

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA
2:30 o'clock, Friday, June 9 1972

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

MR. SPEAKER: Before we proceed I should like to direct the attention of the honourable members to the gallery where we have 35 students of Grade 5 and 6 standing of the Rainy River School. These students are under the direction of Mrs. Jackson.

We also have 6 students, Grade 9 standing of the Sansome Junior High School. These students are under the direction of Miss Danielle Buckley. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

We have 18 students of Grades 7 and 8 standing of the Lenore School. These students are under the direction of Mrs. Graham. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Member for Virden.

And we also have 48 students from Grade 3 to 6 standing of the Douglas School. These students are under the direction of Mr. Bryant. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Member for Minnedosa.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Agriculture.

MR. USKIW: Well, Mr. Speaker, when I rose I was going to suggest that we not continue and that there was only a minute left and that I be permitted to continue this afternoon. I have since changed my mind, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to adopt the motion to go into Committee of Supply? Agreed. So ordered.

The Honourable Member for Logan.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 89 (a) -- Passed, or (a) (1) -- Passed; (2) -- passed...
The Honourable Member for Pembina.

MR. GEORGE HENDERSON (Pembina): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to make some remarks on this department because I feel that this is too big a department. We have at the present time one Minister doing two jobs, and this is a very big job being the Minister of Industry and Commerce without being in charge of Mines and Natural Resources. And I know there's been peculiar circumstances that has caused this to come about but I surely hope it don't continue because they're both very important departments and I think it's wrong for one Minister to be trying to hold these two down. So I hope that the Premier sees his way clear within the next very short while at least to see that we have a Minister for each department.

I know right at the present time I have a group from my constituency wanting to see the Minister and he says that he won't be available for this coming week, and that's not very good when people want to come in to see the Minister, I think that he shouldn't be so busy that he hasn't got time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Agriculture.

MR. USKIW: Mr. Chairman, a moment ago I rose and indicated that I wasn't prepared to speak at this point on a motion of grievance on the part of the Member from Morris. I wanted to make it clear though that at some point I would want to speak and I wouldn't want to lose my privilege. --(Interjection)-- And I wish to make that point when the Speaker comes back into the House. --(Interjection)-- Mr. Chairman, on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Agriculture on a point of order. Order, please. Order. The Honourable Member will have to...

MR. USKIW: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if honourable members will listen to me from here.

MR. SIDNEY GREEN, Q.C. (Inkster): Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. It really can't be taken up by the Chair. I think the Honourable Minister wanted to bring it to the member's attention while the Chairman was in the Chair and that he will have to bring it to the Speaker's attention when the Speaker comes back in the House and then he will make his point and if the honourable members say that he has spoken, it could be argued at that time. I think what the Honourable Minister wanted to do was to make sure that he is informing the honourable members that when the Speaker comes back he will want to take the position that

(MR. GREEN cont'd) he didn't speak and if that's argued it will be argued.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Pembina.

MR. HENDERSON: Well, Mr. Chairman, on the point of order first. I'm wondering if you're giving the Minister of Agriculture this privilege. Well then, Mr. Chairman, I'll just . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will just clarify for the members the point of order that the Honourable Minister of Agriculture has raised was one when Mr. Speaker was in the Chair. It is one that Mr. Speaker will have to decide. I was not in the Chair at the time that the honourable member was speaking. The Honourable Member for Pembina.

MR. HENDERSON: Well I was saying that I thought this was a very heavy department and I don't believe we should have one Minister trying to do two jobs. I remember that the Minister, our own Member for Riel had stated that he already thought that it should be divided, but in any case the way it is right now with one Minister trying to do two jobs, it's not satisfactory.

I would like to congratulate the Board that had been looking after Moose Lake Logging Operations. I think they've done a good job. I find it very strange to think that they had so many difficulties in the beginning but I want to congratulate them in getting it going. I also think it's a very significant fact that since they've taken liquor away from the people on their work that they're able to accomplish so much more and make it work out. And I think that probably this is a very sensible approach.

This last spring we haven't had no major drainage problem in our area but that's because we had very little snow in the south this year and because of the special type of a spring that we had, there was very - like it was a very slow spring and it didn't melt away too quickly. But this doesn't say that this can't occur again. And some of my area, in particular the Town of Carman, had a very severe problem with flooding two years ago and I want to assure the Minister that this can really occur again without any trouble because in that particular year the bulk of the water had gone and then there was a heavy snowfall and rain and the water that came down - the peak had passed before from the spring thaw - the water that came down still caused the flooding. And this could happen any spring and it's because of the fact that much land has been cleared, drainage has been improved, and this could just happen at any time after this because this land has been cleared and with the drainage improvement. And when the town of Carman was trying to advocate that they get some drainage help the Minister used a comparison of the number of floods that had happened over a period of years and stated that according to the number of floods it had over the last hundred years that it was impractical to consider any drainage for Carman. Well this is just nonsense because with the bush out of the area and the drainage we have, this could happen any spring and the last five years there have been several occasions when there was pretty near flooding conditions, and I think that this is something that the Minister should consider and not to use the average of the last hundred years when all the sloughs were there and the bushes were around.

I haven't mentioned the Pembina Dam this Session because due to the way the spring was there was no pressure about it but this is a thing that I think that the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources should continue to pursue. And I've been disappointed that he hasn't been in touch with the Federal Government on this and has tried to follow it. This is a thing that not only in our area would provide recreation, which is very needed and which would attract tourists but it's also combined with a special crops in that area. And we have a real nice area down there. Level land and the right type of soil. It's very suitable the row crop and we have the cannery at Morden. And it has done fairly well in this last year and there's a great potential for that cannery in Morden. With the type of soil we have and I think probably we could develop that industry a great deal. But the people right down at Morden tell me that a certain amount of irrigation is really necessary in connection with a cannery because in order to have vegetables of choice quality that you've got to have water at certain times because you could have a fairly good season but if you didn't have a certain amount of water or rainfall in a certain area your vegetables would not go choice quality and they'd be downgraded, and this is the difference really between success of the industry or not.

And it's worked out fairly good this last number of years. Many people in the Pembina Development Corporation which represents many municipalities are very much in favour of this thing; they're very much in favour of it because it would also be such a boost for tourism and recreation if we had this large lake in through there and I think the people in the south are entitled to something like this.

And it would also divert a certain amount of this land from agricultural production - I

(MR. HENDERSON cont'd) mean grains - and put it into these special crops and I think this would really be good for the people, and it would also work towards decentralization of industry. And this is very important because this farming area has a very dense population now but if they had industries like this developing to any extent between the work that was at the industry itself and in looking after the special crops, it would create an awful lot of jobs in this area. So I hope this isn't completely forgot about.

Another thing I'd like to speak about is that last year there was a considerable amount of trouble in that area about Indians shooting deer at night. At one occasion last year there was 17 deer found within one party, one hunting group. They had 17 deer loaded in the back of half-ton trucks and a meeting was called in the Town of La Riviere in which the people were protesting these Indians shooting deer at night. And I know I wrote an answer back on it stating that this was the federal policy and that the Indians had this right according to their treaty and all the rest of it. But surely, surely, these treaties that were made years and years ago haven't got to be something that can't be changed because even the Indian chiefs, or the people in responsible positions, aren't in favour of these younger group going out and shooting deer at night - whether they peddle them or not is another thing. I might say in maybe in all fairness that there's maybe others than the Indians to blame in this, but I'm sure that the Indian chiefs themselves and the people in responsible positions are not in favour of shooting these deer at night because it's really just - maybe I'm saying something which is a little bit strong but it's really kind of a wholesale slaughter of deer and they're peddling them. And this is my feeling on the thing and I really think that the regulations should be changed, and I'm sure that the chiefs and the people in responsible position want it changed, and surely, surely our Indian laws are not that rigid that something can't be done about this. I think there should be something passed that anybody that's shooting deer at night should be restricted.

Now the regulation of Lake Winnipeg is under this department, and it relates to our hydro power in Manitoba which is today a very big question in Manitoba. In fact it's one that many people are wondering if the government hasn't chose to make a political decision and have tried to back it up with a lot of other different figures. And when I state that I think that they're trying to back it up with different things I want to refer to their special plan that they have of the regulation of Lake Winnipeg that they have that they put on display. And this map, or plan, it's just out to cheat the very purpose that the present government wants to have to show what they want to do, and it doesn't show anything in connection with comparative rates of cost of power. And this is really the big issue. It's really as to the cost of the power that you're going to derive and I think that having such displays as this is really just trying to brainwash the people as you could put it, they're trying to brainwash the people into believing the way that the government want to proceed, whether it's the practical way or whether it's the right way. I feel that there hasn't been the proper amount of information made available to the people. I'd like to see a chance where we could have people that were for and against appear before the Commission. It seems like this is impossible now but I really, I really do feel that we are making a big mistake in Manitoba right now with proceeding with the regulation of Lake Winnipeg at this time. I think that the order we should follow is the diversion of the Churchill River first and the regulation of Lake Winnipeg later on if necessary.

And I don't think I should spend any more time on that because it's been discussed in hydro and probably will be discussed at other times at future meetings. But I think that every province in Canada has natural advantages like Alberta may have oil and gas, British Columbia might have timber, but I think one of the natural resources that is a great advantage to Manitoba is its great amount of natural fresh water. And I think if we don't take advantage of it we're just foolish.

And while I often speak like as if I'm against government spending money, I am against government spending money if it isn't well invested, if it isn't spent productively. Because this is what I believe and if I think that money is well spent and it's going to bring a good return on investment, I'm all for it, I'm not that way. But I think that we are losing out in Manitoba in not developing our water resources, and I think that we are proceeding in the wrong way here. I don't know what can be done to turn the government back. I really feel it's been a political decision that they're trying to back up in other ways. I think that they've brought a man in, and I would say that my feeling on the thing is that he's been brought in and been told that we don't want to flood South Indian Lake at the present time and we want you to find power for us in some other way even it if does cost more. And this is the way I feel it is. I think

(MR. HENDERSON cont'd) there's a lot of people in Manitoba feel the very same way. And I think it would be a very sensible approach if the government would really open up the whole thing before they've gone too far because I feel there's going to be so many millions of dollars wasted here unnecessarily that it really bothers me because . . . well we're talking about people having different ideas about Crown corporations or anything like this. That really doesn't enter into this. We already have the Crown corporations, it's just a matter of spending the money wisely.

And when people --(Interjection)-- Yes I did, but I didn't believe all that he said. In my opinion I thought that he was beating around the bush and in the fact I thought that our own representative from Riel really had him on the ropes on several occasions, and that he had a hard time trying to find an answer to get out of the questions. And this is what I felt. I felt that he talked several times so long that he just tried to talk himself out of giving a very direct answer, and of course everybody can give a very complicated answer if they want to. But I wasn't too impressed with the Chairman of the Manitoba Hydro Board. On top of that --(Interjection)-- well I don't think I should go into the Hydro Board's Regulations, we'll be having more meetings on this, but I feel this is the biggest mistake that you people have made since you came into government if you go ahead with the regulation of Lake Winnipeg before you proceed with the dam on South Indian Lake. And some of the things that were said in the meeting I think probably I better not go into at this time, but I didn't fall for it wholeheartedly; I think that this here plan that you have that you're displaying is just a whitewash job to try to sell the people your own idea, and it's not laying out the other alternatives and the cost, or anything like this, it's just "show not goes". Well anybody can present a plan of what they plan to do, you know, it's very simple, and if you think that this is the argument that you should use to show that this is the way you should proceed in Manitoba Hydro, well I'd think, well you might sell that to some people but you're sure not selling it to me.

Another thing I'd like to comment on is this feedlot that's out near the museum at Austin, I forget the name of the feedlot but it's one that you've had considerable trouble with, and I was on the Agricultural Committee Meeting hearings and the different people were protesting about this feedlot being within a mile of the museum. Now maybe if you go round the square it's a little over the mile but by the way the crow flies as you could say, it's not a mile. Now I don't know - I feel that somebody along the way boo-boomed on this and it's unfortunate that they did, but I think a mistake has been made because there's many people going to the museum at Austin within the summer, I forget now the number of people but it's far more than the number of people that are in a town, and attend to town, and if you get the winds from the wrong direction at certain times when Austin has its certain days set up, it's really going to spoil the whole thing because those prevailing winds blowing over the . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order. I'm having difficulty of following just what the honourable member is speaking to. I don't see feedlots under Mines and Natural Resources and Environmental Management. We're under Resolution 89 (a) (1), (2) - Salaries, Administration.

MR. HENDERSON: And isn't Environmental Control under there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We're not down to Environmental Management yet.

MR. HENDERSON: Well under the Minister salary can you not speak on anything.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please. We're on No. 2, 89 (2). Salaries, Administrative salaries. We've passed the Minister's salary.

MR. JORGENSEN: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Oh yes we have.

MR. JORGENSEN: No, that has not been passed, Sir. While you were in the process of calling it, the member was on his feet asking for the floor.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I'm sorry, I didn't see the honourable member.

MR. JORGENSEN: And I might add, Sir, on the point of order that it is possible to discuss any aspect of the Minister's department on the salary. As we well know it's been the practice in the past that honourable gentlemen opposite will take up enough time on the Minister's salary that we'll never get down to the environmental portion of it so therefore the only opportunity they'll have is to speak on it now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order. I don't think that the honourable member should cast reflection on all the other honourable members of this House. He's a rules expert so I would suggest that he study that section of Beauchesne. The Honourable Member for Pembina. Order.

MR. HENDERSON: Well, Mr. Chairman, I feel that the Minister . . .

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

MR. PETER ADAM (Ste. Rose): On that same point of order, Mr. Chairman, I feel that the question that the member is discussing would come under Environmental Management and I think that it should be allowed to be discussed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Pembina.

MR. HENDERSON: Well, Mr. Chairman, I don't want to give you a rough time but in one sense you've ruled me out and the other time -- and I feel that I'm speaking on ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: ... the member with two minutes which is what was allotted. The honourable member has seven minutes.

MR. HENDERSON: Well this feedlot is within a distance of Austin that when there's winds blowing in certain directions it's going to really cause a situation there that will be very embarrassing. --(Interjection)-- Well I don't know why you're trying to fool around about it, you people know well enough what I mean, and I feel that these people -- you can easily say that well they can phone Austin and find out which way the wind is from before this bus from, or this tour from United States comes out to see our museum -- and if it's the winds from that way that they better not come that day, but people that set up tours don't just do it this way. They set up their tour and if the winds from that way, they're not going to sit here around in some other spot and say, well we won't go to Austin today and we'll come back in two weeks time and hope the wind's from the right direction then.

MR. CHAIRMAN: ... Resources and Environmental Management. We're now getting into Tourism and Recreation. We've already passed that department. The Honourable Member for Pembina.

MR. HENDERSON: Well, Mr. Chairman, I'll have to try to abide by your ruling because I'm not one of these that want to give a rough time.

So I think probably I could conclude by just stating that I feel that there's been a couple of mistakes made in connection with this feedlot and I'm not blaming anybody for making mistakes. Anybody that tries to do anything does make mistakes, but I feel there's another mistake being made now and I'd like to see it corrected before it goes any further, and this is the way I feel about it, and anybody that makes a mistake and is willing to correct it will never receive criticism from me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 89 (a) (1). The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I had a few minutes last night, or yesterday, and I mentioned some of the points that I wanted to discuss at that time. I think I thanked the Minister for what had been done in the way of drainage in my riding and on the Hespeler and on the Rosenheim drain and also on the Dead Horse, and I do hope that further work would be carried on this year.

I think I also briefly started off in connection with the announcement the other day of the \$33-1/2 million outlay for new ARDA programs and a portion of this is going to be spent, I think, under this department that we're discussing, namely water control, and I find that the two projects that have been listed to be researched, and it says here an additional 700,000 has been allocated to continue two research projects begun on an earlier ARDA Agreement signed in 1965, and these are a study of the Wilson Creek Watershed and an investigation program designed to develop information on the availability and the management of ground water in the province. I'm particularly interested in the second study because as members probably know that the Town of Winkler gets its water from a ground source and is served by well water. On another page of that same release, it says here, "The ground water investigation program (\$500,000) will assist in developing accurate information on the availability, development, and management of ground water in Manitoba. This information including well designed criteria will be provided to the general public and to other government programs such as the Rural Water Services Program". Perhaps the Minister could later on in replying to some of the questions could indicate to us just what areas he has in mind. Are there other areas in the province where they're able to get ground water in large quantities to serve towns or villages through a system and serviced by the Water Supply Board, and perhaps he could inform the House as to the supply of water in our area, whether we have a large supply and to what degree, and how long the town can get service from this source. I think the program in itself I'm sure is worthwhile. That research I think is needed and if we have other areas in the province that can be serviced in this way, I'm sure that it would be valuable to the people concerned. Certainly I think by using ground water you don't have the problem, or the ecological problems,

(MR. FROESE cont'd) and also the matter of, well, pollution. So that in this case I think towns served in this way probably are in a preferred position.

I heard the Minister of Municipal Affairs this morning speaking, and from the way he spoke I think we can expect action from all corners, or on all subject matter that will come up. I expect a lot as a result of what he did say, and I would like to know from the Minister of this department in connection with inspections of sewage plants and lagoons - sewage lagoons - I think lagoons leave a lot to be desired, especially the ones that I know of and am familiar with. Unless they're built well enough and large enough they can cause serious trouble in the way the Member for Pembina described. What are the -- have the specifications been changed in any way since the program was introduced, and is the government still actively in support of constructing lagoons, and should they not, rather, direct their support and attention to sewage treatment plants? To me I feel that lagoons are only a stopgap measure and that in the long run especially growing centres will need sewage treatment plants. I don't know whether the Agricultural Minister's program what was announced the other day, whether this includes for treatment plants or whether it doesn't involve sewage and just involves water supply.

But how often does the department inspect these lagoons, various lagoons in the province, because I too know that the one at Winkler has caused a lot of problems, and is still causing problems, and probably will for quite some time if nothing is done. So I would like to hear from the Minister on this. And to what extent can these communities hope for assistance in . . . constructing sewage plants, treatment plants versus lagoons.

The other matter I think I touched on briefly last night was the matter of conservation and especially water. I think with the drains that have been put in and the waterways where there has been additional land purchased, or sufficient land purchased, that we should think of conserving some of the water and not letting it go downstream and just draining to the lakes. I think we can make use of it and especially for purposes such as the Wildlife Associations and the Game and Fish Associations like to see. Certainly they must have made representation to the government before this and I brought it to their attention last year that the acreage that has been acquired by the government in my area and that it could be put to such use, and I think with very little cost involved. And I think this is something worthwhile that we should investigate and look into and probably provide some such spots in Manitoba.

I already mentioned the matter concerning St. Jean and the Hespeler. I do hope something is done in that particular problem because people from that area have been in to see me and I'm sure they have brought it to the attention of the Regional Development Board and that they most likely - the Pembina Development Board - and that they most likely have been in touch with the department on this, and I would certainly like to lend my support in getting the lower end completed so that the Hespeler Floodway will be completed in its entirety.

I think there's also a matter of environment in connection with the Hespeler that where trees have been bulldozed out that they be cleaned up. I know this is a problem right on 32 Highway two miles south of Winkler where a lot of trees have been bulldozed out and not cleaned up. I certainly hope that it will be cleaned up and that the mess will not remain.

I would like to question the Minister on another matter and that has to do with the Pembina at the border, the United States border. If I understand correctly a committee was set up by both the North Dakota and the Manitoba governments, and also representatives of the Federal Government, to work out some kind of a solution. I know meetings have been held and certain guidelines have been set up. Just what is the situation today? I think a progress report on this would be very worthwhile. And has the government completely forgotten about the Pembina Dam or is this still being considered as a possibility because as far as I know the North Dakota state is proceeding on its own and making feasibility studies for a dam on the Pembina in the United States. I attended one such meeting in Grand Forks and certainly they mean business and I think from what I gathered at that meeting the studies are going ahead and also that support has been forthcoming, financially, for these studies from the State Government, and also indication was made that support would be forthcoming from the United States Federal Government. Here again perhaps the Minister could indicate to us whether there's still a possibility here and whether the Pembina River Dam is still a possibility and under consideration.

These are briefly some of the points that I wish to raise, Mr. Chairman. I have rather some sympathy with the Member for Pembina on the matter of the Austin Museum because I know some of his people personally and they have talked to me on it and asked whether I would speak on their behalf as well, and I think it has some merit that when we have set up a museum

(MR. FROESE cont'd) that we take care and not allow such things as a feedlot come in too close proximity. Because this is supposed to be a tourist attraction for many years to come. It's not just for the present but also for years to come and some city people especially take very strong exception when they go to places of that type and that there might be a stench, smell coming forth from such a feedlot. And I think it's not only - I don't think it's only the stench I think it's also the water run up here that they're concerned with. Certainly I'm not opposed to feedlots but I think we could probably give consideration to matters of this kind where we have already an existing attraction that feedlots do not come in too close proximity.

So, Mr. Chairman, with these remarks, I want to thank the Minister for whatever has been done and accomplished in my riding and I hope this will be carried on.

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I recognize the Honourable Minister may I draw the attention of the honourable members to the gallery where we have 16 pupils from Grade 9 from the Norberry Junior High School, under the direction of Mrs. Skromeda and Miss McBurney. These students are from the constituency of the Honourable Member for Riel. On behalf of all honourable members I bid you welcome to the Assembly.

The Honourable Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management.

MR. EVANS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'll try to be as brief as possible. A number of detailed questions were asked of me and I thought it would be appropriate if I got up at this time and tried to answer at least some of them, not all of them, but at least some of the highlights, and I'll do this as quickly as I can to allow as much time for other questions and other debate.

A number of questions were asked last night by the Honourable Member from Ste. Rose regarding the declining pickerel fishing industry, in particular on Lake Winnipegosis, and the need for further research into this area, and so forth. And I can advise the honourable member and other members of the House that we are continuing our commercial sampling of the pickerel catch on Lake Winnipegosis in order to follow as best we can the various changes in fish growth mortality and year class strain. A fish migration study involving the tagging of pickerel in the Little Waterhen River will be continued to complete one year of monitoring of fish movements between Lake Winnipegosis and Lake Manitoba. This project relates primarily to a proposed mesh size change on Lake Winnipegosis. And as honourable members perhaps know there are many factors influencing pickerel production; these are going to be examined by the data that we have on hand such as water levels, stream flows, temperature, and artificial stocking, and by relating this information to pickerel production four or five years hence.

There are other activities in which the department are very much involved in, in order to promote commercial fishery of Lake Winnipegosis, and I can provide considerable detail on this. I'm not so sure whether I should take up that much time however on this particular matter. I can simply state that we are taking various steps to enhance the commercial fishery on Lake Winnipegosis. On Lake Manitoba I'm advised that because of an early freezeup - the 71/72 winter commercial fishing season initially looked promising - however the weather turned mild, the ice broke up and the fishermen missed the early run of fishes, and this perhaps explains the poor production record for 71 and 72. The winter production of all species of 70/71 was 2.4 million pounds which compares favourably with production taking in the year 67/68 and 69/70. The 70/71 levels are still below however the ten-year average with the low pickerel production in particular causing concern. In the 70/71 winter fishery we had over 600 men involved and in the 71/72 winter season there were 580. There will be spring mullet, or sucker fish, and carp seasons again on Lake Manitoba with an anticipated catch of about one million pounds - the size of the catch depending upon markets and prices. I can advise that departmental employees have met with the carp fishermen to discuss some of the quality problems, and the fishermen certainly appear to be willing, very willing to co-operate in upgrading their facilities although we recognize many of the difficulties that we have to overcome.

With regard to research, the Honourable Member for Ste. Rose expressed a need for more fish biologists. I can advise that we now have four - we have nine professional biologists in the department, six of whom are spending most of their time on fish research, but that in addition we have four new positions which we are in process of recruiting fishing specialists herefor, so I hope with this added staff we will be able to improve our efforts in increasing the quality and quantity of fishing on these -- well on all lakes in Manitoba but particularly

(MR. EVANS cont'd) Winnipegosis and Manitoba, Lake Manitoba, which have been hit relatively hard.

The Honourable Member from Ste. Rose also mentioned some concerns about national parks and was rather negative on the concept and said he preferred provincial parks. I can tell him that we do share his concern about single use concepts of such park areas and we do favour a very well-planned multi use approach to our resources and the development of our resources.

The matter of - if I can be permitted to go on here, Mr. Chairman, - the matter raised by the Member from Pembina - well he raised a number of matters, which I'll talk about later, but at the moment I'm pleased to hear that he's satisfied with the production at the Morden Cannery, and I appreciate the need for a better water quality in the area to help enhance production of those agricultural products, those vegetables. Remembering our debate this morning, Mr. Chairman, I only wish that I had recalled the Morden Cannery because I would have liked to remind the Honourable Member for Morris when he told us we didn't care about rural industrialization. You know private enterprise closed it up and we opened it back to try to offset the centralization of industry in Canada, because they were centralizing it in eastern Canada. So I'm pleased that I've got at least the Member for Pembina agreeing that we have done something in this area.

The matter of air services has not been mentioned yet and I don't intend to go into them, however, I'm not sure whether we're going to get past my salary in the time allotted into details and therefore I would like to take the opportunity to mention that we are introducing a new program of air ambulance services in northern Manitoba and the Honourable Minister, the Commissioner of Northern Affairs, has been working on this matter very closely and I hope he'll be given an opportunity shortly this afternoon to give the details of this new program of air ambulance service in northern Manitoba to the members of the Legislature. I think we can all agree that only when air ambulance service is fully operational to the level we think it should be that the people in the north will have that equal access to health services which the people of the south have enjoyed for many years. So I hope the Commissioner of Northern Affairs will have an opportunity very shortly to give members of the House details on this matter. I'd also like to take the opportunity, Mr. Speaker, at this time, Mr. Chairman, at this time to table with the members the Townsite Agreement between the Province of Manitoba and the Sherritt-Gordon Mines Limited. The Townsite Agreement as it is referred to, and this has been requested by several members for some time and here they are for distribution to the various parties and other groups.

One final matter we have -- interest was expressed on the question of Lake Winnipeg regulation and the development of Manitoba Hydro. I would like to take this opportunity to distribute a pamphlet which was really prepared by the Federal Government, the Federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and it's written in layman's language and it gives an excellent resume of the problem of the control of water on Lake Winnipeg, and indeed it's called "High Water on Lake Winnipeg" and I trust all honourable members will read it. I'd like to refer them to one or two paragraphs in the report. For example on page -- well the pages don't seem to be numbered, I guess that's because there's so few of them but it looks to me to be on page 1, 2, 3, 4. It states many natural - this is with regard to high water on Lake Winnipeg. The subtitle is that High Water on Lake Winnipeg is caused by a complex display of natural phenomena. "Many natural factors contribute to high water levels on Lake Winnipeg. Most important are the normal, seasonal rise in level, the limited carrying capacity of the outer channel." I would stress that last phrase "the limited carrying capacity of the outer channel." "Excessive precipitation on the drainage basin, climatic conditions which affect evaporation and transportation, carryover of high water from one year to the next and wind effect." I'll just skip over to another sentence which elaborates on the problem of outlet channel. "The outlet of Lake Winnipeg is Playgreen Lake, a wide channel about 70 miles long which carries the outflow of Lake Winnipeg to the Nelson River proper and thence to Hudson Bay" - and this I would like to note in particular, Mr. Chairman, - "Playgreen Lake is shallow and acts as a natural control on the rate of outflow from Lake Winnipeg. When the total flow of the rivers which feed Lake Winnipeg exceeds the outflow from the lake and losses through evaporation from the surface, the level of the lake rises."

One or two other points that I'd like to refer to honourable members. This is right in the middle of the pamphlet entitled "High Water Carryover Effect", and I'll just read two sentences here. "But because the rate of discharge is restricted by the carrying capacity of the outlet channel the lake level may rise to the point where even though inflow returns to normal the

(MR. EVANS cont'd) Nelson River may continue to carry vastly increased quantities of water from Lake Winnipeg for some considerable time. It is not unusual in these circumstances for flood inflows to recur while excess water is still present in the lake. Over a period of years a continuing heavy precipitation, a build up may occur which will cause unusually high lake levels." And then there are various figures here showing lake levels over a period of years and the point being, Mr. Chairman, that there is a problem of high water on Lake Winnipeg and one of the main reasons for this high water is this difficulty of outlet, that is the insufficient carrying capacity of the outlet channel. It states: "In September of 64 the lake level was about six inches above the long-term normal level for September. The melting of an above normal snow fall followed by above normal rainfall brought the lake to a fairly high level. In September of 1965 the lake was about 20 inches above normal. Carryover of the high level to 1966 meant that the seasonal rise in levels during the spring and early summer of 1966 started from a higher base. In fact the high water carryover represented about six inches of depth on Lake Winnipeg at the time of maximum high water in 1966." Briefly this paragraph says that the buildup started in 64 and it carried on through 65 and 1966.

Just one last reference, and this is with regard to the historical records of the lake. The historical records do reveal levels higher than even those recorded in 1966. In 1901, in 1902, for example the level was between one and a half and two feet higher than the 1966 peak, and historical accounts point to an even higher level in 1879 and in 1880. The extremely high levels of 1901 and 1902 and 1879 and 1880 occurred prior to the existence of any major man-made control works in the drainage basin of Lake Winnipeg.

Mr. Speaker, I won't read any further. I just point out some very crucial sentences, paragraphs in this little booklet published by, as I said a minute ago, by the Federal Government, the Federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, and explains very well the problem that we are facing, and indeed it's a long-term problem of high water on Lake Winnipeg and I would like to take this opportunity to have these distributed. With those few remarks, Mr. Chairman, I'll sit down and listen with interest to the debate.

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

MR. EINARSON: Mr. Chairman, I missed a portion of the Minister's comments in reply to this side of the House - called out to a phone call - but one of the areas in his department - I don't think he touched on it. It's been mentioned on this side of the House, and that is the Clean Environment Commission which is operated under his department. I think, Mr. Chairman, because of the fact that people are becoming so pollution conscious in this province we have a matter here that this department and this government are paying far too little attention to. And as a result of it, Mr. Chairman, it's causing problems all over the Province of Manitoba. I have travelled throughout the province and I know - I was told by a reeve of one of the municipalities that this government has people, civil servants, going out in the country, and I am told that from the Commission, from the Clean Environment Commission, a member of that department has gone out to a farmer where this farmer has a feedlot operation and he's gone out to this farmer and told him, he says, "lookit, I've got the power to shut your business down because of the environment pollution".

Now, Mr. Chairman, if this is correct and I suggest -- I'm not making any allegations here, but this is something we are now beginning to hear, and I think that it would be well worthwhile if the Minister check into this, check into his department, those people he has employed under this department, and I do know that there are areas in which -- and the Member for Pembina talked about the feed operation at Austin. The point I want to make here, and it wasn't made, and that is that the municipality concurred in this, the Development Corporation I believe, I'm given to understand money was put into this, and all parties concerned were agreed to this feed operation for the third time, only to find that the Clean Environment Commission comes along and says you've got to close up because of the Austin Museum. Now the Chairman in our debate here suggests because we were entering Tourism and association on this department we were sidetracking the issue. Unfortunately, Mr. Chairman, as my colleague from Riel indicated in his introductory remarks that this is one department that must rely on a number of other departments in order to succeed and I think that this is very important and very relevant. And so Tourism and Recreation - and I can say to the Minister that I have an example whereby a certain group of people want to start up a tourist attraction that is not too far from farmers who have a feedlot operation, only to possibly find out that if they get into this tourist attraction business the Clean Environment Commission might go across the

(MR. EINARSON cont'd) road to those farmers and say, lookit, you're causing a pollution trouble to this tourist industry so we've got to close you up. This is something, Mr. Chairman, that I think the Minister, I hope he will take into account, but he never mentioned one word of that particular part of his Department and I want to say, and I can't stress too emphatically how important it is. But this is an area, and this doesn't involve money, it's a problem all over rural Manitoba. I know in my particular part of the country when we talk about the Rock Lake - Pelican Lake group that have organized, the Clean Environment Commission is involved in here and the farmers are becoming very concerned as to how much power is this government going to give or put into the hands of this Commission. When they can come out and say to this farmer who's maybe been in business for 20 years, it's been his livelihood, and because they think that he's polluting the air surrounding him that they have the power to close him up as a business identity. I think, Mr. Chairman, this is very important and I hope the Minister will look into this matter.

Another area in this department that has been talked about a great deal and that is night lighting of wildlife. Some comments have been made of this. I haven't heard the Minister reply to that particular situation. But I do know that the past Minister of Mines and Resources has made comments on it. I'm aware of his stand on that position but I want to say that I know the reaction of the people I represent, both members of Game and Fish Associations, individuals throughout the constituency and as a matter of fact throughout many parts of Manitoba.

I also took the trouble, Mr. Chairman, to be fair about this, I was fortunate in being able to pay a visit to the Reservation which I have in my constituency, namely Indian Springs. The afternoon that I arrived there it so happened that the Band Council were in session, the representation from the Indian Department of Affairs from Brandon were there and I had a very interesting discussion with them. I put the question point blank to the Band Council and to Mr. Mousseau, who was the Administrator for the Reservation, and I asked them how they felt about night lighting, that is shooting of wildlife at night. They indicated to me, and the Honourable Member for Pembina, he made mention of it, but this matter because of the fact that he made mention of it, it's of concern to my area because I have a Reservation of Indian people, who became involved in this particular matter and it created a real serious concern for both of us. Because I don't want to put the blame on any one segment of our community, whether it be a white man or whether it be an Indian. But the point I want to make, Mr. Chairman, is that the Band Council in my Reservation indicated that they would hope that we would pass a law whereby night lighting would be forbidden. They do not agree with it anymore than the white man. So I think that to clear up this whole matter -- I don't know whether the other members say on the government side, I know they represent Indian people as well, I don't know whether they approached their Indian people and found out how they felt about this matter, but I know I can safely say that they would hope that something would be done to solve this matter and by passing a law they would forbid night lighting. And I think it would relieve a lot of problems.

One other area, Mr. Chairman, I want to just dwell briefly on and that is it's been mentioned that our water resources are very important resources in this province. And I concur wholeheartedly. I know with the previous Minister in the area which I represent and Rock Lake I think is a well-known lake in the Province of Manitoba, so well-known, Sir, that I think when I speak about this subject it doesn't just concern my constituency it concerns quite a large portion of Manitoba, because the Red Cross provides instructors at that lake in the summer months. School children come there from the Red River right through to the Saskatchewan boundary. This is an organized effort; the United Church are involved, so there are many people involved in this particular area of Manitoba. We had a program whereby the algae was a real problem; we provided funds to treat that lake and it was a very successful one. But unfortunately this was ceased by this present government. I know I had delegations last year that came in to see the past Minister and he turned thumbs down completely on the request.

Now I don't know whether I'm dealing with a Minister that is a little more -- (Interjection) -- I wouldn't say just lenient, maybe a little bit more reasonable. I know the past Minister was one of those who -- and I respect him for it, he had no problem in making up his mind and people weren't long finding that out -- but whether the present Minister is one in which we can be able to approach in a little different manner I don't know. I am wondering whether the government now have changed their attitude. If a delegation was to come to see the present Minister would he be prepared to give any consideration to assisting in treating this lake? Because of the fact that it has been so successful in the past all that money spent would be down

(MR. EINARSON cont'd) the drain if it's not continued. Now I don't know whether the Minister is prepared to make any proposals if a delegation were to come before him. If the municipalities, and there were three of them involved in this particular case, whether if they suggested they were prepared to put up a portion of the cost would the government be prepared to assist in the balance? I'm only throwing this out as a suggestion. I don't know whether the Minister would be prepared to accept this or not. --(Interjection)-- Well, Mr. Chairman, someone says how many votes are involved?

Having listened to the grievance this morning I can't help but wonder that the transferring of that industry to Transcona was as political as anything could possibly be. I can't help but wonder that the Minister of -- and I shouldn't say it when he's not in his seat -- that whether his political life is coming to an end and they are going to find a new man I don't know. But, however, Mr. Chairman, these are a few areas which I'm concerned about. I think that they are things that people are concerned about and don't involve a great deal of money and I think that something could be done in this area.

One other area that I think of -- and I'm not that well-informed, and that is the fishermen in the Interlake country. I've even had problems from people, from members who are sitting on that side and apparently they don't seem to be able to get to their member over there. I don't know why, but some fishermen who were fishermen at one time, commercial fishermen, are having problems to get licences to get back into business. I wonder if the Minister could enlighten us on that. How many farmers were in the fishing business who were farming at one time and should justifiably so be back into the business because of the actions that the First Minister took in putting them out of business because of the pollution aspect of it? I've had a number of problems confronted to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Well, Mr. Chairman, I think it's important enough to rise on a point of privilege. The Honourable Member for Rock Lake surely cannot suggest that any action of this government put the fishermen of Lake Winnipeg out of production inasmuch as it was a decision taken on the grounds of concern for human health and safety and based on test data arrived at scientifically by the Federal Department concerned. That was the basis for the decision. And legally the decision was taken by the Government of Canada.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the point is well taken. I think the honourable member should reconsider his remarks.

MR. EINARSON: Mr. Chairman, I didn't quarrel with the decision that the present government or the First Minister made on the action he took. I am saying as a result of the action that he took -- the result of the action that he took the farmers were automatically out of business and I'm not quarreling with the fact why he made that decision. Probably so. I'm concerned about the health of the people of Manitoba just as he is.

MR. SCHREYER: On a point of privilege, Mr. Chairman. Even if the honourable member were to agree with the decision which he alleges we took it is immaterial. The fact is that we did not take the decision. There is rather complicated constitutional ground involved here and the constitutional ground is that the ultimate control of inland fisheries lies with the Government of Canada.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the point is well taken. I think the honourable member should reconsider the remarks that he has made.

MR. EINARSON: Then I can't help but wonder, Mr. Chairman, who made the first move in this action. Was it the First Minister of this Province or was it the Prime Minister of Canada? That's a question that I think that the First Minister now raises in his point of privilege.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: There is a point of privilege, Mr. Chairman, for reasons which I've already stated I believe that the Honourable Member for Rock Lake would appreciate that neither did the Prime Minister of Canada take this decision I'm sure. I'm sure it was taken based on recommendations of the authorities in the Department of Fisheries and Department of National Health and it was announced by the Federal Minister. I rather suspect that the Prime Minister didn't have too much involvement with it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Rock Lake.

MR. EINARSON: Then, Mr. Chairman, from the comments the First Minister just made and I think the jurisdiction still lies with the Government of Manitoba, so I can't see the point

(MR. EINARSON cont'd) of the First Minister rising on his point of privilege. My point is that there are farmers, that is who were commercial fishermen at one time, wanted to get back in business now that they're allowed to and can't do so. That's the point I want to make.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the point that the First Minister rose on. The point that the First Minister rose on was that the honourable member made a suggestion that they were put out of business by actions of the First Minister. I think that he has a point of privilege and I think the honourable member should reconsider that statement.

MR. EINARSON: Well I don't know whether the First Minister wants to carp on this subject much longer but, Mr. Chairman, the point is that whether the First Minister of this province took the action or not, I don't think that it's a serious statement that I made that he should be so concerned about. If it was an action that he took which concerned the health of the people of Manitoba I wholeheartedly agree with him. The point I am merely making, Mr. Chairman, -- and I don't understand the First Minister taking this attitude from the comments that I'm making -- is that I'm concerned about the farmers who were in the fishing business who have been out as a result of that action, and I don't think that there's anything wrong with this, not a thing wrong with it. But my point I want to make now is that these people can't get back into the business that they were in at one time. I'm asking the Minister of Mines and Resources, or acting Minister, how many farmers have made requests for a licence and have been denied that licence in order that they can get back into the kind of business that they were once providing themselves with a living. Those are the comments I have to make, Mr. Chairman.

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

MR. G. JOHNSTON: Mr. Chairman, the department is so large and varied that one can hardly take the time to cover every facet of the department, but I would like to make my opening remarks by way of a compliment to the professional staff in the Department of Mines and Natural Resources. I think they are doing a commendable job over the years and Manitoba places as high as any province or state in North America in conservation of resources both renewable and non-renewable. So I give that compliment to the staff who have been there regardless of the Minister over the years. I would like to start --(Interjection)-- that Acting Minister hasn't been there long enough, we don't know what he's doing, so why should I give a phony compliment. The past Minister I think was doing a very good job. I know he had good co-operation with his staff and I know that he was the first Minister for some years who paid a great deal of attention to the Wildlife Federation and what they had to say. At their last annual meeting I think the members of the Federation were quite pleased with the response that they had received from the Minister - I'm talking about the Member for Inkster now -- with regard to the resolutions that they put forward for his consideration.

But, Mr. Chairman, I would like to turn for a moment to the Ruttan Township Agreement that has just been placed on our desks. I missed the Minister's opening statement. Now if he talked about this and explained it then perhaps I should stop right here, but if he didn't give us a brief resume and an explanation of the agreement I think he should do it during his estimates, and it's such an important matter I think that the House should make sure that he has the time to explain this agreement in detail.

I notice in glancing at the first few pages of the agreement that it is expected that there is for sure an 18-year reserve foreseeable -- after more exploration another nine years of normal mining operations are anticipated. So in the foreseeable future we're talking about 27 years as the known life of this mine and the townsite. Perhaps it will go longer, perhaps not. It's my understanding from press reports months ago that the Government of Manitoba was putting \$7 million into the infrastructure, the townsite, schools, roads, hospital, so on. I would like the Minister to tell us what he expects by way of taxation through this type of agreement that the province has entered into. What the forward planning is as to what we can expect to come back to reimburse the \$7 million and also to carry on improvements in that area. I wonder if the province gave any consideration to examining the INCO agreement with Manitoba signed back in 1955 or 56? If that agreement was not all that bad that with some improvement we could have been sure and certain the mining company would have put money in at the beginning instead of by way of taxation throughout the life of the mine.

I understand at Thompson INCO was committed to not only a planned townsite but hospital, schools, all the services they had to supply, even before the mine went into production all of these services were either built or well on the way to being built. And on top of that the province has profited over the years by way of royalties and the City of Thompson has profited by an annual grant in lieu of taxes. So I would like the Minister to explain in what way is this type of an agreement any better than the INCO agreement that put the City of Thompson where it is today. --(Interjection)-- I'm not concerned with socialism. If it's practical and pragmatic that's fine. There has never been an explanation of this agreement and I would like to have it detailed; I'd like to have some debate on it.

On an entirely different topic, Mr. Chairman, has the government any plan for acquisition of lands that come up for sale from time to time that would be in the best interest if they rested in the name of the Crown for the use of people of the province? Certainly in southern Manitoba the lakeshore lands in particular are nearly all taken up by private ownership, and I know that the Department of Tourism now and the predecessors before that who established the provincial parks' policies and the provincial parks have done an outstanding job, but there are still areas in the province where by acquisition, not by expropriation, there are lands that can still be had.

I refer now to some years ago when the so-called Bain Estate at Delta came on the market and through some urging finally the government did acquire that land either for park use or wildlife use or whatever. There is another stretch of lakeshore on Lake Manitoba, the south end of lake Manitoba. I refer to the Bell Estate. Fourteen miles of beautiful beach, wonderful wetland area for the wetland waterfowl. This large piece of property is owned by an American family in Minneapolis, who have been and let me hasten to say, very fine citizens of Manitoba in that they have observed the laws strictly, they have encourage conservation in the wildlife field, they have made a great contribution to the North American Wildlife Association over the

(MR G. JOHNSTON cont'd) years. The time is coming I believe when, perhaps it could be slanted at foreign ownership, but the time is coming when we have to insure that our government will when the time is right, be prepared to act to have this land come back to Canadian ownership for the good of all of our people. I know that perhaps what I am saying may not be agreeable to some of the residents of Delta who have a strong tie to this family and their benign nature; but I still think we have to act as proud Manitobans and proud Canadians for good of our people and I hope that the government is watching this particular piece of land with a view to sometime in the future acquiring it by negotiation, and not by expropriation, and also any other parcels of land that are in the province that could be better used for the good of all people in the province. So I hope my remarks in that regard are not taken in the wrong light, that I'm a wild eyed nationalist, but I certainly am a nationalist and I want to see Canada own what is rightfully theirs.

Again I change the subject somewhat and it has already been mentioned, and it's the un-disciplined method of hunting known as jacklighting. Both Indian and white people do it but when the white people are caught at it they are punished and penalized. We know that this isn't a treaty agreement given to the Indians, it's a right that they have. The only way this will ever be changed is through the Federal Government action. It cannot be changed by a provincial law. About all the provinces can do is formally stand up and be counted and urge the Federal Government to look at this very serious problem. One of the members mentioned a few minutes ago where 17 deer were found in the possession of one small hunting party. The same thing has happened in my area, year after year, it's a returning problem, where people are abusing the treaty - that's the case in the case of the Indian people. Certainly the white people can be punished and I would like to see the Province of Manitoba show some leadership here and approach Ottawa, try and get some of the other provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta and BC in particular, to join them in asking for some serious second look to be taken with regard to the Indians right to hunt.

I know the late Israel Greenberg of Portage la Prairie, a lawyer of some distinction, gained considerable renown for his profession and also he proved in the courts that the treaty was inviolable. At the time one or two Indian men had been charged with night lighting and it was proved in court beyond all doubt that that man was acting within his rights, but that is not any reason to say that we should not look at some form of change in this regard.

One other point I would like to bring up, Mr. Chairman, and that is some years ago in the Interlake area when Mr. George Hutton was the Minister of Agriculture, he was quite proud of the fact that he had instituted some form of land clearing on lakeland, I believe it was Crown lands, and he talked at length about the ball and chain method where they swept the brush and the trees off this land, then it was broken up for farm use. Is this program, has it been quietly dropped as I hope it has, because it certainly has not proved to be of a long term benefit to the Interlake area. If it is still continuing I would hope that there would be some consideration given to leaving strips of brush so that the wildlife have a place to be, because this is their natural area, and also I believe it would help conserve the light soil in that area from drifting or eroding.

So with those few remarks I hope the Minister will be able to at least give a short explanation about the Ruttan Townsite Agreement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Radisson.

MR. HARRY SHAFRANSKY (Radisson): Mr. Chairman, I just have a few comments on the Department of Mines and Resources and Environmental Management. This is in relation to the problem of pollution. I have people in my constituency who have phoned me on numerous occasions trying to find out what measures are being taken to determine the levels of air pollution from the Shell Oil Refinery in St. Boniface. The people of East Elmwood are claiming, and I believe rightfully so because I have had occasion sometimes travelling to school in the morning, that there is a fairly regular and a horrible stench flowing towards the East Elmwood area.

I wish the Minister would have the same kind of experience I did last week. I happened to have told a certain constituent that next time that there is a major stink that she would phone me and I'd come down. Well I didn't think she would take me at my word because it so happened she phoned me at 2:30 in the morning. I went out, by the time I got there it was not nearly as bad as it was some 15 minutes earlier. However, I did state that I was going to make some inquiries in this regard and I hope the Minister can tell me or tell my constituents what measures are taken to determine the level of pollution and what system is used to try to correct

(MR. SHAFRANSKY cont'd) some of the problems at the Shell Oil refinery, to correct the levels of effluent from the refinery.

While I'm on the topic of pollution, I think the Minister should possibly take a look at the problems there are within some of our recreation areas. I remember in the Traverse Bay recreation area there is an open pit garbage dump which is right alongside of a main thoroughfare and I think that the Minister should take measures to improve this situation so it would not be scattered all over the countryside, because it does provide a beautiful breeding ground for flies, which I am sure that the Minister of Health and Social Development, if he was made aware of it, would soon condemn that whole area because of the infestation of flies.

There is also a problem that I would like to see corrected, and that is on weekends the people coming from beaches and so on leave all the garbage around these "orbits", which the previous administration should be complimented on introducing that system, it is very unique and people are compelled somehow to stop, but they become filled very rapidly. There should be some system where the Highways Department or whoever is responsible should be removing this on a much more regular basis than they do. It's left on Sunday, you go on Monday it's still there, other people coming along wish to drop some of the garbage, it becomes so bad that they just throw it off in the bush. It seems to me that there should be a better system of removal of the garbage that is being dumped right around the orbit once it gets filled.

On the question of Lake Winnipeg regulations that the Honourable Member for Pembina raised, that he felt that it should not be proceeded first, I think he should understand one thing, and being a farmer, I believe he would readily understand the fact that with ever increased land being brought under cultivation, the runoff in the spring after a rain storm is much more rapid. All of this water runs down and eventually lands in Lake Winnipeg so that the levels which seem to be increasing over the years is a natural result, especially when the outflow remains the same constricted area through the Warrens Landing area. So that if we increase the outflow surely it should set out to regulate the lake at much more reasonable lower levels than we have experienced in the last few years.

I would urge the Minister that he should take a look at the method of clearing land that is being allowed today right around all the streams and rivers. I feel that there should be a much larger green belt established around the rivers and streams so that the runoff would be slowed down, would act like a sponge and you'd have a much more regular run in the rivers and the streams than we do at the present where the runoff is very rapid. I thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Churchill.

MR. BEARD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I don't intend to take too long on this. I know there are others who want to speak.

I realize the Minister is carrying a heavy load in trying to carry two departments which he is harnessed with at this time and I think all of us appreciate the problems which he must take to bed with him at night. One must appreciate the fact that it is difficult indeed to have to deal with this type of administration.

Certainly I do feel that Mines and Natural Resources and Environment is one of the big things that we of northern Manitoba are concerned with, moreso than many of the other departments in the Provincial Government. And moreso I suppose because they touch our personal lives in so many ways. I think there are many of us that would agree that the Mines and Resource industries could be to Manitoba in the 1970's and 80's, Mr. Chairman, as to what agricultural industries were to the west in our developing days. I believe that our future lies not only in agriculture but in the new industries, really, that we have to excitingly look forward to. As we get used to hearing about them from day to day we kind of take them for granted and forget the impact that they do have on the province and what they have done for the province in the past. I think if we would stop and pause awhile and take a look at the economics of this province, the population increases and the assistance that the resource industry has given to the City of Winnipeg and to industry within the province itself, I think we will find that it not only assists those of us who find we want to live in the north, but to all of the provinces and to Canadians generally. I think that is the way it should be because resources are a part of Canada and should belong to Canadians and I suppose will be more a part of Canada as time goes by. I think that we must, as we look more at resources, come to consider more and more things as resources, in fact that they come in different forms than they've been thought of in the past. They come in many areas, certainly are part of the north. It is blessed with a great many and we haven't even really scratched the surface of the amount that can be found.

--(Interjection)--

(MR. BEARD cont'd)

The Member for Pembina says you can't get through the rock and I guess he is right. They just don't go round with the old pick any more and try and scratch the surface; they have the different technical ways of checking for mineral matters, flying, etc. which is far in advance of the old days with the fellow with the knapsack on his back going out into the bush for six months at a time. However, I think we have a great deal to look forward to, it's exciting, and I think that the province as a whole must continue to remember that it owes a great deal towards investing in its part of the north anyway, because it's only through the investment in government services that they are going to avail themselves of the product that is in not only in our part of the north but is available in the Northwest Territories. I think that we have got to broaden our views and look further north and find out just how we can take advantage of everything that is in and around Manitoba, because after all we've got to look after many people regardless of whether they are in the north, whether they are in the south.

I think that the north will continue to attract young people. They seem to be an adventurous type of person. I suppose they take the place of perhaps the explorer type person that I suppose used to go out and find different countries or do different things in generations gone by, frontiers have closed in on them. In Canada, fortunately they can move north and they do seem to be a different type, more hardier, they are sportsminded, they are interested in making money, making love - the Member for St. James says, yes - and they are good Canadians, good Manitobans, and there is a place for everybody up there, I am sure of that. Regardless of what we hear, only last weekend I understand that the International Nickel Company are still looking for people and amazing as it may sound we still hear about the high unemployment and yet the industries in the north are still waiting for people to accept the jobs that they are advertising. --(Interjection)-- Well I suppose once a farmer, always a farmer, I would have to say to the Member from Pembina I don't intend to change him but I suppose we could work on his son or his grandson and possibly they would see the light. That on this happy ending, we will change over to the Hydro program and move over to South Indian Lake. We will go into the Environmental Management.

It's rather amusing to think that here Manitoba have placed the Mines and Natural Resources in charge of Environmental management, and that, as far as I understand it, they in effect give the licence to pollute or not to pollute, and how much pollution can be created by an industry. So while they can tell industry what to do and what not to do they can also give themselves a license to go ahead and probably create the greatest amount of pollution that will take place in this province for many years to come and it is unfortunate but I think that that will be the case. I think it's also unfortunate that when you start to break these laws of nature that it is difficult to assess just what is going to happen. Certainly up till now there has been no way of proving what is going to happen when you do it. You cannot compare them with other areas that have been flooded, because there is a different reaction in each place. Some have had a reasonably good reaction to flooding of one nature or another, and sometimes that's because it was designed that way, but in other cases it was because it just happened I suppose, but in other cases again, they were disastrous. It depends on who you want to talk to. If you talk to the fishermen at Brochet they'll tell you that Reindeer Lake being flooded many years ago still shows the effects of that flooding. Fishing has decreased, they still have a loss of nets and they still have many of the problems that flooding brings about. I believe that it is something that requires a lot of looking into before we take that last step that doesn't allow us to turn back.

Some say that we have already turned the corner, but I don't think we have until that last water has been turned, the last dam has been built. It bothers me to see where we say we are going to flood to one depth and then find that a dam is built that will hold back a great deal more water than what is stated. So it does in fact contradict itself that way.

Perhaps the Honourable Member for Pembina would like to make a speech on it, he had an opportunity, he says "what are you going to do for more power?" Well I say maybe he should go down and flood some farmland somewhere if he wants to do that. All I hear in here, Mr. Chairman, for months on end is the poor farmer, he's caught in a cost-price squeeze, he can't make any money, he needs assistance to put his plumbing and sewer in after the first hundred years. He won't be able to deliver his grain because they are going to close the granaries, and not only that, but they are going to take the railroad away etc. etc., so it goes on and on. I think there could be an argument placed very well.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please.

MR. BEARD: I'll get back to northern Manitoba where I am a little safer - a little safer ground. I think that we'll leave that part of the argument for some other time.

I believe that what I set out to say was we are again embarking on a program which certainly is going to be one that I think is aimed at another disaster; it's always a disaster when you disturb a large number of people. And I don't care, you can't use the argument that today you don't have to be going to flood enough to disturb that community. So let's not worry. But when you take away the possibilities of their economic livelihood from them, and when they in themselves have fear -- and I want to put on record today, Mr. Chairman, that I have not gone into that community and preached doom and gloom to them, nor have I said to them to beware, but I've gone to them and said, "what do you think and what do you feel, and why?" And these are the things that they say to be. And you may say that they are selfish, but they represent money, if you want to hit where it hurts the worst, and I don't know how much Hydro put to one side, because they haven't said, but I would like to see just how much that Hydro have estimated for rehabilitation of people over say a period of 30 years or equivalent to what it cost to try to rehabilitate the people at Dene Village which has not been successful to date, or take York Landing. Well if you want to go back further, try Shamattawa. How about Easterville? When they made an island out of Moose Lake, they didn't make anybody happy. They flooded out the first co-op I suppose they had in the north. I sometimes wondered whether it was the best one, but it wasn't too bad, and it was a good one; it involved the community; it involved Mr. Lamb - I think he got around 40 some odd thousand dollars for his loss. The government said that was enough, you really didn't do anything worth any more than that, and yet they turn around and give him a doctorate for the great amount of humanitarian work he had done in opening the north, and his work with the Indian people, particularly in the Moose Lake area. But this was long after the courts had settled and the money had been divided. I question the wisdom of holding back that money which was originally appropriated by Hydro as I understand it for those people to gain the assistance, legal assistance, to help fight what they feel was not right in what government was taking away from them, and it has been withheld from them now because government has said, you don't need that money right now. Besides we can't find it.

Well initially it had been found for them and there was some left over, and I don't care what happened to it, it wasn't used, but the precedent was set by one government, and that was the government of Manitoba of the day, and if they felt that they should assist a whole community, not one individual, not one industry, but people, then I think that this should be followed, and it's not going to cost the taxpayer of the Province of Manitoba very much. The Member from Pembina is really worried what it's going to cost him, or the constituents that he represents. Let him get down and do a little arithmetic and then he'll find what it costs and I'm sure after he has worn out his pencil he will find that really that's probably what it cost the individual taxpayer of the Province of Manitoba, but that's not too much when you're involving a whole community. Those people are no different to anybody else. They are Manitobans. They are Manitobans first. They are Canadians first . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please.

MR. BEARD: It doesn't matter . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: There seems to be a certain member who seems to persist in speaking from the seat of his pants and I think that the Honourable Speaker has already drawn this to the attention of honourable members this morning. I don't want to have to draw it to their attention this afternoon or report the matter to the Speaker. The Honourable Member for Churchill.

MR. BEARD: Well sometimes these people that speak from the seat of their pants make better speeches than they do when they are standing. I think that you will find that they add fuel to the fire.

But it wouldn't matter to me as long as the community, whether it was ten, or whether it was two hundred, or whether it was four hundred people, whether it was in northern Manitoba, or whether it was even in the constituency of Pembina, I think the big thing is that it's a community that has to do battle with the Province of Manitoba, and that's pretty tough and rough. I think that if we are going to endanger their livelihood, and if their future is going to be involved, and the future of their children, and if they have proven historically that they have been able to pretty well look after themselves, and if they have done it industrially, and rather if they have done it through their own initiative, if they have moved, Mr. Speaker,

(MR. BEARD cont'd) they've moved out of their feather bed, and I would like some of the members to harken to that --(Interjection)-- Well some people think it's a place where you can be looked after all your life without have to work and these people got on their own and were ready and prepared, and their forefathers, to do this and they spearheaded a move to a new community, and they have done a good job. So they have a case and it's up to somebody to decide, not me, and not you, Mr. Chairman, but I think that they should have their day in court.

I'm glad at last the ambulance program in northern - I suppose all of the province is now going to be, I suppose, officially announced - I have seen it in two papers now, so it's pretty well been announced outside of the House. It looks like a good one to me, and by what I've seen of it I would go along with it, I think 100 percent. It follows the - any of the thoughts I had on it so I guess it won't be all right if in saying that, but it does look like a good one and I would thank the government for that consideration, especially in those parts respecting the northern part of the province.

. continued on next page.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member from Brandon West.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Chairman, it seems almost unnecessary to repeat the views expressed by so many members on this side, that this is a portfolio that can hardly be properly administered by a minister who is already administering a major portfolio. I am told that the Minister works very hard, works very long hours, and tries very sincerely to cover the whole area of his responsibility, but sometimes when a person has many jobs to do they end up not doing any one of them very well. I'm not going to make a judgment on that, I think the results that are achieved over the next year will be the proof of whether or not this has happened. But certainly the Mines and Resources and Environmental Management portfolio is one that requires I think a full-time supervisor.

I'm pleased that the First Minister has announced that he's going to make an addition or a reinstatement in the front bench and that possibly the Member for Inkster will return to add support. Perhaps when he makes that announcement it will be perhaps to possibly switch the portfolios, and I think this might not be a bad idea at this time. I'm not suggesting that the First Minister needs any particular advice from me, but he might just consider that when these Cabinet changes are made perhaps the former Minister of Mines and Resources might be a suitable candidate to take over Industry and Commerce. I'm told in the banking business that when things get a little sticky, when they got a lot of money out on credit and loans are a little in arrears, they send in a cleanup man, and I'm not so sure that this wouldn't be, and that the Member for Inkster wouldn't have the right personality to go into Industry and Commerce right now and maybe straighten out some of the undertakings and activities of the academic playpens that have been established in that area.

Mr. Chairman, there is one area of the Department of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management that I think is going to be very severely taxed in the next months and years, that of environmental management. I think that alone is going to be a sufficient job for one full-time Minister but certainly it is evidence enough that the whole department needs his full-time attention. I recall two or three years ago that a bill was introduced into the House providing for some small measure of control for a portion of the litter problem that we were experiencing, and that bill was consigned to oblivion by the device of referring it to a Committee. But I think during and between sessions the former Minister of Environmental Management did say through the press that he intended to bring in a bill that would have some effect in this particular area of litter, that is of the container problem. Now this hasn't happened, and maybe this is an indication of the fact that when there is a part-time custodian that all the things that were planned don't really come to pass.

About a week ago today I asked a question in the House concerning the announcement of Pan Arctic Oils that they were considering a gas pipeline from the Arctic islands to the southern markets and that there were two alternative routes being investigated. The First Minister in reply to the questions indicated that he was generally aware of some activity in this area but it seemed to me that perhaps it either wasn't a top priority in his mind at the time or that perhaps this particular announcement hadn't come to his attention. Well I think it was an important one and I want to deal with it during the course of these remarks.

Before doing so, and because the Minister has suggested maybe we won't move off his salary item, I would like to mention briefly the activities of the Manitoba Government Air Services. Last year we did discuss this department and I notice from the recent report issued by the Mines Department that as of March 31st, 71, the Government Air Services had ten aircraft that were owned. I'm wondering if this fleet has been added to. I suspect that it has, and I would be interested to know what additional aircraft have been bought during the period March 31st, 71 to 72.

I'm interested too in the activities of the Government Air Services in the area of fire patrol. Perhaps the Minister could tell us what activities are being carried out on a regular basis by the department on aerial patrol for fire spotting in the north, and I'd be also interested in knowing whether this activity is phasing out the tower watches that in former years were the major effort in the control of forest fires in Manitoba. I wonder if the Manitoba Government Air Services are carrying this out with their regular staff or if they are leasing aircraft and pilots in order to carry out a regular patrol.

The First Minister made an announcement today about air ambulance service in the north and I think the Commissioner of Northern Affairs intends to make some further explanations about that activity. In the report of the Mines Department last year they noted that the number

(MR. MCGILL cont'd) of emergency trips had dropped from 22 to 11. It would be useful in this discussion to know what the statistics were in the past year, whether the number of emergency trips carried out by the service has increased. I know of no reason why it should have dropped in the previous years compared with the year prior. I'm not clear from the announcements made up to this point on the air ambulance service whether or not this service will apply to all parts of Manitoba or whether it will be restricted to the northern part, and if so where would the boundary of the Government Air Service be established? This might be rather a difficult thing for the department to carry out if they intend to restrict it to a specific area of the province.

The Minister in his opening statement made some reference to the lack of enthusiasm or the diminishment of the enthusiasm of the Japanese interests in the Canadian and the Manitoba mining situation, and he referred to a recent visit by Japanese mining people to Manitoba. I took from his remarks that their principal reason for some lesser enthusiasm was an uncertainty in the international monetary situation. Now is this the whole reason or is there also some degree of dissatisfaction in Japan with the continuity of shipments from the Manitoba mining industry? I would like the Minister to tell us if perhaps there was any discussion about interruptions of concentrate shipment

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please. The hour being 4:30 the last hour of every day being Private Members' Hour, Committee rise and report, Call in the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, your Committee of Supply has directed me to report progress and asks leave to sit again.

IN SESSION

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Logan.

MR. JENKINS: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Osborne, that the report of the Committee be received.

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' HOUR - RESOLUTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Friday: the first item on Private Members' Hour is Private Members' Resolutions. We are up to Resolution 27. The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. STEVE PATRICK (Assiniboia): Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to change one word in the resolution. I have in the Resolved part "give consideration" which I believe means the same thing but in case it doesn't I would like to insert "consider the advisability" instead of "giving consideration to".

MR. SPEAKER: Agreed? (Agreed)

MR. PATRICK: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Churchill,

WHEREAS the University of Manitoba has recently announced that it intends to curtail future growth in student enrolment on the Fort Garry campus, and

WHEREAS there are many university students from northern Manitoba who in order to gain post-secondary education are required to leave their homes and commute between the north and the southern universities at considerable expense to themselves and their families, and

WHEREAS there are many young people in northern Manitoba who are capable of and desirous of attending university but are unable to do so because of the prohibitive costs of living away from home as well as the high cost of transport between the north and the south, and

WHEREAS in order to open up and develop the north an institute of northern studies in the Arts and Sciences related to northern living would be desirable and in the best interests of all Manitobans and all Canadians,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Government of Manitoba consider the advisability to establishing a University of the North in northern Manitoba to be located in a suitable site in northern Manitoba, and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that as well as teaching courses in Arts and Science the said university of the North should specialize in teaching those subjects which are

(MR. PATRICK cont'd) most appropriate for northern living and northern development including technology in metalurgy, mining, processing, chemistry, physics, engineering, permafrost, geology, meteorology, architecture, soil studies and related sciences.

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. PATRICK: Mr. Speaker, I know that it may be perhaps of interest to many members immediately that they would say well where would you locate such a university or a Faculty of Northern Studies, in what part of northern Manitoba, and I'm sure that there are quite a few centres that this would be quite feasible. There's Churchill, Thompson, Flin Flon and The Pas. Any one would be a suitable location. I know at the present time that Churchill is the focal point in studies of upper atmosphere and also the solar system and the cosmic rays at the present time.

We are also aware that at the present time the oil companies are developing the north, are considering putting in a pipeline from the north to the United States border, and this in itself will require a considerable amount of study so that proper development is taking place and that due consideration is given as far as environment is concerned. So I'm sure that any of those sites could be concerned.

May I also advise the members of the House that the Canadian Research Council has requested that Canada give consideration to establishing a University of the North. As well I understand every university in Canada at the present time have also requested the Federal Government to give some consideration that a really truly northern university be established somewhere in northern Canada to deal with northern studies. So I'm sure that many members will agree that there has been considerable debate on this topic and a request that some university or a Faculty of Northern Studies be established somewhere in northern Canada, and I feel that Manitoba should show the leadership in this area, otherwise it may not be established in this province.

I would also like to suggest how the University of the North would be of interest to all Manitobans and as well to all Canadians. I believe that there are many reasons, and I shall try to state a few. There is an old saying, Mr. Speaker, that constant dropping wears a hole in the stone so I shall perhaps begin with what you have heard before. That the University of Manitoba have at the present time curtailed its future growth, particularly in student enrolment, and I believe they have set a limit at some 18,000. -- (Interjection) -- Well that's the publicity that was given -- a considerable amount of publicity was given to this fact. Also that I understand the faculties will curtail their enrolment faculty by faculty, and this has come to my attention. So I feel not only that the university has set a total but also the faculty has set a total in their each respective area. I believe this is a turnaround in the policy set by the faculties of the university.

I believe that there was a study done in the United States that -- I believe it was the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education -- which said in its report, policies for the future growth and development of American higher education stated that there should be an optimum size as far as universities are concerned. Now they've also recommended that they favour a development of cluster of universities or buildings instead of a one large conglomerate. Perhaps this is something that the Minister of Education can give some weight to.

I believe that the present three universities south of the 53rd parallel are to reach an optimum size range. I believe there will be a greater competition among entering students due to future faculty quotas. Manitoba students will naturally be given priority in all of these three institutions but I still believe that students from northern Manitoba due to lack of information, perhaps discouragement from their families and the community, and due to a variety of other social reasons, will further be prohibited from post-secondary educational goals. I believe that there is an old myth in education that especially apply to northern students. Some are: higher education in theory is a right and not a privilege; most students can still work their way through college; bright but needy students can usually receive enough financial aid; and that citizens who do not participate in higher education have only themselves to blame. I believe that John Porter quite well destroyed this myth in his book "The Vertical Mosaic," and I see again that they are again repeated at the present time in "Making it the Canadian Dream," a book that's edited by the Honourable Member for Crescentwood. I believe the student from northern Manitoba is a disadvantaged student. Hopefully the task force to investigate post-secondary education will explore this particular problem area. In view of their survey to

(MR. PATRICK cont'd) propose means by which post-secondary education may become more accessible to Manitoba residents and perhaps more adapted to the needs of various social, cultural and economic groups in the province especially those that are now disadvantaged.

Mr. Speaker, we are aware that the concept must not be tackled from the individual student's standpoint, although we are aware and concerned about the high cost of transportation, room and board, as well as emotional upset for a northern student who must migrate to Brandon or Winnipeg for further education. Instead the concept must be tackled from the overall total planning concept for the north. We merely wish to stress that the northern citizen is a disadvantaged citizen. A University of the North, Mr. Speaker, as well as courses in Arts and Sciences could specialize in areas most appropriate for northern living and development, which have been mentioned before. It was also mentioned that inter-institutional sharing and specialized programs form a part of a new educational trend at present -- at present especially in the Arts and Sciences there is a duplication amongst the present universities. Perhaps with the founding of another university either the duplication could be eliminated or the teaching staff of one institution could supplement the other on a rotating basis or there could be a system of transfer of credits between institutions. Credit transfers would result in a better, I believe, multi-cultural mix between the north and the south. The future faculty quotas at the University of Manitoba will affect a number of professional people, especially in the health services that the province will need in the future. For example under the new system Architecture will have a quota of 600 undergraduates and 158 graduate students; Medicine will have 380 undergraduates and 120 graduates; Dentistry will have 200 undergraduates and 50 graduate students. I would like to point out, Mr. Speaker, that the government has a loan system for undergraduates in Medicine and Dentistry in an attempt to keep these graduates in the province. The loans are repayable through a service to the province after graduation. The graduates are given credit for, I believe, \$250 for each month of practice in a location preferably outside the City of Winnipeg. I believe this program is commendable but it does seem, I believe, strange that in order to encourage our young people to pursue an education to practise their profession in rural parts of Manitoba and in northern Manitoba that we must entice them with this kind of a carrot.

I believe research, an integral part of any university, is already being carried on in northern Manitoba by academics and students of the three universities. One fine example is the Centre for Settlement Studies of the University of Manitoba that has directed a content under research on problems affecting equality of life as it relates to people in northern and resource frontier communities. The Centre's work has crystallized around the major research areas which will be of vital importance to all Manitobans. They are the project Habitat, the relation of environment and technology to each other. Project Work Force, recruitment adjustment to northern living conditions and retention, and project Native Peoples, an aspect concerned with the more rapid participation of native peoples in economic developments in their areas. If, Mr. Speaker, such important research makes such a responsive contribution to the urgent and complex needs of Manitobans could be done at a permanent northern base, surely I believe that all Manitobans would benefit from this.

I believe it is impossible, and here the Honourable Member for Seven Oaks may agree, to define what a university is and should be in order to meet the new educational needs of our ever-changing society. For most taxpayers, I believe the university is a very expensive item and naturally it will be more so because of the high cost of education. The public spending has continually sky rocketed on education and this great consumption of tax monies has gone hand in hand with unemployment, with campus problems of protest, and with rapidly changing moral standards we are aware, Mr. Speaker, that the taxpayers will seriously question perhaps a full complete new university of the north, so maybe the Minister can give consideration to a Faculty of Northern Studies.

What are the benefits to all Manitobans, Mr. Speaker? I believe the social rate of return of a university education is estimated at between 8 and 11 percent per annum, falling within the rate of return on business capital. Private returns to the individual are somewhat higher, exceeding 12 percent.

Again I agree with the Honourable Member for Portage who has introduced a resolution that there should be higher incomes for people living in the north; as well I believe that the Member for Churchill agreed that wages in the north should be higher. One way to increase

(MR. PATRICK cont'd) wages, Mr. Speaker, is through more available post-secondary education, although I will admit that it is a long term result, such as encouraging future people to persuade that they can find a challenge in developing the north. I believe it would also encourage our younger people to be proud of their northern Manitoba heritage and to settle in the north to preserve and develop it.

I believe northern Manitoba is not the isolated area that it once was but the fact remains that the isolation factor still does exist. Today in Canada there is a higher expectation of the society of their youth and a greater importance of the need of some form of continuing education, even the family cannot escape this new trend and the homemaker has a more demanding role to play in preparing today's children for a more diversified world. Each Manitoban who is in the Work Force will sometimes in the future have to retrain himself, not only once but we are told will probably have to retrain himself two or three times in his working lifetime.

Educational institutions are part of our society, they transmit the value and knowledge that helps the individual to choose his or her particular pattern of life. Proximity would enable the northern community and northern family to increase expectations and potential contributions not only in an individual way but for the benefit of all Manitobans so I very strongly recommend this resolution to the House, Mr. Speaker, and particularly to the Minister of Education so that he can give this some -- the Minister of Colleges and Universities so he can give it some study. I am sure that he is aware that the Mining and Oil Companies are exploring and pursuing our north with proposal of oil and gas pipelines to the Arctic, or from the Arctic to the U. S. border, which will certainly require discipline to insure that such development is in keeping with the Canadian Explorations so that we can protect our ecology. I am sure that this is the type of interest that young people would be very much interested and would like to pursue that kind of a study if it was available in northern Manitoba. Perhaps not only as an expense of northern Manitoba but I think this expense can be borne by all provinces, or the Federal Government who have shown an interest that there should be such an institution or University of the North established, and I am sure that many of these people, not only northern people that would be interested to avail themselves of such courses and studies, but as well many people from say the Cities of Winnipeg or Brandon, or any part of Manitoba, would find it a challenge to go north to pioneer, to take these courses, and make a home for themselves in northern Manitoba. So this may appear in the first instance like a dream, Mr. Speaker, but it isn't. I believe that this is something that the Minister has to give serious consideration, and I feel if he doesn't I am sure that one of the other provinces will pursue this matter and they will find that perhaps a greater part of this University of Northern Manitoba will be financed by the Federal Government, and I would say to the Minister that he has to show leadership and give it serious consideration.

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

MR. SPEAKER: Before we proceed I should like to direct the attention of the Honourable Members to the gallery where we have 35 students of Grade 7 and 8 standing of the Laurier Elementary School. These students are under the direction of Sister Michelle Blanchette. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Member for Ste. Rose. On behalf of all the honourable members I welcome you here today.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS (Cont'd)

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Universities and Colleges.

HON. SAUL A. MILLER (Minister of Colleges and Universities) (Seven Oaks): Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to hear some of the comments made by the Member for Assiniboia. Certainly he points up to one of the problems facing Manitoba and that is how do we bring university or post-secondary education to people all over Manitoba, not just the major centres.

But I think he is being a little naive if he's really suggesting that we build a university in the north. He mentions there could be any number of locations, Churchill, Thompson, perhaps The Pas or Flin Flon. Yes any one of them, any one of these are large enough and have enough people around them, but no matter where you put it you are still not overcoming the problem of distance, which he then proceeds to argue is a problem for people living in the north, because if a student lives in Thompson and the university is located in Flin Flon he has the same

(MR. MILLER cont'd) problem of accessibility; he has the same problem of having to move out of his own area, move into another community, many miles distant. Often the only way he can get there is by plane and he therefore has to leave his own community to attend. But apart from that there is, you know, the problem of inadequate enrolment and duplication, and one of the things we have heard, and heard constantly in the last couple of years, is that we've got to rationalize our post-secondary educational system. We have to for a number of reasons. Firstly, the costs have soared in the last few years to the point where we are told by the Federal Government you've got to rationalize, you've got to economize, or else, and the "or else" is a pretty big stick. The or else is that they have indicated they will not continue the existing agreement beyond March 31, 1974, that they intend to put a ceiling, impose a ceiling on the federal participation on post-secondary education, and if a province wishes to spend more it will do so out of its own pocket and at its own risk. And when the member says that the Federal Government is waiting in the wings patiently, that they will surely not expect a province to undertake this cost, this major massive cost, and that they would participate, I have yet to see this indication -- they did grant a charter to a group who have now a charter to operate a University of the North. All they did was grant a charter, there was no money involved, and they have not indicated that they would finance in any special way a University of the North, and I'm not sure they would because the areas that the Member for Assiniboia talks about are perhaps -- they are probably exclusive to the north but they are very research-oriented, they are not necessarily dealing with the usual courses of Arts and Science which are not peculiar to the north at all. He talks about the curtailments at the University of Manitoba, and I have to tell him he's wrong. The University of Manitoba Senate had a study in which they indicated that at a point in time there might have to be some thought given to curtailing enrolment. The figure at that time they indicated was around 18,000. Well for the member's benefit they have got a long way to go to that; they haven't reached it; they are not going to reach it in the next three, four, five years, so they haven't reached that level certainly.

He mentioned that some faculties have reached their limit of enrolment and this is true, some faculties have, but the reasons that they've reached the limit of enrolment is because they recognize the responsibility to the students who wish to enroll. They simply say this, that it makes no sense to enroll 800 students in a faculty when the job market today is such that no more than 100 may be placed, and so they are very concerned about this and they have not cut down but they are indicating by their enrolment ceiling that they wish to make known to the students and make them recognize that the economy today cannot absorb readily the number of students which may be graduating from a certain faculty and so that is the reason for a total enrolment being established.

He talks in terms of an optimum size university -- I don't disagree with him. Certainly there is an optimum size, I have yet to hear what the optimum size is. When you talk to Americans they are so used to their huge universities of 40, 50, 60,000 students, and I would agree that here to Manitobans this would be almost incomprehensible, it's so vast. And I would certainly be opposed to that kind of massive university, massive and impersonal university but we are not faced with that, as far as I am concerned the University of Manitoba is more than big enough. But let's not for one moment think that we can resolve the problem of accessibility for northerners by opening a university of northern Manitoba. The costs are prohibitive; the duplication would be very unwise. Now what do we do about it?

Mr. Speaker, this government has done something about it. Two years ago there were two courses being offered at one of the universities' extension department for people living in northern Manitoba or elsewhere. In less than two years we started a program; we opened an office at The Pas, the Universities Field Office, we opened it there and it's been two years now. We appointed and placed in that office an extension agent, and his job was to make known to people living in the north that courses were available and in the two year period the courses have now been expanded from two to fourteen. So there has been a real growth in that direction, that area. We have also done this, the universities have responded to our request, have pooled their approach, and the courses are now being offered by the three universities jointly under the Grants Commission and courses which will be taken will be accepted for credits in any one of the three universities, so there isn't this problem that if you take a course it may not be acceptable to the University of Manitoba, or it may not be acceptable to the University of Winnipeg -- that is done away with. It is that kind of transferability of credits which is so

(MR. MILLER cont'd) essential for people who are able to take courses in this way. But even that has its limitations, Mr. Speaker, because we found that although the number of courses were increased, and many more students took advantage of them, we found that what we were really reaching out to were that element who were seeking to improve their present qualifications, those who had some university training already, or partial university training and simply wanted to gain a degree, or to gain the next degree -- we weren't hitting the mass of people and this is one of the problems, and the member touched on it, the disadvantage in the north. We feel that the way to do that is to therefore reach out to these people in a way that is meaningful to them and this year we are starting what is referred to as Focus. It's for an open campus; an open campus within the university system, because what we are looking at is to create a system throughout Manitoba rather than a university in the traditional sense with walls. We want the university to break out of its walls and reach out into northern Manitoba, and we are going to be introducing two courses this fall on an experimental basis. They're quite innovative and quite different. One course will be on the Environment, another course will be on Labour Management. Indications are that there will be about 200 enrolled in each of these programs, although they are still being developed. There will be co-ordinators from the university in charge of these courses; they'll be done through video tapes, through discussion groups and seminars, with resource people coming from universities in the south and going north, but the people in charge of the program will be living in the north, because there are people in these northern communities who have the knowledge, who have the education, who have the training, to offer these courses and with the resources of the universities behind them coming up every two or three weeks through video tapes, and tape recordings, and slides, and so on, they will be able, the people living there will be able to carry on these courses, make them available, and these courses are now, the ones I mentioned earlier, are not just centered in one city. The programs today that were expanded as I say to 14 courses are now being offered at Churchill, Thompson, Lynn Lake, Flin Flon, The Pas, Cranberry Portage and Snow Lake. So that we're going out I think the right way. We're reaching out to people because, and this is not unique to Manitoba, and the member says that some province will get the jump and some province will start a University of the North and Manitoba will be behind.

As a matter of fact the trend throughout the world is to get away from the closed campus; it's to move towards the open campus. In England, in Great Britain, they have now what's known as the open university. Because of the density of their population, their size, they're able to do it through normal TV channels and they are reaching out to -- when I was last there and I checked with them -- they had 25,000 students enrolled in university credit courses through the media of TV. We haven't even tapped that new device, new technique as yet. But I can see the day not far off when through cable TV we should be able to bring to almost every corner of Manitoba courses, both credit and non-credit courses, of adult education, post-secondary education, university education, so that people can take advantage of it, that people can learn from it, and that people don't have to come in to an institution and live in that institution in order to take advantage of it. Because in any enterprise as a university there has to be an economy of scale, and if you don't do that you fall into the trap of paying out fantastic sums of money at great cost to the taxpayer without getting the benefit, not only to the taxpayer but even to the people involved, because what they end up with is very second-rate too often and not really meeting their needs.

We feel, too, that a base on which we can operate is the Keewatin Community College which is expanding and growing rapidly and is offering a number of courses which are very necessary for the north and which reflect the needs of the north. This for example, the mineral science technicians' course, the mineral science technology course; we now have a surveying technicians' course. These are all courses which are applicable to the north, which are necessary for the north, and which were decided as a result of a response to a request from northerners.

This year we plan, as you may have heard during the course of my estimates, we'll be starting a dental auxiliary course in the north. We also will be starting a course for training of nurses for northern Manitoba, and all of this really, the primary objective of all of this, is to develop programs, to increase in the cases I just mentioned, to increase the health professionals working in the north. They are needed. They are necessary. We are doing something very different in the way of teacher education. Because we feel that in order to

(MR. MILLER cont'd) make available to northern students, particularly in the isolated communities teachers who understand the students, and understand their cultural background, who can communicate with them in every way, we have a program known as Impact where the teacher is not trained in the traditional sense but rather the teacher is working in her or his community, where they are brought together periodically for seminars, where professors from the University of Brandon go out to visit them in a town where they're brought together. They do come in for two or three week sessions, into the university, but always there's an attempt to keep them in their community to reach out to them in their community.

And this I think is the way to do it; this I think is the sensible way to do it. I know this is the way that it's being done in other jurisdictions because I think it was a mistake to build these huge, and as mentioned by the Member for Assiniboia, these monstrously large universities where people are simply lost in this maze of just simply being . . . where the personality of the institution is such that they get lost and lose their individuality. And I think we have to recognize that we have techniques and technology today that we haven't really learned to use, that the television and the new VTR techniques are really offering us an opportunity to revolutionize the method whereby education can be brought to people and we are therefore thinking and looking very seriously at the ways to break down the walls of institutions and reach out to people and to get away from the locked in campuses of the past. I think that is essential.

And I can also assure the Member for Assiniboia that in all of these courses that I mentioned, including the one on labour management, the one on mineral sciences, that is going to be started this year we intend certainly -- that's going to include by the way environmental biology -- that will be a credit course acceptable by the universities and recognized by the universities. So there's no question that both the labour management one and environmental biology, both will be accepted by the universities as a credit course.

So, Mr. Speaker, I know the Member for Assiniboia was sincere in his concern about the needs of northern Manitoba. I share that concern. I simply don't think that the answer he proposes is a practical one. I think it's one that is extremely costly and doesn't really come to grips with the problem, because as I said earlier if you put a university at Flin Flon then the students in The Pas, the students in Snow Lake, the students from Gillam, still has great distance to get to it, still has to live away from home. And certainly in the question that he posed of the need for retraining and retraining should be done as close to your job as possible because people don't want to have to leave their job and go away somewhere for retraining. The way to do it is for the man to be on the job and be able to enroll in evening classes, seminars, or take classes through the technology of VTR and cable TV so that he can continue on his job while he is at the same time learning his studies, or retraining, or acquiring new skills for the job in which he is in.

So, Mr. Speaker, I would like to move an amendment, seconded by the Minister of Agriculture, that the resolution be amended by striking out all the words after the word "has" in the first line and substituting therefor the following words:

"study the possibility of placing a limit on the student enrolment on the Fort Garry campus, and

WHEREAS there are many young people in northern Manitoba who may desire to enroll in post-secondary credit and non-credit courses, and

WHEREAS university credit courses have been offered in various locations throughout northern Manitoba quite successfully for the past two years and are now being funded by the Universities Grants Commission on a continuing basis,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Government of Manitoba commend the universities in the province for offering on a geographically centralized basis university credit courses to individuals in the northern communities in which they live, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the government continue to encourage the universities and Keewatin Community College to extend this service wherever it is practical to do so throughout northern Manitoba, and that the courses offered include those which are appropriate to northern living and northern development."

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion on the amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. JORGENSEN: Mr. Speaker, I don't seem to have a copy of that particular resolution, not the amendment but the resolution itself, the original.

(MR. JORGENSON (cont'd) The question it raises in my mind is whether or not the amendment -- and I can only go from what I recall of the original proposal and what I've heard of the amendment -- whether or not the amendment to the resolution does not in fact simply negate the original resolution, in which case the thing would be out of order. Now I ask you, Sir, before you put the question on this particular amendment that you consider it in the light of whether or not the changes that are made by virtue of the amendment are such as to completely change the original resolution itself. Such an amendment under our rules is not permitted, and I haven't had the opportunity to study it at the moment so I'm not able to make a decision on it. It's a thought that occurred to me when I heard the resolution -- the amendment being read and when I heard the resolution being read. I wonder, Sir, if you have regarded it in that light as to whether or not the amendment is eligible under our rules.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. PATRICK: Mr. Speaker, on the same point of order. I believe that the resolution is quite specific while the amendment completely negates the resolution. I would feel that in my opinion that it may be out of order.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Universities and Colleges.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, on the same point of order. I don't agree. The fact is that this resolution deals with education, university education for northern Manitoba, so does the amendment, that the whole thrust of the resolution is providing to people in northern Manitoba university credit courses, and that's exactly what this amendment does. It broadens it to include credit courses as well as non-credit courses, but basically it deals with the matter of education, university education for northern Manitoba. So that I don't think that it's a negation at all. It's really a recognition of what is being done and the general acceptance that we must encourage the universities and the colleges to do even more than is being done at the present time. I don't think it's a negation at all, Mr. Speaker. I think there is really a meeting of minds; it's a matter of the method of doing it, that is all.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Education.

HON. BEN HANUSCHAK (Minister of Education) (Burrows): Mr. Speaker, I believe that the rule regarding amendments which may negate the original motion states that if the amendment is such that the same purpose could be accomplished by voting against the motion then such an amendment is out of order. But this amendment I respectfully suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, is not of such a nature. The intent of the amendment could not be accomplished by voting against the motion. It does suggest an alternative and hence it does not fall within the framework of the rule within Beauchesne which states that if an amendment simply negates the main motion that it is out of order.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Speaker, on the same point. I still feel however though that the original resolution requests the establishment of a university while the amendment that is being proposed just provides certain services, and offers credit courses. To my opinion this is quite different and the amendment would still mean that all the services would be provided from a central source such as Greater Winnipeg.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. JORGENSON: I have now had an opportunity to look at both the original resolution and the amendment and I believe that the point just now raised by the Member for Rhineland is a perfectly valid one in this instance. The original resolution does call for a specific course of action to be taken. The amendment negates that course of action and in that respect, Sir, I submit that the amendment is out of order.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Universities.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, . . . agreements and points of view on this matter, may I suggest you take it under advisement, if you so desire, and can rule on it the next time we deal with Private Members.

MR. SPEAKER: I thank the honourable members for their contributions to the point of order. I shall take the matter under advisement.

Next resolution is Resolution 4. The Honourable Member for Sturgeon Creek, with the amendment by the Honourable Member for St. Matthews. The members that have spoken to that resolution are: the Honourable Member for Sturgeon Creek, the Honourable Member for St. Vital, the Member for Assiniboia, the Minister of Labour, the Honourable Member for Rhineland, the Member for St. Matthews and the Honourable Member for Riel. The floor is open.

MR. SPEAKER put the question on the resolution as amended. On Division?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. JORGENSON: I think, Sir, you would have to move the motion to adopt the amendment first before -- because I don't think that the amendment has been voted on. It has been debated and if you would put the question on the amendment first, then we would have the motion as amended.

MR. SPEAKER: Very well.

MR. SPEAKER put the question on the amendment to the resolution and declared the amendment carried by division.

MR. SPEAKER put the question on the motion as amended and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolution 4 has been adopted as amended.

Resolution 20. The Honourable Minister of Universities.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, if there is desire on the part of the members of the House, and a willingness, perhaps I might suggest should we call it 5:30?

MR. SPEAKER: Do we have unanimity? (Agreed) Accordingly unanimity has been arrived in respect to adjournment. The House will stand adjourned until 2:30 Monday afternoon.