

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA
8:00 p.m., Tuesday, March 30, 1976

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MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer the honourable members to page 45, Resolution 97(a) 2, Salaries and Wages under General Administration. The Honourable Member for St. James. The honourable member has approximately ten minutes.

MR. MINAKER: How many minutes?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ten minutes.

MR. MINAKER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Prior to the supper break, I had made some comments with respect to the concerns that we have with the operation of the Northern Affairs Department. I would also like to add at this time, or maybe reiterate briefly, that the Progressive Conservative Party has no objections to the goals of the department but rather with the method of administration and also the politically oriented operation of the department, and that when we do form the government in the next election that we will make sure that these particular areas of political thinking and also the administration of the programs to make them more efficient, will be corrected.

Another area of concern that has been brought to my attention in my visits to the north in the last few years, is that there is a concern that there is a lack of co-ordination between the Department of Tourism and the Department of Northern Affairs, in that the Department of Tourism has gone off on a quite wide expanse, promotion of our northern area, which is nothing wrong if it's co-ordinated. But an instance that has been brought to our attention that tourists have arrived to go to areas where they thought there were facilities for them - I'm thinking of Leaf Rapids in particular - that have to be turned back; that the accommodations are not there when they do arrive, with great expectations that when they get there they will be welcomed, but in actual fact there's no facilities for them. People in the area have no objections to the arrival of tourists providing that the facilities are there, and providing that they themselves have facilities to enjoy the recreation that they have. And this is one of the things that has been brought out, that the people in the north would like to have the use of the resources that are there and not sophisticated facilities that they can visit, but really camp sites and relatively simple access roads into areas where they can enjoy the summer the same as you and I do.

As we know, the summers in the north are even shorter than they are here in our southern regions. This is another issue that has been brought to my attention, that the access to lakes, to campsites in the north, are limited, and particularly in the Thompson region. They are confined to one lake resort that now has been turned into a revenue bearing park. They would like to have some say into future recreational facilities that they can enjoy as well as tourists coming in; that the feeling that I have received is that they are not opposed to tourists coming into the north, providing that the facilities are there, and providing that it is co-ordinated with the Northern Affairs Department as well as the Tourism Department. And that the things that happened last summer with Leaf Rapids will not re-occur, that Americans arriving from the south find that the facilities that they expected were not there, they were turned back, and their complaints and disappointments were passed onto the residents of the area.

The other points that have been brought to my attention are the fact that I believe in the Thompson area there's something like six agencies that are doing vocational education in the northern region, and I think with justification, that a request for co-ordination of efforts to stop duplication are I think legitimate; that we should look at this particular area of duplication and make sure that we co-ordinate our efforts, and again relating to the administration of the department.

I think that it's important again to mention that the local people of the area benefit by resource development, not only in the mining industry but as well the utilization of the lakes and recreational facilities that are there. I would only like to amplify

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(MR. MINAKER cont'd) . . . that again, that I think if we want the people who live in the north to stay there, people who come to the north to benefit by it - let's face it, initiative, and to better themselves - that they stay there, because it's very important that this area grows for all of Manitoba. We're being a little selfish in that statement - I think that the government realizes that, the people of Manitoba realize that that's our frontier, that's where we have the future of our province where we can develop-- (Interjection)--Manitoba's frontier.

MR. DILLEN: What about the people who are there?

MR. MINAKER: That's what I'm saying, if the Honourable Member from Thompson would listen, that if we recognize that's where the future of the province is, that we have to recognize the people that are there. And we cannot continue with a program that creates an inferiority complex, and that's what this government is doing and I would say that the former governments have done. They have created an inferiority complex in the north. And why I am saying that, is that when somebody asks me, or somebody asks somebody else in Manitoba where they're from, they say they're from Morris, they say they're from Winnipeg, they say they're from Killarney, but when you ask somebody where they're from, they say we're from Northern Manitoba. In the Department of Northern Affairs, with their program, has continued to create that inferiority complex. They have made the decisions in Winnipeg. They haven't given the people in our area in the north the right to make the decision or to contribute to it, and I say it's time that this stopped. Because to me it does not matter whether a person is from Thompson, from Cross Lake, The Pas - the honourable member is from The Pas - we're Manitobans, and we have to do away with that fact that there's a thought that if we're from Northern Manitoba or North of the 53rd parallel that something is wrong, because there isn't. But as long as the government continues to legislate the way it has, continues to present its policies in the operation of the Northern Affairs Department, he will continue to create that feeling, and I hope that the Minister of Northern Affairs will recognize this fact, that there's nothing different between somebody who lives south of the 53rd parallel or north of the 53rd parallel, we're all Manitobans. We all should have the right to own our own property, we're all equal. I agree 100 percent with the Member for Thompson, 100 percent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, the honourable member's time has expired.

MR. MINAKER: Okay. But I would hope the Minister would recognize this fact and make sure that his department would start to recognize that people whether they're north of 53rd or south of 53rd are Manitobans and have the same opportunities and rights.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. HARRY J. ENNS (Lakeside): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate there's an opposite member standing and I am going to accede to you in a moment. I want to join the other committee for a little while and part of the difficulty is of course, when you're operating dual committees that your responsibilities are divided.

I would simply like to ask the Minister or put the Minister on notice for a concern that I have and a request that I have of him that I do not ask him to answer immediately. But I ask him to consider that and his staff to consider a full answer to it at the next sitting of this meeting.

Furthermore, Mr. Chairman, what I'm going to say is probably going to be out of order because--(Interjection)--But, Mr. Chairman, I know you are a generous man and you will allow me to say that and I know the Minister will appreciate me asking this question.

Mr. Chairman, what I'm referring to is that throughout the Department of Northern Affairs there is reference made to the Canada Manitoba Northlands Agreement and it's scattered throughout the whole department. I believe in expediting the considerations of this department. My request to the Minister is that he at his time of choosing give us an overview of that program, of that agreement and of the hopes that he has for accomplishments to be arrived at and to be successfully concluded with respect to that agreement.

If you add up the dollars and cents under the Canada Northlands Agreement it

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(MR. ENNS cont'd)does involve substantial numbers of dollars and I would ask him to take a leaf out of his colleague's book, the Minister of Agriculture, who is sitting beside him at the moment. I have an affinity for these kind of agreements. To me they're not unlike the kind of agreements arrived at in co-operation with the Federal Government with respect to my community, the Interlake area, the FRED agreement. In that particular program we had very specific goals that we were seeking to arrive at. We had very specific objectives. We had dollars very specifically, you know, dedicated to particular aspects of government programs: X number of dollars for the improvement of the educational system; X number of dollars for the improvement of land development in the Interlake area; X number of dollars for other aspects such as drainage or the development of adult educational centres within the Interlake area. Now the Minister of Agriculture and in the Department of Agriculture we have received from time to time kind of progress reports. I can recall receiving not so long ago a very good update brochure on the FRED program which was an excellent piece of material which gave to me at least and to those persons that received it, a pretty good understanding of how, you know, X number of funds, which were dedicated and set aside for this purpose, were in fact being used and were in fact being spent and I suppose, you know, to what extent the programs had succeeded.

Now the Minister of Northern Affairs entered into this agreement a year ago or some two years ago, two years ago. We're now approaching, you know, we're into the second or into the third year of that program and I think, Mr. Chairman, it's not unreasonable for the opposition to ask for the Minister to give us just about a ministerial statement about the Canada Northlands Agreement.

Rather than ask us, Mr. Chairman, to try to pick out in the individual items that appear, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, to try to pick out, you know the kind of picayune approach as to, you know, what's happening under the Canada Northlands Agreement here, what's happening there, what's happening here. I'd like to know, Mr. Chairman, how the Minister feels about the Canada Northlands Agreement.

I mean does he feel that the . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. I think we can discuss that when we get down to that item. The honourable member realizes that we are on 97(a)(2) which is Salaries and Wages, and would he confine his remarks to those please.

MR. ENNS: Well, Mr. Chairman, I accept your admonition. You're always an imminently fair man. As I indicated to you, I do know the rules of the House and I suggested to you that I was probably speaking out of order to begin with. What I was trying to do was to give notice to the Minister that in the opposition benches that we would be prepared to accept from the Minister, if he would be prepared to so respond, a kind of a general overview approach to the Canada Northlands Agreement because we think it happens to be very important.

I happen to think that in Manitoba - Manitoba has been one of the few successful provinces that has managed to put together provincial and federal sharing of costs and sharing of responsibilities in a developmental way - and I come from a part of the country that has seen that success. I see that success because I was part of it and because the government of the day and the Minister of the day carried it through and improved on it. I say that with some feeling and with some sincerity because the people of the Interlake, the people of the Interlake that left the Interlake ten years ago and came back to it today would not recognize it. And that's thanks to the co-operation of the Federal Government, the Provincial Government and the overall developmental program called FRED.

The question I ask the Minister, Mr. Chairman, is - and this is a responsibility of the Minister of Northern Affairs - is that the people of the north on whose behalf he has signed an agreement called the Canada Northlands Agreement, I would like to think that the people in the North five years from now, eight years from now, or whatever the tenure of the agreement is, will have the benefit or have the same kind of feeling that I have about that development program that took place in the Interlake.

So, Mr. Chairman, I won't bend the rules any further. I simply, you know, ask

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(MR. ENNS cont'd)the Minister not to feel that the opposition is not concerned about the Canada Northlands Agreement if we don't zero in on every individual item as it appears on the Estimates.

I've been asked to make this general position on the part of the opposition to ask the Minister to give us, at his time of choosing an overview of the objectives, where you're at, what kind of dollars have been spent, what do you think this Canada Northlands Agreement is going to achieve in the North, and how well on track you are as of now, the second year into the agreement? Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Flin Flon.

MR. THOMAS BARROW (Flin Flon): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I certainly want to take part in this debate and not only now but later on. I feel I should respond to some of the remarks of the northern critic. It's an improvement over the critic we had last year, the Member from Birtle-Russell. I tried to say something nice about that Member from Birtle-Russell and the best thing I can say about him, at least he shaves every day.

Income in the North is varied and we know that. We know the income of the miners and the tradesmen, they're well paid people. My colleague from Thompson would tell you about the income of the native people. When you go into incomes, you know, you're going to take in trapping and commercial fishing, it's very low. I don't know how they live on these incomes and you have a good point there and the equalization process. We're trying to solve that in various ways. It isn't easy. It isn't easy to help people who have been down-trodden for 100 years.

Programs. Involve local people. Mr. Chairman, I would ask the critic to listen to this. We've been saying this since 1969 and we've gone in that direction right from that time with the Northern Task Force. We want you people to tell us. We've said that over and over and over again. A good example is the LGD system where we went and asked them, "Do you want to govern yourselves or do you want someone appointed who govern you?" At least 90 percent wanted the right to govern themselves. It's coming, it's coming in Snow Lake; it's coming in Gillam. Cranberry Portage is in that system; they want to govern themselves. Wallace, a small little place, want to govern themselves under local government and we'll give them the opportunity for them people to have input into what happens to them.

No input, no input into affairs. We've done this in my area ever since we started. Sherridon built their own houses, their own projects by local people. All the Metis and native people have done this. A better example is Cormorant when they wanted a road and they couldn't get it because Borowski at that time had a thing against welfare. Those people, he said, don't want a road. We don't want Cormorant there. We want those people to get out. But justice prevailed in that case on a letter they wrote and what they said was this: "We want a road and you won't build it. We will build it ourselves, except for six miles over muskeg and water areas that we can't handle. Build them six, we'll put the thirty in" That was the turning point. They were willing to help themselves and they got a road. They got a road and now they want a causeway, an expensive project. They said: "We'll cut the expense down, we will do it." And today in Cormorant, a small remote area, it has been done. The timber's cut from their locality, sawed in their mills, and the work has been done by those people.

I had the honour of giving them a cheque for some \$60,000 for that project and you never saw happier people in your life, and we're proving it; we're proving the point. Give the people the opportunity to do it and they will do it, and we're trying to impress that from away back.

Important issues. The most important issues - and it isn't easy to take a people who we've knocked down and pounded them, depressed them and lost their confidence, to build them up again. It's going to cost money. I say what's money? If they get their confidence back and enjoy their society as people, not as Metis or Indians but as people. And Latham, puts it very nice as Chief of The Pas Band, and a very honest man, he said the native, the Metis can't have the best of both worlds. If you want this take it. If you want to be in white man's society give something up. And that's what they have

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(MR. BARROW cont'd)to do. Join our society. Be one of us. Do you think I care if a man's Ukrainian, a Jew or he's an Englishman, not a bit. A man is a man, and that's the line we have to go in. People. But it's going to be hard to do it, because your government from away back, and one, the Liberal Government, have pounded these people down into a depressed area - a depressed people.

A good example is the desperate people, the Eskimo in the Barren Land, 700 miles from Winnipeg, a happy people, independent people, who lived on deer and had a life of their own, and what happened to them? The white man went in and he started a fur thing, trapped the white fox, and we will supply you with goods; we will do this and we will do that. So they left their way of life, became traders, and they shot the deer, thousands and thousands of deer for bait and eradicated the deer thing and became subservient to the whites. And what did they get out of it? They got flour, they got sugar, they got coffee, they got tobacco, and they got diseases, which was maybe the most important thing, diphtheria and flu - they died like thousands. Thousands of people died, and the Eskimos right in our northern country in Manitoba, and they sent missionaries in there who were more interested in souls than in bodies. They came back and they were frustrated with this. They sent a doctor from Ottawa, an expert. He came back with a great earth-shattering release, the people suffer from lice he said, people who were starving to death.

And we've done the same thing to our natives, our natives. There's no way we'll ever make it up to them, but we can try and it's going to cost money, and we'll spend it and we'll do it, eventually.

Job creation, there's no point in creating jobs that's of no value. To burn brush, pick up garbage on your beaches, this is a nothing thing. We have to put them into something so a man's going to be proud when he gets home; he did this. He's drawing a cheque and he can hold his head up. These are the jobs that we will create.

The only tough part about it my honourable friend is geography. I can do it in my area. My geography is terrific. Sherridon's on the main line. They're getting a road in there. Cormorant's on the main line. The train goes through there. They have a road so we can do it there. We can introduce lumbering, furniture building, fishing, because it's close. But Shamattawa, what do you do for those people? You know, how do you do it? They won't move for some reason; their roots are deep, and how do you help them? I know all the problems, but what I'd like to know is some answers, and if you can provide them I'll work on them.

My operation, now there is a thing, the mine, Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting, Inco, don't take them over. Don't take them over. Let's see what happens with this potash thing. Let's see what happens eventually in the Kieran's Report. I would say, take them over. You know, we have trouble raising taxes. No problem to me if I was Premier - which I will never be - I would take over mines. If the Hudson Bay Mining Company makes \$40 million a year, I would say that mine belongs to people. Inco \$100 million, that mine belongs to people. There's \$140 million that we don't have to tax the people for. It's as simple as that. I would take over the breweries, there's a Godsend. And cigarette factories, and people would be taxed very low, maybe this is a little to the left, but I would do it. Of course . . .

Pilot training: Now you say you train a man to fly a plane and you don't give him a plane to fly. That's what you said. My God, your education system - the Minister's not here. You know, in school I learned Latin; I've never used Latin. I've learned French; I've never used the French language yet. History leaves me cold. How many use these things? But don't you think if a native is trained to fly a plane, something else spins off on them, cause that's what the Cranberry Portage Collegiate is all about. The education is not the most important thing; the most important thing is they learn something. They learn to mix with white people. They realize that we are not the people they think, though they might surmise we are, that we have our good points or bad points, and a lot of spin-off. So if a man is able to fly a plane then he's able to do other things. Maybe he has to go in the mines for awhile, or carpenter work or masonry, but eventually, you know, he will get to fly a plane if he's a dedicated pilot and the education is there, and that's what it's all about, isn't it?

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(MR. BARROW cont'd)

Useful projects, I've dealt with that. Hire practices, now there's a great thing. How do you hire and why? What motivates an employer to hire this person or that person? Well, first of all he must have something to offer you, and the mine was very very general in that thing. Now I'll take you back to the thirties, in depression times, when jobs were at a premium, and what happened then? The HBM&S hired, and you know one condition of employment was you should be a Catholic because the manager was a Catholic. My God, Mr. Chairman, you never saw so many Protestants buying beads, and beating their way to the Confessional Boxes and having it cleared when you must become a Catholic.

And the second that would help you, you should be an Elk because the manager at the time was an Elk. They had the highest per capita membership in the Elks than they had in any other clubs. But this is how they raised the highest Elk membership in the Elk's Club. And the no-noes: don't mention union or mention strike, and that was the hiring practice.

But it's changed the last two or three years, the way they hire. There's a shortage of men.--(Interjection)--No. This shortage of men, because the youths of today don't have the attitude that the Leader of the Opposition had there and I have, an honest day's work for an honest dollar. This has changed a great deal. Why should a man go down that mine and work hard, probably get emphysema or silicosis, rheumatism, the whole bit, it's ridiculous. And are we smart? I don't know. But hire practices today are this: Hire anybody that will work. So they wanted to hire people from all over Canada, but they weren't hiring at that time. So they needed a personnel manager, a personnel manager to their qualifications and they were hard to meet. You must be dishonest; you must have no morals, so the Manager of the Royal Bank at the time gets fired, he was a prospect. So they look into his background and he was the man they wanted. They took this man and hired him to hire people. He hired people from Vancouver, Newfoundland, Cape Breton on false pretenses, and he still has the same trouble, they can't hire people. And when you talk about natives working in mines, man it is just not the thing, there is no way that he will do it; they don't want to work underground, they are outdoor people. It has to be work conducive to their way of life. You mentioned Tourism and Northern Affairs. We're going into that, Recreation and Tourism and Northern Affairs, and when you criticize us Mr. Critic, I would give you a little record of the people who represented you in years gone by, Buck Witney, you know, I have lived in Flin Flon since '52; I didn't know that man. He never came to us; he never came to the Labour Temple. He never came to the pubs, the Legion or the Elks, all his time was spent with top management, caviar and cigars, this was his attitude.

Then they went to Mr. Jobin, and my God if anyone ever gave away things that belonged to people was the gentleman who is now our Lieutenant-Governor. I'm happy for him being Lieutenant-Governor. He was a guy that liked the prestige of being an MLA, a Minister important, well-dressed, and today he has got it. I wish him luck. But he did nothing for Flin Flon, nothing.

Then we went to Buddy Simpson, an MP. Let me tell you how he got elected my friends: He was the manager of a hockey team that won the Memorial cup. Everyone knew Buddy Simpson because his prestige as a hockey manager was great. I made a speech in Flin Flon and I said, that he who sat in the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa for 15 years, and checking all the Hansards, he said exactly 15 words. And the Conservative critic was there--(Interjection)--Pardon me?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. JORGENSON: Mr. Chairman, I rise on a point of order. The honourable gentleman is going just a little bit too far. First of all, there is a rule that prevents anybody from criticizing the Queen or a representative of the Queen, which he has done, and when he suggests that Mr. Simpson, who I sat with in the House of Commons for a number of years, never spoke up in defence of the north or promoting the north, then that is an outright lie, and the honourable gentleman knows it. Mr. Simpson was one of the best representatives that northern Manitoba ever had and he should recognize it.

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MR. BARROW: I expected that objection, and I will apologize, because a critic of me at that time contradicted me at the meeting. He said, Mr. Barrow it wasn't fifteen words he said, it was seventeen.

Now we go to another member, Mr. Smith; my friend over here mentioned his name.--(Interjection)--Pardon me? Well does the truth hurt? Does the truth hurt? Whose ways in the campaign in the north, who takes credit for everything that this government does, who spent hours and hours and publication after publication saying, we do not want a French TV station in the north. We all knew that. We don't want it; he knew it, and he can't do anything anyway. A Conservative and a Liberal government is nothing, but he will capitalize on this.

Then we will go back to Jack Carroll who ran against my friend from The Pas - I'm very happy and proud to call him my friend - who is dedicated, who is not a politician by nature; he does not want to be a politician. Prestige means nothing to him, he is dedicated to helping people. He ran against Jack Carroll, and what did Carroll say when he campaigned among these people, if I am elected in the Legislature, I promise you that our welfare cheques will be more often, fatter and juicier. That is what he said. I can prove that, if you want me to table it. And my God, the people at that time they weren't that naive, they didn't believe him, so God Bless us we lost to him.

You say your policy, now policy on the north, and I'll give you a good example of it, and I'll give you credit for what you did: You put a road into Flin Flon over that muskeg and it was hard and it was rough, and I give you credit for that, although it's pretty cracked in the Flin Flon area. But you built a road to Wabowden too, the Wabowden Road, and my God, I wish that McIvor was here tonight, and my friend would verify this. In 1968 you built a road that was 75 feet long that started here, ended there, didn't go anywhere; that's what you did. So the people of Wabowden would vote Conservative, and my God it was a joke. It still is, that road. And that has been your policy ever since you were in here, a policy that starts nowhere and goes nowhere.--(Interjection)--Where? Ha, ha. I'm glad you spoke up my friend.

But the formula for success in the north, and I will admit, Mr. Chairman, and I will agree with my friend, we don't have it. I've spoken my opinion for hours, and I can tell them all of the problems, but I can't give them the answers. John Low thought he had an answer, that he would fly people from a reserve and work 20 days and go back for 10 days. That was a hopeless thing. I told him, my Leader that. He said, "Why won't it work?" Because they won't stay away from home for 20 days. The unions will say, if they can work for 20 days we can work 40 days and get 20, 60 days and get 30, 80 days, and so on, so they can work an indefinite period and have six months off. That's what would have happened. It was doomed. I told my leader that, and he said, "Yes. Maybe you are right, but we have to try." And I will tell you my friends over there, and I think you are my friends, and I respect you people over there; you have a hard job to criticize a government who is doing so well as we have. When you come out in the next election, and I feel sorry for the person that lives in Flin Flon, the Conservative candidate, he is going to promise things; he is going to say, we will do this and we will do that - I'm not going to mention the Liberals because my friend from Portage la Prairie is there and he is a little embarrassed - but I will say simply, if you will go to do this now you had 30 years to do it, why didn't you do it? That is what I will say. But the correct formula is this, we will try and we will fail, and we will try again and gradually we will succeed in helping these people to a better way of life. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Thompson.

MR. DILLEN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I just to be very brief. In my remarks this afternoon the Member for St. James took some exception to the fact that I was a little bit frustrated with the Federal Government, and that is true, but he cited only the question of the fish subsidies, but there are many many more frustrations that the people of Manitoba have suffered at the hands of the Federal Government. I do not have to cite, not only Saunders Aircraft, the Skywest Project, and a number of other things, but you know that I almost felt that there was some appreciation of the Federal Government's decision not to provide any funding for Skywest from that side of the House.

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(MR. DILLEN cont'd)And lo and behold this same Federal Government, if you will understand my frustration, and a member of the Liberal Government in Ottawa, who is a Winnipegger, is now asking for permission to borrow somewhere in the order of \$300 million, based on the people of Canada's ability to repay some local financial institution, to give to an American corporation, the Lockheed Corporation, one of the corporations that has been involved in some of the worst scandals that has ever occurred anywhere in the world, and we're going to take Canadian money and bail them out to just about the same extent of the amount of pay-offs that they have made to governments throughout the world.

You know, I realize that I'm slightly off the subject, Mr. Chairman, but the Member for St. James raised this subject, and I think it's necessary for me to respond. You know that in the last four or five years, since I've been involved in the politics of the north, and that's not in a Party sense, I've had more than one frustration with the Federal Government. I asked at one time, at Moose Lake, of the Federal Government, while we had a training program on there training people in carpentry, in the repair of homes, to just hold off the construction of an expansion to the school until such time as that project was complete so that we can take the people off the project and they could use the skills that they had acquired on that project for building the school. You know, to me that made sense, but to the Federal Government it did not. They simply said, I'm sorry, it's let, it's all pre-arranged and pre-designed, and there was no consultation with the local people as to what time the scheduling of that particular project should take place.

At the same time I requested this, well the logging operation was coming very quickly to a close, that they should not proceed until the logging operation was complete so that the people could go from the logging operation to fill some of the gaps that would be created as a result of the start-up of those funds.

It's been one constant source of frustration. We've got the people of the north based on Federal programmings: Like our involvement with adult basic education. Adult basic education has been nothing more than a means of reducing the welfare and unemployment statistics of the communities.

LIP is the same way. They've come in with these great sounding programs just prior to a federal election, get the people geared to accepting them, and they submit projects on the basis of the continuation of those funds, only to find that those funds are withdrawn and that the Provincial Government has to fill the gap that is left.

Those are the kind of things that have happened all too often in northern Manitoba. And if I'm frustrated as a result of that kind of activity, I believe that I have a right to be.

You know the Member for St. James has a hang-up about establishing the right kind - and I'll use his words - the right political climate for economic development in northern Manitoba. You know the only people who are concerned about the proper political climate are the mining industries. You know but when you examine where the mining industry is most active, you won't find them in democracies, you'll find them in every military dictatorship that exist anywhere in the world. That is the kind of more favourable political climate that it's more easy for them to work under. They are in Manitoba because the previous government under the Conservatives gave half the north away to the mining industry. Gave it away. Gave it every concession that they could possibly get, and got nothing in return and had to build the roads for them besides. And he talks about roads to resources. That's the kind of development that these people are famous for. And the roads to Thompson - you know I'm glad you mentioned that. Thompson exists because there is a deposit in the ground that can be extracted for profit, for no other reason.--(Interjection)-- That's right. The people who work in those mines don't back down.--(Interjection)--Well, if you'll just let me finish I'll get to your point about who benefits from economic development in northern Manitoba.

You know the member says, who built Thompson, and who built the road to Thompson, and they can still remember the Diefenbaker years of 20 years ago, in the 50s when they were talking about roads to resources. You know that that is one of the

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(MR. DILLEN cont'd)most expensive roads to maintain of any road in Manitoba, that so-called road to resources, because it is made up of nothing but muskeg and swamp and roots and all of the garbage that they could possibly find to throw in the path to raise it above a level equal enough to run cars on.

But where there is some pre-design and some thought and some engineering that goes into a road - you don't just pick a spot through the bush and run a road through. But I'll tell you that there's been more resource roads built under this administration than has ever been built under any Northern Roads to Resources Program in this province.
--(Interjection)--

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please.

MR. DILLEN: If there was some truth in the fact that local indigenous people benefit from economic development, we wouldn't have the conditions that exist elsewhere in the world where this same form of massive economic development is taking place. You know that it's no secret that in any developing country that you look at today, the local indigenous population receive no benefits whatsoever from this kind of development. I don't have to cite you South America. You know, if you've picked up the papers, if you read any publications at all on South America, that is the case. If you read about Africa, the southern part of Africa, the same thing applies. It's no secret in that country who benefits from the development. But that is the kind of political climate that is more beneficial to the mining industry.

I have just a few more points, Mr. Chairman. One thing that I really - and the Member for St. James remarks that I have been saying it for three years - is that I don't really like the concept of subsidies because he illustrated exactly what happens to subsidies when he said, if we are elected in the next election we will give them the \$50,000 - I'm sorry, \$500,000 which is required for a fish transportation subsidy. We will give it to them, he says. And as soon as he says that, the Leader of the . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for St. James on a point of order.

MR. MINAKER: On a point of order, well, personal privilege, I would ask the Honourable Member of Thompson to read Hansard tomorrow, and I think he will find that I didn't say that we would provide the \$500,000 subsidy. I said that the present government should look at this, it's an important industry of the north, and he should go after his government that he is a member of and get it, but I didn't say that we would provide it. But I know I'm confident that such a decision would be met with acceptance of a government of the Progressive Conservative Party of Manitoba.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Thompson.

MR. DILLEN: Mr. Chairman, I have, you know, I know what I heard and I believe that I heard right. Now if I'm wrong, when we read Hansard tomorrow, I will apologize to the member for being wrong. But I know that if what I've heard was right, that the Leader of the Liberal Party will say that the Conservatives, they're a bunch of cheapskates, vote for us and we'll give you a million and a half.--(Interjection)--Now we're escalating already, and that's exactly what has happened with every subsidy program that has ever been introduced. Every one. Every one. You know that every time that there's an election in western Canada that the western Canadian Conservative and Liberal candidates come before the people and say, "Elect us and we'll increase the subsidies." They increased the subsidies to the extent that everybody went out and produced and as a result of over-production in the next year after the election is finished, people are then being paid to . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. If the Honourable Member from Minnedosa wants to get on the list to make a speech, I shall be delighted to put him on.

MR. DILLEN: People are then being paid not to grow products. And that same thing happened in the east coast. Exactly the same thing happened to the fishermen of the east coast. When the federal elections came they said, "Elect us," whoever was running at that time, they said, "Elect us, or if you return us to government we will increase the subsidy." And the subsidies increased. And it's a game. It's a game that I'm sure . . .I give more credit to the intelligence of northern people than to be sucked into that kind of a game.

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(MR. DILLEN cont'd)

I believe that they were responsible in their request for a subsidy. I believe that they looked at it very clearly, very cautiously and said, this is what we require. And somebody says, go to your Provincial Government, go to the people in your front row and get the money. Well, Mr. Chairman, that is exactly what I have done. I have gone to my people on this side of the House and they have said we have \$250,000 if the Federal Government will come through with their share. And I said at that time, that we have accepted responsibility for the people of the north and it's up to the Federal Government to also accept their share of the responsibility.

I'll have more to say on this as the . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. JORGENSON: Mr. Chairman, in listening to the two previous members who have just concluded their remarks I can't help but get the feeling that both of the honourable gentlemen are extremely frustrated. Frustrated because they recognize and know the policies of the present government that have been pursued insofar as the north is concerned have not produced anything. And the Member for Thompson and the Member for Flin Flon took it upon themselves to attempt to place the blame for that failure on other people.

The Member for Flin Flon berated away at the Lieutenant-Governor, which in my view is contrary to the rules of the House in saying anything derogatory against the Queen or a representative of the Queen.--(Interjection)--Well, the honourable member laughs at that. You know, Mr. Chairman, the attitude of the honourable gentleman typifies the kind of thought that the Minister of Labour describes as representing people in this House.

MR. GREEN: I was in the House when the remarks referred to by my honourable friend were made and I think that Hansard will show that the remarks were made about the honourable gentleman before he was the Lieutenant-Governor.

MR. JORGENSON: It doesn't make a bit of difference, Mr. Chairman, whether it was before or after. The remarks were made and they were unparliamentary and contrary to the rules of this House, and the House Leader knows that damn well. --(Interjection)--

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Thompson on a point of order. Will the Honourable member state his point of order.--(Interjection)--ORDER. The honourable member state his point of order. ORDER. I suggest the Honourable Member for Minnedosa take a walk. Will the honourable member state his point of order.

MR. BARROW: Mr. Chairman, what I said about Mr. Jobin was prior to his rise in society. But that doesn't make me any more disrespectful of our Queen or our Lieutenant-Governor. You know, you're sitting in this House, and I didn't respect you before you got in the House. I don't respect you now, and I won't respect you when you get out of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order. That's not a point of order.

MR. JORGENSON: I'll simply have to ignore the comments of the Member for Flin Flon who is trying to extricate himself from the position that he placed himself in as a result of his attitude towards the Lieutenant-Governor of this province. I think it's a disgraceful act on his part and, you know, the Minister of Labour is one to talk about thugs in this House, when he has on his side of the House those who talk in terms that were exemplified by the remarks of the Member for Flin Flon.

Well, Mr. Chairman, I --(Interjection)--

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. Would the honourable member state his point of order. If he's going to state the same point of order that he stated last time . . .

MR. BARROW: Yes, I'll explain it to the member explicitly. I am a person who also believes that we have no need for the Senate, Lieutenant-Governors or Royalty.

MR. CHAIRMAN: ORDER. That is not a point of order.

MR. JORGENSON: That again, Sir, typifies the attitude of the honourable gentlemen opposite who have, in essence, no use for parliament, no use for a Legislative Assembly and no use for democracy. That typifies the kind of attitude that we hear constantly from honourable gentlemen opposite.

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(MR. JORGENSEN cont'd)

Well, Sir, we are now beginning to get at the truth. We're now beginning to get examples of the feelings of honourable gentlemen opposite insofar as Parliament is concerned, insofar as the Queen is concerned, and insofar as this Legislature is concerned.

I never cease to be amazed at how honourable gentlemen can from time to time express themselves in a way that reveals a true attitude--(Interjection)--Well, my honourable friend says we can't understand honesty. I know honesty when I see it, and I can also recognize bloody hypocrisy when I see it on the part of the honourable gentlemen opposite, who stand up in this House and because of the failure of their own programs attempt to blame other people. He took it upon himself to criticize the representative of the Queen for the failures that he now is experiencing from his own government, to criticize former members of this Legislature - and that's perfectly legitimate I've no criticism of that, that's up to him - and the former Member of the House of Commons who I happen to know a little bit about. Because I happened to be a room mate of Bud Simpson's and I happened to sit in the same House as Bud Simpson for many years, and I know the kind of time, and I know the kind of work, and I know the kind of effort, and I know the kind of dedication that Mr. Simpson put into the work in representing northern Manitoba. There never was, in my opinion, a better representative of the north than Bud Simpson.

And for the honourable gentleman to stand up in this House and criticize his efforts, and maybe they were not always entirely successful, maybe they were not what everybody expected to be, but nobody can criticize Bud Simpson for not trying and for not representing the area that he was elected to represent. I think it's a sign of sheer hypocrisy on the part of the Member for Flin Flon to stand up in this House and attempt to do that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order. ORDER. Now the honourable member knows better that you can't call people hypocrites or accuse them of hypocrisy in this House.--(Interjection)-- Order.

MR. JORGENSEN: But I think also that when utterances are made in this House by people on the other side of the House, these should be called to order as well.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. I did not call the honourable member to order when he was making the references that he did, because he made those references prior to that honourable gentleman's elevation to the office that he held. He criticized that gentleman when he held public office in this province, not as Lieutenant-Governor of this province.

MR. JORGENSEN: Well, Mr. Chairman, you can take whatever attitude you like on that particular question. I have a right to my own opinions insofar as his remark is concerned and I'm attempting to express it. And I'm expressing them in a way that should leave no doubt in the minds of this House and in the mind of the honourable gentleman as to what his remarks constitute insofar as the Lieutenant-Governor of this province is concerned.

Now we deal with the Member for Thompson who, in his own way, in his own way attempted to do precisely the same thing as the Member for Flin Flon did. To place the blame for the failure of the government programs on the Federal Government. And I have no brief to carry for the Federal Government, as anybody in this House knows. But to attempt to suggest that the reason for the failure of Provincial Government's programs which are contained in abundance in the legislation, in the Estimates, and wherever you want to look. But I'll tell you one thing, Mr. Chairman, that when you look at the Estimates and when you look at the programs that are designated or designed or supposed to help northern Manitoba, what do you find? You find nothing more than salaries and expenses. Who gets the benefit of all the money that is being spent up in the north but friends of the government, civil servants that are placed in there in violation of the Civil Service Commission, appointed simply because they have cards which designate themselves or designate them as members of the NDP Party rather than because they have qualifications for any particular job. That is the kind of money that is being spent by this government in the north as elsewhere across this province.

That is not doing one bit of good for anybody, simply appointing friends and placing people in positions where they are going to be able to influence elections. That kind of bribery, that kind of nonsense is what's going on in this government and has been going on ever since they took power. And that's the reason why, Sir, that their programs have failed in northern Manitoba, as they have failed in other parts of the country, because all they constitute is largesse to their friends who have the green membership cards.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Chairman, it's always a treat if one is looking for amusement to listen to the Honourable Member for Morris; and he didn't disappoint anybody tonight working up a high pitch of phoney indignation. He succeeded in that respect because he is one who, particularly when talking about the north, is quite capable of phoneyess.

I say that because I think that there are few members in this House who are least qualified to speak about the north, its history, its trials and tribulations, than the Member for the Town of Morris.

But let's not forget, Mr. Chairman, let me go on to say that he would have us believe that when the Tories were in office that they appoint their enemies. Isn't that the corollary of what he was trying to say here this evening?

My colleagues and I have not particular desire to appoint card-carrying members to anything. But if they are competent, capable, willing to work, the fact that they may or may not have a card is not at issue.

I have no idea what proportion of persons who work in the public service in northern Manitoba carry cards. I don't think that the Minister of Labour has the slightest idea, nor does the Minister of Mines and Resources, nor does any member of the Treasury Benches. If they did I would be most surprised. Because the truth of the matter is that there has been a significant increase in the number of public servants working in the public service in northern Manitoba. It is no secret.

--(Interjection)-- The Member for Swan River will no doubt have his opportunity.
 --(Interjection)-- Well, yes, I'm sure you will. And after you do, I will again. Because if there is anything that needs to be put into proper perspective it is the posing . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. Will the honourable member . . .

MR. SCHREYER: . . . of the Conservative Party, of this province as having some knowledge with respect to the problems, and they are very real problems, Mr. Chairman, relative to northern Manitoba.

We are facing great difficulties in trying to bring 20th Century services and opportunities to the people of northern Manitoba. It is frustrating. We are meeting a considerable degree of failure. We are meeting more than our share of frustration, and only because, Mr. Chairman, of a century of accumulated neglect and disregard.

My honourable friends dare use the word hypocrisy, I say that the word hypocrisy is epitomized when a Tory in Manitoba talks about northern Manitoba.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the honourable member have a point of order?

--(Interjection)-- Order please. Does the honourable member have a point of order?

MR. BLAKE: Would the First Minister yield to a question, Mr. Chairman?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Minnedosa.

MR. BLAKE: I just wondered in view of the Minister's remarks, in view of the Citizens Home Repair Program, if he would care to comment on the person in charge of the Citizens Home Repair Program in Manitoba, if he would drive by his home and find that the windows are covered with plastic that are torn down, and it's in such a state of disrepair that it should be repaired itself. Now this is competency in the Home Repair Program inspector!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. ORDER PLEASE. Order please.

MR. SCHREYER: Well, I'm prepared to answer, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. I think the honourable member has been in this House long enough to know that when he gets up and interrupts a member and asks a question, that it has to be relevant to the speech that is being made. The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: It may not be relevant, Sir, and I always bow to your ruling. But I don't mind answering the question. I believe I know the particular residence that my honourable friend is referring to. I believe I do. It is in a state of - well it clearly indicates that the person does not have a lavish home. It is in need of some repair. But it also proves to me that the person is not on the take of the

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(MR. SCHREYER cont'd) public payroll. He is undoubtedly --(Interjection)-- Well you see, Sir, they would like to have it both ways. If the person had a home which was perhaps above average in terms of aesthetics and floor space and everything else, they would probably be rumour-mongering that he were on the public take above and beyond whatever wages he is entitled to. But Mr. Chairman, I don't think that any member on either side would want to get involved in that kind of petty, and believe me that is petty, comment. Talk about bad taste, commenting on whether or not a private persons home is aesthetic or ugly, I wouldn't care to comment whether my honourable friends opposite have homes that are beautiful or ugly, that is their business. I would hope it remains their business.

Nevertheless, I was in the process of saying, Mr. Chairman, that indeed if my honourable friends are looking for examples of where we have failed to bring about a new Jerusalem in northern Manitoba they will have ample scope, because indeed we have faced one set of frustrations after the other. But this much I am confident of, Sir, that we are making progress and like all progress the initial momentum is the most difficult and the slowest, but it is gathering momentum towards bringing the people, particularly in the small remote communities into some degree of greater opportunity and access to the mainstream of modern society than was the case a decade ago, there is no doubt about that.

The establishment, the originating of such programs as Manitoba Manpower, my honourable friend, my colleague the Member for Thompson, was indicating that there are problems with it, but indeed what was the alternative, because pre-dating the inception of the Northern Manitoba Manpower Corps, there were whole parts of the Province of Manitoba for which so called Canadian Manpower Service was academic in the very full sense of the word academic. It existed in theory and on paper but had no relevance to their communities, and we have attempted through northern preference clause, through Northern Manpower personnel in different communities in the north to provide a liaison by modern telecommunication with Canada Manpower and with the main construction sites and with employment elsewhere in the province. It has been costly, but it has produced some results that are beneficial in human terms.

In addition to that, we have started a program, again under the general aegis of Northern Affairs, at least through its initial prompting known as Brandon University Northern Teachers Education Program, or BUNTEP to use an acronym, and that is resulting in the graduation of certain young people in northern Manitoba into professionally certified teaching, which up until then that profession was theoretically and only academically existing. We started a program of teacher aides, and Mr. Chairman, personally that is the one that I concentrate on most in terms of satisfaction because in comparison to what I perceived with my own eyes in northern Manitoba communities back in 1958 and 59 and then now in the 1970s, I tell you, Sir, it makes all the difference in the world. Insofar as the degree to which young children in the schools were completely passive, unresponsive and uncommunicating with their teachers, but with the presence of a teacher aide, indigenous to the community, capable of communicating in the native Cree or Salteaux language, there is a difference in degree that is so great that it amounts to a difference in kind, and that is the teacher aide program, and that has cost money and of course that means more people in the public service payroll. In some ways I am a reactionary conservative, it bothers me that the public payroll should be expanding but, Sir, everything in life that's worth doing is a trade-off, a trade-off between trying to do things at less cost, taking it more cool, less risks, less chance of criticism or taking an approach that might just provide and produce some results that are beneficial in human terms. And you expose yourself every time to risk and to the chance of failure, and therefore to criticism from those who are unthinking. Particularly if you have an expert from the Town of Morris who knows it all as to whether or not there is on balance success or failure. It is only a question of on balance, there are no dramatic results, there are no dramatic failures, everything is a matter of degree, and you make progress not in great leaps forward, but gradually and with determination.

My honourable friends certainly were less open to criticism, primarily because

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(MR. SCHREYER cont'd) they didn't do anything insofar as remote northern communities are concerned, and you Sir, don't pretend otherwise. There is one person, Sir, I don't mind bringing it down to personal terms, the former member for Rupertsland Joseph Jeannotte, he cared. He cared, but he was terribly lonely, terribly lonely and he will say so today. Ask him.

MR. PAULLEY: He wouldn't even run again.

MR. SCHREYER: To build a few roads, a few miles of miserable road with gravel costs \$120,000 a mile in the northern Canadian Shield. They didn't want to spend that money, they take the safe way out, and then we are treated to a lecture from the Member for Morris about hypocrisy. My God they personified it, particularly on northern affairs. If there is one thing that I feel deeply about, it is a century of accumulated neglect on the part of my honourable friends opposite and their predecessors. Human misery, a hundred years of it accumulating, and then they have the audacity to talk about failures. Yes we have incurred some failures, and we will incur more, but we will try, Mr. Chairman, rest assured of that. Now the member for Morris he mixes this with --(Interjection)-- Well yes people will pay for it, of course. Well did I say otherwise, but I will say this, Mr. Chairman . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please, order please. I think that the Honourable Member for Swan River knows very well that when an honourable member is speaking that you don't keep interrupting. That is a breach of the rules of the orders, a breach of privilege of this House. I am not going to ask him again, please desist.

MR. BILTON: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. If the honourable gentleman wishes to provoke comments surely you are not going to stifle them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. I think the honourable member now will just cast back when he sat in the Chair and he tried to interpret the rules, now I just ask the honourable member just to think a little bit about Beauséjour, perhaps this weekend he could have a look at it again and refresh his memory. The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Well Mr. Chairman, I don't want to be accused of provoking comment deliberately, but if I provoke it as a matter of course, I don't mind whatever comments my honourable friend the Member for Swan River wishes to make, I just point out to him that had he sat in the House of Commons he would have seen his spiritual mentor the Right Honourable John Diefenbaker provoking comment every time he speaks, but it is not unparliamentary to provoke comment. You are not accusing me of --(Interjection)-- We welcome, Mr. Chairman, whatever interjections as long as the Chair can stand them. But what is also involved here is the necessity for putting, if not a defence, because my colleague the Minister of Northern Affairs is quite capable of defending the detail of what we have tried to do, and I am sure he will be candid enough to indicate where we have had failure, and he will also I think be determined enough to indicate where we have had relative success. It's not a matter of black and white, and it is not a matter of any kind of dramatic record, it's just that on balance and on philosophic objective and determination we feel that it is right that we make every possible effort to try and give, to try and so arrange programs as to result in more opportunity for people living in the remote northern communities to come more into the mainstream of contemporary life and jobs, and there is no easy way. That is the frustration which my honourable friends . . . I invite them to share rather than take the easy way out of criticizing. There is great frustration because there is no easy way, Mr. Chairman, to bring about that kind of change. People that live 180 miles into the bush without surface access, surface transportation access, in which there has been no training of manual skills, or trade skills that are relevant to the modern world, you cannot by simply turning the tap make all that different overnight.

So it is a case of having to organize first of all such mundane things as the bare essentials of bringing these people into relationship to Manpower Offices - and that had to be done from scratch - and then comes the necessity for initial stage training in skills and hence we became involved with such projects as L-5 at Churchill for the construction of homes, and with that comes electrical, plumbing, carpentry - all of that

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(MR. SCHREYER cont'd) is expensive. Heavy equipment operating, motor grader patrol operating, motor mechanics through Minago contractors, and that's expensive. Everything, Sir, is expensive when you are starting from square one and trying to make up for - Alright, Sir, I exaggerated - a hundred years, fifty years to try to make up for it within a decade. When you try to telescope time in that fashion, it amounts to almost a crash effort and that is by definition expensive. --(Interjection)-- Yes Moose Lake.

Well now, Moose Lake. My honourable friend from Swan River mentions Moose Lake and I would dearly love, if it were possible under the rules and perhaps it is, for my colleagues that are most involved with Moose Lake, the Minister of Northern Affairs, my colleague the House Leader, to talk about Moose Lake, where was it at, when did it start, what opportunities did people have, what kind of livelihood were they engaged in before, and how much are they producing now? My honourable friend would like to pooh-pooh, poohout, whatever the expression is, Moose Lake Loggers. The fact is that it is a community. If it were not for Moose Lake Loggers there would be no commercial wood production, and I believe it is fair to say that in the last 12 month period, they have produced 25,000 cords. That's nothing to sneeze at, 25,000 cords at an average value of \$22.00 a cord, it seems to me to come to over \$500,000. That is productivity or production that is better than zero, or a dead weight drain on the welfare rolls of Canada and/or Manitoba or a combination thereof. And so on and so forth.

The north is replete with examples where it is costing money to achieve relatively non-dramatic results, but, Sir, non-dramatic they are results nevertheless. The nature of the geography, the climate, the terrain, the resources, being what they are, isolation factor being what it is, I don't know why my honourable friends opposite really expect. When we tried the concept of winter road construction - they had their fun for a couple of years, but I haven't heard anything smerky or smart alecky in the last 12 months about winter roads because we have managed, again through the aegis of the Department of Northern Affairs to involve the native people themselves through their own corporate mechanism to build almost 300 miles of winter road through the bush country on a terrain which is intimidating by any standard of comparison in Canada, and they have built it, Sir, without having to be supervised so closely by white men as has been our historical wont. They have made mistakes in the first two years, but it should do all of us, it should give all of us some soul satisfaction that in the last two years they have built it on their own, 290 miles through the Canadian Shield, and they have done so to meet the time targets and to be able to freight in over 20 million pounds of freight in one winter road shipping season. That is a feat which we should take pride in, not on a partisan basis but on a provincial basis. Instead my honourable friends keep their powder dry and when they achieve success they are quiet; they make a mistake, then the guns are out.

Well we can play that game too, Mr. Chairman. We are facing as the Province of Manitoba some odds here, some rather negative odds for the simple reason that in Manitoba the proportion of people of native and remote northern communities total population is, if anything, larger than any province in Canada, followed by Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northwestern Ontario, but in proportion to total population, we have the largest proportion. We have therefore, the largest challenge in terms of bringing greater equality of opportunity to people who were always blithely assumed to want to continue to pursue historical livelihoods of trapping and fishing. But trapping, Mr. Chairman, need anyone elaborate on that, is no longer a serious viable livelihood, and commercial fishing is plagued by the results of higher costs of transportation, in turn due to higher costs of oil.

When my colleague the Member for Thompson was expressing despair, if not criticism about the fact that the commercial fisheries depend on some kind of transportation support from the Government of Canada, and if the Member for Morris is saying that we are therefore merely criticizing or picking on the Federal Government, I merely want to ask honourable members opposite to look at Section 91 Subsection 12 of the

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(MR. SCHREYER cont'd) British North America Act, and Subsection 12 of the British North America Act says, as simply as any piece of law can say, that there is legislative authority, therefore responsibility, with respect to sea coast and inland fisheries. Therefore we are not engaging in criticism of another level of government because we are frustrated with our own problems, but rather because that is the constitutional division of responsibility in our country, and why should any level of government be allowed to slough off by stealth or by subtle design an area that it has explicit constitutional responsibility for. It is no secret, and I thought that I was less of a criticizer of Grits than the Member for Morris but - unless he has had a change of heart in the last week or two - the Government of Canada has in recent years, very recent years, attempted by stealth and/or design to absolve itself by degree of responsibility for the health and social services relative to people of treaty status. There is no question about that. If my honourable friend the Member for Morris is skeptical, I would be pleased to send him a document which has been put in my hands, leaked from a Kingston Conference of Federal Civil Servants - and the implications, apart from the finances of it, the implications are a moral repugnance, a clear constitutional responsibility that they are attempting to slough off, and there is no doubt about it in two areas in particular: Responsibility relative to services for people of treaty status, and the other, I repeat, Subsection 12 of Section 91, of the British North America Act, sea coast and inland fisheries.

Now the other provinces of Western Canada, Northwestern Ontario by degree only, because they are half in and half out of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, but the three prairie provinces are sharing financial responsibility with respect to the operations of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, not because the BNA Act says that this is the way it must be, but because there was this dictum from Ottawa back in the mid 60s that they were not in effect interested enough in inland fisheries, therefore they were not about to do anything unless there was provincial input. In the meantime, although the word sea coast and inland fisheries are equally clearly stated in Subsection 12, the historical pattern in Canada has been for subsidization of sea coast fisheries but nothing relative to inland fisheries. It is not a state of affairs that ought to go unchallenged. That's about what is involved here; it is merely a literal and honest interpretation of the British North America Act.

What I regret about the other part of the altercation, and here I am less able to speak about, is some suggestion that my colleague the Member for Flin Flon, was somehow disrespectful of the Queen's representative and, Mr. Chairman, I would simply say this: That there has never been any question, there is no question now, that the Government of the Province of Manitoba does not raise as an issue the matter and existence of the monarchy. My honourable friend should not try to raise problems of laissez-majeste that do not exist. I believe it is fair to say that the monarchy has been called into question in the House of Commons in Ottawa and . . .

MR. PAULLEY: And at Westminster.

MR. SCHREYER: Yes, I believe that even by some honourable members in the House of Commons in Westminster. That is not at issue. It is merely that one should expect that if we practice freedom of speech and parliamentary institutions for completely free and untrammelled debates, that the law of probability is such that from time to time some person will raise that as a valid and bonafide debating issue or question. But I say to my honourable friend, the Member for Morris, that he surely cannot be serious when he suggests that it is somehow disrespectful of the Queen's representative when a person calls into question the policy position held by that person in the days before he was the Queen's representative. There is all the difference in the world, and no one has ever suggested that a person upon becoming Lieutenant-Governor is completely free of having any historical reference made to his actions, policy positions, political speeches, made in the days before he was the Queen's representative. Mr. Chairman, it is as simple as that. Either one accepts that reasonable proposition or one can, of course, always insist on dragging and obscuring that clear distinction.

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(MR. SCHREYER cont'd)

I want to say to my honourable friends opposite that we realize that in that part of our province, north of the 53rd parallel, east of Lake Winnipeg, in which some 60 to 70 thousand souls live, that most of the people living there are living there for historical and cultural reasons. We hope that we can devise and deliver programs, at least some of which will be to some degree somewhat effective in bringing to those people some degree of hope that they will be able to meet the demands of the modern day labour force and marketplace. It is necessary to have hope. People living in harsher climate and remote and some distance away, by definition, Sir, if the resource base is thin and thinner, if the distances are greater, then there is more cost involved and the struggle, the drive to bring programs that will be relevant for them, becomes more difficult, more expensive. The rate of failure and success becomes more borderline.

But I would hope that that is not taken as a reason for abandoning effort. And, of course, there is no need to talk about abandoning effort when one hasn't started. We are not in that happy position. We have made many efforts, some of which we are determined to pursue and some of which we will discontinue in the hope that we can find a better replacement.

But that is all academic on the part of those who didn't see fit to endorse and to vote funds for making substantial effort in the first place. And there is the big difference. And if they say well, this all has to be paid for, the people cannot stand it, I would merely point out that in Manitoba we have - in all of Canada and Manitoba is not exception - we have quite a number of people who enjoy a life style of material comfort and well-being and richness that is unrivaled in all of human history in the past. And therefore the fact that --(Interjection)-- well it's old hat. It may be old hat to my honourable friend. I don't even think it's new hat to him because I don't think he's thought of it that way. There are people, I repeat, who enjoy a material life style that is beyond imagination in terms of comparison with the pages of human history and that they should be required to part with some of that by way of taxation in civilization to give a bit of a helping hand to people in distress or in positions of historical neglect, merely underlines all the more, the difference between Conservatives in the reactionary sense and those who call themselves Socialists or Social Democrats.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. CRAIK: Well, Mr. Chairman, I don't rise at this time to pose as an expert on the north, nor an expert on whether the government is succeeding in certain areas or failing in other areas in the north, but I do rise to take issue with the First Minister in his comments that the north suffered a century of neglect until he came to power. The First Minister was pretty careful, Mr. Chairman, to state that compared to '58-'59, that there had been large strides made in the north. Mr. Chairman, and the First Minister asks, what changes were made? All the changes were made, Mr. Chairman. The beginnings of the changes were made in the period following '58-'59, I agree. And those were his words, '58-'59. Mr. Chairman, '58-'59 wasn't the entire century, '58-'59 was the time when the Roblin government came to power and that's when the changes started in the north.

Well, Mr. Chairman, let's start. The first changes, the major changes in the education were made following '58-'59. The creation of the Frontier School Division. The first high schools built, Mr. Chairman, in that entire geographical area, started. The high school from which this member built his own base on which he got elected to this Legislature as an employee in that particular school. The first, Mr. Chairman, the first changes in the educational system that started to build the base by which the Native people of the north could work their way into the areas of employment and of education which they had not had up until that time. The first changes, Mr. Chairman, of the construction in the field of education, not of a high school but of a vocational school at The Pas, which is still there and is running at capacity and doing the job which it was intended for.

I recall, Mr. Chairman, in the short period of time I was Minister of Education,

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(MR. CRAIK cont'd) following which that school was opened in 1967, standing over there defending the Estimates of the Department of Education and being criticized by this side of the House because the school was not full. Well, Mr. Chairman, my answer was - and the school had been operating at that time for a year - was that thank God it's half full. And it was half full of the right kind of people. It was half full of Native people who now had an opportunity to take vocational courses. And that school was building its way towards offering the type of courses that those people wanted. Now that was handed over to this government two years later, and they haven't built another school. They're still operating that same school. They're still doing the same thing, and they stand there and say, "What did you do?" The Premier stands here and takes credit for Moose Lake, for Moose Lake Loggers. Mr. Chairman, the biggest thing probably that was done, and it was done before my time and I take no credit for it, was the establishment of Churchill Forest Industries.

I take credit for the prior government for starting that because they started it with their hearts in the right place. They started it because renewable resource-oriented jobs were the type of jobs that the Native people were adaptable to. And they took the gamble and did it, but it fell in bad hands and one of those two hands was this government who couldn't carry it out to its completion because they're just lousy administrators. But it did do the job. I can remember sitting in The Pas in 1967 and then talking to Gordon Latham, who later became the Chief of that Indian Band and was a very successful chief and has retired just in the last year, who was a leader of his people and that man related to the government of the day what he wanted for his people, and the government of that day addressed itself to providing those jobs.

The First Minister stands up and takes credit for Moose Lake Loggers. Moose Lake Loggers, Mr. Chairman, has had its troubles along the way, but never have I criticized Moose Lake Loggers because I started Moose Lake Loggers as the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. And the reason I started it, Mr. Chairman, was to start in a community, a community-oriented project subsidized for an initial period of time by the government to get it started, and it's had its rough times. --(Interjection)-- Well, Mr. Chairman, let me tell you that in the initial days of that project, it got the sort of administration that when the first 1,500 man hours of work were done in that community, there wasn't one man involved in that project that did not have a record filed against him in the courts. There wasn't a man that hadn't spent some time in jail prior to getting involved in that project. In the first 1,500 man hours of work, Mr. Chairman, there was less than 50 hours of absenteeism because it got good administration in those days. And this government cannot claim that.

So don't talk to me about new initiatives, Mr. Chairman, and talk about a century of neglect. The major initiatives were done under the former Conservative government in the field of education, in the field of renewable resource jobs for the Native people, the shuffling of Headstart Programs out of southern Manitoba into northern Manitoba, all of them dedicated to giving opportunity to people. The whole beginnings of the present education system of the north started after the establishment of the Frontier School Division, the establishment of the collegiate, the establishment of the vocational school at The Pas, the establishment of the other modern new schools in the other communities of the north, and it has been continued by this government. But don't let them stand and act like they started this whole thing. Abject nonsense. Absolute tripe. And they stand here, including the First Minister, and said, what does the opposition expect? Well the opposition expects an ounce, a dram of intellectual honesty of the First Minister and his other ministers. And don't stand there and tell us that there was a century of neglect.

The First Minister made a slip himself of saying the neglect ended in '58-'59. He didn't mean '68-'69, he meant '58-'59 because that's when the major programs to provide opportunity in the north started. It's just a little sickening to see the northern members that are here with this sort of bias they have to try and justify their existence of being here by railing against what the former government did. Well they should have been here prior to that. Now why do they protest so loudly? I think the reason they're

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(MR. CRAIK cont'd) protesting is they're not seeing the results come out of those programs, and if the results are not coming out of those programs today, Mr. Chairman, don't look at a government that precedes the present government. Look at themselves, because that's where the problem lies.

So, Mr. Chairman, I repeat, I don't stand here and pretend to be an expert for any of the members of these northern constituencies that are sitting here and participating in the debate, but I'm not going to stand here and listen to this tripe accusing the former government - whether I was a member of it at the time it was initiated or not, and I wasn't when the Frontier School Division and the CFI and some of these other projects were started - but I wholeheartedly supported them. I became a member of that government because of the initiatives they were taking, not only in northern Manitoba but in southern Manitoba as well, when the people felt that there was something happening. There was a resurgence in Manitoba in the field not only of education, in the field of industrial development and all the other fields that were important. And the field of health and social development. All of those fields went through a renaissance following the period of '58-'59, Mr. Chairman. It didn't start in '69 as the First Minister is trying to lead this House to believe at this time.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Chairman, the Honourable Member for Riel, the Honourable Leader of the Opposition I should say, is now exaggerating. I don't believe that I was pretending to say that everything started from square one in 1969. But I'm prepared to give as well as take and when I hear the Honourable Member for Morris, as I did this evening, try to imply that we were experiencing only failures in the north and no relative success, then that is a degree of exaggeration which should be met head on and hit on the head, and that's all I was attempting to do.

But it's interesting, Mr. Chairman, that the Member for Riel, the Leader of the Opposition, should have engaged in his own Freudian slip, because in the course of his own remarks I think he made it pretty clear that whatever he was taking greatest sense of satisfaction in, pretty well related to the period 1968-69, Moose Lake Loggers, CFI, whatever. In other words, in their ninth or tenth year in office, they began, they began to take these steps. And what were they doing in the previous ten years of their administration. The only tangible reference he had with respect to the first ten years was the formation of the Frontier School Division. But that, Sir, hardly was an initial model for Canada. There were other examples elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada in its several provinces where they could simply have picked it up at that point in time in terms of structuring, organizational structuring for education.

And lest my honourable friend gain too much momentum in his own mind as to the degree of success and 'pioneeringness', if that's what he's trying to imply about Frontier Division, I would simply invite him to look at the historical record in terms of how many young people graduated from schools from Native communities in the 1960s as compared for that matter to the 1930s. Now the Residential School is not exactly held up as a model either but it turned out young people from grades 9, 10, 11, and 12, in a way that is quite comparable with the Frontier School Division in the 1960s. So no point can be made of that one way or the other. It's only logical, Sir, that in an area as large as the north that somewhere there should be a regional centre with respect to secondary education. And since that time of course, the amount of funding is a matter or priority that has gone into the Frontier School Division has been increased many many times manifold. But Mr. Chairman, it is misleading to suggest that the establishment of a vocational school on a regional residential basis is somehow getting at the nub of the problem.

Mr. Chairman, there is no substitute for learning in the place of work or in the field or in the forest. And that is where my honourable friends were particularly lacking in any initiative or effort. After the tenth year of being in office they established a Moose Lake Loggers and did he ever hear any single one on this side opposite be critical of them for that fact.

Now he makes reference, too, that they have some kind of good administrative record. But I wonder, Sir, how good their human record was. I would like to know

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(MR. SCHREYER cont'd) how much was actually cut, because that's how you tell, how much was actually cut, produced in the way of cords of pulpwood? And, Mr. Chairman, that is a question which I would just as soon trust to the memory of my colleague the Minister of Mines as anyone else. My honourable friends need not - because in the first year or two it is always a honeymoon, practically any concept can get accepted for a year or two because it's the honeymoon period. I wonder how they would have faired in the longer run. And indeed it's a valid question. Because if it took them ten years to establish something like Moose Lake Loggers - and I think that was there in shining majestic isolation - as an example of what they did, then I don't think that anyone need have held their breath as to how long it would have taken before they would have been willing to take the risk to try a second and a third and a fourth, etc.

And insofar as his remarks are with respect to CFI, I think that he is quite wrong if he thinks that anyone was critical insofar as my colleagues are concerned, and I, were critical of their intent or desire in terms of the establishment of a wood-utilizing pulp mill. I don't think anyone - you can search the records - I don't think anyone was critical of that. He says it fell into wrong hands. Now that is an observation, Sir, I can't let go unnoticed or unpassed. It fell into wrong hands. Now that's an interesting statement, and I think that's Freudian too and let's analyze it for a moment. It fell into wrong hands, Sir. They were the ones that signed agreements. They signed agreements with people who were later found by both American and Canadian investigation to have been people guilty of certain misdemeanours, to put it in the most unexaggerated of terms.

There is an old English adage that people can not be made into crooks, but rather into something that comes from a harbouring of their own personality. I don't make much of that old English adage either except to say, that we have the experience of a sister province which paid a total of \$7 million in order to get out of an agreement. The outcome of which of course, was nothing, zero, \$7 million to get out of an agreement signed two months earlier.

In our case the situation was somewhat different. Not only would we have had to face the prospect of some \$7 million for the pleasure of signing out of, or getting out of an agreement, but there were some 14 - I forget exactly - \$14 to \$19 million of purchase orders already placed which would have been subject of commercial litigation, plus the \$7 million. So if we had taken that course of action, of course, we would then have been criticized by my honourable friends opposite for the very opposite reasons. Suffice is to say that there is in Canada and North America a great deal, perhaps the best experience anywhere in the world in pulp and paper manufacture.

My honourable friends opposite - or I shouldn't say them but their predecessors - saw fit to ignore all that and to go to some European domicile to hook up with people whose credentials were, on retrospect of examination, questionable from the start. Now they, too, were victims of some degree of collusion because there were letters of reference from the Royal Bank and other prestigious institutions, which didn't make the task any easier for my honourable friends, but let them not pretend that they were not the ones who gave the faith and credit of this province, the solemn covenant of this province to a commercial agreement which could not have been evacuated from without payment of penalty. And if they thought we were the "patsies" to pay \$7 million, plus penalty on the 14 to 19 million of purchase orders already signed pursuant to their agreement, then of course they can think again. --(Interjection)-- My honourable friend, my colleague the Minister of Mines has a more specific memory than I on this matter, indicates 14 million already spent on site, or if not spent on site contractually committed for purchase orders to be spent on site. I don't quarrel with my colleague. I'm saying that certainly it is no exaggeration to understate it that there was 14 million committed, and there would almost, well indeed not almost, as experience in Saskatchewan showed a year later, two years later, \$7 million approximately for the mere opportunity to disengage from a similar agreement.

So if it fell into hands, Mr. Chairman, I can assure my honourable friends that they were not willing hands; they were not collusive hands. They were not hands

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(MR. SCHREYER cont'd) that were stretched out to receive that kind of present, or manna from Heaven, we would just as soon have done without it. --(Interjection)-- And yes, what Alistair Stewart had to say was very very much to the point.

Alistair Stewart did indicate that there was a basis for being very suspicious of the ethics involved. --(Interjection)-- Well, my honourable friend the Member for Roblin probably thinks in those terms, I can assure him that if he ever has the responsibility for being a Minister of the Crown in the province he would not be able to engage in that kind of luxury, and if he did he would be unfit to hold office, because he public trust comes first before any kind of petty partisan advantage.

My honourable friend the Member for Roblin, if he wants to raise some old sores I'm prepared to engage in that with him. I refer specifically to a letter that he wrote to the Editor of the Roblin newspaper in 1973 which I say today is a sham on the record of any public elected official. If he wants to know what letter, I would be glad to produce it. Because that letter, Mr. Chairman, every second sentence is a misstatement of fact. --(Interjection)-- Well, yes, my honourable friend may take some pride in his election record to date, but that is only because we haven't been able to muster enough time to do justice to the telling of truth that is so much needed in that constituency. But perhaps we can get around to that the next time.

But for the moment, Mr. Chairman, I say that with respect to what the Leader of the Opposition says, it is not that we are presuming to say that every single initiative that has been undertaken north of 53 has been undertaken since 1969. But I am saying that with respect to training opportunities in the field, in the forest, on road construction, in house building, does indeed date from 1969. The exception of Moose Lake, which was started a year earlier, and that, Sir, was in the 10th or 11th year of their administration. Well what tangible evidence do they have of their efforts prior to that? I would like to know; and I'm not aware of anything significant in that regard.

Insofar as northern construction, there was much less of it. I don't believe there was a northern preference clause, since there was no particular solicitude about northern employment opportunities; and it is always so tempting and so easy to take the easy way. Award the contract, the contractor comes in, his personnel and manpower can be from wherever. The job is done, depending on the nature of the project anywhere from three months to two years, and after it's done the people leave and everything is as it was before.

In terms of numbers of people who have learned to use a chain-saw, and you don't really learn that in the classroom of a vocational school, Mr. Chairman. You may learn the rudimentary beginnings but you don't really learn how. Chain-saws, a skidder, a mechanized skidder, how to operate trucks, dozers, caterpillars, letourneaus, you learn that on the job, and if there is no construction, or if there is no northern employment clause, then precious few get that opportunity, and therein lies much the difference.

Did I suggest for a moment that a vocational school had not been established? But indeed there were vocational schools in the northern part of other provinces. Well, Mr. Chairman, a vocational school I repeat, is only a very partial beginning and unless it's followed up with training on the job it really remains an academic exercise.

My honourable friends should take some interest in the letter and the statement that was made to me by a former Manitoban of the 1950s who was commissioned to write a three-volume study - or a study, it happened to be three volumes - on the question of native communities, native peoples in Manitoba, and after a period of absence of employment with the Federal Public Service wrote back last summer, that whether or not it was perceived or perceptible to us that we should not despair because in terms of local communities of people being more involved in local self-government, and in training opportunities, in construction or in the forest, that he detected an amazing, an amazing, beginning of a difference of a change. And that kind of observation coming from a person, who I have no way of knowing as to partisan affiliation, if any, and who has been away from the province for the better part of a decade, to get

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(MR. SCHREYER cont'd) that kind of opinion is somewhat reassuring whatever the utterances of the members opposite.

MR. CRAIK: Well, Mr. Chairman, I don't wish to let the record rest as it is. But I want to use the Premier's point that he dwelt on here at some length, Moose Lake Loggers, to show that it's the sort of basis upon which his other statements are made as well. He bemoans the fact that there was no Moose Lake Loggers till ten years after the former administration had been active.

Well, Mr. Chairman, you know I think that even the former opposition may have been just a little critical of a government starting up a Moose Lake Loggers operation to do pulpwood logging, Mr. Chairman, when you had no pulp plant. Surely to God the First Minister realizes that the reason for Moose Lake Loggers was because you then had a pulpmill at The Pas, which occurred in the late 1960s, and that is when the Moose Lake Loggers came to bear. Now this is the problem.

This is the sort of logic and administrative awareness that his government displays. They would have gone in and started Moose Lake logging operations just to cut trees down. The purpose of Moose Lake Loggers, Mr. Chairman, naturally was to supply pulpwood to the pulp plant at The Pas which was going to be onstream at the same time that the Moose Lake Loggers was started. So I find it almost incredible, and probably very symbolic of the policy and administrative approach that this government takes, that they would go ahead and start a project such as that without having anything to do with the logs or anywhere to send them. Because, Mr. Chairman, the Moose Lake Loggers, and all other logging operations as far as I know that may have subsequently started in the north are there because there is something to do with the product. So let's not let this far-fetched and just unreal statement be left on the record unchallenged, that somehow Moose Lake Loggers should have been started earlier than the time it was started, because it's very clear it was started with a clear purpose in mind of having an end product going into the pulpmill.

Mr. Chairman, I won't comment further on the First Minister's comments. I don't know that the Northern Affairs debate is the place to debate the Churchill Forest Industries issue. We had some difficulty debating it last year because the government did not wish to debate it on second reading, and therefore the issue never did get debated. At some point in time it would be interesting to table and have another examination of the consultant's report, the consultants hired by this government, that indicated that after the receivership of the Churchill Forest Industries took place, their consultants hired Mr. Stothert. His report to them indicated that roughly \$2 million more of input was required for the plant to go into production. Well, Mr. Chairman, it was more than \$2 million after this administrative whiz gang kids over here took over, it was more like \$150 million before the thing got fully operational and, Mr. Chairman, that legacy historically will lay with this government.

Mr. Chairman, that will lay with this government. It won't be the question of whether the Churchill Forest Industries was started with the right intent in mind. The record will show - not the record that the First Minister puts on the Hansard - the record will show that the government made many efforts for many years, the former government, to start the project at The Pas, that the takers in Canada and in the United States were made well aware for a period of two years to have an opportunity to become involved in the project. The government may have been hasty in pushing the project, but they did it for the right intent. They did it to provide jobs for people of the north because those were the kinds of jobs that those people were best suited to.

I notice the First Minister didn't make reference to the number of native people working in the mines. Because it's a well known fact that they aren't as well adapted to that type of livelihood. That was well recognized by the former government. There were native people working on roads before. Well, Mr. Chairman, the Member for Thompson can refute this comment. They're not well adapted traditionally to working underground. It hasn't been one of their characteristics that they were well adapted. The intent of a renewable resource oriented occupation, Mr. Chairman, was well established and I don't think it's going to be refuted by the people that know what they're talking about.

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(MR. CRAIK cont'd)

Mr. Chairman, we'll let it rest at that as far as I'm concerned. We'll talk about it another day. But let's not let this nonsense go on the record that the initiatives of the north were taken by this government. Such is not the case. What is coming forth from the government is a protestation against the lack of real and tangible success, what they can now see, they have to resort to quoting the obtuse report of somebody that has come back ten years later that says I think there's a trend taking place that's satisfactory. If that is the entire basis of the satisfaction they're taking from their activities in the north, Mr. Chairman, then let them admit that that's it, but don't let them try and justify their position in the north in relation to the fact that somehow the initiatives were not there before, because that is when it all started. This government has done nothing more except carry it on and expand it in certain areas, but the real initiatives were not taken by this government.

MR. SCHREYER: Well, Mr. Chairman, this, of course, exchange could go on I suppose indefinitely but there are certain specific points again which cry out for some response.

The Honourable Member for Riel would like to have it appear that before 1968 or '69, before going into operation of CFI, that there was no other opportunity for the sale or moving of wood product whatsoever in northern Manitoba. He obviously is unaware of the fact that on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, the communities of Berens River and Norway House and Bloodvein, have existed there since time immemorial, and the natural place or the natural direction of movement of wood product if they helped to get any kind of wood utilization operation going there would have been to Abitibi at Pine Falls. But it wasn't until the 1970s, Sir, that any --(Interjection)-- No, not just Moose Lake. Moose Lake is merely one example. There's Channel Area Loggers. My honourable friends were in office for 11 years and they did not seem to manage to do anything with respect to the movement of cut pulpwood on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg to Pine Falls, and the opportunity was there all the time. There was excess, if anything excess barge capacity all the way from Norway House, Berens River, south to the mouth of the Winnipeg River at Pine Falls where the Abitibi Pulp and Paper plant was. And it's no secret that Abitibi has been most anxious to co-operate in terms of providing a market outlet for pulpwood cut in communities such as Berens River. They didn't start Channel Area Loggers. No, because it would have been (a) a bother, and (b) an expense.

A MEMBER: A risk.

MR. SCHREYER: A risk, I suppose subject to criticism if they made a mistake or two. So they put all their argumentation on Moose Lake Loggers, and I repeat that was in the tenth year of their administration. And they set it up in relation to CFI, which I say again they did enter into the agreement with the principals that were involved with CFI in the first place. Now they would like to have their cake and eat it too. (a) That they weren't really responsible for CFI, but (b) on the other hand it was CFI that made Moose Lake Loggers possible.

My honourable friend, the Member for Riel, I'm sure hasn't even thought as to whether or not it would have been feasible with realistic subsidy to move wood from - because there's good timber stands in the Moose Lake area - to Hudson Bay Junction, or indeed to all of those who were operating sawmills in that area at that time. And indeed, Sir, it is strange but true that they were moving wood product all the way from the Duck Mountains to Pine Falls in eastern Manitoba. But I repeat they waited ten years.

I am surprised to have my honourable friend suggest that we were somehow not willing - did he say? - last year to have a debate with respect to the history of CFI. My honourable friends, you know, cannot escape the fact that they signed the covenant of faith and credit of this province with principals in CFI who in retrospect were fugitives of the U.S. and Canadian justice. Would he now like to somehow insinuate that the fact that they are fugitives of U.S. justice is somehow our doing, that we, the Government of Manitoba, somehow caused the administration of justice in

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(MR. SCHREYER cont'd) the United States to pick on these people? I mean I don't know what he's suggesting.

My honourable friends, if they are suggesting that somehow we would have exercised greater prudence, I would invite them to indicate in what specific way. We could have shut her down. Now that's a very interesting suggestion. Well, in Saskatchewan, Sir, they did that. It cost them \$7 million for that pleasure, and that was, I repeat, before there was a single cent of committed purchase orders by the principals in Manitoba. --(Interjection)-- The Minister of Mines and Natural Resources will deal with you in due course, I'm sure, if you try to pretend that there wasn't some \$14 million plus in purchase orders already signed by those who were in the contract agreement with the Province of Manitoba.

But with respect to the specifics of Northern Affairs. My colleagues, the Member for Churchill, the Member for Flin Flon, the Member for Thompson, as well as the Minister of Northern Affairs, will be able to deal with all aspects, trials, difficulties, problems of northern development, and at great length because it is only logical that . . . --(Interjections)-- Well, Mr. Chairman, my honourable friends, you know, they like to be sarcastic but we do have colleagues who live and originate in the north, or who live in the north, who understand it, is it fair to say, at least as well as anybody in this Chamber. I had the privilege of becoming very well-acquainted with the former Member for Churchill, the late Gordon Beard. No man takes it easily to leave his political party but he did, and you know why, Sir? Shall we research the historical record?

A MEMBER: Yes.

MR. SCHREYER: It was told to me but it's also on the record. It was because of sloth. Sloth and disregard on balance on the part of the previous Conservative administration for the problems and difficulties of the north. Why be hypocrites? What was the reason? The reason was that in supreme frustration he left because of sloth, disregard in relative terms . . . --(Interjection)-- They certainly didn't leave the northern development. That wasn't the reason, Mr. Chairman.

You know, my honourable friend, the Member for Morris, thinks that he's in a kindergarten, that he can make some smart aleck comment and have it pawned off and accepted as the truth. The other day he wasn't above smearing one of the two bond rating agencies of North America because they had written a favourable report about the fiscal prudence and financial administration of the government of the Province of Manitoba. So what did he do, he smeared them by suggesting that they were the ones who had given New York a falsely optimistic credit rating, but in his ignorance he didn't know it was the other of the two rating agencies that had given the most recent rating on New York City. But I don't make much of that, Sir, I didn't expect him to know that. But if he is suggesting for a moment --(Interjection)-- both gentlemen are alive, he can ask them. The then Member for Thompson, Mr. Borowski and Mr. Allard - Mr. Allard became involved federally in another political party - but he can ask them both. I have no fears on that whatsoever, whether they left because of matters having to do with northern Manitoba, its frustrations and problems, and that they felt this government wasn't trying maximum effort, and they will get their answer. It wasn't because of that at all. --(Interjection)-- They couldn't stand me, they couldn't stand some of us, okay. They couldn't stand me, they couldn't stand somebody. But let it not be said that it was because of disregard and sloth with respect to northern Manitoba. At least let that much be clear.

So my honourable friends had better research the record. They'd better research the record as to why a person in supreme frustration left the previous government, it was on northern issues and no amount of obfuscation of the record will hide that fact. Having said that, I certainly look with confidence and with interest to my colleagues from the northern constituencies dealing, slugging it out issue for issue on any single thing whatsoever that my honourable friends wish to discuss.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Northern Affairs.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Chairman, it's hard to stop in the middle of that kind of

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(MR. GREEN cont'd) thing and not be wondering whether somebody didn't get in the last word. But if everybody agrees, I think we can call it a night. If one of the Pages will advise the other Committee that we are also closing up the . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Committee rise. Call in the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, your Committee of Supply has considered certain resolutions, reports progress and asks leave to sit again.

IN SESSION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Ste. Rose.

MR. ADAM: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Member for Churchill, that a Report of the Committee be received.

MOTION presented and carried.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hour of adjournment having arrived, the House is adjourned and will stand adjourned until 2:30 Thursday afternoon.

SUPPLY - CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

MR. CHAIRMAN: The meeting will come to order. I refer honourable members to Page 31 in their Estimates Books. Resolution 62(d)(1) - the Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. BROWN: Mr. Chairman, when we left this before I had some specific questions that I asked the Minister and I wonder if the Minister at the present time is able to answer these questions that I asked of him?

MR. BOYCE: Psychiatrists as far as the Youth Centre is concerned is one and a half psychiatrists that are assigned to that facility. I wonder if the member could refresh my memory. I probably have the answer here but . . .

MR. BROWN: I had some questions written down and unfortunately I can't find them. But I was asking the Minister to tell us just exactly what his program was. Which direction is he intending to carry his program?

We have noticed in the Health Sciences Centre for instance that there is going to be a psychiatric care treatment centre for children and this is certainly needed in the Youth Centre and the Minister has just said that there are going to be one and a half psychiatrists over there.

But I am wondering what are we going to do for the adolescents? It seems to me that this is a problem in particular at the present time where judges do not know, when they are sentencing adolescents they do not know which particular facility they should be sentencing them to. There was a case just recently where two adolescents had to be sent to Headingley and they really did need psychiatric care but there was just absolutely no alternate facility to send them to. I am wondering, Mr. Chairman, whether the Minister can tell us just exactly what he is intending to do with this particular problem?

MR. BOYCE: For the first part of the member's question, as far as the judiciary is concerned what he says may have had some basis in the past. But one of the things that the probation people did this particular year past was to sit down and discuss with the judiciary on one Friday night - I was really surprised at the attendance - there were only two judges in the whole system who were unavailable. One was out of town on a prior commitment and one had an appointment that he couldn't cancel. They were very anxious to sit down with the probation people to come to a better understanding of what was available and how they could better improve the services. This is an ongoing thing so that the courts will be better apprised of what they should reasonably expect of the system.

With reference to the people who are periodically transferred to Headingley, while they may be juveniles as defined by the law nevertheless there is a procedure that a person who is a juvenile may be raised to the adult court. Unless the member can give me a specific case, that is all that I can answer him at the moment.

With the future plans in this area, I don't know if the member has got a copy, we circulated a number of copies of these throughout the province. It was young people in conflict with the law legislation which is proposed by the Federal Government. As I said in my introductory remarks I personally regretted that the Solicitor-General felt it necessary to proceed with the two pieces of legislation that he did, rather than try and resolve this question of what is going to happen in the juvenile scene.

As far as the courts are concerned they proceed by two statutes primarily. One is The Juvenile Delinquency Act which as Federal statute and one provincial statute which is The Child Welfare Act. The main thrust, as people across the country see in the future, especially in the area of crime prevention, will be relative to the new proposed legislation of the Federal Government. So as far as planning in the future is concerned the people have several different programs which they are ready to move on once we know just exactly what we are going to be moving into.

MR. BROWN: Well it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that we are talking about I believe it was 1,440 cases. Most of these I would expect would be cases where these juveniles would have social problems. I believe that this is where most of the problems stem from is that they have social problems. If you have one and a half psychiatrists to help these 1,440 people along I would just like to know, does the Minister think that this is adequate, that these juveniles receive adequate treatment?

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MR. BOYCE: Well I guess we could get into a semantical argument, on the definition of the word "adequate". Is it enough or is it as many as I would like to have available? The answer to that would of course have to be no. But nevertheless when I said one and a half psychiatrists, there are back-up and support systems. For example in rural Manitoba, and especially in the north, there have been structured mental health teams. In many communities the feed-back that we get on the utilization of this approach where the team approach deals with the family and the individual within the family and part of the community, it is having some results.

Relative to the Brandon Correctional scene, we have the back-up of the whole mental health hospital in Brandon and that is available. But relative to the Youth Centre itself, hopefully we can augment the professional capacity of our system.

MR. BROWN: I believe that this one and a half psychiatrists that you were talking about was pertaining to the Youth Centre mainly. How many psychiatrists are involved in the treatment of these juveniles throughout the whole Province of Manitoba?

MR. BOYCE: Fifty psychiatrists all told.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 62(c)(1). The Honourable Member for Swan River.

MR. BILTON: This care and treatment of juvenile offenders, I will express my concern and I would wish that the Minister would quit fencing with us and he would just tell us what plans he has. He has got his professionals with him tonight and I have no objection to any of these gentlemen assisting the Minister by giving an opinion. We are talking in terms of something like \$3 million, Mr. Chairman, under this particular program, an increase of \$236,000 over last year. I want to hear some concrete evidence as to what these dollars are to be spent on, and the title "Care and Treatment of Juvenile Offenders" is there. I feel, Mr. Chairman, that it is the responsibility of the Minister to tell us tonight, to tell this Committee, and by telling this Committee he is telling the people of Manitoba, just what the intentions are. I don't want to hear him say to me, we have a program for this or we've got a program for that. I want concrete evidence as to what those programs are to eliminate the situation which is facing this province today.

We have admitted this afternoon that we have got an alarming situation in this province and Mr. Minister you have been at this job long enough now that you have got to give us evidence as to what the intentions are to arrest this situation in the interests of the people of Manitoba. If they are expected to put up almost \$3 million under this particular program, tell us what you intend to do with that money and by telling this Committee you are telling the people of the Province of Manitoba. Let's have the evidence now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 62(d)(1) - the Honourable Member for Swan River.

MR. BILTON: Mr. Chairman, do I understand by the silence of the Minister that he has no evidence or he is not going to answer what I have appealed for on behalf of the people? That is why I am here.

MR. BOYCE: Well I was waiting for some other questions. If that's all there are I will be glad to answer the member's questions. We should have continued on before the supper hour. I don't know what my colleague had for supper but . . .

MR. BILTON: Mr. Chairman, I demand that the Minister withdraw that statement. That has got nothing at all to do with what I am putting forward and it ill becomes a Minister of the Crown to make a statement such as that to a Committee member, particularly when he has no evidence to back up anything that's behind his thoughts in making a statement such as that, which I say again is unbecoming a Minister of the Crown.

MR. BOYCE: Well I would have to agree with my colleague that I have no evidence of what he had for supper, so I will answer his first question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please.

MR. BOYCE: Well as my colleague knows I need all the help I can get. As we were discussing before dinner, rather than me give the member or any other member of the Committee or the Legislature rather a loose answer to questions such as this, I suggested that he go visit the facilities and talk to the staff and see actually what is being done.

I had mentioned that the increase in this sum was primarily because of inflation.

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd). . . . There was no staff increase for the people assigned to this particular function but there is a \$30,000 allocation for the operation of a group home and, as I tried to explain to the member in as definitive terms as I am able at the present time, that the new thrust on juvenile and young offenders must of necessity wait until we get something definitive relative to The Juvenile Delinquency Act. Because the actions are predicated on this particular Act, by and large, and the signs are that the Federal Government is interested in moving in this field and when they make an announcement of just exactly how much their involvement will be then I will be able to give the member more specifics.

I may have jostled a little with the member but I know his sincerity and his interest in this field. As far as the programs are concerned the specific people in the programs - have we got our Annual Report for last year handy? . . . Perhaps I can give the member the specific . . . This report was tabled in the Legislature and it gives a breakdown in the specifics of what is involved in this particular area. There were 2,021 cases of delinquency involving theft which had to be dealt with specifically; damages to persons or property were 575 cases; in need of temporary shelter it was 1,465 cases; breaches of The Food and Drug Act were 6 cases; breach of The Liquor Control Act were 329 cases; breaches of The Narcotics Control Act were 59 cases; The Highways Traffic Act were 48 cases; possession of offensive weapons were 31 cases; arson 24 cases . . .

MR. BILTON: These are juveniles?

MR. BOYCE: These are juveniles. Murder or manslaughter 7 cases and other cases were 42 for a total of 4,598 cases that were dealt with in the juvenile system or released from detention through the Youth Centre who had actually been held in the Youth Centre. The people who were actually dealt with by the probation department, I said earlier, that there were some 10,000 in total. Now if he wants specific detail of how each one of these particular cases was dealt with I am sorry I am not in a position to give that information at the moment.

MR. BILTON: Mr. Chairman, I thank the Minister for those comments. But I am sure he will recall that prior to the supper hour, before I had my chicken, I made certain suggestions which I am sure he mulled over in his mind. He has chosen not to mention those suggestions or what his approach to those suggestions were. I am sure he has discussed this with his officials and he has given us the statistics which are fine and dandy. But he has not taken advantage of the opportunity of the suggestions put forward by this Committee this afternoon to make any comment on this particular subject: the Care and Treatment of Juvenile Offenders.

Mr. Minister, suggestions were put forward and you have chosen not to comment on those suggestions. You've given us the statistics as to the problems that are confronting you today and I regret you've got those problems but, Sir, you've got to find a way to overcome this. And you've chosen not to take advantage of the opportunity to comment on suggestions from the opposite side of the House, if you like, as to whether or not the suggestions put forward are acceptable to you and whether or not they would assist you and your department in some way overcoming the problems that are facing you today which you just outlined a moment ago. Why have you not done this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOYCE: Oh, I'm glad the member mentioned that, because what he had to contribute just before the supper hour break, most of what he said I concur in, I appreciate his suggestions and hopefully the next year we'll get a chance to discuss those recommendations and many more, because I respect the opinion of the Member for Swan River. I'm sorry I didn't comment on it, because you will recall we rose at 4:30 and I didn't get a chance to comment on some of the recommendations that were made by the Member for Swan River, but they certainly were duly noted and they're recorded in Hansard and we'll see just how much I'm able to act on it next year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 62(d). The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Chairman, I haven't been in on all the discussion that's gone on, but I was wondering if the Minister could indicate, in the offences registered what percentage of these offences are by people, young native people. I have a second question

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(MR. CRAIK cont'd) to that, what portion of the province are these primarily centred in? Do they come from the core of the city or from Winnipeg?

We have some very rough statistics indicating that provincial statistics, not only for Manitoba, which are rather shocking - indicating the high percentage of incarcerated people of native descent. I raised the question, it's some concern for the fact that as to whether or not we're directing programs that can bring about some degree of prevention programs, rather than incarceration. And it was that in mind I ask the question: Does the Minister have statistics that are specific to youth or juvenile offenders as opposed to the overall statistics which were commonly fed with regards to the proportion being of native descent?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOYCE: I'm advised that we have no breakdown as to ethnicity of . . .

MR. CRAIK: You do have though for total numbers of people incarcerated, you have those sorts of figures.

MR. BOYCE: Yes, they're broken down in two sections. One is relative to the Juvenile Delinquency Act and one is relative to the Child Welfare Act. So taking the Juvenile Delinquency Act population of 3,441, 3,000 of these are from Winnipeg.

MR. CRAIK: 3,000 out of 3,400.

MR. BOYCE: 3,004 actually are from the Winnipeg region; 33 are from the central region, 102 from WestMan, 54 from Parklands, 108 from NorMan, 63 from the Interlake and 77 from EastMan. So the highest proportion of these is from the City of Winnipeg, from the Winnipeg region.

MR. CRAIK: You don't have equivalent figures on the total numbers of people incarcerated that we normally hear of?

MR. BOYCE: I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman, I guess I'm not understanding.

MR. CRAIK: You don't have similar figures in the juvenile area that you have in the adult area in terms of what proportion of these would be native people?

MR. BOYCE: No.

MR. CRAIK: Sir, is there any particular reason that you wouldn't have these?

MR. BOYCE: I don't mean to equivocate on the member's question. The reason that they don't is because this hasn't been asked of the administration.

MR. CRAIK: Well is it then, apart from having statistics on it, is there the same preponderance of convictions in the juvenile area as there is in the overall picture, just from your own experience or your staff's own experience?

MR. BOYCE: I'll answer the question rather than associate the staff with it because we get in the area of civil rights on this.

MR. CRAIK: What my question is leading to, is your department recommending any remedial action that might be taken if 90 percent of your convictions are in the City of Winnipeg? If you've got 3,000 out of 3,400, that's very close to 90 percent of your offenses, convictions or whatever you call them are in the City of Winnipeg. And if these are coming from the core of Winnipeg where you have people coming into the area which I suggest is where the majority of your convictions are coming in the adult sense as well, and particularly with the vulnerability of young people being incarcerated into an atmosphere which it's generally concluded they don't improve their outlook by being incarcerated, is there any remedial program being looked at for the core area in particular to try and get to the root cause of these young people being incarcerated or convicted of these?

MR. BOYCE: There's certainly some basis for the member's thrust in this area, but you must recall that because of civil rights' legislation and such things as that, that the service being a service of the government that their admission slips, if you will, or the initial documentation and the rest of this as far as religion and race and all the rest of it is restricted by civil rights' legislation so it is difficult to get statistical evidence to use. You know, it restricts you in that sense. But as far as the member's point that a lot of these cases are generated from the core area, we can even be more narrow than just saying the Winnipeg region, there's some basis for that also. Earlier we were discussing some of the programs that we're trying. One of them is through the Native Clan to have some of the native children who are in some difficulty in the urban setting to have

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd) them live on Fort Alexander Reserve in co-operation with the Chief and Band Council in Fort Alexander. And that's one thing that we have tried on a rather ad hoc experimental basis this past year and it seems to be meeting with some success.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Chairman, the appealing to civil rights' restrictions is in my estimation a cop-out to looking at what is known to be a very serious social problem, and if the community at large is providing an environment which tends to foster problems for people of native descent, particularly young people, then that community at large has the responsibility to look at remedial action to see if anything can be done to try and protect those people, if you like. I think to say that civil right identification on the basis of civil rights is essentially a cop-out if in fact you're saying that you can't look at this on that basis because of that reason. What do you do, do you let it get to an impossible problem and stand on a high and mighty plateau and say, "I can't look at that problem because I would be infringing on somebody's civil rights' grounds, human rights grounds". I think that in general it's well known that there is a basic problem, that the federal statistics and the provincial statistics show that on a national scale and on a general provincial scale that this is a problem. Now it starts with the young people, and if the young people are going to jail because of offences - and I fully suspect that a native young person will go to jail faster than a non native young person because they don't probably have the protective measures at their disposal to protect themselves from going to jail in the way of legal aid and other things, nor the sort of ability to defend their rights in our community. I think that in asking this question, all I'm asking the Minister for is some protection for those young people, because as soon as they fall victim to the legal process and end up in jail you can almost say that you've set them off on a career of commitments at a future point in time. I'm not saying it's the Minister's responsibility to solve all the problems but I think the first step towards a solution starts with him identifying the problem, if in fact the problem exists.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. ENNS: Well, Mr. Chairman, I, like my colleague haven't been present at the initial outset of the consideration of these Estimates, but I do have a concern that I'd like to express to the Minister, and maybe a hope. Mr. Chairman, this government has shown remarkable initiatives in many fields that we in the opposition haven't always agreed with. For instance, his colleague the Minister of Agriculture believing as he does that farmers' land should be in the public domain essentially hands out an open cheque to purchase such lands. In believing that the cattle industry is in difficulty, he has dedicated some \$18 million this year in support of that program. I think what is bothering most of us, Mr. Chairman, is that for the first time we have the last few years a separate Ministry established under the Department of Health and Social Development, but called Corrective and Rehabilitative Services, under this Minister, and my question really to the Minister is whether or not the Minister is not prepared to show some of the same kind of initiatives in changing what is obviously not working today in his department. And changing, particularly in the area that we are dealing with, the care and treatment of juvenile offenders, which doesn't interfere quite as much as if I talked about this in the adult field and you run into split jurisdictions, you run into the federal criminal act, the federal jurisdictions responsible for adult offenders, but my understanding is that the Minister and the government is and has the primary responsibility for the care and treatment of juvenile offenders which is the item that we're considering. I would really look, Mr. Minister, and I look you square in the eye because I think that you come to your responsibilities with a kind of sincerity and dedication that you're prepared to bring to your department, but are you really happy in being the first Minister in this particular area to simply carry on in the treadmill, the treadmill that we've been seeing. Now I don't mind identifying myself as a hard nosed Conservative and I've lived with the Liberal --(Interjection)--I've lived with the Liberal answers to how to treat these problems. --(Interjection)--

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. Order please. The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

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MR. ENNS: We've built better facilities for them, we've got them now on Kenaston Avenue, we've built unbreakable glass instead of bars and carpeted floors, and all we're doing is providing a halfway house for people coming through.

Now, Mr. Minister, you have an opportunity for trying to change this - for trying to change this, and some of the rather kind of dramatic ways that your fellow Ministers have changed other aspects of public policy, I might add, and I referred to a few of them.
--(Interjection)--

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please.

MR. ENNS: I'm disappointed, as are most people disappointed, and genuinely disappointed that the kind of liberal approach to our young and juvenile offenders, the rehabilitative approach that we have I think tried now for a decade, and all we've done is we've passed more people through our portals every day and solved no problems, in fact sat back and watched the problem grow.

Mr. Minister I don't propose the answers to the solution, except that I propose that whatever course we've been on hasn't produced. I don't quarrel with the parole officer, I don't quarrel with the social worker, the dedicated people that they are, that thought that their approach would ameliorate the situation, but the simple statistics of your own department bear out the fact that they haven't. Mr. Minister, I would go so far as to say that we have to consider pretty new directions, pretty hard questions in terms of where we're at in this whole program, and I think, Mr. Minister, that you as the First Minister charged with this specific responsibility have an excellent opportunity to exercise some leadership in this area. I would think that you have the leadership of fellow Ministers in your Cabinet that have shown no reluctance in exercising leadership in areas that they felt very strongly about, whether public opinion was with them or not. But if you're of the serious belief that you will resolve current problems with respect to juvenile offenders on the course we're on, then we'll come back next year and ask you what kind of success you had. But failing that, I would ask you seriously to consider with the support of more people than you think, new and innovative measures, new and imaginative measures that would start getting hold of this problem. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOYCE: While I appreciate the member's encouragement, his support for more emphasis on this particular Ministry, but we have to remember that we could use the same argument relative to school systems. You know, the number of people that are in the school system, they weren't taught before so we have to teach them, and we will always have a goodly segment of our society that experiences some difficulty in growing up. It has always been the case, and I have suggested always will be the case, and we have to deal with those problems as they occur.

The member commended the government for carrying out innovative thrusts in some areas. Earlier I had said that when we came in we took over a system as far as treatment of juveniles that had some difficulty growing up in the community that was second to none in North America, and I have said that part of my undertaking was to keep it at that level. Needless to say we have to add new programs, because while the younger people are facing some of the problems which our generation did, nevertheless some of the problems are different.

I would take exception with one remark that the Leader of the Opposition made when he said it was a cop-out. I don't think that the staff of a component of the criminal justice system by obeying the law is coping-out, but nevertheless I'm not unaware of the problem to which he alludes, and we are cognizant of the problems that are generated in certain parts of the province. In some areas, in co-operation with the Attorney-General's Department and others, we're trying to deal with the whole aspect of law and order and the rest of it, such as a 3B program for constables that is under the Attorney-General's Department - that in co-operation with the social services that are available in the area, we're trying to deal with the problem. But one of the things that's making the situation difficult is the cop-out of the Federal Government relative to their responsibility for native people, and this has been referred to on a couple of occasions in the House relative to the provision of social services on reserves, so that in the total justice system this

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd) complicates the situation. I certainly don't see it as a cop-out as me not keeping statistics as to ethnic origin of people that come into the criminal justice system.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Brandon West.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Chairman, before we leave this item on juvenile offenders, I'm wondering if the Minister has had any reason to believe that the Child Welfare Act as it now stands is somewhat inadequate or lacking in authority in certain areas. I'm wondering if the Minister has had any representations to him about difficulties in this area, and where the Act has been felt to be somewhat lacking in authority and in clarity in respect to juveniles where parents have had problems with children, and they have sought - usually it's I think, been in the case of single parent families where they have sought some support from the law in attempting to do what they felt was proper with their child, quite often a daughter, where there has been some difficulty with another juvenile, a male, who is causing some difficulty in the family; and when they have sought support and some assistance from the Enforcement Officers, they have found that the Child Welfare Act is really not able to sustain any case on their side. I've discussed this with some judges who have been involved in cases of this type and they have tended to agree that there may be some shortcomings in the Act. So I'm wondering if the Minister has had any direct representations in this respect and whether he is contemplating any changes in the Child Welfare Act that would improve the authority and perhaps the ability of parents, particularly single parent families, to maintain some supervision and some control over the actions of juveniles under their direct care.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Chairman, the question I wanted to direct wasn't really along the lines that the Member for Brandon West was asking, so maybe the Minister would like to deal with that first.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOYCE: The Child Welfare Act as it exists at the moment is as a result of evolution. It was passed in - when was it? - '72 that we passed it, or '73? The member asks me if I've had representation. I have had some representation, people we accepted with some reluctance, but historically the courts have been reluctant to interfere in family situations. I'm not saying that in a critical way of the judiciary, because it has been more of a tradition in our society, the family has been the basic unit. The main thrust of assistance has been geared to that basic unit in society, is support to the family. Now, whether the Child Welfare Act will serve us, when taken in juxtaposition with whatever will come under the young people in conflicts with the law, I'm not in a position to say at the moment. But the only way that a parent could get some redress if they couldn't manage the child, was to have that child declared a delinquent, which some parents are reluctant to do, and I personally believe that the services which we may be able to provide a family should be made available to them without going through that kind of an exorcistic exercise.

There are still a few anachronisms left, as I mentioned before dinner, that we still have in the City of Winnipeg 15 marriage counsellors, which are relative to the old idea that if people filed for divorce they had to go through a reconciliation process. These are still there, and they still function as family counsellors, but we only have those 15 people in place in the City of Winnipeg. So whether this should be expanded and strengthened outside of the city in a different manner to perhaps alleviate some of the problems that the member is alluding to . . . I would appreciate an expression of his opinion, what we should do in this particular area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Brandon West.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Chairman, it's difficult to deal with specifics in this matter, but a case which was brought to my attention, was that of a juvenile, a girl, and a boy involved in the case also a juvenile, and the parents of the boy were aiding and abetting this kind of a relationship which the parent of the girl objected to very strenuously and there was no way in which she could seek support in law for preventing this liaison which was occurring and which was being aided and abetted by the parents of the male in the case.

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(MR. MCGILL cont'd) And it seemed to me and it seemed to a judge with whom I discussed this case that there was something lacking in the Child Welfare Act, that there was no way in which this could be prevented without actual observation in the Delinquent Act, and it seemed to me that this was a most difficult kind of a law to provide any protection or any assistance for a parent who had some great concern for her daughter and attempting to bring her up in a way that she felt was reasonable and correct. So I'm wondering if the Minister has had any other cases such as this, because apparently there were other cases when this matter was discussed, and if there was some way in which the law could be amended to provide some greater protection then I think it would be reasonable to support such changes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOYCE We don't function as lawyers around our legislative tables, but in the Child Welfare Act there are hopefully provisions that would deal with somewhat similar problems, but apparently the member checked with the Bench and the Bench expressed an opinion that the Act didn't give protection in this area. Knowing the member, I'd be glad to discuss this specific with him and perhaps with some of the senior staff to see whether in their opinion whether it could have been handled in a judicial manner or not. I guess in this area we're all human beings drafting imperfect laws perhaps, so that if there is some area that perhaps should be amended relative to an area of concern, perhaps we could discuss that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. CRAIK: Mr. Chairman, I've a feeling I may be not going to get the sort of information from the Minister that I was hopeful I might get. Maybe I'll take another try at him and ask him if he doesn't feel it would be helpful for he and his department to know if there is a particular problem in a particular area such as the - it's obvious that the majority of the offences or convictions are occurring out of the City of Winnipeg. Are these peculiar or are they particular to the core area of Winnipeg? If they are, and the national statistics apply which indicates that 70 percent of our people that are in our jails are people of native descent - not because I in any way wish to single them out as a violation of their human rights to state that they are, but to simply to try as a member of the Legislature to try and narrow down where the problem areas are so that we can start talking about the sorts of actions that should be taken to zero in on the problem, find a remedy, or at least attempt to find remedies for the problems. And I can't help but think that the same sort of statistics probably apply to juveniles to the same extent that they apply to adult offenders, or to the national averages and provincial averages, which aren't much different.

Furthermore, I would like to ask the Minister, how many of the convictions under this section, under Juvenile, are somehow tied in with liquor and drug offences? And then I think we're starting to get down to identifying where the problem is and probably to some extent, not completely, but to some extent some of the causes for the problems existing, as I would think that the Minister may wish to pass comment or not on the fact that once a young person is incarcerated, that the statistics or the experience - let's not use statistics, let's just use general observations of professionals in the field that make their life work this, are they not observing that incarcerating a young person, and I think particularly a young person of native descent, really means that in fact you're introducing him probably to a life style that is much more abnormal and has much more profound effect on him and will probably set a trend for him that's not going to help him from being an offender a second and subsequent time. Now if we can get down to that sort of thing, then we're starting to do our jobs of recognizing where the problem is and some of the root causes of why the problem exists. That's the kind of information that I'm trying to elicit from the Minister in this questioning.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOYCE: Mr. Chairman, I told the Leader of the Opposition that I'd give him my guess as to the . . . I forgot to give him that a moment ago, I got off on another point. From the experience and observation, about 60 percent of the people that are in the homes for juveniles are of native origin, about 40 percent in the youth centre.

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd) Why I am rather hesitant to mention those kind of figures in a context even by observation, in a statistical way, there is a high correlation between the socio-economic level of anybody regardless of their ethnic origin in correctional facilities, such as low education, low income levels; there's a high correlation between the people that are in the correctional system and those groups in society rather than because of ethnicity. So for your information, from observation about 60 percent of the people that are in the Home for Boys and the Home for Girls are of native origin, and 40 percent of the people in the Youth Centre are of native origin.

To your question relative to alcohol and drugs offences, I mentioned that earlier in the report which was tabled in the House out of some 4,600 - I'm rounding the figures, there was 4,598 - out of 4,600 cases who were in detention at the Manitoba Youth Centre relative to Liquor Control Act were 330 and to The Narcotics Control Act were 59. So that would be 400 roughly so slightly less than 10 percent involved liquor and drugs.

MR. CRAIK: Well that doesn't necessarily mean that the offence that they're convicted for wasn't created while they were under the influence. I mean it depends what you mean in the reply that roughly 10 percent related to liquor and drugs. When you say that do you mean convictions from drunkenness or, in the crimes committed I would assume that a much higher percentage probably were committed while they were under the influence of liquor. Am I wrong in saying that? I'm surprised that the figure is that low but I may be not interpreting what you mean by liquor related offences. If a person is convicted of a crime is a notation made that the person was under the influence of liquor at the time of apprehension?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOYCE: Mr. Chairman, that's a fair observation. I'm more familiar with the adult scene because I've been looking at other programs at the moment. My staff advises me that a goodly number of the offences are, you know, they got drunk and stole a car or they got drunk and they did something. So whether it's relative to the juvenile scene, I think that the member has some basis for his assumption that the people being intoxicated would probably be higher than that. But nevertheless the actual charges that are laid, I would assume, are what are reflected in these statistics.

MR. CRAIK: Well the roughly 400 you indicated, what did you mean by there were 400 who were convicted because of alcohol, or what exactly did your answer mean. Perhaps that's all I need is to get some clarification from you on that?

MR. BOYCE: Well that's breach of The Liquor Control Act. Breach of the Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 62 - the Honourable Minister.

MR. CRAIK: Which doesn't really tell us very much about the relationship between actually alcohol or drugs and the crime that they may have been convicted for.

MR. BOYCE: Mr. Chairman, if I may, if the member wishes to pursue that a little deeper perhaps when we're over on the item relative to alcohol and drugs we can go into that more specifically, because the people from the Alcoholism Foundation would have the figures better than . . .

MR. CRAIK: Well basically what I'm asking, how big a role does liquor and drugs play in the conviction of young people? I don't really need direct statistics there I just want to get some indication from the Minister and his people of the inter-relationship.

MR. BOYCE: Well, yes, I don't mean to squirm out of the Leader of the Opposition's question either. Nevertheless when you're dealing with figures which are compiled from admission slips and this sort of thing - now whether some apprehending officer found this person tipsy or something that may not appear on the admission slip. He is apprehended for a breach of the Act which may well be an open bottle in the wrong place at the wrong time or something like that. I admit that the Leader of the Opposition had a basis for his assumption that the effect of alcohol on the younger people would be higher than reflected in the statistics.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 62(d)(1)--pass; (d)(2)--pass; (d)--pass. Resolution 62(e) Care and Treatment of Adult Offenders: (1) Salaries - the Honourable Member for Rhineland.

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MR. BROWN: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister could give us an indication of how many people are involved in this particular salary and just how this amount of \$3,833,300 is spent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOYCE: Last year, Mr. Chairman, we had a total staff of 330 and this allows for an additional four staff man years. Also reflected in these figures there's an allocation of some \$88,000 for the operation of a short term Community Residence Centre in downtown Winnipeg if we're able to bring this on stream. But, of course, as the member well realizes a lot of this is relative to increase in such things as food in the institutions, inflationary costs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 62(e)(1)--pass - the Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. BROWN: Mr. Chairman, does this include Headingley Jail and their staff? I wonder if the Minister could tell us how many adult offenders we have in a period of a year and how many are in Headingley at the present time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOYCE: To the member's question relative to staff, it includes all the institutions. Of the 324 that are in the field - at Headingley there are 155 on staff in permanent positions; there are seven and a half term positions for a total of 162-1/2.

In the Adult Detention Centre, which is Vaughan Street, there's 25 on permanent staff and four on term position for a total of 29.

At Bannock Point there is eight on staff with a half staff man year on a term position for a total of eight and a half staff.

In Brandon there are 27 permanent positions with six term positions for a total of 33.

In Spruce Woods Camp there is five permanent positions and a half a staff man year for term for a total of 5.5 staff man years.

In Dauphin we have 15 people on staff and three term positions for a total of 18.

I would digress a moment to give the members of the committee some refreshing news, it was certainly refreshing to me. The meal cost in Dauphin was 24 cents. The fellow who is Superintendent at Dauphin got a group fishing permit from the Minister and such things, and took his people out to do some fishing and fished and filleted and froze it and it would be nice if we had those kind of arrangements in other institutions.

But at The Pas there are 24 staff and three term positions for a total of 27.

At Egg Lake Camp there's seven permanent staff with a half a staff man year for seven and a half.

Portage, which is the Women's Institution, there are 16 staff with two term positions for a total of 18.

Administratively we have 14 on permanent staff with one term position for a total of 15.

Now the inmates in the institution, this again was given in the Annual Report and this is for 1975. This is the latest Annual Report, annual basis that I have. At the end of the year - the populations fluctuate, but in Headingley, and some of the camps are as if the people were inmates in Headingley, there were 413; in Brandon 77; Portage 23; The Pas 38; Dauphin 25 and in the Adult Detention Centre on Vaughan Street 7 males, 2 females for a total of 580. So that's the population at that point in time which is the end of the year. It would fluctuate around that up or down.

MR. BROWN: I wonder if the Minister can tell us how many inmates Headingley can accommodate and whether there is any overcrowding there at the present time?

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

MR. BOYCE: The capacity of Headingley. As I mentioned earlier when I mentioned there were 413 in Headingley, some of these would be in Bannock Point for example. But the physical capacity of Headingley is rated at 320, there is in there today 343.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Brandon West.

MR. McGILL: Mr. Chairman, I'm wondering if this isn't the appropriate time in the consideration of the Minister's Estimates for him perhaps to make his annual

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(MR. MCGILL cont'd) announcement as to the date of the start of construction on the Brandon Correctional Institute. I think it would be an opportune time for this to occur. I notice that the sign is becoming somewhat weathered and is in need of repainting. As the years go by it becomes more and more difficult for people to understand that this is an imminent event about to take place. I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if the Minister would now be able to announce the date of the start of construction because if he can, Mr. Chairman, I think it would make it much easier for the opposition to determine the approximate date of the next election.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. ENNS: While the Honourable Minister is pondering that question, might I suggest that if not actually rebuilding the facility then at least repaint the sign.

I have a question for the Honourable Minister, a simple question. During the course of the last year his colleague, the Minister of Agriculture, sold out from under him a prime herd of Holstein dairy cows. My question to the Minister is: did you ever get paid for them? I think we're dealing with the Headingley appropriations. Did the department receive any of the moneys for that herd of cattle sold?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Crescentwood.

MR. ENNS: Is there no answer to that question?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Agriculture.

MR. USKIW: Mr. Chairman, I think I have an answer to that question. The Member for Lakeside should know, having been in government, that one department doesn't pay another department, that usually the moneys find their way into the Consolidated Fund. So that I don't believe that the Department of . . .

MR. ENNS: . . . rules under the present regime, that wasn't . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please.

MR. USKIW: I don't believe that moneys would . . .

MR. ENNS: They were your cattle, Mr. Minister, and he took them from you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please.

MR. USKIW: I think, Mr. Chairman, the answer is that the moneys have been paid out to the Consolidated Fund of the province.

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

MR. ENNS: Mr. Chairman, just on that point, on that point and perhaps a bit more seriously. The Provincial Auditor indicates that the Consolidated Fund hasn't received the dollars either, that they are in fact held in custody by the Manitoba Agricultural Credit Corporation. So if you haven't got the answer maybe you could prevail on your colleague, the Minister, to tell me when those dollars for that prime dairy herd will, in fact, accrue to the Consolidated Fund of the province.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Agriculture.

MR. USKIW: Mr. Chairman, I'm advised by my deputy that actually the funds were paid out to the Department of Public Works, not the Consolidated Fund.

MR. ENNS: Well then, Mr. Chairman, what the Minister is telling me is that departments do trade dollars between each other which just underlines a falsehood that he indicated to me just a little while ago, that departments don't pay money to each other.

MR. USKIW: Well my understanding, Mr. Chairman, if I may, is that Public Works has the jurisdiction in that particular connection.

MR. ENNS: So it's Russ Doern that's milking the cows right now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I remind honourable members that we are under the Department of Corrections. The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOYCE: Mr. Chairman, I'm sorry to interrupt. I was kind of enjoying this debate between the Minister of Agriculture and the Member for Lakeside. I was hoping that the Member for Lakeside would be able to get me a few more dollars from somewhere and I was just . . .

MR. ENNS: I was trying to at least give you the milk.

MR. BOYCE: But nevertheless I found that it's . . .

MR. ENNS: It's likely dedicated to Crocus at Selkirk.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please.

MR. BOYCE: I found out to my disappointment that under the prior administration they'd passed some type of Act which made it necessary that when assets were declared surplus to the Crown that they were auctioned off by the Department of Public Works. I wish I'd spoken to the member sooner in that regard.

To the Member for Brandon West. I was asked what kind of disguise I was going to wear out to Brandon tomorrow because I know the people in. . .--(Interjection)-- After the member's question this evening I don't know if I dare go out there. But it is a problem and it's one that I personally regret not having been able to follow through on.

In all fairness I just couldn't at the time, although we had called for tenders, it was a matter of just issuing the tender on it. But when it became obvious that there were going to be some significant shifts that would necessitate some changes the architectural changes which have been suggested by staff have been received relative to the transfer of juveniles out of that particular facility. But here again I'm kind of bogged down. I have to be candid in this area, that in the utilization of physical plants it seems to me that for us as a province to go ahead and put \$8 million into that new facility which is direly needed we would be well advised to spend the time - and some people accuse me of being conservative in this - but nevertheless I think it's to our advantage to proceed so that we can get the co-operation of the Federal Government in rationalizing part of the system. The staff advises me that there's reason to assume that the Federal Government is interested in participating with us on a realignment of programs and the facility at Brandon would be an important integral part of that.

I certainly don't want to go out with a fresh can of paint to paint that sign. I'm behind time, as the member is well aware, I had thought that I would be in a position in January or so to be able to give a firmer commitment. I'm sorry even at this late date I'm still not able to give - and I don't want to fault the Federal Government or anyone else. It's just the nature of things--(Interjection)--I beg your pardon?--(Interjection)-- Well in British Columbia they've been trying to rebuild the B.C. Penitentiary since 1935 and everybody says build it anywhere else but here. Their efforts to get it in the Delta have been thwarted. But that isn't the reason that I'm not going ahead with Brandon. I'm just not in the position at the present time to give any more definitive answer than; I have to wait.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Crescentwood.

MR. WARREN STEEN (Crescentwood): Mr. Chairman, the Minister when referring to Headingley Correctional Institute mentioned the figure of 413. I wasn't sure whether I heard him correctly, whether he was referring to the 413 as the maximum number of persons that were ever within the walls of that confine. Then he went on and said the building is built to handle 320 and at present there's 343. Between those figures of 413, 320 and 343 I'm somewhat confused. Perhaps he can clarify it for me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOYCE: The capacity is 320. It is over capacity at the moment in that there are 343. But the 413 figure that I referred to includes people in some of the camps, for example Bannock Point. The people who are in Bannock Point are technically under the administrative authority of Headingley.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Brandon West.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Chairman, there was some exchange just a few moments ago on the subject of the Holstein herd at Headingley and it brought to mind the comments that were made by more than one of the members around the table about the increasing support for work activity programs as opposed to straight incarceration and the greater therapy that might result from that kind of a program. Now I'm wondering in view of that, and the apparent support which the Minister seemed to give to those arguments, whether he supported the idea of the removal of the farm herd at Headingley which seemed to me to be a step in complete opposition to what is increasingly held to be a good kind of program for people who we are attempting to rehabilitate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOYCE: Well the member asked me whether I supported it or not. I had

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd) to support it or they never would have had the cows. But the reason I did, as I explained in the Legislature last year, the farm at Headingley when it was built in the late '20s was built labour intensive. For that to be used as a training program for people in the dairy industry, the Member for Lakeside well knows, it would have to be upgraded and the capital cost of upgrading that was just out of the picture. Now that coupled with the fact that of the people who are in Headingley at any one time, a goodly number of those people - perhaps my Assistant Deputy Minister can give me the figures on it - a goodly number of those people are in a remand situation and the way that it is you can't ask these people to work. That reduces your population. Now those people who are on the different types of programs such as I mentioned earlier, some of the people are deployed out of there to the camps and they work in conjunction with the Parks Department. Now technically they're still in residence in Headingley so what you keep doing is you're screening down, screening down, screening down and when you're dealing with the residual of maximum security people then I'm sorry that you are left with very few people to operate the farm.

For example a number of years ago when we had a number of forest fires around, you will recall, the people who could be deployed were deployed and they ended up plowing some potatoes under. So it's pretty difficult. I hear from the farm community that it's hard to operate a farm if you haven't got a stable labour population. When your whole farm is geared to a labour intensive operation then you just can't function that way. I have to admit that if the indications are that the new legislation which is before the Parliament of Canada backs up people within the system longer then it may not have been the most prudent of decisions.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Chairman, of all the arguments placed before this committee by the Minister this evening and during the consideration of his Estimates I find this the least compelling. It still seems to me to be a step in complete opposition to the direction in which we should be going to enable people who are being held in detention for short or long periods to be active in one form or another. Surely the retention of a herd of dairy cows at Headingley assisted us in that direction. I'm sorry I just can't find any real evidence in the Minister's remarks that this was a good move. There are other programs that are perhaps more adaptable to people of very short term retention but surely this isn't sufficient evidence to throw out a program which would have provided some activity at least for the people that are being held at Headingley whether for short or long terms.

MR. BOYCE: Mr. Chairman, I find the member most reasonable on all occasions and I think if he would visit Headingley, as I issued an invitation to all members and I will make arrangements for people to go out there in small groups possibly starting next Thursday morning, and as a member of the Legislature I'm sure he's aware that he has the right to visit any of the institutions and talk to any of the staff at these institutions. I would invite him to do so and listen to the people who have to operate the facility. Then if he is of the same opinion then perhaps, as I said earlier, that in long-range terms if I erred, then I erred.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The Minister just stated a few minutes ago that there were a lot of people in Headingley at the present time that were on remand. This is a question that I asked earlier and the Minister at that time told me to wait until we were on this particular topic.

Last year when we were on these Estimates it was brought to our attention that some of these people, they were on remand as long as 18 months and maybe longer. Now I'm wondering, Mr. Minister, whether this is one of the reasons for overcrowding, that the judicial system is just too slow, that people are on remand too long. I think that this very definitely is an area which the Minister should be looking at. I would like to know if the Minister can tell me at the present time how many people in Headingley are on remand and whether he can state some cases of the people that have been on remand for the longest time. It seems to be totally unacceptable to have a person on remand for - he should never be on remand for longer than a period of two or three months. I wonder if the Minister could elaborate on that situation.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOYCE: Well people are in a remand situation for various reasons. Some of them it's because of the necessity of keeping people in custody because bail has been refused, waiting for Assize Courts and that type of thing relative to the processing of somebody in a criminal justice system. Then there are people who are in a remand situation because they're appealing.

You asked me for a specific case. There's one person who is under sentence of death at the moment, he is in a remand situation. So instead of being held in Stony Mountain he is held in Headingley. How long this individual will be held in remand I'm sorry I can't say because there are other appeal processes that he has available to him. As long as he is going through this process he is considered in remand.

Now the total number, at the present time I understand there are 97. Usually these people are processed, as I mentioned earlier, relative to a crime which they are going to go to trial and be disposed of as far as the courts are concerned, whether they're discharged, discharged conditionally, sentenced, put on probation or transferred to the Headingley Correctional system or Stony Mountain. You see all people that go through even into the federal system go through the provincial system. These people may ultimately end up in the federal system at Stony Mountain or somewhere else but until they're tried and sentenced they're a provincial responsibility. All cases that are under remand are reviewed monthly by the Attorney-General's Department.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 62(e) - the Honourable Member for Swan River.

MR. JAMES H. BILTON (Swan River): Mr. Chairman, I believe there has been some comments insofar as the proposed institution for Brandon. I believe last year, possibly the Minister will confirm it, that some \$7 million was set aside for that purpose. Am I right?

MR. BOYCE: For Brandon Correctional Institution? That appears in Capital Authority, yes.

MR. BILTON: That was approved?

MR. BOYCE: In Capital Authority.

MR. BILTON: What has happened to that \$7 million?

MR. BOYCE: Once Capital Authority is voted it remains there.

MR. BILTON: Do you mean it's still standing?

MR. BOYCE: It doesn't lapse, no.

MR. BILTON: It doesn't lapse. That \$7 million is still standing, it's not being spent elsewhere or redirected to other purposes other than it was intended.

MR. BOYCE: That sum of \$7 million was voted as part of general purposes revenue. But it still exists as part of voted authority which doesn't lapse the same way as current expenditures do at the end of the fiscal year.

MR. BILTON: The question may have been asked but with your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would ask it again. Where does that matter stand now insofar as the construction of that institution?

MR. BOYCE: I explained to the Member for Brandon West it stands as of the point where I said that I couldn't proceed on that until I have more information from the Federal Government whether they'd be willing to cost-share in the construction of it. Because of the changes that are occurring we're of the mind that we have to rationalize the total capacity within the province to deal with people who have to be held in custody. I'm not in a position at the moment to make an announcement. I still have hope or I wouldn't be still doing the thing. It was suggested by the Member for Lakeside I should take the sign down if such were the case and I haven't taken the sign down as yet.

MR. BILTON: Is the Minister telling the committee tonight that the matter of the Brandon project is in limbo infinitum?

MR. BOYCE: Well my friend from Swan River can make of my answer that which he will. I repeat that if I thought it was in limbo I would say so. I don't think it is in limbo or I wouldn't ask my staff to waste their valuable time in negotiating with the Federal Government such things as working out per diem rates and the rest of it, which they have already accomplished.

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MR. BILTON: The Minister is telling me that the Federal Government is, through negotiation, prepared to go ahead?

MR. BOYCE: The Federal Government is willing to pay the province a per diem rate for those people that are transferred from the federal system to the provincial system and this is part of the thrust in this whole area.

MR. BILTON: Well would the Minister really get down to brass tacks and tell us whether or not that so sorely needed institution is going to be proceeded with at the earliest possible moment. He's telling us now, as I understand him, that the per diem expense, the cost of those occupants that will go in the building that is not there now, has been approved by the Federal Government. What's stopping him from building this building and getting on with the job? Or do I misunderstand him?

MR. BOYCE: Well possibly the member would like a more definitive answer than I'm able to give him at this moment which I don't fault him for. Nevertheless I'm sorry I can't give the member a more definitive answer than I've already given to him regardless of his chagrin.

MR. BILTON: Is the Minister telling us now that having gone 12 months, money approved a year ago, and he's accomplished satisfaction on the per diem rate with Ottawa for the potential occupants, that he's going to tolerate the present conditions in Brandon infinitum?

MR. BOYCE: No, I don't see that that is implicit in what I say at all. It seems strange to me that we have a number of facilities in the province which are standing empty. One of them is in Brandon, the old Indian School which has been standing vacant for the last three years. We're trying to see if we can balance the capacity as far as custody is concerned in the whole province and that the new institution as designed in Brandon is still in the forefront of the rationalization of this problem. I mentioned earlier if I thought that the moneys which were spent on the design and architectural drawings for this particular thing were not going to be used I would inform the members so. But that is not the case at all.

MR. BILTON: Now, Mr. Minister, to say the least I'm not satisfied with your reply. Because you know as well as I do that Brandon is not only in a deplorable state of affairs, it doesn't rest there. You came forward with glowing terms last year and showed this Committee models and from what you've had to say tonight the indications are there that the money was approved last year; it's still in limbo as far as you're concerned; it's still not been spent; Ottawa from your negotiations have indicated that the per diem rate is going to be available for the future occupants. But, Mr. Minister, it's not only Brandon but we've got Dauphin and we've got The Pas and we've got other areas in Manitoba that are still waiting in the wings for some action and unless we get better action or some action from you, Sir, insofar as Brandon is concerned, which as far as far as I'm concerned as a member of this committee was a closed book last year and to all intents and purposes should be either constructed or close to construction to meet a sore need that has been known for years not only to you but to the department and to the province.

I'm telling you, Mr. Minister, that the moment that you get that completed there are other problems around this province that you've got to take some cognizance of. We have disgraceful situations and you know it. Even in Swan River, where we don't hold people for more than 24 hours, we have a situation that you should be looking at. I don't suppose it's ever occurred to you but there are other areas around this province where our jail facilities are in sore need, Mr. Minister, of consideration in human justice to those people that break the law or go against society. I'm asking you in all sincerity to get on with the job insofar as Brandon is concerned in order that we can move into other areas that are so sorely needed. He can't expect you to do it until you move and complete this Brandon setup.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 62(e)(1)--pass; Resolution 62(e)(2)--pass - the Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. BROWN: Mr. Chairman, we have an expenditure here of \$1,639,100. It seems to be a rather high expenditure to be listed under Other Expenditures. Can the Minister elaborate?

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MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOYCE: Mr. Chairman, to the Member for Rhineland--(Interjection)--

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please.

MR. BOYCE: If my colleague from Radisson would help me I would appreciate it. Now to the Member for Rhineland--(Interjection)--

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please.

MR. BOYCE: That's what the Member for Radisson was successful in making it appear as if. How's that for a sentence with a preposition at the end of it?

In this expenditure of 1.639 million, broken down - I can give the member any information that he wants. But 878,000, about half of it, is relative to Headingley. Now of that \$878,000, \$331,000 is for food. I think clothing is - you know I could break that all the way down for the member if he wishes. Most of it is in the area of food, clothing, and maintenance.

MR. BROWN: That is fine, Mr. Chairman. I was just wondering what these Other Expenditures were comprised of.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 62 - the Honourable Member for Crescentwood.

MR. STEEN: Mr. Chairman, I would gather therefore that the Other Expenditures under 62(e)2, and the explanation given by the Minister as food costs and related expenses and so on holds true for the other departments that we've gone through or the other branches that we have gone through previous to now such as in the Care and Treatment of Juvenile Offenders (2) and (2) Under Probation and Parole Services, etc. It's basically the clothing and the food, and so on that is provided for the various institutions that fall under those divisions.

MR. BOYCE: That's correct, Mr. Chairman. Those are the largest components of that area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 62(e)2--pass; (e)3--pass. The Honourable Member for Crescentwood.

MR. STEEN: Mr. Chairman, as a new member to the Legislature I would like to know a little bit about the community agencies and particularly how they recover \$50,000 of a \$106,800 from the Federal Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOYCE: The \$50,000 is recovered under medical services in this specific appropriation. Under miscellaneous expenditure there is an item as in (4) Medical Services, half of which is recoverable. That's right, it is half of it, through the Hospital Commission. So that \$50,000 which is recoverable is relative to medical services provided.

The external agencies. That is broken down that \$100 is given to the Canadian Congress on Corrections. It's a token involvement with that organization which is a national organization for a national conference. But the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Society is \$61.1 thousand, the Native Clan Organization is \$37.6 thousand, the Canadian Criminology and Corrections Program is \$2,000 and the Manitoba section of the Canadian Criminologists' Association is \$3,000 and the Open Circle which is a community organization involved in re-entry programs for people out of the correctional institutions is \$3,000 for a total of \$106.8 thousand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Crescentwood.

MR. STEEN: Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, this is not the appropriate time to ask this question. I may have missed the Minister making such a reply earlier. He has mentioned the John Howard Society and the criminology people and so on. Does his department contribute to the Big Brother Organization? This is going back to the juvenile area which I know we have passed. If you, Mr. Chairman, do not permit the question now I'll bring it up under the Minister's salary. Does his department contribute to the Big Brother Organization and do they pay for persons particularly - and I'm citing an example for the Minister - young juvenile offenders that are in the inner core area of the City in the way of YMCA memberships, etc. Perhaps the Minister would prefer to have this question handled later.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOYCE: Some members of the Big Brothers have wards who actually live

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd)with them and they receive an allowance under The Social Assistance Act. There are a few, I'm informed, who are involved as voluntary probation officers and they, as I mentioned earlier relative to another question, they only get an honorarium of \$20 a month and this just pays for such things as the member mentioned. As far as the organization itself is concerned under my ministry there was no financial support to them in this past fiscal year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Crescentwood.

MR. STEEN: Perhaps the Minister - he knows my particular association with the YMCA movement - perhaps he might comment in that area or would he prefer to do it later? Does his department have an association with the YMCAs, particularly with juvenile offenders, in the way of assistance and purchasing of memberships and so on to get these young boys particularly to be involved in "Y" programs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOYCE: Well it's a very interesting question that the member asks. It's certainly something that we perhaps should explore. I don't think we have in the last year. I'll have to ask on that. If there is a program I'm unaware of it. --(Interjection)-- Yes but that doesn't answer the member's question. What staff is advising me is that there are a number of people who stay at the "Y", are placed at the "Y". But that is not an answer to the member's question. The answer to the member's question is: no we haven't done that.

MR. STEEN: May I be permitted to elaborate on this with the Minister at this time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well we have passed the section having to do with the Care and Treatment of Juvenile Offenders. Our rules do preclude us from going back once we have passed an item.

MR. STEEN: All right. Can I raise it under the Minister's salary, Mr. Chairman, then. That section?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. Resolution 62(e)(3)--pass; 62(e)--pass. Resolution 62(f) Alcohol and Drug Services: (1) Salaries - the Honourable Member for Swan River.

MR. BILTON: Mr. Chairman, through you to the Minister. I wonder if he would be good enough to appraise the Committee as to the endeavours under this particular item (f). At the same time I wonder if he would tell us why only \$88,000 is set aside for this particular program.

I realize that these are the days when we should be cutting back on the expenses and so on, but looking at other items that we've been talking about for the last few hours it just amazes me, Mr. Chairman, that only \$88,000 is set up for a program as important as this. We have seen these days, as has been mentioned in the House, that the province and the nation and possibly the world is on an alcoholic binge and some \$145 million is being spent on alcohol in the province. Yet the department can only set aside \$88,000, in an effort to create a deterrent, which Alcohol and Drug Services bring on those unfortunate people, which I presume are quite a large number and on the increase. I would like the Minister to tell us in no uncertain terms as to whether or not he feels that this kind of money and the programs that he will probably outline to us are sufficient to meet this ever increasing serious problem confronting the citizens of Manitoba.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOYCE: The member's points, of course, if they were taken in isolation, would make eminent good sense. Nevertheless if you look down at the next expenditure you will see that really this is the amount of money that is being allocated within the department in a transitional way because most of it has been and is funnelled through the Alcoholism Foundation. We're going from \$2.3 million to \$3.5 million. So the \$117,000 which was expended in this area in the department is cut down to \$88,000 because the people have been transferred. One person has been transferred to the Civil Service Commission to work within the government employees' area, and I believe that three positions were actually abolished in that the people who were in there were hired by the agency, I believe. So it leaves us two people on staff who are still within the direct government employ and one of these comes to me on - Mr. Speaker, I'll have to check

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd) on this. One of these staff man years is still carried on my appropriation that is working within the Department of Education and the development of the programs for the school systems, so this is why this money still appears under my appropriation.

MR. BILTON: I thank the Minister for that. I don't want to jump the gun, Mr. Chairman - the Minister is telling us now that the Alcohol Foundation of Manitoba are carrying the whole load under his direction.

MR. BOYCE: No, it is under the direction of the Board of Governors - after they get their money it's under the direction of the Board of Governors.

MR. BILTON: Pardon me, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Minister, my ignorance of the subject, do they answer to you? - this Board of Directors or Board of Governors.

MR. BOYCE: I'm the Minister responsible under the Act. Yes, they're appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, the Board of Governors.

MR. BILTON: May I, through you, Mr. Chairman, ask the Minister who directs the expending of this \$3,550,000? Is the Foundation, do you have no say in the matter at all?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Could that be better handled when we get to that section? We're still on 62(f) at the moment.

Resolution 62(f)(1)--pass; (f)(2)--pass; (f)--pass. Resolution 62(g) the Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba. The Honourable Member for Swan River.

MR. BILTON: Mr. Chairman, may I revert to my question? Would you care to answer?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOYCE: As I announced last year and I reconfirmed in my opening statement that the Alcoholism Foundation has been given the mandate for the establishment of a program advising the government on how much money to allocate for this particular field. I announced to the House that a number of people had been attracted to serve on the Board of Governors and I gave the members a list of the Board of Governors in my opening remarks. There is a broad representation of people who have had experience in the operation of large facilities or responsible people and it is under the administrative control of the Auditor, of the province, and the allocation of these expenditures is as the Board of Governors determine.

MR. BILTON: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Minister, I have no objection, Mr. Minister in you calling forward a representative of the Board of Directors of the Alcohol Foundation to answer some of the questions I might ask. I think you'll agree with me that \$3,550,000 is a tremendous amount of money and I feel quite confident that the Board of Directors will do everything in their power to see that every dollar is put to the best purpose. I would like the Committee to be informed, possibly for the first time, as to exactly what the Foundation does in the arresting of the situation which confronts the population of the Province of Manitoba.

I have particularly in mind the Parkland setup and I'm sure, Mr. Minister, you are quite cognizant of it and I'm sure the Foundation is cognizant of it. They have put forward a budget, and I am just wondering where that budget stands, not only for Parkland but for other areas in rural Manitoba in this particular regard, what is being done to gain, if I may use the term as I've used earlier in the evening, from a PR point of view, to take care of the situation. I want to express my appreciation and the appreciation of Parkland and the people of Ste. Rose for your kind consideration and that of the Foundation in following through in the institution that is now presently in operation in Ste. Rose, and I want to suggest to you, Sir, that it is doing an excellent job from the reports I have.

What are we doing to encourage local people to assist the Board in getting down to the grass roots and the people with alcoholic problems around this province, and particularly on our Indian Reserves? What are we doing out of this \$3,550,000 to give them the monetary support that they so richly deserve?

MR. BOYCE: Mr. Chairman, the people in the Parkland region were a good example of what can be done if the people in the community get together. This started about two years ago as the member knows, a group in the community set up a little

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd) steering committee and dealt with their problem, and it really reflected the make-up on the part of the member's constituency. Because of their thrust an agreement was entered into with an organization which existed under the name of All Care Resort Incorporated for 25 beds, and I understand that this is being expanded somewhat by putting in place a community worker full-time. Relative to the steering committee, I think that that is being continued, I think that they're getting a few dollars for their expenses that they incur, it's modest I'll admit.

But the member puts his finger on it, how do you relate to people in the community? And I think that the Alcoholism Foundation and the board is to be commended because they're really stepping off in an area that hasn't been that well defined. Now in Churchill, for example, their arrangements are with the Health Board in Churchill, and the facilities that were put in place in The Pas were through the co-operation of the St. Anthony's Hospital Board, which is a responsible group in the community. And this is where the thrust of the Foundation is, is to identify local groups that can be of assistance so that they can be involved in running these programs.

Now the Federal Government, relative to problems on the reserves, they have allocated I'm advised about \$325,000, but it must be run by native people. I don't know just exactly where this sits at the moment. It has all been allocated, I'm advised.

Just if I may, some of the co-operation in this community that the member refers to, Inspector Buchanan advised me of one of the problems in the area, and it goes across lines, part of it is a police function, part of it is a social function and part of it is the alcohol treatment function. And how we can come to grips with this over the next couple of years - I'm certainly looking forward to the input of the people who have been involved in the Parkland region, including the Member for Swan River, because somebody alluded to it earlier about the condition of lock-ups and the rest of these things that there is a relationship between the Intoxicated Persons Detention Act and what we're referring this appropriation.

MR. BILTON: Mr. Chairman, and Mr. Minister, we're looking at an item here, Sir, of \$3,550,000, an increase of over \$2,382,000, and all the Committee has to work with is what it says in this book: Provides for the education and treatment services in the field of alcohol and drug abuse, includes funds for approved programs through community organizations. Mr. Minister, we're talking about \$3 million. I touched on Parkland, and I asked in all sincerity as to how this money is going to be spent, and for \$3 million, Mr. Minister, we should have some answers as to what this Foundation is doing. I think in all sincerity that this Committee should be so informed, and if this Committee is informed, the fourth estate is here to report to the people as to what we're spending \$3 million on the Alcohol Foundation. They only get this chance once a year. From my limited scope as an average individual in the Province of Manitoba, living as I do some 300 miles north of Winnipeg, I have seen nothing from the Alcoholic Foundation as to exactly what they're doing. And what I mean by what they're doing is, what are they doing for those afflicted who are so sorely in need of assistance? I don't wish to take anything away from their efforts, Mr. Minister, don't misunderstand me. But I, like the man on the street know nothing of what they're doing, but we the people on the street are putting up \$3 million and I think it's time the people were told exactly what this \$3 million is being spent on. Is it being spent on featherbedding, carpeted offices, plush chairs, trips across the continent, trips overseas and doing nothing for the people that it's intended to help, the person that is afflicted by alcohol?

Can we get the answers, Mr. Minister, or is it your intention that in view of what's being said, that possibly instead of seeing some of these TV ads asking people to take it easy on the next pint of beer, to give them the facts of life of what we're trying to do to arrest the critical situation that's facing our population. The people, I suggest to you, Mr. Minister, are putting up the money and they're entitled to the answers, in just plain words that the average man on the street can understand. And, surely, it must be evident to you, Mr. Chairman, and through you to the Minister, surely with this evidence that nothing but good can come by people better informed as to what the province is endeavouring to do through taxation and the expending of tax dollars for the good of the people, can you give us a few answers as to what the Foundation is doing?

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MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Brandon West.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Chairman, I have a few questions here relating to the Board of the Alcohol Foundation of Manitoba. First of all, I wonder if the Minister could tell us the names of the people and their residences of the Board at the present time. My point in that is I'm just wondering if there is representation from more or less all areas of the province on the Board under the present circumstances.

The other matter which I'm wondering whether the Board has considered, Mr. Chairman, is the subject of some longer term residence for recovering alcoholics than is presently being provided. I think that there has been probably some consideration of the need for a more or less controlled environment for people who are recovering from alcoholic problems and being rehabilitated into working operations of one kind and another. I think at the present time the length of stay is limited pretty well to 21 days, and there is some feeling that perhaps that's not quite long enough for many of the recovering alcoholics who perhaps need a longer term of residence in order to become settled down to some new kind of employment. I'd like to hear the Minister's comments on that, whether or not there are any plans in that direction.

He might also comment on whether or not the Alcoholism Foundation is thinking of any decentralization of administration in the province? Is it presently under consideration that there be some decentralizing of the administrative function of the Board in other areas of the province? I know that other agencies do work along these lines and whether or not it's desirable in the case of this board I'm not sure. I'd certainly like to hear the comments of the Minister in that respect.

There is one facility in the Brandon area called Matheson House which I understand is being presently converted to an administrative function in view of the fact that there will be a treatment centre opening in another area of the city shortly, if it hasn't already opened. That will leave Matheson House available for some other kind of program I would assume. Perhaps the Minister could indicate whether or not that's to be administrative or whether perhaps it's being considered as a longer stay facility for recovering alcoholics.

Mr. Chairman, those are just a few of the questions that arise in respect to the Alcoholism Foundation and perhaps the Minister can enlighten us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOYCE: Well the Member for Swan River asked for a specific, what is being done with some of the money. He himself had alluded to what was being done in his particular region. I would report to the committee that in the fiscal 1973-74 in his particular region there was nothing being put into that particular area. In 1974-75 there were \$25,900 and that is going to \$1,570 this year. So there's a considerable increase in the member's own district. Much of the thrust has been outside of the City of Winnipeg because up until a few years ago most of the capacity was in the city except for the facility that the Member for Brandon West mentions and that was because of the benevolence of Mr. Matheson that we got that in the first instance.

There are some changes. About the 10th of April the new facility will be available. Matheson House will be retained and even with its stained glass window in place. The people in the City of Winnipeg thought that it might be better stored in the Art Gallery but the people in Brandon insisted upon keeping it and the Board of Governors concurred with them on that.

The member is of course right that the Board of Governors for the past few years had recommended the need of a longer term facility and this has once again been recommended. How far we will be able to move in this fiscal year on that particular project remains to be seen I'm sorry to say.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Chairman, perhaps the Minister could give us the names of the members of the board at the present time.

MR. BOYCE: I had read this out yesterday, it will be in Hansard, but nevertheless their addresses weren't with them. General Graham is of Winnipeg; Rev. F.S. Conlin is from Brandon; Mrs. Anita Cox is from Winnipeg; Mr. Alex Dobrowolski is from Winnipeg; Mr. Plummer is from Winnipeg, Mr. Peter Swerhone is from Winnipeg; Mrs. Barbara Tulloch is from Winnipeg; Mr. Gordon Wade is from Thompson;

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(MR. BOYCE cont'd)Mrs. Jean Folster is from Norway House; Mr. Vince Hasker is from The Pas and Dr. Prosen is from Winnipeg and Mr. Selchen is from Winnipeg.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. Resolution 62(g)--pass. Resolution 62(a)(1)-the Minister's Compensation. Resolution 62(a)(1)-the Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I'm going to be very brief. We have considered the Estimates of the Minister and there's some things that are bothering me about this whole particular department. One of them is that it seems that the Minister doesn't really seem to have any definite plan in mind as to where he's hoping to go in the Care and Treatment of Juvenile Offenders and the Care and Treatment of Adult Offenders.

I would like to see a definite goal in mind and I would like him to be able to give some direction to his staff as to what particular goal they would hope to achieve and to obtain. We have \$14 million worth of expenditure over here and yet we don't seem to have two cents worth of planning. There seems to be an overall lack of direction and the Minister can't seem to give us any particular answers as to which direction that he is going to take this particular program. I would hope, I would sincerely hope that next year when we go into the Estimates of this particular department that the Minister is going to say, "This is our plan, this is what we hope to achieve. So that we can continue on that basis. I think that this would be a very helpful approach to all of us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Swan River.

MR. BILTON: Mr. Chairman, I would be remiss - I hope the Minister doesn't feel that I was one of his chief antagonists throughout his Estimates. I compliment him on keeping his cool because I know he's a bad tempered sort.

MR. PAULLEY: I beg your pardon. That's unparliamentary.

MR. BILTON: No it's not. But anyway I do appreciate his patience and I must say in all sincerity that I'm not satisfied with his answers. The dollar sign, it may not be important to a lot of people when we're talking about \$14 million in the interests of people and certainly in this particular region. He has an arduous task, I know that. I wish him well and again I thank him for his patience.

I would hope that next year he has taken cognizance of some of the questions that have been asked and I can assure him the same questions will be asked again next year, probably elaborated upon. We would hope that his department will have the answers so that at least we can know what we're approving and what we're talking about.

With those few words I thank you, Mr. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Labour.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, I haven't taken a keen part of involvement in this committee but I appreciate the words of my friend, the Member for Swan River. He has just indicated what in effect is the duty and responsibility of opposition, to criticize and comment, hopefully that in the ensuing months or so that the answers will be forthcoming to the questions raised in the committee.

My honourable friend, the Member for Swan River, says the same questions will be asked next year. I think, realizing the competence of the Minister, many of the questions that were raised on this particular occasion will be resolved so there will be a new set of questions next year. So on that happy note I join with the Member for Swan River, in expressing appreciation for the intent and desires of the Minister of Corrections. On that happy note, Mr. Chairman, if there's nothing further possibly the item could pass.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Crescentwood.

MR. STEEN: Mr. Chairman, it's very nice to hear the veteran members of the government, the Minister of Labour, responding to the comments of the Member from Swan River and complimenting the Minister and so on. I do think that the Minister deserves some compliments because he has got his Estimates through the House or through the committee at a much sharper rate than the Minister of Labour. I don't know whether that comes from - when the Minister of Correctional Affairs has put in as many years of tenure as the Minister of Labour perhaps his Estimates are going to take just as long. But we'll cross that bridge when we get to it.

During the past hours the Minister has commented that it is his wish and his desire and his department's desire that the members of the Legislature are welcome to tour the facilities that are operated under his department. I welcome such an opportunity to go through such facilities. I will comment here, back in 1962 and '63 when I had the privilege of working for the Minister of Agriculture at that time, the Chief Sheriff for the Province of Manitoba offered me a tour through the Stony Mountain Penitentiary. I know that that facility does not come under the jurisdiction of the Minister that we're referring to. But at the time I had a plaid jacket and I was going through the shoe repair shop of the Stony Mountain Penitentiary and there was the chief or what do you call it. Mr. Minister, would you help me out? What is the man that runs a correctional institute's proper title.

MR. BOYCE: Warden.

MR. STEEN: The Chief Warden and myself and one other person and we were touring the shoe repair shop of Stony Mountain Penitentiary. There were 18 inmates and one supervisor in the room and the three of us. I will never forget as long as I live the day when we toured that facility and one great big buck said to me - and when I say big buck I don't mean a person who is a native, I mean a white person who was just a big big person with a 25 cent cigar in those days in his mouth saying, "Hey kid, what are you doing in here?"

A MEMBER: What are you in for?

MR. STEEN: Yes. And I just about you know what. We had to go through the doors and be locked in and we were in a room about the size of this table and there were about 25 persons and we were in the minority. I hope that when the Minister says that we can tour his facilities that my experience the second time through one will be somewhat different and I welcome such an approach from the Minister.

Earlier, Mr. Chairman, I commented and asked the Minister some questions relating particularly to juvenile problems and the Minister and his department's contribution to young - and I'm thinking now of the inner core area of the City of Winnipeg - young persons under the age of 18 in the way of YMCA memberships and memberships in other related facilities, as to whether it was profitable rehabilitation or profitable investment in persons that are in an unfortunate position that they cannot, or their families cannot afford to enroll them into such institutions as the YMCA. Is it a worthwhile project for the Province of Manitoba, the government, assisting such young people and getting involved in such organizations and getting them off the streets and getting them involved in programs where they're not only going to help themselves physically, but hopefully mentally? Keeping them away from potential areas and educating them at the same time.

So therefore, Mr. Chairman, through you to the Minister I bring up the word "planning", planning in the juvenile detention area. We discussed this area to some extent this afternoon and then we touched on it again this evening. I was somewhat disturbed when I heard the Minister say earlier that there is a facility in Brandon that is vacant, that isn't being used. That was brought up by, I believe, the Member from Brandon West.

I don't think in this day and age of escalating costs and inflation that any government or any department of government can allow facilities to stand idle and vacant. I would hope that the Minister would look into that area, and if there is a facility in Brandon that is today idle and vacant and his department can use it, I would

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(MR. STEEN cont'd) hope that he would find a program in which he could use it and that he can through his department afford to use it and make it a productive area and make it a constructive facility.

Another area that disturbs me to no end on the particular Estimates that we're discussing tonight is the remand area. I know that the Minister's whose Estimates are before us has very little over remands. That's the Attorney-General and the courts area. But the days that persons sit and log time in detention homes or remands is disturbing. Now it is very costly to the public that we have persons sitting on remands. I'm sure it is a deterrent to the rehabilitation program that the Minister and his department are trying to implement day in and day out, that persons on remand are not in any one system, that they are sitting there idle, doing nothing, waiting for a remand, waiting for their trial. They cannot in any way, shape or form be of any assistance to other persons that are in the correctional institute that are trying to better themselves. I would ask the Minister, through you, Mr. Chairman, if there is any way that he can, through his colleagues, the Attorney-General and others, speed up the remand system. Perhaps what we need in this province, as right across Canada and I'm sure this is the same case in the United States, is that our court systems are bogged down and we've got to speed up our court systems.

But because the court systems aren't working right should people in the correctional field be penalized? Should those that are trying to do their job in the area of corrections be faulted, having people sitting around waiting for their day in court? An idle person is a dangerous person in my opinion. An idle person is going nowhere.

It was mentioned earlier during our conversations, Mr. Chairman, that perhaps what we should do is persons that are on remands, get them working. Get them doing something in the area of agricultural labour, forest fire protection and so on. But I'm sure, Mr. Chairman, that the Attorney-General's Department says, well if a person's on remand, he can't do anything. He can't even serve a bowl of soup to someone; he must sit in his cell and be idle and therefore his mind is deteriorating at a rapid pace. Therefore I encourage the Minister and his people to do something with the Attorney-General's Department to see if they can correct the problem at the other end of the scale.

I mentioned this afternoon, Mr. Chairman, an area that bothers me to no end, and the Minister did comment on it, and that was the truancy rate in the schools, particularly in the City of Winnipeg. I'm sure that the truancy rate is exceptionally high everywhere, and the Minister this afternoon did make the comment that perhaps a degree of the problem rests with the parents, and I agree wholeheartedly with the Minister, that today in this day and age parents don't seem to want to accept the responsibility that they perhaps should be accepting. Whether this is a time or a cycle that we're going through or not, I'm not sure, but if it's just a cycle we're going through I sure as hell hope that we can get through the cycle and get through it in a hell of a hurry, because it's a bad cycle, the truancy rate in the schools in the Greater Winnipeg area is unbelievable. The school divisions are starting to hire professional football players to be truant officers, and the only reason that they're hiring professional football players to be truant officers is that perhaps Johnny will align himself or be more acceptable in accepting the professional football player as my truant officer rather than some person who means nothing to them, and if this is a method of marketing kids back into schools then I compliment the school division for going for figureheads. Maybe some day the Minister of Labour and I will be a good truant officer, we'll be a figurehead. --(Interjection)-- Well, you'll have your truancy problems in the field of labour.

Earlier this afternoon we were talking about detention homes and the problems that you have with the detention homes, of bringing the young persons from the north. I believe, Mr. Chairman, through you to the Minister that the figure of 108 persons was mentioned, but the figure 4,300 plus was mentioned as the number of persons staying in the Juvenile Detention Home. Yet in Manitoba we have 10,000 persons that are juvenile delinquents, that's one percent of our total population. That's an alarming figure, one percent of our whole population are juvenile delinquents. Mr. Minister, I

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(MR. STEEN cont'd) believe again that maybe we should go back to the day and age where we believe in the strap a little bit. Maybe the place on Kenaston, the Juvenile Detention Home which I referred to earlier this afternoon as the Holiday Inn - I have a little path in the summer months that I, because I'm a great believer in physical fitness, of jogging down Kenaston Avenue, and I go by that Holiday Inn as I refer to it, and I often wonder what really goes on behind those walls. But today, Mr. Minister, you did say that I will have the opportunity to have a tour of the facility and really see what goes on inside, and hopefully if the Minister of Labour doesn't accompany me on such a tour I have an equal change of getting out the same day. I look forward to such a tour, because I believe that we must provide facilities for our young detentioners that are adequate and clean, and so on. There was nothing more depressing than to watch the Ombudsman Show on television on Sunday night last, where there was a young person speaking from the Province of Quebec, where he was detained in a cell for months on end and was never allowed any fresh air, never allowed any exercise, never allowed any recreation, all he was handed was his meals between the bars. And he was detained in such detention with adults, and I'm a firm believer that you don't put a 16 year old boy with a 36 year old man, or a person the age of the Minister of Labour.

MR. PAULLEY: . . .

MR. STEEN: Well, at least, Mr. Chairman, I gave the young person of 16 the alternative, he can have the Minister of Labour or me, I'm 36. But, Mr. Chairman, I really believe that we are going to have to start to strengthen our areas of detention our discipline in our juvenile centres, the day and age of just slapping the youngster on the wrist and saying that you're going nowhere and that you're going to be a nice boy, Johnny, and tomorrow's going to be a new day, and the sun's going to come up on the other side, doesn't work. I find that out in my own household with my own six year old daughter, it just doesn't work. You have to do something that is going to actually discipline them, yet I welcome cleaner, more presentable, more humane detention facilities, and I know that the old Vaughan Street Detention Home was a hole - nothing better than a hole - that the Holiday Inn on Kenaston Street is perhaps many, many times better. I wonder if our architects and our planners and our designers have gone overboard.

Well, Mr. Chairman, through you to the Minister, it's been enlightening to hear, as I have attended, just what does go on within the Department of Correctional Affairs, and I'll go back and repeat myself again, I welcome the opportunity to go through these facilities. I hope that the Minister will arrange such a tour in the future. I did outline that I have been through the Stony Mountain Penitentiary some years ago, I have been through every portion of the Headingly Detention Home many years ago, in every case I'm proud to say that I was a visitor. I would hope that I could have the opportunity to go back again as a visitor, and if the Minister would like to accompany me, I welcome him. Please leave the Minister of Labour back at his desk, because I don't want to have to stay overnight.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister.

MR. BOYCE: I wish to thank the members of the Committee for their co-operation on my Estimates. We seemed to get along so nicely until some of our colleagues came down here and started fights among themselves. But nevertheless, I will make arrangements for members to visit the facilities. I remind you once again that you have the right to go to these facilities whether I invite you or not; it's in the Correctional Act that you have that right to visit the institutions. And my staff will appreciate the Member for Crescentwood's comments about his apprehensiveness of being in one of these so-called Holiday Inns, that I too am apprehensive when I am there. I think that we as legislators, regardless of which side of the House, owe a debt of gratitude to the people that dedicate their lives to that type of endeavour, because to attract these people to a system such as the member has alluded to, I think the men deserve medals for working in there. I thank you very much for your co-operation on my Estimates.

SUPPLY - CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 62(a) 1--pass. Resolved that there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding \$14,899,100 for Corrective and Rehabilitative Services--pass. That concludes the consideration of the Ministry of Corrective and Rehabilitative Services. Committee rise.