at major mid-west shopping centres. In addition to these activities, a marketing program includes specific efforts to attract company sales meetings and company incentive vacation groups to Manitoba destinations. The marketing section has responsibility for the production of six major and 19 secondary information and promotional brochures and booklets. During 1974, a total of 1.5 million pieces of Manitoba literature was distributed to all parts of North America and overseas. A continual flow of news releases and feature stories for major publications, plus a program of invitations to prominent writers to visit Manitoba, resulted in extensive editorial coverage. In 1974, articles from these sources appeared in 197 newspapers and 90 magazines in both Canada and the United States. This editorial coverage, if purchased at prevailing advertising rates, would have cost close to \$660,000.

To continue to maintain travel interest in the mid-west American market and to develop new interest in the surrounding areas, we posted a Regional Marketing Officer to Minneapolis during 1974-75. This year we plan to establish a permanent office in that city to service the mid-west region.

Another new development initiated in 1974-75 was the introduction of Manitours, a whole-sale travel package division of my department. This type of program was long desired by the travel industry to meet increasing public demand for more package vacations. The Tours Branch of my department also encourages and develops a high standard of accommodations and other tourist facilities to ensure that the visitors attracted by our marketing efforts have a satisfactory and memorial vacation in Manitoba. Accommodation development counsellors inspect and classify existing facilities by star rating. They also work with prospective operators to develop new facilities in the province.

Particular emphasis will be given during 1975-76 to assist the small and medium-size operations, particularly those in the Northern region, through on-site operational analysis and educational programs. Further support in the Northern region was added this summer with the establishment of a permanent office at The Pas and a Regional Accommodation Development Counsellor to service the North.

The Tourist Branch Reception and Information Services, one of the most sophisticated in Canada, was further improved this past summer with the installation of an automated mail packaging machine to provide rapid and complete replies to the estimated 150,000 enquiries received annually. This machine also handled bulk literature and the 100,000 pieces of direct mail distributed each year. As well, the Tourist Branch initiated a computerized letter response system enabling the branch to reduce the average response time for an individualized personal reply from five to two days.

Tourist reception is another important facet of the Branch's operation. Last year, 13 reception centres serviced 215,000 people. A permanent year-round reception centre will be added in 1975-76 at the Winnipeg Convention Centre. The new reception centre at the Manitoba-Ontario border will open this spring upon completion of a short-term campground being constructed adjacent to it. Also, planning is in the advanced stages for construction of a permanent reception centre at the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border. Developmental assistance is also given to Manitoba communities through a festivals grant program to major advance organizations. This program will be continued in 1975-76.

My department, through the Tourist Branch, is recognizing the expanding role which the Tourist and Convention Association of Manitoba is playing in increasing awareness of Manitobans of the importance of tourism to our economy. Our grant assistance to this organization will be increased in 1975-76. This association is making an important contribution in creating a better awareness of the social and economic impact of the travel industry in our province.

We are also recognizing the difficulties that are created by Northern Manitoba's communications problems in developing a tourism awareness by increasing our assistance to the TCAM to their region. Grant assistance to the marketing of conventions in Winnipeg and the province

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(MR. TOUPIN cont'd) will be continued.

The association works in seven regions of the province to improve the image of the individual area to attract tourist traffic. This is accomplished in three ways: By creating an awareness of the value of tourism to a community through talking to individuals, civic councils, Chambers of Commerce, and other regional groups. By encouraging the improvement of existing accommodation facilities, attractions and events in a district or community, and to make recommendations for additional development; and by initiating promotional programs to inform the public of the attractions of a particular region or district.

A good example of this latter aim was the Interlake Week last summer. The Interlake regional office of the Tourist and Convention Association co-ordinated the promotions, working closely with the community organizations and the government tourism officials. This unified promotion was highly successful and resulted in a greatly increased number of visitors to the Interlake during the summer.

An integral portion of any resident or visitor destination selection are our fine provincial parks, recreation areas and wayside park system administered by the Parks Branch, the largest unit in my department. During 1974, our ten provincial parks attracted over 3,550,000 visitors, an impressive figure which illustrates the success and acceptance of our provincial park program. The development of more year-round recreational facilities in provincial parks has led to increased use during what was formerly the slow seasons - spring, winter and fall. For example, we have now developed en masse over 700 miles of snowmobile trails, and last winter opened a new ski development on the Red River Floodway at Bird's Hill. The ski hill was completed to a vertical height of 130 feet. Artificial snow-making equipment was installed and two rope tows were constructed. In February, warming buildings and washing facilities were also provided. For 1975-76, a landscaping and planting program, minor earth work and sign program will be completed. This location has a potential for a hill rising to 260 to 300 feet in height, and offering at least triple the number of ski runs presently established. Since public response to the ski hill has been so positive, the department is examining the feasibility of further expansion.

One highlight of the provincial park program for 1975-76 will be the official opening of Hecla Island Provincial Park, which is slated for July 26, 1975. The opening was delayed because of inclement weather last year. Now we can look forward to the completion of the initial phase of the Hecla development, which includes three campground loops with a total of 115 sites, tennis courts, nine holes of the prospective 18-hole golf course, family vacation shelters, and the initial restoration of an historic Icelandic village of 100 years ago. We are also in the planning stages for a new provincial park, as yet unnamed, which will be located north of the Whiteshell. The new park will encompass 400,000 acres of land for recreational purposes, and include many large lakes, rivers and streams of the pre-Cambrian shield. The Parks Branch has already commenced clearing of the road between Cat and Long Lakes which will act as an access link between Provincial Roads No. 304 and 314.

Another example of my department's continuing effort to preserve the quality and natural heritage of the province was the establishment last year of the Beaudry Provincial Park adjacent to the western limits of the City of Winnipeg. This 2,170 acre park will preserve some of the best scenic and recreational opportunities along the Assiniboine River.

The department, in collaboration with the Department of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management, is in the final stage of negotiating with the Federal Government to gain the Bald Hills region, better known as the Carberry Desert, as a valuable adjunct to Spruce Woods Provincial Park. Details of this development will be announced shortly, but plans are already under way to introduce interpretive trails and guiding services in this area.

During 1975-76 my department will institute an allotment garden program in which apartment dwellers and people on limited space will be provided with opportunities to pursue their recreational interest of gardening and growing vegetables for their own use. The department proposes to develop at least eight sites in and around Winnipeg at a rate that is to commensurate with public demand. Initially, 1,000 plots will be made available for lease. The total number of allotment plots that could be available if all sites were developed would be in excess of 3,000.

In 1975 my department is developing new technologies to institute a program of low rental vacation cottages, specifically with 100 log cabins to be build in clusters throughout the province. The major clusters will be concentrated at Ironwood Point in the Grand Beach area and Grindstone

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(MR. TOUPIN cont'd) Point on Lake Winnipeg, with the remaining clusters distributed throughout the various parks in the province.

As well, we plan to expand the construction of recreation facilities within the parks, including amphitheatres to house interpretive nature programs, tennis courts, the refurbishing of marine and shopping facilities at Falcon Lake, and the expansion of pre and post season facilities such as snowmobile and cross country trails. As of this year, my department has been made totally responsible for the allocation of seasonal home subdivisions on provincial Crown lands. Initially the first two subdivisions to be ready will be those at Lac du Bonnet - 65 lots, and Lake Wanipigow - 28 lots, which will be ready for public draw early this year. A reorganization of a subdivision at Bannock Point on Lake Dauphin will make available another 35 lots, and by the end of the year an additional 82 lots will be available for public draw at Grindstone Point Provincial Recreational Park.

During 1975-76, several other areas will be developed as suitable recreational sites for wayside parks and cottage subdivisions, particularly in the northern and western regions. Last year saw further development in the northern region with the constructing of two wayside parks on Provincial Road 391 and the beginning of construction of a major campground at Leaf Rapids.

While the operation and the administration of Assiniboine Park remains with the City of Winnipeg, it is of interest to note that the sum of \$2, 150, 000 is included in my department's estimates to enable this valuable facility to maintain its high standard of operation. In this vein, I am proposing grants to provide for development of the zoo in Thompson and other special projects.

The campsite adjacent to our new reception center at the Ontario boundary is only one of many new campgrounds the Parks Branch of my department is developing. Additional campsites will be added for 1975 season at the following locations: Stephenfield, 50 sites; Falcon Lake 120 sites; Bird Lake 35; Cam Lake, 100; Paint Lake, 70; Manipogo 36; Bird's Hill 105; Lone Island 90; Wanipigow 20; Wekusko Falls 35; Bakers Narrows 20; and Hecla Island 115; for a total of 796 new sites. As well, reorganization of existing facilities of other sites have led to more campsite availabilities at popular locations. These new sites, added to the 5, 293 sites operational in 1974, should alleviate some of the problems of overcrowding at popular locations near the City of Winnipeg. As well, efforts will be taken to educate the public of campground availabilities elsewhere in the province, particularly in the western and northern regions. In this regard, we plan to continue the community service announcements on Winnipeg radio stations initiated last summer to inform the public of campsite availabilities and other recreational services through the province.

Last year, despite the inclement weather experienced through much of the summer, provincial campgrounds were utilized at a total of 323, 783 unit days, and the Parks Branch issued 116, 574 camping permits, including those that were passed on to MLAs. The peak month of usage was July when campers spent 119, 592 unit days in provincially-run campgrounds. It is anticipated, weather permitting, that usage of provincial campgrounds will increase substantially this summer and that expansion of facilities and operations will be necessary to maintain present standards in campgrounds.

During 1974, my department examined a program that would offer technical and financial assistance to municipalities for the development of regional parks. I would like honourable members to take note of that: During 1974, the department examined a program that would offer technical and financial assistance to municipalities for the development of regional parks - and this will be pursued in 1975.

Draft legislation was prepared in 1974 which sets out the cost-sharing formula and criteria for their establishment. During this summer the program will be tested in five communities on a pilot basis. Given a positive response, the legislation will be brought before the next sitting and a complete program outlined.

Last year, the Parks Branch completed the first stage in the restoration of the old Pinawa Dam site on the Winnipeg River, in line with our policy to preserve and restore sites of historical value. As the department has responsibility for the interpretation of the province's human history, effective April 1st, 1974, the Historical Resource Branch was established to give greater emphasis to the planning and development of an all-encompassing provincial history program.

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(MR. TOUPIN cont'd)

During its first year, the Branch launched a number of important programs, many of them continuing into 1975-76. Among these were the first draft of a cymatic study of the human history of Manitoba and inventory of the known archeological sites in the province, the initiation of an inventory on archeological architecturally significant buildings within the province, documentary research into people who have contributed to the growth and development of the province, documentary research into places significant to our heritage, such as Fort Ellice and Fort Dufferin, a buildings acquisition and restoration program, which includes the identification of 20 historical buildings on Hecla Island, archeological work at various locations including Pine Fort, Cherry Point and South Indian Lake, and the unveiling of plaques to commemorate significant events or people.

In 1975-76, budget proposals of the Historical Resources Branch continue the inventory and research work begun last year, including the continuation of the museum and miscellaneous grants program, a grant to archeological research center at the University of Winnipeg, and a grant to the City of Winnipeg to identify historically significant buildings within the city boundaries.

While on the subject of history, the Provincial Archives will continue to provide wider services to those interested in provincial history this year, following their move to the new Manitoba Archives Building which is nearing completion. The spacious facilities for researchers and the even more essential air conditioning and humidity control storage areas should provide a large, safe and accessible home for the documents, maps, paintings and photographs illustrating Manitoba's history. A major highlight of the Archives achievement in 1974-75 was the acquisition of the Hudson Bay Company files, an incomparably valuable collection containing documents dating from 1671. The only increase in the 1975-76 estimates of the Archives is a direct result of this acquisition. To properly handle these rare manuscripts, a document restorer has been added to the staff.

The Legislative Library, which also had the opportunity to expand and extend its services, adds reference resources during the coming year as it will also be moving into the Manitoba Archives Building in the coming months, but there will remain in this building a Legislative Library for the MLAs while in session. In line with this, the Legislative Library will post a list of new publications received in the Library on a monthly basis rather than the former three times a year.

On the provincial scene, the Public Library Services established in 1973 is continuing to provide library and research services to other parts of the province outside of Winnipeg. This division of my department provides back-up and linking services for community libraries, advisory services, workshops, extension libraries in areas not presently serviced by mobile units, and assistance to communities planning new libraries.

I am pleased to announce that after careful consideration of the public libraries situation and needs in our province, and following our financial support to libraries over the past decade, we are prepared to increase our grant program to help meet increasing costs of improved library service for Manitobans. Cabinet has approved and a new system has been announced in the budget, which is a formula of a \$2.00 per capita for annual operating costs for a library serving 10,000 or more people, up to 50 percent of the annual cost of operating of those libraries. The 10,000 population figure can be for a municipality or local government district with that number of residents, or a group of municipalities whose total population reaches or exceeds 10,000. Regulations for this formula are now being developed by the Department of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs, which is responsible for public library services in the province. For those municipalities or local government districts which have a population of less than 10,000 and are unable, or do not choose to participate with other municipalities in the plan, the original formula will apply. The formula will become effective July 1st, 1975.

With reference to the Parklands Regional Library demonstration project, which we announced would terminate on July 1st, 1975, the budget equally announced a new formula. In order to give the municipalities in the Parklands area sufficient time to develop alternate services and financing formula, we have decided to extend the demonstration project a further six months to December 31st, 1975, subject to certain conditions. For the period July 1, 1975, to December 31, 1975, we are prepared to make available to Parklands an unconditional grant of \$40,000. After December 31, 1975, the Parklands demonstration project will be terminated

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(MR. TOUPIN cont'd) . . . and the new formula, or the old, for the library funding will apply to Parklands as well as to other areas of the province.

In 1975-76 it is anticipated that four new regional libraries will be established, which will significantly increase the amount of consultative work required. It is also anticipated that demand on all the public library services program will increase rapidly, therefore no new programming is planned for this year in order to maintain the quality of existing programs with the present staff.

Besides the library and archive services, the Cultural Affairs Division of the department is responsible for the Secretariat on Dominion-Provincial Cultural Relations. In establishing the Secretariat on Dominion-Provincial Cultural Relations, we are continuing our policy of support to the respective cultural groups of this province. The Secretariat represents the province at major conferences on cultural affairs, provides bursaries and teacher education, translation services, language camps, and provides multi-culturalism program grants.

So the members will be forewarned, the Minister of Tourism will be representing the Federal Government in Africa in August, 1975, and the expenses are paid by the Federal Government, and I'm not going to use the MU-2.

Par le truchement du Secrétariat des relations fédérales-provinciales culturelles, nous poursuivons activement notre politique d'appui aux divers groupes culturels de cette province. Le Secrétariat représente la province à des conférences sur les affaires culturelles, fournit des bourses, des octrois aux programmes multiculturels, s'occupe d'enseignement pédagogique, de services de traduction, et les camps de langues. Le but est d'encourager non seulement le développement de projets francophones mais aussi ceux des autres langues telles que l'allemand et l'ukrainien.

Cette année nous sera importante dans le développement et l'extension du Secrétariat. Nous sommes heureux d'annoncer la nomination au mois de janvier d'un directeur permanent et d'un assistant francophone, ce qui nous permettra d'offrir les services du Secrétariat à un plus grand secteur du public. Aussi, un bureau de traduction sera établi en 1975/76 pour servir tous les départements du gouvernement.

Another relatively new adjunct of my department is the Sport Directorate, which began its initial year of operation April 1st, 1974. The primary purpose of the Sport Directorate is to provide administrative services and support grants to the provincial sports-governing bodies. Three major thrusts aimed at the development of amateur sport throughout Manitoba was initiated in this past fiscal year. The first was the acquisition of a building to be used as an administrative center for sports. This small two-storey building is located on Cumberland Avenue and houses the administrative personnel and equipment of 39 sports associations. A second concern of the Sports Directorate is to develop both provincial and inter-provincial multi-sport programs.

In 1974-75 the province sent teams to the Junior Olympic Games in Edmonton, Le Festival Internationale de la Jeunesse in Quebec, and the Canada Games in Lethbridge. I am pleased to report that the Manitoba contingent of 230 athletes placed fifth overall in the Canada Games in Lethbridge this last February. Among the awards received were six gold medals, fourteen silver medals, and four bronze medals. On a provincial basis the Directorate worked, in conjunction with the City of Winnipeg, to stage the Manitoba Games Centennial, which involved 2,000 Manitoba athletes from thirteen regions in the province. In 1975-76 the Sports Directorate will co-operate with Manitoba sports, organizing teams to participate in Western Canada Summer Games in Regina, and will begin the groundwork for the first provincewide Summer Games to take place in 1975.

The third area of involvement for the Sports Directorate is to provide grants for provincial sports associations. The 1974-75 grants were provided to 45 provincial sports associations to enable them to conduct updating seminars for coaches and instructors, to host provincial, national and international championships, to provide travel assistance to teams, participate in championships outside of the province, and to develop special projects.

In 1975-76, the estimates provide for a continuation of this type of grant. Support grants totalling \$84,000 were made available to the 39 associations for the hiring of ten full-time support administrators. An additional \$100,000 worth of administrative services were made available to these associations, including co-operative utilization of piping, printing, postage, office equipment, telephones and other necessary equipment. For 1975-76, it is anticipated

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(MR. TOUPIN cont'd) that an additional six to ten provincial sports associations will apply for admission into the administrative centre.

The Sports Directorate is currently investigating three new programs in their planned second stage of development in the long-range forecast of this branch. These are the establishment of coaching certification, a provision of grants for technical directors for sports associations, and special research involved by the Manitoba Games plan.

The amalgamation during the past fiscal year of the Community Recreation and Cultural Development Branches was an important step in ensuring that all Manitobans, now and in the future, will be afforded maximum opportunity for participation in both cultural and physical activities. This division of my department seeks to motivate people in all areas of the province to take part in productive recreational programs during their leisure hours. The prime responsibilities for the planning, organization and operation of their recreational activities rest with the communities, but the Recreation Branch, through its services and experience, can strengthen the communities and their leaders in developing a broad spectrum of leisure pursuits. In 1975-76, for the first time there will be branch offices in all regions of the province. Recreation specialists will be working co-operatively with recreation commissions and community organizations, such as community councils, sports and social clubs, service agencies, cultural organizations and special interest groups, in establishing programs and utilizing the rapidly increasing recreational resources of the province.

Regional recreation councils had been formed to identify regional needs and to assist in the planning of such programs as the Manitoba Games, festivals, and special events. Creative arts and physical recreation opportunities, leadership training, and other matters of particular concern to their regions are expressed by the people in each community.

The District Recreational Directors Assistance Program, initiated in 1974-75, will be expanded during the coming fiscal year to allow communities to form a district and hire a full-time recreational director. It is anticipated that up to 17 rural districts may be established by the end of this year.

The Government Student Employment Program has greatly enhanced community programs by not only offering young people an opportunity to become actively engaged in recreation, but also by providing this valuable human resource to communities. Last year, 50 students were employed as summer recreational directors in rural Manitoba. In 1975, this contingent of 50 students will again work as recreation directors, and an additional 50 students will carry out such projects as the operation of a day camp at Bird's Hill Park; conducting of Water Safety Clinics in the North; and in the EastMan region, management of a camp for disabled people; carrying out the cultural programs of Festival Manitoba, and forming a work corps to engage in parks and recreational projects on Lake Winnipeg.

The Department has given special attention to the North by offering such programs and services as: concerts in the North, Frontier Games, the provisions of art supplies, the hiring of additional field personnel, leadership training in co-operation with the Frontier School Division, and special assistance to Churchill in establishing community recreational services.

The Western Northlands Agreement will enable the department to continue to expand, and improve their recreational services in Northern Manitoba.

To encourage communities to develop their recreational facilities, the department has made available \$4,034,000 from the Manitoba portion of the Western Canada Lottery Fund for the construction of recreational facilities within the province such as skating and curling rinks, athletic fields, indoor and outdoor swimming pools, track and field facilities, arenas, ski area and other projects. And we can talk about this later on during the estimates in regard to the amount that is remaining pertaining to lottery revenue.

While community facilities and special programs are essential, the most important ingredient in developing recreation is leadership. There are many leadership training opportunities offered at the local level, but the central services of the Recreation Leadership Training Centre in Gimli has enabled thousands of Manitobans to receive leadership training in their particular field of interest in order to return to their communities to start a local program. Besides leadership training and a wide variety of arts and craft activities, the Centre has offered sports camps, clinics and workshops to athletes and sport instructors. The Recreation Branch has recently issued a publication listing the summer courses available at the Gimli Recreational Leadership Training Centre, and this has been distributed to all

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(MR. TOUPIN cont'd) regional recreational councils and other interested organizations.

Festival Manitoba, financed through lottery revenues, has been designed to offer opportunities for cultural improvement of our people. Artists, teachers, musicians, singers, dancers and sculptors have been given the opportunity to share their talent with others and to encourage people to become involved in their own community art programs. Particular emphasis has been given to senior citizens, the handicapped, the disadvantaged, and the people in the remote areas in our province.

Also concerned with the development of cultural programs are the Manitoba Arts Council, which operates under the auspices of my department. This Council was set up to provide support for individual performing artists in Manitoba and to encourage the public to gain a greater interest in the field of art. With a proposed budget of \$420,000 plus at least \$50,000 lottery funds for the coming fiscal year, the Manitoba Arts Council plans to provide aid to the creative arts, dance, opera, theatre and rural arts organizations.

More community activity has been fostered through the program Recreation Outreach, established last year. Outreach has aided in the development of local activities by providing travel assistance for performing groups, sports demonstrators and art exhibits. Special projects such as the Search for Talent, Goldenagers Show, the Metis Hockey School, Actors' Showcase, and the Manitoba Games, have brought many people together from all over the province under the Outreach banner.

To assist communities in planning exciting entertainment programs, the Recreation Branch of my department has compiled a directory of Manitoban talent. This publication, called Applause Applause, attempts to give us as full a listing as possible of performers, performing groups and talent agencies in the area of dance, music, theatre and variety acts.

Last year, the first National Conference of Ministers of Recreation was held to establish interprovincial co-operation in establishing more recreational opportunities for all Canadians. This coming September, Manitoba will host a third such conference, which will strive to design a Canadian action plan for recreation. Conferences of this type are only one way the department receives feedback on the directions we are taking in providing leisure opportunities for both Manitobans and visiting tourists.

Because it is essential to define directions and goals and establish the effectiveness of the department's programs, the Research and Planning Branch was designed to monitor our operations. This Branch has four main functions: To provide a central program evaluation and program planning service for each branch; to function in a staff capacity on the department's Policy Committee; to review the programs of the department; and to provide long-range planning services for future development. Over the past year, much of the work of this branch has been directed at reviewing current community services programs and providing assistance in developing activities in this area. Much of the impact of the programs of leisure services supported by the department depends upon delivery of service through local and municipal governments. As costs of program delivery has increased, local governments, particularly in the rural areas, are finding it increasingly difficult to meet the needs of their residents within their budget capacities. Because of this, the department has been reviewing support programs in the areas of community development, library services, museum development and sports development.

The development of the arts in Manitoba was another major concern of the Research Branch during 1974-75. Though most people recognize the contribution of the arts to the cultural fibre of our society, very few realize the contribution to the provincial economy as a whole. Work presently under way is designed to review and evaluate the economic impact of the arts in Manitoba, and in this regard the Research Branch is working in conjunction with the Manitoba Arts Council and various artistic organizations.

The economics of cultural and artistic activities in Manitoba has led us into two additional areas, film making and publishing. Review of these activities is presently under way with the objective of developing programs that can make these industries more viable in Manitoba and provide greater opportunity for the expression of Manitoba talent.

The Research Branch was actively involved during the past year in studying the recreational resources of the province. A major study of the resource offered by the Red and Assiniboine Rivers in and around Winnipeg was completed last year, and work of this nature will be extended to other parts of Manitoba in 1975-76. One of the regions which will be the

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(MR. TOUPIN cont'd) subject of such in-depth study will be the historic and recreational resources of the Assiniboine River in the western region of our province.

A great deal of research has been conducted in the operation and maintenance of the provincial park system. As the popularity of the wilderness vacation has increased, pressures of use and campground availability have been under stress. To alleviate the problem of over-crowding and to increase the convenience of using a provincial campground system, the Research and Planning Branch completed a feasibility and design study for its campground reservation system, that will be available to the residents during the period of peak demand.

As the cost of providing outdoor recreation service in our parks has increased considerably, the Branch has undertaken a complete review of the present fee structure in provincial parks (which you saw the announcement about a month ago). Included in the review has been a thorough study of the leasing of Crown land for summer homes and commercial purposes. An intensive study of the vacationing and travel activities of North Americans was launched last year to enable us to gain new insights into recent changes in tourism and to realign our marketing systems to incorporate new trends in travel habits, as well as determining our main travel markets and the anticipated travel patterns.

The study revealed that a great tourist development potential exists in the handicraft industry, as well as the more obvious tourist facilities of accommodation, food and beverage, and transportation industries. In recognition of this potential, a study of the handicraft industry was undertaken during the past fiscal year in order to develop programs to increase the industry's productivity and revenue.

As well as a continuation of the study on recreational resources of Manitoba's two main rivers, as already mentioned, the 1975-76 fiscal year will see intensive activity in the area of promoting development in the North under the Western Northland Agreement. This will encompass studying the community leisure services in the North, the tourism potential, the provision of facilities for outdoor recreation and education, and the preservation of the heritage and history of the North. Through programs such as these, we will be enabled to monitor the historic and recreation resources of the province in order that we may improve and expand existing facilities for leisure time pursuits of both resident Manitobans and out-of-province visitors.

As we move forward, colleagues, in this leisure age, it is the intention of this government to meet the challenges of the future by continuing to support local communities in developing the full potential of our leaders and in maximizing the resources Manitoba has to offer. With a sound basis for the future, we can provide not only more opportunities for Manitobans to enjoy the social, physical, cultural and wilderness resources of the province, but encourage more out-of-province visitors to make Manitoba their travel destination. By doing so, we can continue to make tourism and recreation a thriving, essential part of our provincial economy and, I contend, within a few years, the second largest industry in the Province of Manitoba. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 102 (b)(1) The Honourable Member for Minnedosa.

MR. BLAKE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm sure the Minister felt that he had to deliver himself of that laudatory rundown of the department's past years' activities. I have one question I'd like to ask, although after listening, I think maybe the Chairman should provide us with a translation of the part of your speech that I, for one, didn't understand. I heard the reference to Ukrainians and if I had a translation so that I can assure my constituents of that tongue that they were not being spoken of in a derogatory manner, I would be happy.

My reason for getting the floor, Mr. Chairman, was, I wonder if the Minister might identify the members of the department that he has brought with him tonight and give us some indication of their area of responsibilities in the department, so that we might know who the gentlemen are that are with us with evening.

MR. TOUPIN: Well, Mr. Chairman, if I may, I'd like to introduce my Deputy Minister, Mr. Don Vernon, who's sitting at my left, naturally. And the Assistant Deputy Minister of Planning, Research and Administration, Mr. Bob Yuel. Maybe you could stand up, Bob. And the Assistant Deputy Minister of Parks and Recreation, Mr. Danyluk, Walter Danyluk. The Assistant Deputy Minister of Cultural Development is not with us. She was unfortunately hit by a truck and still is in the hospital - Ms. Mary Liz Bayer. I'll leave the Assistant Deputy Ministers to introduce their staff. Maybe we could start with you, Bob.

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MR. BOB YUEL: Director of the Translation Services, André Martin. Director of Sports, Don Fletcher. Departmental Accountant, Mr. Ron Pozernick. Director of Libraries, Peter Hanlon. Provincial Archivist, Mr. John Bovey. Director of the Recreation Branch, Mr. Al Miller. Head of the Regional Services in the Recreation Branch, Mr. G. Maurice. Director of Research and Planning, Mr. N. Nixon. One of the economists from the Research and Planning Branch, Mr. Michael Lloyd. Director of Parks, Don Cline, in a brand new uniform. Director of Historic Resources Branch, John McFarland. And Manitoba . . . Analyst, Al Crump.

MR. BLAKE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. That's fine.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you finished Mr. . . . ? Mr. Patrick.

MR. PATRICK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I believe we're on Page 13, Policy and Program Development. Is that what we're under, Mr. Chairman? On Page 13 of the new Estimates. I believe this is the appropriate time to ask the Minister and talk at the present time about the policy of the government in respect to the Arts Council which I understand is given the responsibility to support arts in the Province of Manitoba, and I think, as far as I can see, it's been somewhat unable to do that job properly. I know that moneys raised under the Lotteries legislation is supposed to be used for the arts in the province and as well for recreation, and I'm not so sure that this has taken place. Perhaps the Minister during his estimates can give us a breakdown what has happened to the present time. I know, in the last four years or since the lottery scheme has started and the bill was passed in the House, at that time everybody was inclined to believe, and we were told in the House, that the purpose of the legislation was that all the revenue would go for recreation and arts in the province. I would like to find out if that has happened or if it is happening.

Now the point that I am raising on policy and program development, Mr. Chairman, or Mr. Minister, is there a policy? Because really we're finding out - for instance the Symphony and some of the other programs will be raising their prices up to \$9.00 this summer, next summer, and I don't know who will be able to attend these functions. Is this the development and is this the policy, long-range policy, for the development of arts in this province with that kind of cost? So, you know, who are we attracting? What is the purpose of, say, of the Arts Council? Is it really to promote arts or is it not?

Now if it is, I think that we must have a long-range plan, some kind of a formula how much money will be given to the Arts Council and to the other arts, and who will be responsible. At the present time there's no travel program throughout the province for the Symphony or for the Ballet. I believe that communities like The Pas or Flin Flon or Thompson or Brandon, if we will be giving money, that these centres should be able to see some of our best arts that we have, that we're spending money, but this is not happening. There must be a travel program. There must be a plan how this is going to function. But what have we got at the present time? We have an ad hoc arrangement, you know. From year to year we're saying we need a few hundred dollars more, a couple thousand more, and that's all that's happening. So at the present time we haven't got a policy, we haven't got a plan, we haven't got a travel plan, and this really concerns me. And while we're under the Policy and Program Development, I believe this is the proper place to discuss this matter, so I would like to hear from the Minister or hear from somebody, where is the policy? Is it coming or is it being developed and what is happening?

MR. TOUPIN: Mr. Chairman. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. You weren't on the list, Honourable Minister. I'll put you on.

MR. McKENZIE: . . . for clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. McKENZIE: Are we discussing the Minister's salary now?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, we are not. The Honourable Minister has presented his opening remarks and we are now on Resolution 102(b)(1), Policy and Program Development, and we will return to the Minister's salary after we have gone through the estimates.

MR. McKELLAR: This one or this one?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We're using the two.

MR. McKELLAR: We can't use two. It's one or the other.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chairman has to use two.

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MR. McKELLAR: Well we've got to either use one or the other.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The members will follow the blue, the Chairman will follow the two.

MR. McKELLAR: Oh, gee. That really . . . confusion, Mr. Chairman, the worse kind. Either use one or the other. One or the other.

MR. McKENZIE: Mr. Chairman, let's have an understanding because I am completely confused now. You say we're going to use two books. Two books weren't used in the other committees. And the other reason I'd like it clarified, you said, I heard some talk when we entered the committee here, they were going to go line by line. Now if we're not on the Minister's salary then we're on Fees, according to my book.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You're on the blue book. I don't recall talking about line for line. --(Interjection)--That is correct.

MR. McKENZIE: We're not on the Minister's salary - you already ruled on that - so therefore we're on the next item, which is Fees.

MR. McKELLAR: You can't sort it out; can't sort it out.

MR. TOUPIN: On a point of procedure, Mr. Chairman. My understanding, Mr. Chairman, is that we're on Page 12, which is Policy and Program Development, \$274,700.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you still want the floor, the Member for Roblin?

MR. PATRICK: If the Minister is not going to reply, I perhaps can ask him, is it not correct that up to the March 31, 1974, that we have the sales amounting to something like \$6,953,000 - that's up to the present time; and out of that whole amount, the Arts Council has received \$376,000 of the total amount, which represents a very small amount, which is only 7 percent. So we're still under Policy and Program Development, and . . .

MR. TOUPIN: Mr. Chairman, on a point of procedure, could I indicate to the honourable member that the funds allocated to the Arts Council would be forthcoming. It's not under this appropriation. It's under Page 19. The Arts Council comes under Page 19.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. If you will indicate by raising your hand who wishes to speak, I'll put you on the list and then we'll have a little order. The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. McKENZIE: Mr. Chairman, I thank you. I'm sure the Minister is very proud tonight. He's got his staff here; it's not like he has to hack it alone in the arena in there. I'm sure we'll get all the answers for all the information that we in the committee are seeking, and I welcome the opportunity to say hello and meet the members of your staff. I'm sure we all do, all the members of the committee. I was quite surprised, Mr. Chairman, that the Minister didn't introduce his Deputy. I had never met his Deputy and I'm sure a lot of the members of the committee haven't, and can I ask him the question: what happened to the other Deputy Minister? Was he not able to handle his duties or where is he? Is he not here tonight?

MR. TOUPIN: Well I didn't think, Mr. Chairman, that I'd be asked to rebuttal so quickly, but since I have the floor I will make comments on the item that we're on now. The previous Deputy Minister is now with Management Committee of Cabinet. Mr. Vernon used to be with the Department of Health and Social Development for some time. He was in Management Committee and became my Deputy Minister some time ago, and I'm very happy to see that he's doing very well in the department.

I'd like to make a few comments, Mr. Chairman, if I may, in regard to Policy and Program Development. The amount that you have before you being \$274,700, is broken up as follows: Salaries, wages and fringe benefits - \$224,700 for 1975-76 . . .

MR. McKENZIE: We have that.

MR. TOUPIN: You have that breakdown?

MR. McKENZIE: Yes.

MR. TOUPIN: Now the number of staff. Well actually you have the salary of the Minister, Deputy Minister, Assistant Deputy Ministers, which are three, and support staff being 16 permanent staff-man-years and .26 term assistant staff-man-years, which is a total increase of \$14,000 due to general salary increase and annual increments. And fees for cultural coordination for the Franco-Manitobain community - \$10,000. Other miscellaneous fees in regard to the Attorney-General's Department - \$1,000. A total increase of \$10,000 is due to the additional cultural coordination for 1975-76. The provision for office equipment rental - \$1,800. Printing, stationery and Xerox machines 6.5, and telephones \$3,000. This shows a total increase of \$500 due to price increases for printing, stationery etc.

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(MR. TOUPIN cont'd)

Cost for government-owned vehicles for the Minister and Deputy Minister, there's no increase. Cost for the advertising of vacant positions, notices, etc. \$1,200. Purchase of publications - \$500. Travelling expenses of the Minister, Deputy Minister and Assistant Deputy Minister - \$17,000. Other miscellaneous expenses - as an example, the purchase of Red River carts, flags, etc., \$4,700 - shows an increase of \$500 due to price increases for miscellaneous expenses, and all expenditures included in this section refer to my office, the Deputy Minister's and the three Assistant Deputy Ministers.

MR. McKENZIE: Mr. Chairman, then you say you have 16 salaried staff in your office?

MR. TOUPIN: Not in my own office, no.

MR. McKENZIE: Well how many come under this department, this Policy and Program Development Department?

MR. TOUPIN: The staff that I have in my own office is . . .

MR. McKENZIE: Under the \$274,000.

MR. TOUPIN: Right. There's 16 for my office, for the office of the Deputy Minister, and the office of the three Assistant Deputy Ministers.

MR. McKENZIE: Mr. Chairman, how many on contract?

MR. TOUPIN: None.

MR. McKENZIE: The next question, Mr. Chairman. Have the annual reports for the department all been filed in the Legislature?

MR. TOUPIN: Yes, they have.

MR. McKENZIE: Can the Minister now advise me, what kind of federal money have you received this year in your department? Total.

MR. TOUPIN: There is an indication for 1975-76 that we will receive \$1,796,400. We received in 1974-75 \$1,592,400. It's broken down in this fashion; Revenue from taxes, fees, etc. - \$1,330,400. Shared costs, receipts, Government of Canada - \$158,400. Miscellaneous for services - \$103,600; a total of \$1,592,400.

MR. CHAIRMAN (Mr. Walding): The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. ENNS: Mr. Chairman, we're dealing with the item of Policy and Program Development and I don't all too often take the opportunity of expressing, you know, on these occasions a parochial concern. I wish to do so now. It's not entirely parochial; it involves the Honourable Minister of Autopac and probably the Member for Thompson as well. But I'd like to ask the Minister what programs, program development policies they have for the development of recreational areas generally, what Tourism and Recreation have with respect to the continued improvement, development and hopefully the final completion of Highway No. 6.

I suffer from an inferiority complex of living on the west side of the Interlake. The department has, over the many years, shown an understandable preference for and dollars for the east side of that region, which I have been happy to being part of and so forth, whether its reference is with the specific concern of the department to such area development as Hecla Park generally on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, but I think, Mr. Minister, that there should be some consideration being taken now by the department that, with the eventual completion of Highway No. 6, which is and will be one of the major thoroughfares in the Province of Manitoba, that there hopefully would be, you know, some planning and programming for a series of recreational parks, small, large campsites, the kind of tourist facilities that we hope that this major artery leading into the heartland of Northern Manitoba will encourage and develop. I have specific concerns about the immediate area within my constituency of Lakeside up along Lake Manitoba, and I'm wondering, Mr. Minister, whether or not your departmental officials, Mr. Danyluk, your Deputy Minister, have some bread to cast our way on the west side of the Interlake country that always are looking for some acknowledgement in this sense. We believe that there should be some concerted action, or at least the Department of Tourism and Recreation should be aware of the progress that is being made by the Department of Highways in this sense. You develop, with major public expense, a major highway such as No. 6, which is already the longest highway in the Province of Manitoba and will forever be the longest highway in the Province of Manitoba, it will encourage a tremendous north-south traffic, and once that highway is in fact completed the enhancement of travelling on that highway will to some extent depend on the Department of Tourism and Recreation in terms of making available reasonable stops, camping sites, camping facilities, perhaps parks, that would make that route an

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(MR. ENNS cont'd) attractive route to travel on.

Now, Mr. Minister, what can you tell my constituents and the constituents of your colleague the Minister of Autopac, and the Honourable the Member from Thompson, about your plans for developing the long seven or eight hundred mile route of No. 6 to Thompson . . . ?

MR. SHAFRANSKY: . . .83?

MR. ENNS: It pales into insignificance compared to No. 6. Come on now pardner, you got your six guns on? And then tell us what you can do about developing some of the facilities, the excellent beaches on Lake Manitoba, and in that long route north towards Thompson.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister. . .

MR. HARRY SHAFRANSKY (Radisson): Mr. Chairman, before the Minister responds to the comments from the Honourable Member for Lakeside . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is this a point of order?

MR. SHAFRANSKY: . . . I would like to just add, well before he responds; he was very . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. If you want to speak I'll put you on the list. I have another speaker before you.

MR. SHAFRANSKY: Well, I asked before the Minister responds.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I'm recognizing the Minister.

MR. TOUPIN: Mr. Chairman, in all due respect to the Honourable Member for Lakeside, the information that he requires I have before me, but it should actually be discussed later on when we get to Research and Planning item - well, actually it's on Page 17 - where we could get the breakdown. I can supply the information now but I think it would make it not too orderly if we jump from one to the other.

MR. ENNS: Mr. Chairman, just on a point of order, I raise the question but there is the problem of we having two committees sitting simultaneously. I'm also concerned, of course, about the number of ice cream boys that are being beaten up on the streets of the City of Winnipeg and that's being discussed in the other Chamber now under the item of Corrections and Rehabilitation, and so if I'm not here for your answer I would nonetheless ask for the answer to be transcribed so that I . . .

MR. TOUPIN: Well, with leave, Mr. Chairman, I can give the honourable member his information pertaining to that side of the lake.

MR. ENNS: Thank you.

MR. TOUPIN: We have intentions in 1975-76 to complete the Lundar Beach campground. - I think the honourable member will appreciate that - to continue development of the Watchorn Bay campground and to complete development of Pol . . .Point day use area, and we have other small projects amounting to \$123, 100 in that given area. So it makes for quite a bit of development in or around the constituency of the Honourable Member for Lakeside apart from looking very closely at what's happening in St. Laurent. Because there is contemplated development in that given area and I'm asking my department to bring me recommendations pertaining to St. Laurent, if it would be possible to join hands with those that are wanting to develop privately in the area.

There's also plans to build campsite at Lake Manitoba at the Narrows and at Steep Rock. These are part of a long range . . . I wish my officials would write a bit more clearly here . . long range development plans currently being prepared for the federal-provincial rural areas where a much longer . . . I'm sorry, I can't . . .--(Interjection)--What is that? It's a larger program will be put forward. I will announce later during the estimates the detail proposal pertaining to Hecla Island and the agreement we just signed with the Federal Government on the development in that area. I'll be more precise equally in regards to development around the Thompson area, Leaf Rapids, Lynn Lake, and a lot of different areas up North. But in regard to the concern of the Honourable Member for Lakeside, I've given some of the breakdown pertaining to the development we have for that given area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. ENNS: Well, Mr. Chairman, I just want to thank the Minister for that information and I'm sure that it will be welcome. I think the Minister has correctly ascertained, you know, a longstanding concern for that part of the country for development. I think we've also recognized that while the demands were there, the propriety of developing them weren't there as long as there wasn't a major thoroughfare coming through that country. Those two have now come together and what I was attempting to tell the Minister is that that degree of co-operation should

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(MR. ENNS cont'd)exist between departments. It seems to be existing - I'm thankful for that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Souris-Killarney.

MR. EARL McKELLAR (Souris-Killarney): Mr. Chairman, I'm just wondering if the Minister could tell us where all his department is located now in the City of Winnipeg.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. TOUPIN: Well, Mr. Chairman, I could indicate that my Deputy Minister and his related staff are situated in Lakeview Square, which is at the corner of Carlton and St. Mary's, and the bulk of the rest of the officials of the department would be in the Archives Building, the Manitoba Archives Building.

MR. McKELLAR: Well, one other question I have here. You mentioned about the library being transferred out of the building here, the Legislative library. He mentioned there's still going to be a library here. How can you transfer it and still have a library? What part are you going to leave here?

MR. TOUPIN: Well actually, Mr. Chairman, if I may, the Public Library, in regard to the books necessary for the public in general, which a lot of books were here, that's been transferred to the Manitoba Archives Building. In regard to having accessible to the members of the Legislative Assembly books that will actually be in the Manitoba Archives Building, there will be someone here taking the requests from honourable members and having them brought forward here, but there will be a reception service at the Legislative Assembly itself.

MR. McKELLAR: Will that be located in the same place?

MR. TOUPIN: Yes.

MR. McKELLAR: I see. Well another thing, you mentioned about \$17,000 spent on trips this past year - no, in the present budget, I guess it is. How much was spent in the previous year's program on trips? And where are . . . maybe I could ask you, where are you planning on going on the \$17,000?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister

MR. TOUPIN: Mr. Chairman, the trip to Africa, I did indicate a while ago that that's on the invitation of the Federal Government and the expenses are paid by them. The department does not pick up any of the costs of that. It's nationally delegated by the Federal Government to participate at that conference. My Deputy Minister is getting me figures on the . . . I'm told here that the expenses for this current fiscal year are relatively the same as the previous year, for actually trips. So it's based on history really. There's no specific trips planned but there's always conferences of either Ministers of Tourism, Recreation or Cultural Affairs that the Minister and staff have to attend, and not always at the same time, where, you know, certain meetings are held to prepare conferences either here or in other provinces in Canada, and it does cost money.

MR. McKELLAR: That doesn't apply to any trip within the province. That's out-of-province.

MR. TOUPIN: It would be within and outside the province.

MR. McKELLAR: Well, that's fine right now, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Radisson.

MR. SHAFRANSKY: Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to raise the question that was put forth by the Member for Lakeside with regard to Highway No. 6 being the longest highway. I don't know how he came about to discuss the highway program but I figured it would be of interest, and to avoid any battles in the Opposition caucus room, that the Highway 83 - we have the President, the Member for Roblin, who is the President of the Highway 83 Association, and I know that he would dispute the Honourable Member for Lakeside as to the validity of the longest highway because highway 83, I understand, stretches from the southern tip of South America, goes right up to Swan River at the present time, and it would be one of the longest highways in Manitoba. I would like to see - I would support the Honourable Member for Roblin and would ask you, Mr. Minister, to use your offices to support the argument that Highway 83 should be extended, re-numbered No. 10, the present No. 10, right up to Thompson and eventually to Churchill whenever that road is built. So you can call that portion of the No. 6 from Ponton on to Thompson as, you know, a joint road, but I would, just to avoid any kind of problems that they might have in their argument about which highway should be considered the longest road, that 83 should be . . . that you'd give your support to the Minister of Highways to have that

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(MR. SHAFRANSKY cont'd)highway re-numbered 83, from Swan River on to Churchill and eventually on to . . .pardon me, to Thompson and eventually to Churchill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Salaries, Wages and Fringe Benefits. The Honourable Member for La Verendrye.

MR. McKENZIE: I thank the Honourable Member for Radisson, and I'll reprimand the . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for La Verendrye. Order please. Order please. The Honourable Member for La Verendrye.

MR. BANMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I too have rather a parochial matter here and it affects I think both myself and the Honourable Member for Emerson, with regards to the planning of a man-made lake close to the little hamlet of Marchand, Manitoba, in the Sandilands Forest Reserve. I'd like to ask the Minister, first of all, when dealing or approaching that type of a project now, we seem to have three different departments involved in this. Is the liaison between Mines, the Mines Minister and the Renewable Resources Minister - what would the type of liaison be with regard to the building of a man-made lake? I'm sure water control would come into the picture too, eh?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. TOUPIN: Well, Mr. Chairman, in regard to such projects where, say, several departments are involved, there is a sub-committee of Cabinet appointed to have those ministers sit down and discuss policy implications and make a joint presentation to Cabinet, and in often cases before going to Cabinet, to Management Committee, so that that committee of Cabinet can look at the cost implications of such a project and then the recommendation from the departments and Management Committee goes to Cabinet for either approval, amendment or refusal. Now . . .

MR. BANMAN: I wonder if I could ask the Minister if there's been any representation by either his people from the department or the Member from Emerson or anybody, with regards to this proposed man-made lake in the Marchand area?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. TOUPIN: I'm informed, Mr. Chairman . . .Well, first of all, I've had discussions with the Honourable Member for Emerson but I'm informed that the water supply in that given area leaves to be desired, if I'm correct, and that has hindered some of the possible development in that given area in regard to the department itself.

MR. BANMAN: So there was a sort of preliminary study done with regard to that particular place?

MR. TOUPIN: Yes.

MR. BANMAN: That's fine, thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Souris-Killarney.

MR. McKELLAR: Well, I'm just wondering where . . .what's the resolution we're dealing . . .are we on (b), or where are we at now?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are in the . . .

MR. McKELLAR: Policy and Planning?

MR. TOUPIN: Policy and Program Development.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It's the Policy and Program Development.

MR. McKELLAR: Well, I'll wait to the next one, Research and Planning.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. McKENZIE: Well, Mr. Speaker, I have another question for the Minister. The Premier has led the people of the province to believe that we are going to find restraint in government spending, in fact it was publicly announced that the line would be held at 10 percent. I wonder if you can tell me how come your department is allowed well over 20 percent increase in expenditures this year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. TOUPIN: First of all, Mr. Chairman and colleagues, the department's initial presentation was cut back by a large amount. The initial estimates presented to Cabinet were cut back a substantial amount. The first presentation made to Cabinet was an initial reduction of 3.6 - that's the amount that was presented to Cabinet. There was an amount struck off of that during the Cabinet review, but additional amounts had to be inserted within the Department of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs. Only to cite one example, the additional million dollars that has been included to cover library services in the Province of Manitoba was found

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(MR. TOUPIN cont'd)to be necessary to meet demand; in regards to park development in the province, the need is so dire that we felt to meet accommodation, to meet need of accommodations in the Province of Manitoba, we had to include more funds for the development of parks in the Province of Manitoba and we increased revenue equally in regards to fees charged for those using our parks, so there is a breakdown in regard to revenue as compared to expenses pertaining to the department. But it is a small department, Mr. Chairman, and it was found advisable to have a larger amount than the 10 percent increase across the line because of increasing demands.

MR. McKENZIE: Well then, Mr. Chairman, to the Minister, then I could assume the Premier is not fair to the people of this province when he promised them the departments would hold the line, and your department is well over the 20 percent factor. In fact it's awfully close to 25. Can I ask you another question? Is the million dollars that was announced in the budget included in these estimates?

MR. TOUPIN: No.

MR. McKENZIE: There's another million above.

MR. TOUPIN: The million dollars is not contained within the estimates.

MR. McKENZIE: Well, Mr. Chairman, that puts it well over the 25 percent factor that the increased spending of this department is, so it will go up from \$16, 126, 000 to \$20, 958, 000 - almost 21 million. Is that correct?

MR. TOUPIN: I'm sorry, I . . .

MR. McKENZIE: Therefore with the capital that's announced in the budget, then, you're asking for well over - almost \$21 million for the committee to approve.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. TOUPIN: Well, Mr. Chairman, the overall amount that we're asking within the estimates that we have before us, as the honourable member knows, is 19.958 million plus a million dollars that is contained in the estimates that have been tabled, which are supplementary to these estimates. There has been a shift of capital from the estimates, from the current expenditures to capital, of \$1.2 million. My officials are working at the exact increase over last year, leaving aside new programs that have been started because of demand. As an example again - the Library Services, which is more than the tripling of costs. I can supply that later, Mr. Chairman.

MR. McKENZIE: Well, Mr. Chairman . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. I don't know whether the honourable member is laying some groundwork for another question, but the part that we are on is Wages, Salaries and Fringe Benefits. If he wishes to discuss the total budget, it would be more appropriate under the Minister's Salary - the last item.

MR. McKENZIE: Well, Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, we've just agreed we're dealing with Policy and Program Development. That was understood earlier.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The line is Salaries, Wages, and Fringe Benefits.

MR. McKENZIE: This item up here on the left is the one. Am I not correct, Mr. Chairman?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are using the new book.

MR. TOUPIN: He's switching from here to there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But we're taking it line by line as we did the previous department in this book. If you have a question on this item, proceed.

MR. McKENZIE: Then can I question the Minister and find out for the committee and the people of the province, the Premier promised that the line would be held to deal with the double digits inflationary problem we have, and I expect there would be certainly some restraint, but I didn't expect so . . . Therefore there is no control as far as you're concerned in the matter of what the Minister had told the people of the province, that you can't live with a 10 percent restraint factor.

MR. TOUPIN: Mr. Chairman, if I can answer, or at least attempt to answer the question. There has been a great attempt on the part of myself and the department to contain itself in regard to existing programs, but when we get requests to actually increase services like library services, like additional parks that are needed in the Province of Manitoba, it's impossible to remain with the existing expenditures when additional facilities are needed, or additional services are required. The honourable member is right. If we compare these estimates

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(MR. TOUPIN cont'd) with 1974-75, there's a 24 percent increase over 1974-75, but that includes \$1.2 million transferred from capital to current expenditures. Now a lot of the expenditures that are included in the 24 percent are expenditures that will derive revenue, because they are services like libraries, they have to raise 50 percent of the costs if they want to qualify for the \$2.00 per capita. Now if they're going to use park facilities, they have to pay a certain amount, so there's revenue derived there. If we talk of expenditures being had at Hecla Island and cost-shared by the Federal Government, again, you know, that includes revenue that we didn't have last year. So if we take the net over expenditures, it would not be 24 percent. So we feel, as a growing department, a department that has to offer ongoing additional services, that we have held the line.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Rock Lake.

MR. EINARSON: Well, Mr. Chairman, I was going to pose a question to the Minister as a result of the answer he gave to the Member for Lakeside, but if you've come down from the Policy and Program Development, I'm afraid I'll be out of order here when we're dealing with salaries, wages and fringe benefits, because it does not quite relate to this; it's in regard to parks that we are talking about developing under the Department of Tourism, and the comment he made about also this would include private individuals establishing parks for the purpose of providing accommodations to the public.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Perhaps we can just confirm which department the parks come under.

MR. EINARSON: Mr. Chairman, I merely wanted to ask the Minister because of the comments he made, this not only included parks by the government but also private individuals who wanted to develop a park.

MR. TOUPIN: Municipal parks program.

MR. EINARSON: Say if two people wanted to get together and purchase a piece of ground where there's park facilities, is there any grant available for it through your department?

MR. TOUPIN: No. No. Mr. Chairman, if I may, I'm getting Mr. Danyluk to, you know, get us a detail of, you know, the policy for the municipal parks assistance program which, you know, I could detail later.

MR. EINARSON: Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That would be covered under Page 17, I believe. Policy and Program Development, line 1. Salaries, wages and fringe benefits, excluding the Minister's compensation--passed.

Line 2, Fees, \$11,000--passed. Facilities and Equipment, \$11,300--pass? The Honourable Member for Radisson.

MR. SHAFRANSKY: Facilities and equipment. I was just wondering if the Minister has any intention, or has allowed in his estimates for the improvement of some of the equipment at the Grand Beach Park, especially as far as the beach-cleaning equipment. I understand that there is a mechanized system of sweeping the beaches. There is such equipment at Falcon and there are no pieces of equipment at one of the largest beaches, as far as I know, in Manitoba and North America, at Grand Beach. Has the Minister allowed in his estimates for the mechanized sweepers that can maintain a much better service for the people who visit the Grand Beach resort?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I believe that would be better handled when we get to the provincial parks on Page 17.

Line 4, Specialized Equipment, Service and Supplies, \$4,300. The Honourable Member for Radisson.

MR. SHAFRANSKY: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask, what is the specialized equipment and supplies? What does that cover?

MR. TOUPIN: Mr. Chairman, that would include whatever need we may have in regard to government-owned automobiles that we have to pay back to the Department of Public Works, that \$4,300.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (Line 4 passed.) Line 5, Other Operating Costs, \$23,400--passed. Total for that section less the Minister's compensation--passed.

Research and Planning. Line 1, Salaries, Wages and Fringe Benefits, \$151,300. The Honourable Member for Minnedosa.

MR. BLAKE: I suppose it's under parks. Where would we discuss roadside parks before we miss it? Is it under Parks Program?

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MR. TOUPIN: It would be under Parks, yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. McKENZIE: Mr. Chairman, how many staff have we got here on salary and how many on contract?

MR. TOUPIN: We have salaries for ten permanent staff-man-years, one staff managerial, six professionals, one technical, and two administrative support, and 2.26 term assistants staff-man-years.

MR. McKENZIE: None on contract?

MR. TOUPIN: Term assistants.

MR. McKENZIE: I have another question, Mr. Chairman. In the Annual Report that's submitted by - I guess it comes under this item, the Research and Planning, it mentions a checklist of the government publications and it says the checklist that's distributed three years to Cabinet, deputies, department personnel, Library of Canada, Library of Congress, British National Library, Provincial Library, universities, colleges, municipal and public libraries across the continent. Is there any reason why the MLAs couldn't have a copy of that checklist?

MR. TOUPIN: That list can be made available to anyone who's interested.

MR. McKENZIE: Would it be in order for it to include the MLAs in that list?

MR. TOUPIN: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Souris-Killarney.

MR. McKELLAR: Yes. Mr. Chairman, I am just wondering, under Research, if any study's been made regarding cost of hotel accommodation and meals compared with the various states in northern United States, compared with Manitoba. Also if there has been any study made on what the three cents on gasoline tax, which goes into effect next Monday, will have on the tourist trade. Also the effect that the 20 percent increase of hydro costs plus the increased cost of demand power will have on all our curling clubs and skating rinks in the Province of Manitoba.

MR. TOUPIN: I'm sorry. You spoke a bit fast for my shorthand here.

MR. McKELLAR: Well the first one is: Has any study been made on the cost of hotel accommodation and meals in Manitoba as compared to the cost of hotel accommodation in the northern United States, also to the other provinces to the east and west of us?

The next one was the Autopac, the three cents increase in the gasoline tax. And the last one was the demand power on curling rinks and skating rinks and hydro.

MR. TOUPIN: Manpower?

MR. McKELLAR: Demand power.

MR. TOUPIN: Mr. Chairman, I'm informed that the Research and Planning Section of my department has not conducted such studies. That does not mean that we couldn't have a look at it. I've taken note of the honourable member's comments in regards to hotel and meals as compared to, say, other states in the United States and other provinces in Canada, and the implication of the increase in taxes pertaining to gasoline in the province and to the demand power for curling rinks, arenas, etc.

MR. McKELLAR: That's right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Research and Planning, Line 1. The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. McKENZIE: Are we on Fees?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. Research and Planning, line 1, Salaries, Wages and Fringe Benefits. The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. McKENZIE: Well it's the next item - I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman - that I wanted to deal with.

MR. CHAIRMAN: \$151,300--passed. Line 2, Fees. The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. McKENZIE: Yes, the \$242,500. What did the Dr. Newsom Report cost the province?

MR. TOUPIN: Well, Mr. Chairman, the breakdown of the cost for the Newsom Study is not contained within the amount that we have before us. That would be contained in the amount that we spent last year, which is \$600. But the breakdown of \$242,500 I have here, if the honourable member would like me to break it down. But for the Newsom Report, it cost us \$600.

MR. McKENZIE: \$600. Okay. Well, I'd like a breakdown of the \$242,500.

MR. TOUPIN: Well the breakdown, Mr. Chairman, in regard to fees contemplated,

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(MR. TOUPIN cont'd) would be designed for a recreation alternative study - that's \$10,000. The Assiniboine River conceptual plan, which is 50 percent shareable with Canada - \$30,000. The Red River Streams recreation plan, which is equally 50 percent shareable with Canada, cost of \$25,000. Tourist promotion and advertising evaluation - \$10,000. Site and facility planning research for a park, master planning - \$12,000. Festivals and events, research and evaluation - \$5,000. Cultural and recreation program, review and evaluation - \$12,000. A White Paper on heritage resource development - \$10,000. A master planning for sport development - \$5,000. Development of long-range Western Northlands Agreement - 60 percent recoverable from Ottawa at a cost of \$90,000. Short term contract staff for program planning and analysis - \$16,000. And the purchase of additional computer services, aerial photographs, mapping services, etc. - \$17,500, for a total of \$242,500. And, by the way, that's an increase of \$86,800 over last year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Research and Planning: Line 2, Fees, \$242,500--passed. Line 3, Facilities and Equipment, \$17,200--passed. Line 4, Specialized Equipment, \$2,600--passed. Line 5, Other Operating Costs, \$16,900. The Honourable Member for Rock Lake.

MR. EINARSON: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister could give us a breakdown on these Other Operating Costs. This is in every resolution but I'd like . . . Maybe he could give us this on this particular case.

MR. TOUPIN: Mr. Chairman, this is actually . . . the breakdown of this is the costs of publication used for reference material \$1,200, and travel costs associated with all studies being proposed, \$15,700. That's a total increase of \$6,900 due to program expansion in regard to Western Northlands Agreement - \$6,000 for that, and an increase of \$900 for price increases.

MR. EINARSON: So the bulk of it's for travelling expenses.

MR. TOUPIN: Mainly yes, \$15,700.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (The remainder of Research and Planning was read and passed. Administrative Services was read and passed).

On Page 14, Translation Services, Line 1, Salaries, Wages and Fringe Benefits - \$33,400. The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. McKENZIE: Mr. Chairman, I would think we deserve an explanation of this. It's jumped from \$24,500, almost doubled to \$44,800.

MR. TOUPIN: Yes, Mr. Chairman, if I may, the increase was from \$24,500 to \$44,800 and the Translation Services, there is a salary for three permanent staff-man-years, one managerial who's actually involved in translation; one professional, and one administrative support, so the increase is due to addition of translator position \$12,500, and general salary increase, an annual increment of \$1,400. The cost for office equipment rental - \$3,000; printing and stationery - \$700, and telephones - \$300. Total increase of \$4,000 due to spreading of translation services from the Dominion-Provincial Cultural Relations Secretariat activity. The cost of publications to be used as reference material - \$1,900; travelling to federal-provincial seminars on translation and visiting other provinces to study their translation services - \$5,000; other miscellaneous expenses - \$500. A total increase of \$5,800 is due to the price increase of \$100 for publications, a workload increase of \$1,200 due to the increased request for services, and \$4,500 for expansion of the activity and separation of the Dominion-Provincial Cultural Relations Secretariats. No fees are required in 1975-76 due to approval of new translator position resulting in a \$3,400 decrease.

MR. McKENZIE: Well, Mr. Chairman, is this basically the cost of bilingualism?

MR. TOUPIN: No, actually, Mr. Chairman, if I may, it's not the cost of bilingualism in the different departments of government, it's only the cost of having translation of documents, whether they be in French to English or vice versa. There's a lot of publications that are sent to different departments of government, or even agencies of government, say from the Province of Quebec, New Brunswick, other French countries in the world - there are approximately 380 million French people in the world - that are sent to this province uniquely in French and have to be translated in English, or vice versa, publications that are sent here in English that have to be translated in French for those Ministers that would like to make presentations in French. But it's not the total cost of having some bilingualism in the province.

MR. McKENZIE: Another question. Does the Federal Government provide you with any assistance specifically for the development and promotion of bilingualism?

MR. TOUPIN: Last year, Mr. Chairman, I'm informed that the amount that we received

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(MR. TOUPIN cont'd) from the Federal Government was \$5,000 in a cost-shared program. We anticipate \$15,000 for this fiscal year and we're negotiating a 50-50 percent cost-shared arrangement with the Federal Government pertaining to this type of service.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Gladstone.

MR. JAMES R. FERGUSON (Gladstone): It's okay, my question was asked by . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Rock Lake.

MR. HENRY J. EINARSON (Rock Lake): Well, Mr. Chairman, just for clarification purposes, did the Minister say that there are some requests to speak, say, in other than English by the different Ministers of his Cabinet, to deliver a speech in French, say?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. TOUPIN: Yes, we have more than one minister, at least four ministers to my knowledge, that sometimes require notes in French to speak, not necessarily here in the province, but elsewhere in Canada, and they want translation made in regard to speeches that they either prepare or have prepared for themselves to deliver in French.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Translation Services, line 1, Salaries, Wages and Fringe Benefits, \$33,400-passed. Line 2, Facilities and Equipment, \$4,000-passed. Line 3, Other Operating Costs, \$7,400-passed. Total for the section, \$44,800-passed.

Manitoba Film Classification Board, Line 1, Salaries, Wages and Fringe Benefits, \$9,700. The Honourable Member for Rock Lake.

MR. EINARSON: Well, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to ask the Minister, is this included in the salaries or remunerations paid to the Classification Board members?

MR. TOUPIN: Yes, Mr. Chairman, this appropriation covers the fees that we pay in regard to those members that are on the Classification Board. The revenue that we get from this appropriation is beyond the expenditures. We receive \$51,000 in revenue and we anticipate spending \$45,700, so the amount that we charge to the industry surpasses the expenditure.

MR. EINARSON: I see. How many are on the Board right now?

MR. TOUPIN: I believe it's 13 active members. There was 14; one has dropped off.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Manitoba Film Classification Board. The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. MCKENZIE: Mr. Chairman, are you satisfied that the Board is doing an adequate job and this concept, which is different than the one we had before, now we've had it for some time, are you satisfied it's working satisfactory? Are the public unhappy of the classifications that are being presented to them today, or would you care to comment on it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. TOUPIN: Well, Mr. Chairman, I'm very seldom satisfied with myself or with people that surround me, and I've had at least a couple of meetings with the Classification Board, and at the last meeting I had with them I indicated that I was happy initially with the work that they were doing according to the policy or the delegation of responsibilities as it had been given to them, but I believed sincerely that more could be done in regard to indicating a clearer picture to the public of what could be seen or what could be anticipated by the public in regard to different ratings that we have now in our movie houses across the province. And I believed equally that they could be instrumental in having films that could have a beneficial educational, say, potential in regard to students in the Province of Manitoba, and they're to look at that possibility and come back to me. But I think in general, in the guidelines that had been given to them, they're doing a fairly good job. It could be improved and I think it will be over the upcoming year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Rock Lake.

MR. EINARSON: Well, Mr. Chairman, I'm interested in hearing the Minister's comments but, you know, over the past number of years there's been a good deal of controversy over the Classification Board to what it used to be. And I'm wondering, does the Minister feel that the onus on the movie houses, is he satisfied with the way the policy, as now established by his department, is justified and is he satisfied with the way it's operated?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. TOUPIN: Well, Mr. Chairman, I believe that the enforcement by the owner has improved considerably in the last year, because we have put on an inspector that is actually paid by the Classification Board itself, and is out there ensuring that the owner does not admit, say, anyone below 18 years of age if it's a completely restricted movie, and I think the

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(MR. TOUPIN cont'd) operators are quite a bit on their toes pertaining to what actually can be seen by the general public in regard to restriction. And they have to announce exactly what is being shown, you know, in the paper and in the theatre itself. So there's been quite an improvement in that vein.

In regard to films that are being shown to the public without cost, without a fee being charged, the Classification Board or my department has no control over that. You know, anything can actually be shown. There has to be a laying of information with the Attorney-General or the Police Departments to have a charge laid, but that doesn't fall within my responsibility. But we picked up what we felt was our responsibility in regard to enforcing the Act and regulation of the Amusement Act. But in regard to prosecution under the Criminal Code, that definitely falls under the Attorney-General's department.

MR. EINARSON: Well then, Mr. Chairman, if I understand the Minister then, the onus is completely on the theatre owner who takes his chances on showing a film, and all it takes is the criticism or the protestation of one individual who goes to see that show. And so what is the purpose of a Classification Board then?

MR. TOUPIN: Well, the main purpose, Mr. Chairman, is actually to make available to the public the information contained in the movie itself, so that at a glance, or say in a sentence or two, one can tell approximately what he can expect at such a movie. You know, that is a responsibility. It's not enforcing any sections of the Criminal Code but it's informing the public. And I think that, you know, that part of their responsibility could be, you know, could be had maybe a bit better in being more explicit to the public.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Rock Lake.

MR. EINARSON: Well, Mr. Chairman, carrying it a step further then, when the classification board do review films before they do go into the theatre houses . . .

MR. TOUPIN: No. No they don't.

MR. EINARSON: Oh, they don't. I wanted to make sure that I understood this. Well, then, what is the procedure? I mean, films are brought into the province; the authority's completely within the hands of the theatre owner then, eh, as to whether he shows a certain film or not?

MR. TOUPIN: No. Mr. Chairman, any film that comes into the province from anywhere in Canada or elsewhere in the world, is brought in usually by an owner. But that film has to be reviewed by the Classification Board if there's an intent of showing that film and in charging a fee. Now, the Classification Board, in having at least three members sit and view the film, will classify it: restricted, adult, or restricted with parental guidance, or general, and the film itself has a band around it indicating the classification. Now, that classification has to be published, and only those allowed to view that film according to the classification are allowed to do so. Now, if an operator is told by the Classification Board that a film should not be shown in the province because there is danger that there could be prosecutions under the Criminal Code, and if he still does show that film with a fee, then he can be prosecuted, not by the Classification Board, but by someone that can lay information, say, to the Attorney-General.

MR. EINARSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. That's the point I was leading up to and I thank the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for La Verendrye.

MR. BANMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Further along this particular line, I think there is a growing concern in Manitoba, especially in my constituency, with regard to different types of classifications of films and the pornography that seems to be pouring into the province right now.

I would just like to ask the Minister, under the present Manitoba Film Board Classification, I wonder if there's not more pornography in Manitoba right now than there was under the old censor board system.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. TOUPIN: Mr. Chairman, it's not my opinion that because of the Classification Board we have more, say, pornographic movies in the province. But I believe, sincerely, that owners of movie houses in the Province of Manitoba are taking maybe more chances than they did prior to that. Even under the Censor Board System, the Censor Board itself was not made responsible for movies. The owner was still responsible under the Criminal Code, and I do believe sincerely, Mr. Chairman, that the resume of films being shown by owners in the

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(MR. TOUPIN cont'd) Province of Manitoba is being indicated to the public in a better way now than it was under the Censor Board system. So if we see more, say, dirty movies in Manitoba now, it's not because of the change between the Censor Board and the Classification Board, but because of owners wanting or viewers wanting to see that type of movie.

MR. BANMAN: I would think then, Mr. Chairman - and I'd like to put this to the Minister - is there something that his department will then undertake to make sure that the - like he put it - that the owners of these movie theatres that are showing that type of film, can't we put some kind of restraint or some kind of a governing body to check into those particular matters? Because I think it's getting quite serious and there's a lot of people really concerned about the dirty movies as mentioned by the Minister. Of course, we don't even have to go into the movie house; all we have to do is watch CBC Performance on Sunday night and it brings it right into the living rooms. But I think the concern right now under the Manitoba Film Classification Board is to go ahead and I think try and check this a little bit. It seems to be running wild on us right now.

MR. TOUPIN: Well, Mr. Chairman, there's two ways, in my humble opinion, that this can be actually looked at. One is to contemplate amendments to the Criminal Code if that's desired by the Federal Government, because that's really where, you know, prosecution can be had, is my means of the Criminal Code, or subsequent to the Criminal Code sections, provincial legislation could be passed in regard to either violence, or what some people consider dirty movies. But, you know, that's two ways. The Classification Board has not that responsibility. The Classification Board has the responsibility of giving a resume to the public of what can be seen. They have no right to cut a certain movie. That is not their right as delegated by the Act.

Now, if the honourable members is asking me, as the Minister that has some responsibility in regards to amusement in Manitoba, there's certainly, I feel, an onus on the public in general that don't want to see violence or don't want to see pornography in the movie houses, not to have them and not to see them, but those that want to should do so in a way that it doesn't infringe on the privacy and the lack of desire of others to see it.

MR. BANMAN: Well, I agree to a certain extent, but you know, we don't allow people to use marijuana - and I use that because it's of course being argued right now, too - but sometimes, you know, something for the betterment of society as a whole. I know we're into this thing where, you know, if you don't want to see it you don't have to, and if you want to, you can. And I think there's a certain amount of restraint that we have to put on society and that's why we have laws governing different things.

The other thing I would like to ask the Minister, is his department contemplating any steps with regards to this particular situation, and has the Minister's department received a fair amount of complaints and letters with regard to this particular problem?

MR. TOUPIN: Well, again, you know, it's very touchy to say that one has not received many complaints either way. I've had communications verbally, by letter, or by phone, and private conversation with people in Manitoba in regard to what they would like to see and others that see things they wouldn't want to see. So I think it balances off pretty well in regard to what people consider to be their freedom in regard to movies.

Now, the Department of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs is not given the responsibility of enforcement of the Criminal Code in this section, but in attempting - and I hope that we can do this more effectively - in attempting to reflect to the public what is available - and I would like to make the point, Mr. Chairman, that in Ontario as an example, they do have a Censor Board and they do have powers to cut what they consider to be violence or, say, dirty in regards to sex and what not - and we often get these movies here already cut and we can't add to them because we don't get the cut.

MR. BANMAN: The last question, Mr. Chairman. I wonder if the Minister could just inform us with regard to the allowing of juveniles into specifically rated movies, and I imagine the Manitoba Film Board classifies those, if I understand right.

MR. TOUPIN: Yes.

MR. BANMAN: This is the problem. I was wondering to what extent is the department policing this particular law. I think a lot of the complaints from the parents, they've got 13, 14-year-olds going to see this type of movie and there doesn't seem to be any restraint on behalf of the theatre owners with regard to this. Now, I think if, like the Minister says, his

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(MR. BANMAN cont'd) department is not cutting any movies, only if they're cut by or censored by Ontario, I think there should be pretty tight policing with regards to this so that we make sure that people under the age don't get into these movies.

MR. TOUPIN: Mr. Chairman, I would like to inform the honourable member, and I made reference to that a **while ago** that we have hired an inspector that is actually hired and responsible to the Classification Board, and his responsibility is to see that, if a movie is restricted, no one under 18 years of age is allowed to view that film. Now, that's had . . . you know, that individual goes to different movie houses in Winnipeg and elsewhere and attempts to enforce that law. Now, there could be problems especially in, you know, in - what do we call them again - the snake pits, the outside movie places - the drive-ins - where a family, where the parents will come in with a young baby, you know, and I've seen that happen, and then the inspector will stop that car at the gate and say, "Well, listen. You can't admit that child, you know. He's under 18 years of age." "Well," they'll say, "That child is sleeping. Can't we at least bring him in?" And, you know, a big hassle takes place, and films have been seized for that reason.

MR. BANMAN: I think there's a certain amount of common sense that has to be used with regard to any law. You know, the example that the Minister gave, of course, is one where people should definitely use common sense. But what I'm talking about is if a group of children come in, 13, 14 years old, and walk in not accompanied by an adult or anything. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. McKENZIE: Well, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I think this is a matter that the committee and likely the House should devote a lot of its time to, because there's a tremendous amount of concern in this province today as to where we're going with this pornography. My gosh, this hot line show in the mornings, they're talking about these massage parlors every day and it's a real gut issue with people and people are getting pretty damn uptight about it.

I can well realize the debates we had in the House when we disbanded the Censor Board and I know where the Honourable Minister stood on that issue, and the former Minister stood on that issue, and convinced me and a lot of others that **this** Film Classification Board was the answer to dealing with the matter of films in this province. I'm pretty well satisfied now that it hasn't worked, and I'm sure the Minister will assure me because there's **no** comparison between the films that we're seeing today than we had in the days when the films were there and the boys were cutting, and they were cutting the pornographic portions out. The Venus Theatre - I was at a school the other day speaking to some children and, you know, the whole hour I was there was devoted to dealing with what goes on at the Venus Theatre, or the Eve Theatre. My gosh, read articles like Marjorie Earle here who attended the Eve Theatre. If it's that bad I don't want to go, because I'd be scared of what would happen to some of the moral standards that I was brought up and trained by my parents that certain things are right and certain things are wrong.

Certainly there's a segment of our society that likes smut and likes dirt and likes that kind of stuff. I don't care for it personally at all, and I don't want my family involved, but I don't see where as long as the government encourages and we don't start taking issue with this matter, I think that we are not doing a service to the people of this province. **The** clergymen in this province are all very uptight today about the films that are being shown. The school staffs are uptight about it, because it's common now, like a **common-law** relationship now is not considered . . . It's just an ordinary everyday thing with these young people, and that shouldn't be in our society, and I don't think . . . Well, I can't see - I think government has a responsibility to the people and we have a responsibility to the young people, and I think we should set up standards very high, as high as we possibly can, and if there's some way that we can cut out some of this smut and pornography and dirt that's going on in the province, I'm all for it and I'd like to see the committee deal with it here and see if we can't come up with something that's surely better than what we have today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. TOUPIN: Well I'll wait until we get another speaker here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Rock Lake.

MR. EINARSON: Yes, Mr. Chairman. It's been interesting to hear some of the

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(MR. EINARSON cont'd) comments. I think we've been to the Department of Tourism and Recreation whereby I believe that it is an issue. I would like to ask the Minister how many proprietors or owners of theatres in the Province of Manitoba have been prosecuted under the Criminal Code in say the past three years because of the kind of films that someone, somewhere, went to see and objected to it. Despite the fact, as the Minister indicated to me when I was trying to get, and he did give me an explanation of how the Classification Board operates. I think this would be the telling tale of what my colleagues have been talking about all the way down the line here as to whether the Classification Board is really as effective as probably the Minister would like to see it. What I don't understand, and to make another further comment, where this government they're so compelling and compulsory in so many other aspects of what they do in government, I don't understand their rationale. Why are they not consistent and to make it compulsory in this area? So I'd like . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Souris-Killarney.

MR. McKELLAR: Mr. Chairman, I'm not one of those people that goes to shows; I don't seem to have enough days and when I do get a night I like to stay home. I've got a boy who's coming up and I'd like the Minister to explain to me all the different titles I see on the advertisements, Mature, and so on. Could he explain what they mean right down to General, right from top to bottom, because I think it is quite different than what it used to be when the Censor Board, the different interpretations.

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

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Well, Mr. Chairman, it's too bad this debate didn't take place in the House where at least during the day we get many school children and other members of the public in the public galleries. It's taking place after ten at night with a few civil servants and members of the committee here, and I guess some sketchy coverage by the press. But I think I can speak for all members at this table that throughout the year in between sessions this is a subject that is broached to us as members by our constituents. I have yet to have a constituent come to me and say that he approves what is going on in the showing of films in the Province of Manitoba. I haven't had one. I believe the change in legislation was made in 1971, if I'm not wrong. Was it 1971 or 1972? And it was a free party vote I believe. I think some of the members who had voted in favour of abolishing the Censorship Board and replacing it by a Classification Board have changed their minds.

I know the Member for Point Douglas in speaking in the Budget Speech a few weeks ago openly admitted that he didn't realize what he was voting for. He told me after the House had closed down that he didn't realize what he was voting for and he was sorry for his vote that time. As we know, it was a very close vote. It was a very close vote in the House at that time as to whether or not we should abolish the Censorship Board and replace it with a Classification Board. All I say is that I'm glad at that time that I voted to maintain the Censorship Board and I've had a great deal of pressure from constituents, not only of mine, but from people throughout the province to say that this question should be re-examined, it shouldn't be allowed to stay as it is. They don't like what's going on. Now I would like the Minister to tell me since the Classification Board was instituted, how many prosecutions each year has taken place against a theatre for the showing of certain films? Does he have that information?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Radisson.

MR. SHAFRANSKY: Mr. Chairman, this debate on the Censorship Board versus the Classification Board, or system, had taken place in the House and a vote had been taken, and the majority at that time decided in the favour of the Classification Board. Now what were the conditions up to that period of time? We realize now . . . what were the causes which led to a Classification Board to be established? There were films being shown, the police would be called upon, they'd be seized, eventually be released. All it did was to publicize and to make the film much more popular, and it caused people to flock to the theatre houses to see this wondrous film, whatever it was all about.

Now I don't see the sudden very righteous position. I think the Classification Board is not doing any less than the Censorship Board, because a number of us members were invited - I'm sure some of you were there - to see some of the films which the Censorship Board passed and were shown in the theatres. The Classification Board I think does more in the fact that it does provide information for people who wish to see particular types of films and it gives the classification. I haven't seen a film myself in the last three, two or three years,

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(MR. SHAFRANSKY cont'd) so I really don't know what they're talking about. I see the classification; it just hasn't interested me that much, nor have I had the time to go and see a film. But I can't --(Interjection)-- Pardon? --(Interjection)-- Sometimes . . . Then you can talk about CBC. Are you going to establish them in a Classification Board as to what types of programs are going to be seen on TV. The fact is that in Ontario they do have a Censorship Board and those films which are shown in Manitoba very often come after they've gone to the Censorship Board in Ontario, and it's the same thing - they've been cut but they are the same edited films that come into Manitoba. I've seen the type of advertisement and so on, and I don't see really the great problem.

MR. EINARSON: You weren't listening to your Minister.

MR. SHAFRANSKY: Well I listened to the Minister, and I believe he did indicate that those films had gone through the Censorship Board in Ontario and they come the same, and they have been cut, and they come to Manitoba and they go through the Classification Board in Manitoba. So that means that they have been edited in Ontario, the various parts of it cut out, and they come to Manitoba, go through the Classification Board and are classified according to whether it's adult, restricted, mature or whatever classification there is. At least I believe that there is more information than what the Censorship Board had before, because they couldn't really restrict the showing of that film. I don't believe that there was any particular power unless somebody laid a charge, there was a film shown and somebody laid a charge and then the police would be called upon to seize that film. Now I might be wrong in this regard but I believe it is still the system today that if somebody feels that moved they can ask the police to cause some of the film to be seized.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Minnedosa.

MR. DAVID BLAKE (Minnedosa): Mr. Chairman, we could carry this debate on I guess for a certain length of time. I know there are certainly problems that come to my attention that have been mentioned by my colleague, and I know that these problems must be being brought to the attention of the Minister, and I'm sure that he feels a heavy burden being responsible for this particular department that does seem to be a department of great controversy.

My question was, the members of the Classification Board, have there been any changes in the Board, say, in the last 12 months and if so, who are they?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. MCKENZIE: Mr. Chairman, I'm most surprised that in the Annual Report of the Minister and the department there's not one line that I can find about this matter which is very serious in my opinion. I just can't believe that this lady, Marjorie Earle, in writing in her column she described this White Skin On The Black Market, plus A Thousand And One Danish Delights, which apparently was showing at the Eve Theatre, and it was recommended for the most mature. But anyway she calls this place, this "palace of pallid pornography" she calls it. That's her description of that theatre. And she said the Chairman of the Film Classification Board described that as a run of the mill, a run of the mill show, and then she goes on to say this must surely be the euphemism of the century. If it's as bad as she described in that article it's got to be the euphemism of the century because that is not run of the mill art in this province, no way; at least it never has been in the past. I've become very uptight on this subject matter especially with the flak we're getting now from the clergy, and from the administration level of the schools, that we should take another look at where we're going with the classification of these films. I can't understand why there isn't at least one page in that Annual Report about the . . . maybe it is here and I've overlooked it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. TOUPIN: First of all, to take that question to start off with, the reason you don't see a detailed reporting through the annual report of department is that the Classification Board through myself tables a report in the House which has been tabled. There has been a report tabled in the House in regard to the Classification Board quite some weeks ago, and that will answer, I believe, the question for the Member for Killarney-Lansdowne, I mean Souris-Killarney in regard to the classifications themselves. They have the breakdown in that report of say adult, parental guidance, general, and so on, and they give you the types of films that can classify under those headings.

In regard to prosecution, I don't believe that the report includes prosecutions - I haven't

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(MR. TOUPIN cont'd) got it here with me - but I can recall, I believe, three prosecutions of owners of films that were being actually shown to the public without having been classified prior to the showing and those films were seized by the inspector and a fine was assessed to the owner. I know of incidents where the inspector asked kids to come out of a theatre where a film was being shown and was Restricted Adult, and you know some of those cases are there. I'm not aware, Mr. Chairman, and colleagues, in regard to prosecutions that took place by means of the different police departments, whether it be the City, the Unicity Police, or the RCMP, or other municipal police, or by the Attorney-General himself. I'm not aware of that. I'm only aware of the activities of the inspector that were reported to the Board and action taken thereof.

In regard to films that are being shown in Winnipeg, and I guess elsewhere in Canada, my assessment of what we see today as compared say to five or ten years ago is really based on demand in the sense that people - there seems to be a greater number of people wanting to see more violence in movies, more sex in movies, and because of that the private enterprise is reacting to this, is wanting to make money in a sense and showing that type of movies. Now the Classification Board, like I said a while ago, is not given the responsibility to prosecute; it's given the responsibility to indicate to the public what they can anticipate by going to a movie. But that doesn't mean that the code, that the provisions of the Criminal Code is not there. It's the same as it was five years ago before we changed the policy pertaining to a Classification Board to a Censor Board - I mean vice versa, from a Censor Board to a Classification Board. An owner is still as responsible today as he was prior to 1971. If he shows a movie with more violence than is authorized within the Criminal Code, or more open sex, that contains violence, or is not considered to be advisable for the general public to see, prosecution can take place. But that is not the responsibility of the Classification Board.

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

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Well, Mr. Chairman, did I understand the Minister to say in so many words that three theatres, or owners, had been prosecuted because the movie had not been through the Classification Board, is that correct?

MR. TOUPIN: To my knowledge. I am subject to correction on that. I can report further.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: And do I also understand that the others who had been through the Classification Board there had been no prosecutions. Is that correct?

MR. TOUPIN: No. No. Mr. Chairman, there has to be a reason for the Classification Board and its inspector to prosecute. One of the reasons has to be that a film that's being viewed by the public has not been classified, hasn't had a band on it, and hasn't been classified for either general, adult, or parental guidance.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: So really what the Classification Board is saying that if you don't go through us you'll be prosecuted but if you get by us you're home free.

MR. TOUPIN: No at all.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Well there's been no prosecutions in three years.

MR. TOUPIN: Yes there has. I said there was.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Only for not going through the Board.

MR. TOUPIN: That's right. But there could have been, like I said, Mr. Chairman, prosecutions by the Attorney-General's department or by the police enforcement officers in the province that I'm not aware of. I did indicate, Mr. Chairman, that the inspector of the Classification Board did ask youngsters to withdraw themselves from movie houses.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: So also the Minister is saying that if an inspector shows up at a theatre where the film has been classified as restricted adult and he finds some children present he asks them to leave, but if he doesn't call around then the children are quite okay.

MR. TOUPIN: The owner's still responsible, Mr. Chairman.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Well what you just said is that there's been no prosecutions for children being at restricted adult movies, and all that happens is if the inspector spots them, obviously underage kids, he asks them to leave and that's the extent of policing the industry in this regard.

MR. TOUPIN: Mr. Chairman, I can only report in regard to my own department. I cannot report for the Attorney-General or any other police force in the Province of Manitoba. I'll attempt to get the information, the accurate information in regards to the inspector that we have with the Classification Board and the honourable members can submit a request to the Attorney-

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(MR. TOUPIN cont'd) General to receive information in regard to prosecutions, because the laying of information can be had by many sources: (1) The Classification Board. (2) The inspectors. (3) The general public.

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me when this law was being passed - and I can't remember now what government Minister it was who was presenting it at the time, it seems to me it was the Attorney-General - but he said that if a movie was being shown that was against the admonitions of the Classification Board, then his department would act upon a suggestion from the Classifications Board to prosecute. From what the Minister has said this evening, that has not happened.

MR. TOUPIN: Well, Mr. Chairman, I could indicate equally to the honourable member that in regard to films, that the Classification Board considers to be obscene, or not acceptable, in regard to the sections of the Criminal Code, they have no authority to cut or to indicate to the owner that they should not show this film to the public, but they do so in either case, they will indicate to the owner, whether he be here, in Toronto or Montreal, that this film could be subject to prosecution under the Criminal Code, and they send a copy of that letter to the Attorney-General.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. I have received an indication that the time has come for us to join our colleagues in the House.

MR. GREEN: Committee rise, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN (Mr. Jenkins): Committee rise. Call in the Speaker. Mr. Speaker, your Committee of Supply has considered certain resolutions, reports progress, and begs leave to sit again.

MR. CHAIRMAN (Mr. Walding): Mr. Speaker, your Committee of Supply has considered certain resolutions, reports progress, and begs leave to sit again.

IN SESSION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Walding): The Honourable Member for Logan.

MR. WILLIAM JENKINS (Logan): I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Ste. Rose, that the report of the Committee be received.

MOTION presented and carried.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Honourable House Leader.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I'm sorry, I must have missed it. Is that for both Committees then? Has both reports been received?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Chairman of Committees has reported for both Committees.

MR. GREEN: Well, Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister for Urban Affairs, that the House do now adjourn.

MOTION presented and carried and the House adjourned until 2:30 Tuesday afternoon.

Translation of French on page 2439

Our policy of support to various cultural groups in this province is carried out through the activities of the Secretariat on Federal-Provincial Cultural Relations. Its responsibilities include representing the Province at conferences on cultural affairs, providing scholarships and grants for multi-cultural programs, dealing with matters pertaining to teacher training, translation services, and language camps. Our objective is to encourage the development not only of French language projects, but of other languages such as German and Ukrainian, as well. This year will be significant for the Secretariat as to its development and extension. We are pleased to announce that a permanent director and a Francophone assistant were appointed last January; thus, the Secretariat's services are made available to a greater sector of the public. Also, a translation bureau will be established in 1975-76 to meet the needs of all the Government Departments.