

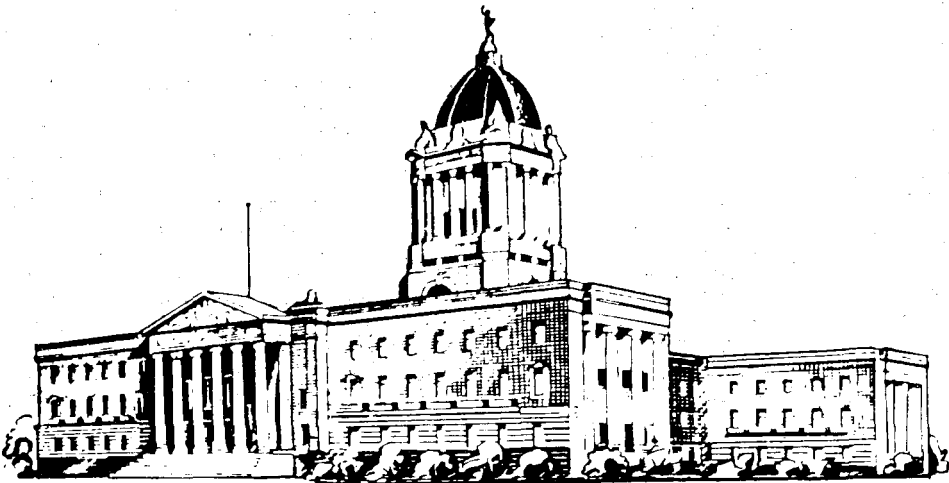


Legislative Assembly of Manitoba

DEBATES
and
PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable Peter Fox



Vol. XXII No. 106 10:00 a.m., Monday, June 2nd, 1975. Second Session, 30th Legislature.

Electoral Division	Name	Political Affiliation	Address	Postal Code
ARTHUR	J. Douglas Watt	P.C.	Reston, Man.	ROM 1X0
ASSINIBOIA	Steve Patrick	Lib.	10 Red Roblin Pl., Winnipeg	R3J 3L8
BIRTLE-RUSSELL	Harry E. Graham	P.C.	Binscarth, Man.	ROJ 0G0
BRANDON EAST	Hon. Leonard S. Evans	NDP	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
BRANDON WEST	Edward McGill	P.C.	222B Princess Ave., Brandon	R7B 0H9
BURROWS	Hon. Ben Hanuschak	NDP	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
CHARLESWOOD	Arthur Moug	P.C.	29 Willow Ridge Rd., Winnipeg	R3R 1L5
CHURCHILL	Les Osland	NDP	66 Radisson Blvd., Churchill	ROB 0E0
CRESCENTWOOD	Vacant			
DAUPHIN	Hon. Peter Burtniak	NDP	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
ELMWOOD	Hon. Russell J. Doern	NDP	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
EMERSON	Steve Derewianchuk	NDP	Vita, Manitoba	ROA 2K0
FLIN FLON	Thomas Barrow	NDP	Cranberry Portage, Man.	ROB 0H0
FORT GARRY	L.R. (Bud) Sherman	P.C.	B6 Niagara St., Winnipeg	R3N 0T9
FORT ROUGE	Lloyd Axworthy	Lib.	132 Osborne St. S., Winnipeg	R3L 1Y5
GIMLI	John C. Gottfried	NDP	44 - 3rd Ave., Gimli, Man.	ROC 1B0
GLADSTONE	James R. Ferguson	P.C.	Gladstone, Man.	ROJ 0T0
INKSTER	Hon. Sidney Green, Q.C.	NDP	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
KILDONAN	Hon. Peter Fox	NDP	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
LAC DU BONNET	Hon. Sam Uskiw	NDP	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
LAKESIDE	Harry J. Enns	P.C.	Woodlands, Man.	ROC 3H0
LA VERENDRYE	Bob Banman	P.C.	Steinbach, Man.	ROA 2A0
LOGAN	William Jenkins	NDP	1294 Erin St., Winnipeg	R3E 2S6
MINNEDOSA	David Blake	P.C.	Minnedosa, Man.	ROJ 1E0
MORRIS	Warner H. Jorgenson	P.C.	Morris, Man.	ROG 1K0
OSBORNE	Hon. Ian Turnbull	NDP	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
PEMBINA	George Henderson	P.C.	Manitou, Man.	ROG 1G0
POINT DOUGLAS	Donald Malinowski	NDP	23 Coralberry Ave., Winnipeg	R2V 2P2
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE	Gordon E. Johnston	Lib.	26-120 - 6th St., S.E., Portage la Prairie, Man.	R1N 1E8
RADISSON	Harry Shafransky	NDP	4 Maplehurst Rd., Winnipeg	R2J 1W8
RHINELAND	Arnold Brown	P.C.	Winkler, Man.	ROG 2X0
RIEL	Donald W. Craik	P.C.	3 River Lane, Winnipeg	R2M 3Y8
RIVER HEIGHTS	Sidney Spivak, Q.C.	P.C.	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
ROBLIN	J. Wally McKenzie	P.C.	Inglis, Man.	ROJ 0X0
ROCK LAKE	Henry J. Einarson	P.C.	Glenboro, Man.	ROK 0X0
ROSSMERE	Hon. Ed. Schreyer	NDP	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
RUPERTSLAND	Hon. Harvey Bostrom	NDP	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
ST. BONIFACE	Hon. L.L. Desjardins	NDP	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
ST. GEORGE	Hon. Bill Uruski	NDP	10th fl., 330 Portage Ave., Wpg.	R3C 0C4
ST. JAMES	George Minaker	P.C.	318 Ronald St., Winnipeg	R3J 3J8
ST. JOHNS	Saul Cherniack, Q.C.	NDP	333 St. Johns Ave., Winnipeg	R2W 1H2
ST. MATTHEWS	Wally Johannson	NDP	418 Home St., Winnipeg	R3G 1X4
ST. VITAL	D.J. Walding	NDP	26 Hemlock Place, Winnipeg	R2H 1L7
STE. ROSE	A.R. (Pete) Adam	NDP	Ste. Rose du Lac, Man.	ROL 1S0
SELKIRK	Hon. Howard Pawley	NDP	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
SEVEN OAKS	Hon. Saul A. Miller	NDP	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
SOURIS KILLARNEY	Earl McKellar	P.C.	Nesbitt, Man.	ROK 1P0
SPRINGFIELD	Hon. René E. Toupin	NDP	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
STURGEON CREEK	J. Frank Johnston	P.C.	310 Overdale St., Winnipeg	R3J 2G3
SWAN RIVER	James H. Bilton	P.C.	Swan River, Man.	ROL 1Z0
THE PAS	Hon. Ron McBryde	NDP	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
THOMPSON	Ken Dillen	NDP	84 Pintail Cres., Thompson	R8N 1A6
TRANSCONA	Hon. Russell Paulley	NDP	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
VIRDEN	Morris McGregor	P.C.	Kenton, Man.	ROM 0Z0
WELLINGTON	Philip M. Petursson	NDP	681 Banning St., Winnipeg	R3G 2G3
WINNIPEG CENTRE	Hon. J.R. (Bud) Boyce	NDP	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg	R3C 0V8
WOLSELEY	Vacant			

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA
10:00 o'clock, Monday, June 2, 1975

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

MR. SPEAKER: Before we proceed, I should like to direct the attention of the honourable members to my gallery where we have 25 children of Grade 6 standing of the Grosvenor School, including their guests from Miai Elementary School in Okazaki, Japan. These students are under the direction of Miss Phillips of Grosvenor School and Mr. Gonda from Okazaki, Japan.

We also have 32 students, Grades 8 and 9 standing, of Grand Rapids School under the direction of Mr. Doerksen and Mr. Weatherhill. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Member for The Pas, the Minister of Northern Affairs.

On behalf of all the honourable members, I welcome you here this morning.

Presenting Petitions; Reading and Receiving Petitions; Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees; Ministerial Statements and Tabling of Reports. The Honourable Minister of Mines.

STATEMENT ON COMMITTEE MEETINGS

HON. SIDNEY GREEN, Q. C. (Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management) (Inkster): Mr. Speaker, I'm able to confirm that the Manitoba Development Corporation will appear before Committee tomorrow night at 8:00 o'clock to continue its report to the Committee on Economic Development. I hope that there will be a Committee meeting this evening, but I'm still waiting for a confirmation on it.

MR. SPEAKER: Any other Ministerial Statements or Tabling of Reports? Notices of Motion; Introduction of Bills; Questions. The Honourable Member for Roblin.

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MR. J. WALLY MCKENZIE (Roblin): Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Agriculture or the First Minister. I wonder if I can direct it to the House Leader maybe. It concerns the problems with the tainted meat. I wonder if the Minister could advise the House if he or the staff of the Department of Agriculture or the Department of Health have arranged for immediate inspection of the meat processing plants in rural Manitoba to safeguard the interests of the business records of those plants and the many concerns that are now being raised by the customers who are patronizing those facilities.

I have a supplementary question. I wonder if the Honourable House Leader would provide the House with copies - or the Minister could - of the inspections of these plants that have been carried out in the past 12 months under the Meat Inspection Act, namely, those places which were mentioned in the press report, the towns of Roblin, Russell, Selkirk and La Broquerie.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. That last item would be an Order for Return. The Honourable Minister of Mines.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, in view of the recently expressed concern concerning these matters, the Department of Health, the Department of Environmental Management and the Department of Agriculture have been meeting with respect to meat inspection. I am advised that we are ahead of most provinces in the country with regard to inspections, but that there are still areas where premises rather than the meat itself is inspected. All premises are inspected, but not all meat is inspected. There are certain meats that go through the packing plants, all the packing plants are inspected federally, and many of the slaughter houses the meat is inspected under a Canada approved inspection program which was instituted by the province some time ago. But some people have their premises inspected under the normal health inspection rules, but the meat is not inspected. And that is the area that is now being looked into by the government. Now I don't wish to cause undue alarm. My understanding is that the program that we have in Manitoba is considerably advanced from other provinces, but at the same time I am not able to say that every portion of meat that is sold retail in the Province of Manitoba is government inspected. The premises are inspected, but the meat may not be.

MR. MCKENZIE: Mr. Speaker, I have a question then for the Honourable the House Leader. It's been suggested to me, I wonder would it be possible to have the veterinarians

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(MR. McKENZIE cont'd) who are practicing in these communities do a daily inspection or twice a day inspection of the meat that's being processed in these plants.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, that and other suggestions concerning this matter will be taken under consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SIDNEY SPIVAK, Q. C. (Leader of the Official Opposition) (River Heights): Mr. Speaker, another question to the Minister and further to the answer given - and not related directly to the answer - but just to, I think, what would be the general concern and the public interest at this particular time. I wonder if he can indicate whether anyone from the Provincial Government is in fact monitoring the hearings that are taking place in Quebec with respect to the investigation there and to their findings; whether in fact there has been either a monitoring of the transcript or a monitoring of the actual investigation itself?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I am almost certain that nobody is there monitoring the hearings themselves. As to whether the transcripts are being monitored, or the general statements, I believe this is so, but if it is not so, I will advise the department that the implied suggestion in the honourable member's question is a good one.

MR. SPIVAK: A supplementary. I wonder then if the Minister can indicate whether in terms of government policy, the government has not taken a position or is not concerned that there are implications that will require serious investigation in terms of protecting the public interest at this time.

MR. GREEN: Well, Mr. Speaker, it is our policy to be concerned. I thought that the honourable member was making a constructive suggestion as to how that concern can be improved upon or implemented. I am not sure that it is not being done. If it is not being done, I will take it as a constructive suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. STEVE PATRICK (Assiniboia): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the House Leader as well in respect to the same matter. It has been now determined that some of the meat from Quebec, the bad meat, was exported to Ontario. Can the Minister assure us that none of that meat was brought into Manitoba?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines.

MR. GREEN: Well again, Mr. Speaker, I'd have to take the question as notice to be able to answer that question. I am not sure that there is a barrier between Manitoba and Ontario which would prevent the coming in of meat. There are then numerous inspection services, such as restaurants are inspected, slaughter houses are inspected - some under the Canada Approved program - packing houses are inspected. But I am not certain that I am able to assure my honourable friend that every bit of meat that comes into the province is inspected. There are inspections of premises, but as to the meat itself, I am not able to give my honourable friend that assurance. I'll check into it.

MR. PATRICK: I thank the Minister. Would the Minister take a supplementary? When he's going to check into that, perhaps he can check also if any of the meat stores have purchased meat from the establishment called Regias from Quebec, if that would be possible?

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I will check into the question. I am not sure that we are able to tell my honourable friend where every retail store has purchased its meat. Maybe they will co-operate with us and give us this information.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. I believe he is either in receipt, or will be in receipt of a request from the Norman Regional Development concerning the Carrot Valley area, and the problem of the program either federal or provincial in connection with the drainage of the area. The program is delayed . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Question please.

MR. SPIVAK: Yes, Mr. Speaker. The program has been delayed, and there is a request for the speeding up of the program and for an explanation of why the program has been delayed. I wonder if the Minister's in a position to indicate that.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, there is a drainage program in the Pasquia Settlement at

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(MR. GREEN cont'd) The Pas. It is proceeding normally, which means that there are sometimes delays in such a program. The Pasquia area farmers are a particularly aggressive and persistent group, and we understand that. The honourable member can refer to the Ombudsman for his report on whether they have been decently treated by the government.

MR. SPIVAK: Then I wonder if the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources is in a position to indicate that the pumping equipment that has been located there now - was supposed to have been located in the Spring of 1974 - and can he also indicate why the pumping equipment is not complete.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I've already answered the question. The program will proceed normally. The people in The Pas area will have to accept normal delays as are accepted by people in other areas. Some people do not get the drainage at all.

ORDERS OF THE DAY - GOVERNMENT BILLS

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. The Honourable House Leader.

MR. GREEN: I'd appreciate, Mr. Speaker, if we'd proceed with debates on second readings.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you.

MR. GREEN: Well, Mr. Speaker, before calling them, I would prefer to call bills where the member is in his seat, so that we do not lose the bills this morning if they happen to appear later. I see that the Member for Pembina is in his seat and is holding Bill No. 41, so perhaps we could proceed with that.

MR. SPEAKER: Bill No. 41 - the Honourable Member for Pembina.

MR. GEORGE HENDERSON (Pembina): Mr. Speaker, could we have this stand?

MR. GREEN: No. 52, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Garry - Bill No. 52.

MR. L. R. (BUD) SHERMAN (Fort Garry): Mr. Speaker, I'll have to ask the indulgence of the House in having the matter stand.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. WARNER H. JORGENSEN (Morris): Mr. Speaker, if the House Leader wants to call Bill 44, I will speak on it, and it can remain in the name of the Member for Gladstone.

BILL NO. 44 - THE PLANNING ACT

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Morris on Bill No. 44.

MR. JORGENSEN: Mr. Speaker, when the Planning Act was introduced, I think that one can say that on this side of the House we looked upon that Act with a great deal of anticipation, in the hope that it would deal with the problem that not only this province and this country is facing, but problems that are being faced by every nation in the world today.

The Act, when it was introduced, gave a great deal of promise in the words of the Minister that introduced it. But upon perusing the Act - and I must confess that it is with a great deal of difficulty that I have attempted to examine this piece of legislation in the light of my desire to see such an Act on the Statute Books, and in the light of what I felt was a need in this country; and then to examine it in the cold light of reality that is contained in Bill 44, and say that we're somewhat disappointed is, I think, an understatement.

The whole question of planning in itself is rather a complex thing - and as was pointed out by the Member for Fort Rouge on Friday, it is not an exact science and it is not something that you can deal with positives something that has to take into consideration so many variable factors, that planning in the context that is outlined in Bill 44 is a very difficult thing. And I rather suspect that the bill that we have now before us is designed to give the impression that something is being done, when in reality very little is going to be done.

We've had some examples of planning on a global scale and on a regional scale and on a provincial scale, and indeed on a federal scale in this country, and most of them have been, to say the very kindest thing I can about them, somewhat disastrous. From time to time, as the world food situation changes, we've had our planners tell us that we've got to increase production or lower production - and I go back over the records of the years, and find that the experts have been advocating various ways of dealing with this whole question of food, and they've done very badly.

We had a recent example of that kind of planning in the LIFT program just a few years

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(MR. JORGENSEN cont'd) . . . ago, a most disastrous piece of planning if one were to describe it accurately. It was based on the assumption that there were world surpluses of food when, indeed, at the very time that the planning was being contemplated, there were already indications of very serious shortages of food, and so the plan was a disaster.

And then we have the examples of the planning of our airports, completely unrelated to what has taken place. We have the example of the planning in transportation right at the present time. They're talking about railway line abandonment, and in the light of energy shortages and possible changes that are going to be necessary in the light of changing energy situations, it may be very wise not to abandon any railways at all.

And our planning insofar as energy is concerned is, I think, perhaps a classic example of shortsightedness. And so it goes on. We even see it here on a more local level in your streets, you know. As I come in on Pembina Highway, I don't think a year has gone by where they haven't been digging up streets that have to include something else in the way of a public utility that wasn't included or could have been included the year before when they had the streets dug up anyway.

And this is an example of the kind of waste that takes place because of the inadequacy of our planners, and I don't want to criticize them. I've done some pretty shortsighted things in my own life, and I suppose we all have. But it's an indication, sir, of how difficult it is to set out the kind of a plan that is envisaged, what I'd hoped had been envisaged in this Act. But what we're asking ourselves now, what is the purpose of Bill 44? And I am at a loss to discover anything in this bill that can really indicate what the basic and the fundamental plan is going to be, and the reason for Bill 44. It was described on Friday by the Member for Fort Rouge as a sort of a Rube Goldberg device, where a lot of wheels will be whirring and gears will be grinding, but there is no particular direction that this machinery is going to go. And I find that this is a most disappointing feature of Bill 44. It seems to me that this bill should and could have been tied in very closely with what we were discussing last Fall in the Land Use Committee. It seems to me that there must be a fundamental plan, a basic objective that must be achieved, and then all your other plans are built around that basic objective. There is no basic objective in Bill 44. And I find that this is the saddest part of this particular piece of legislation, and its most serious shortcoming.

I would have thought, sir, that in the light of the kind of experience that we have now before us, experiences gained in other countries - and indeed in other parts of Canada, the Niagara Peninsula, Los Angeles, even Vancouver more recently, that there would have been some effort in this bill to focus on one fundamental problem that we are facing now, and will be facing in greater magnitude in years to come, and that's the question of land use. There is, sir, no direction in this bill insofar as land use is concerned. Actually when you think of the kind of planning that should be involved in Bill 44, it should be nothing more than an extension of what is already taking place, for example, in the City of Winnipeg. The city is zoned; there are areas in which industry will develop; there are areas in which the service industries will develop; there are park areas. That is a form of planning intended to make the best use of the land that is available within the City of Winnipeg. I would have thought that a Planning Act would be nothing more than an extension of that kind of planning, a desire on the part of the government to ensure that the available land resources that we have at our disposal are put to best use. Unfortunately, I see nothing of that in Bill 44. And I think that is the greatest tragedy of this piece of legislation, the fact that there is no overall direction given and no commitment made to what I consider to be a basic and a very fundamental responsibility of governments today. And that basic and fundamental responsibility is to ensure generations to come that the land that is capable of producing food will continue to produce food for as long as food is needed. --(Interjection)--

But the Minister says it's provided for. I say it is not provided for and that is really my disagreement with Bill 44. There is no indication in this bill that that is going to be the prime criteria, because once you've established that criteria, then all your other plans are built around that. But there is no forward direction insofar as that criteria is concerned contained in Bill 44. It is just listed along with all the other things. I would have thought that fundamental to the setting up of any planning district or any planning program for the Province of Manitoba would have been a clear indication on the part of the government what kinds of lands are going to be used for what purpose. And I think there has to be a central direction, much

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(MR. JORGENSEN cont'd) . . . as I am opposed to centralization of authority. I think in that respect there should have been a central direction given, because we have the lands all catalogued. We have the areas all designated. It's just a question of somebody putting them together and saying, this is agriculture land, this can be used for recreation, this can be used for other purposes. And having once given that broad outline of what land can be used for what, then your planning can begin. Then I would think it should be left to the local officials, the local elected officials, to determine within the context of that broad overall plan of land use, what lands are going to be used for what purpose. But that direction is not given in this bill. And it has not provided for in any of the sections of the Act - other than a somewhat loose arrangement, which gives the authority to the Provincial Government - to veto, to change, to disapprove or approve of any of the plans that have been submitted by local authorities.

I, Mr. Speaker, don't think that that is quite good enough. I submit that central to any plan of land use, or any plan of development must be the prime criteria of land use; and that is not clearly spelled out in a bill, then you're going to have different criteria applied all across this province, and I don't think that should be the case. Our prime responsibility as legislators is to ensure that the resources for food production that are available to us now will be maintained; and as one travels across this country you see so many examples of misuse of those resources. I would have thought that the government would have leaped at the opportunity, particularly in the light of the Land Use Committee hearings that were held last fall, where so many submissions were placed before us asking the government to give some consideration to a land use policy. People who appeared before that commission, sir, were not interested in whether the land was owned by a German, an American, a person living in the City of Winnipeg, or somebody living in a rural community. That didn't bother them. What bothered them more were other things: government ownership of land, which they opposed, and secondly, the question of land use. And I think if one were to examine the records of those committee hearings, one would have found that the question of land use recurred time and time again. It might not have been an exciting or a romantic or a dramatic appeal on the part of those people, but nonetheless it was a consistent one, one that in my view made a great deal of sense, because we have seen examples in so many other countries of where the best land resources have been abused and have been taken out of production forever. If there's anything that we should try to avoid in this country, it is the misuse of that kind of resource, and I see nothing in Bill 44 that gives the kind of direction - the Minister says it's in Bill 44 - yes, it's mentioned in Bill 44, but it's mentioned along with a lot of other recommendations that I suppose will be given equal consideration, and I don't think that's good enough.

I think the question of land use is the focal point in which development and planning can take place, and once that direction is given, then planning becomes a lot easier. And I would hope that as we progress this bill through this Chamber, that we can impress upon the government the importance of giving that kind of direction. I would have thought, sir, that the first thing that should have been done, was to the setting up of a land use commission. And I hesitate to use the word "independent" land use commission, because I know what the House Leader thinks of independent commissions - but when I speak of an independent commission, I mean someone who has some knowledge of the question of land use and who has an expertise in this particular field; a commission that would have been set up for the purpose of cataloguing. Well, I shouldn't say cataloguing, because the cataloguing is already done - I would think that every acre of this country, at least in the southern portion of the province that is arable, has been catalogued, and we know its use; it's now a question of designating those areas that can be used for various purposes. Or, if you want to put it, zoning - and once that zoning had been completed, then the municipal councils and the local officials would have had some idea of what could be done in their particular areas. But I think the zoning has to be done, in order to give the kind of direction that is necessary, and hopefully the kind of direction that was contemplated in Bill 44. But unless that is done first, then I'm afraid that we're not going to have the kind of result that the Minister so hopefully outlined in his remarks when he introduced his legislation - and in the remarks that were made by the Member for St. Johns, who said this was a start. Well, you know, if that's all that can be said about it, in my view that is not good enough, because it requires more than a start. It requires a start in the right direction, and unless that kind of direction is provided for in this bill, then I fear we can create more problems than we've intended to solve.

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(MR. JORGENSON cont'd)

I hope - and yet in looking at Bill 44 one gets the impression that the planning that is contemplated is not planning to achieve the kind of objectives that I have just outlined, but rather simply planning for planning's sake; where you'll have a group of local officials running around devising all sorts of plans, submitting them to the government, and then the second tier, which is contained in this bill, will be forwarding them on, and then they can either be rejected or tossed out by the government. That to me, sir, is not the kind of thing that is going to achieve the end result that the Minister hoped for.

It seems to me that what is contemplated more than anything is the desire on the part of the government to put a whole bunch of people in neat little rows where they can control them. And, sir, if that concept was never outlined before, it certainly was in the Guidelines for the Seventies. I mean the unexpurgated version of the Guidelines for the Seventies, which in my view contained a great deal more of the government's real direction than the published version, when they described what they were going to do with local government officials who did not think along the same lines that the government thought.

Here's a quote from Page 23 of those Guidelines, and it says: "Because the Boards of Directors will be composed of local elected representatives, the institutions will to some extent reflect a political preference of the areas they serve," - and according to this document that's a bad thing. "Thus if a local council that tended towards Conservatism" - and heaven forbid that that ever happened - "and retrenchment were replaced by a more activist body, or if the change is in the other direction, this would be mirrored in changes in the economic structure of the community." And that provision is contained in Bill 44, and I believe in Section 20, because they are going to devise regulations whereby they're going to be able to get rid of members of the local Board of Directors. Section 15 (1)(b) says. "Subject to Section 19, the number of members of the district board and the conditions under which members may be removed or replaced is a part of the regulations that will be drafted." And it seems as though that, true to the provisions contained in the Guidelines for the Seventies, they're already making room for removal of some of those officials that they do not like or they do not agree with them politically.

When the Member for St. Johns spoke, his speech contained a plea for members of this side of the House simply to adopt the legislation because it was a step, and I'm not even sure that he indicated that it was a step in the right direction, but he said it was a major piece of legislation attempting to do certain things. He bemoaned the fact that it was difficult to get people to participate and he outlined the experience in the local Community Committees here in the City of Winnipeg. Well, I recall the conversation that I had, or even a discussion and a debate in this Chamber, in which I pointed out that these Community Committees were not going to achieve what the government hoped they would achieve because of their very structure.

The first thing that one must do if you're going to get public participation is to submit a plan for participation, submit a plan of action of some kind and, having done that, allow the people the opportunity to discuss it, and having discussed it and having had an opportunity to determine how it is going to affect us, the government well knows that there can be a great deal of participation. There always is a great deal of participation on subjects that are of interest to people or if there is a particular direction that is designated. But simply to throw a topic open for debate in a public meeting will not allow that meeting to arrive at any conclusions. It's the reason why, sir, that in this Chamber, when anything is debated, it comes in the form of a direction that is established by government. We have an opportunity to see in black and white exactly what the government intends to do, and then we can debate it on that basis. It's the same with public participation in meetings outside this Chamber. Provide them with some direction and I submit, sir, that if the government were to provide them for a program of land use in this province, there would be an opportunity then for people to know precisely the direction the government is going, and then you know how to debate that kind of a proposal. But until such a thing is done, there remains a very vague and obscure kind of proposal that people have really no idea of what direction it's going to take them or what direction it's going to take their country. I submit, sir, that if the government really intends and really wants to get public participation on this bill, that is one sure way they can do it.

I must suggest, sir, that in the speech of the Member for St. John's, I got the very clear impression that if we're to achieve progress in this country - and he reiterated this theme over

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(MR. JORGENSEN cont'd) . . . and over again - that the surest way of achieving progress is to agree with the government, never to disagree with anything they propose because that was the only direction for progress. Well, I've come to the conclusion, in watching this government now for the past five or six years, that they're achieving progress all right - backwards. And I think a lot of people in this province are recognizing the same thing.

But one cannot help but wonder what is happening to the Land Use Committee. If this bill becomes law without any changes, what's the point of carrying on the hearings of the Land Use Committee? Because obviously the government has not listened to those proposals; and that was certainly contained in the report itself, where they spent more time congratulating themselves on what a good job they had done educating the people that came in contact with that committee. There was no reference at all made to the kind of an input that was made into those committee hearings by the people that appeared before them.

Well, sir, it seems to me that this particular proposal we now have contained in Bill 44 is going to achieve nothing more than the setting up of an extra tier of government, more expenses, another authority to go through, and, the worst of all, a step in the direction of regional government. And think that the Minister of Municipal Affairs is well enough informed on the attitudes of rural councils in this province to know that regional government is something that they will fight for a long time, and I think that what he has done is attempted to avoid the impression of creating regional government by provisions of this bill. But I can't understand why, if he's really sincere in ensuring that municipal councils and people on the local level are going to have an opportunity to do some planning on their own, I cannot understand, then, why it is necessary to set up another tier of government. There is no reason, in my view, why municipal councils simply can't set themselves up into planning areas, working together, without having to hire another level of officials whose responsibilities will be to do the planning for the municipalities.

I recognize the need for some type of co-operation between municipalities in matters concerning planning, and indeed concerning even the use of utilities within a municipal district. We recognize all of those things, but we are fearful that the setting up of another tier or level of government is not going to deal with that particular problem, it's not going to achieve what I believe the people in the rural areas and the elected officials in the rural areas would like to achieve. Because what it will do, in the final analysis, and what Bill 44 actually does do, slowly but surely, is direct authority from those on the municipal level to the Provincial Government. That seems to be the plan that is envisioned in Bill 44, and for that reason we have some serious doubts as to whether or not the government are going to be able to get the kind of participation that they want to get and the kind of discussion that they want to get on the local level, and whether or not it's going to achieve what the people on that local level want it to achieve.

Already, in the short time that the bill has been distributed, we've had correspondence from the Manitoba Association of School Trustees to indicate that they have some very serious misgivings about this whole program. And whether or not that was a deliberate or an inadvertent oversight on the part of the Minister in the provisions of this bill, one does not know at this moment. But it does seem to me that a very valid point has been made on the part of a group of people who have a great deal of responsibility in planning, and if their only opportunity to have an input is at a public hearing, then I think we're going to lose a great deal of expertise, a great deal of local knowledge, and a great deal of help. But I now begin to wonder whether the government really wants that kind of help, really wants that kind of input, whether they're going to take the same attitude that they've taken on so many other pieces of legislation and so many other subjects - we know best - and indeed, pretty much the comments, that if you were to sum up the statements that were made by the Member for St. John's, they summed up to this one final proposition - we know best, so let us make all the decisions.

If that's the case, sir, then Bill 44 should be aborted. I strongly suggest that what should happen to Bill 44 - now that there is a concrete proposal in front of the municipal councils and in front of the school boards, in front of the many people on the local level - now there's a concrete proposal before them, let them have time to look at it, let them examine it, and then let them have an input before finally drafting his legislation, before finally making a proposal before the House.

I would suggest, sir, the proper course of action at this stage would be to pass it at

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(MR. JORGENSEN cont'd) . . . second reading and then refer it to a special committee, the municipal committee if you wish, who will hold hearings throughout the course of the next recess, and then come back and submit a report. And I venture to suggest, sir, that there will be some changes made in this bill, because as I see it now, this bill is intended only to assert the Provincial Government's presence to a greater extent than ever before on the local level, and I think that would be a tragedy. I think it would be a tragedy, not only from the point of view of the government being able to develop its policies and to promote them and to get the kind of reaction from people, but it would, I think, set back their stay option principle for a considerable number of years, if indeed they ever were serious about stay option, because contained in the provisions of Bill 44 is an opportunity to give real muscle to the concept of stay option if it is properly drafted, if properly conceived, and properly executed. But as it stands now, I fear there are some grave shortcomings and I would hope that the government would be serious enough about their intentions that they would want to ensure that the best possible piece of legislation could be passed in this Legislature. They can do that. They have that opportunity and I hope they take advantage of it.

MR. SPEAKER: The question will remain in the name of the Honourable Member for Gladstone. The Honourable House Leader.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if you'd call Bill No. 23, third reading.

THIRD READING - BILLS 23 AND 24

BILLS 23 and 24 were each read a third time and passed.

BILL NO. 32

MR. AXWORTHY: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Member for Portage la Prairie, that Bill No. 32, An Act for the relief of Susan Thiessen be now read a third time and passed.

MOTION presented and declared carried.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to speak on Bill No. 32.

MR. SPEAKER: Oh! I'm sorry. The Honourable Minister of Mines on Bill No. 32.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was not at Private Bills Committee when this matter was introduced. I am aware that this bill opens up a limitation period under the Highway Traffic Act. I have also heard from other members that in this particular case, the complainant, Susan Thiessen, did not consult a solicitor at all until the limitation period had expired. I'm advised that the action is one which would depend on her establishing gross negligence against her now husband, I believe? The honourable member is nodding his head. That I am unaware as to whether a defendant or an underwriter of a defendant appeared before a committee - and the answer is no. I do not know - I'm gathering these things from the nodding and shaking of heads. I do not know whether the underwriter was aware that a bill which would establish his liability was before the House. The honourable member is nodding "yes", so I accept that fact.

I, Mr. Speaker, have never voted in favour of the removal of a limitation period. I see no circumstances in this one which would cause me to change my position. The plaintiff, or complainant, did not consult a solicitor in connection with her action. The laws on which indemnity were based during that time were such that the underwriters would have insured on that basis. I am not aware that the underwriter is acquiescing in this, but the honourable member says that they did not appear to oppose the bill. Therefore, I have no knowledge of their position. I gather that what will occur is that the Act will permit the plaintiff to try to establish in court that the limitation period should be extended, and I repeat, Mr. Speaker, I see no circumstances in this case that would change my position vis-a-vis limitation period.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Rouge.

MR. LLOYD AXWORTHY (Fort Rouge): Mr. Speaker, if I might just . . .

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to the honourable member speaking. As a matter of fact, I would want him to speak, but I understand that he needs leave by some quirk of the rules which says that a person introducing on third reading cannot close debate. But I'd be very happy to have him speak. . .

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines is correct. It was my oversight. The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. JORGENSEN: . . . that by simply the fact that the member is going to be speaking

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(MR. JORGENSEN cont'd) . . . does not mean he closes debate, on third reading. On third reading, the member who introduces a bill can speak at any stage of the debate without closing debate. Anybody can follow him who hasn't already spoken on third reading.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to hear that but I understand when a member moves the bill that he is . . .

MR. SPEAKER: That he is speaking to the bill - correct.

MR. GREEN: I don't want this. I'd rather have the honourable member speak. I don't want . . .

SOME MEMBERS: Leave.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member has leave.

MR. AXWORTHY: Mr. Speaker, thank you. I didn't realize in rising to my feet that I would create one other episode in our constitutional journey, but I simply wanted to react in one respect to the comments made by the Honourable House Leader in this bill just to clarify the situation. I think that the ability of me to communicate by the upward or sideways shaking of my head is not necessarily the most articulate way of putting a case forward, and one that I would not necessarily prefer. But I do think that in part the Minister did in one case mistake the position of the plaintiff in this particular action, and that is somehow a failure to consult a lawyer. I think the circumstances of the case are a little bit different from that and therefore, I think, require this House to consider the case in somewhat more sympathetic tones. I think it was really also, mainly a case that an individual who had not had a particularly good education, living in a small rural municipality where there was not recourse or access to the kind of legal assistance and aid that would normally be available, and was subject to that advice by others who are not in the legal profession but just, I suppose, friends, neighbours, or whatever who are always available in circumstances like this to try to help people and often times help in the wrong way. I think it was mainly a question, if nothing else, of just not having the opportunity to avail herself of legal services to get the proper advice, so it was really more misadventure than negligence in the case of the plaintiff.

I think that one of the reasons why I agreed to sponsor this particular bill is I feel that there are certain handicaps and discriminations that do exist for groups of people in our society who, for their own personal reasons, or some time for community reasons, are not able to exercise the same rights as others, that for lack of education or for lack of access, they are not able to use what the community makes available to them in the same way. We have heard many speeches in this House about how people, for example, in the Inner City can't, don't get the same break as those in the South End because of social and economic handicaps. Well, I think in this case, it's almost a geographical handicap, that this particular individual suffered under, and as a result, was forced, after discovering that she was having a degree of permanent injury, that wanted to gain some compensation for it, and as the bill does . . . this does not of course establish her right to waive the limitations, it simply provides the opportunity for the courts to so consider, and the case would have to be made in front of the courts if the case be re-opened. So I think I would want to clarify the rationale or reason for the problem and as a result recommend the bill to members of the House, because I think it does require a certain degree of response and compassion in this respect.

QUESTION put MOTION carried.

THIRD READINGS - BILLS 10, 25 AND 38

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable House Leader.

MR. GREEN: Sir, would you call Bills No. 10 and 25 please.

BILLS 10, 25 and 38 were each read a third time and passed.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable House Leader.

MR. GREEN: Bill No. 45, Page 5 of the Order Paper.

MR. SPEAKER: Public Bill No. 45. The Honourable Member for Sturgeon Creek.

MR. J. FRANK JOHNSTON (Sturgeon Creek): Stand, Mr. Speaker, please.

MR. SPEAKER: Public Bill No. 49. The Honourable Member for Roblin.

PUBLIC BILLS - BILL NO. 49 - THE TOWN OF DAUPHIN

MR. McKENZIE: Mr. Speaker, I've viewed this bill and we're prepared to let it go to committee to gain the benefit of the wisdom of the officials of the Town of Dauphin and the department.

QUESTION put, MOTION carried.

MR. GREEN: Bill No. 4, Mr. Speaker. The Honourable Member for La Verendrye. Page 5 of the Order Paper. Second Reading.

MR. BOB BANMAN (La Verendrye): Stand, Mr. Speaker.

MR. GREEN: I wonder if the honourable member for, Bill No. 26 on Page 2 of the Order Paper, the Liquor Control Act.

BILL NO. 26 - THE LIQUOR CONTROL ACT AMENDMENT

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

MR. HARRY GRAHAM (Birtle-Russell): Mr. Speaker, I am really not prepared to speak on this bill at this time but I will make some comments and I hope that some other members will be able to pick up a few of the salient points, in the changes to the Liquor Act. I think that at this time one of the first points we want to make is that the Liquor Act is one that has a direct effect on the social behaviour of people in society today. As the social behaviour of people changes, then the laws that govern some of those social aspects also have to change. I think we basically have to agree with many of the changes that are being implemented in some of these amendments.

However, sir, I want to deal particularly with one amendment which is an attempt to rectify a problem that has existed for quite some time in the day to day operation of a licensed beverage room, and this is the law that states that they cannot have any more served to them until what they have in front of them is completely consumed. I know the Attorney-General has had many representations made to him that the intent of the Act was actually creating the exact opposite in that patrons were being forced to gulp their drinks down in order to meet the accommodation of having a drink served when it had been ordered. And this certainly wasn't the intent at all when the legislation was introduced. In fact, the exact opposite was what had been intended.

However, Mr. Speaker, having taken a look at the wording of the changes that are being proposed here, I would hope that the Attorney-General may seriously consider some further refinement of the exact wording in the intended change, because I don't think that - either it hasn't been thoroughly thought out or probably one or two points may have been missed. I can see some confusion arising out of what really could occur if the letter of the law was lived up to in the amendment. There's no mention made of a glass at all - they talked about a container - and I think you could have numerous glasses on the table and they could still legally serve you, if you want to get down to the technical nitty gritty of how it is spelled out. So I would hope that when this goes to law amendments that we'll get this clarified so that everyone will know what the intent of the amendment is. The Attorney-General in his introductory remarks told us what the intent was, and I would hope that that intent is lived up to when we pass the Act in its final form.

However, Mr. Speaker, there's one or two other things that do concern me. We now find changes in wine licences. It would seem to indicate that the Liquor Commission is moving towards trying to promote further use of wine, and I would say, sir, that that may be inconsistent with the move on the part of the Liquor Commission a year ago when they were trying to remove considerable wine from the market. We have always recognized, sir, that in Manitoba there is an opportunity for individuals to legally make wine in their home, but at the same time for commercial use there is only one source of supply, and that is the Liquor Commission. I think that the Liquor Commission has probably extended its authority above and beyond what that which was intended by the Legislature. I would suggest to you, sir, that the Office of the Chairman of the Liquor Commission today is a very very powerful office. It doesn't seem to be controlled to any great extent by the Legislature, and, sir, that bothers me.

I think one of the best examples I know of was several years when the Honourable Member for Rupertsland introduced a Private Member's Resolution which would offer the sale of shot liquor for a working man who didn't want to go into a cabaret or a cocktail lounge, but to provide him with the availability of shot liquor in the surroundings to which he was accustomed. The Attorney-General of the day at the time agreed, and he also reiterated those words in the

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(MR. GRAHAM cont'd) . . . surroundings to which the working man was accustomed. There was considerable debate in this Chamber and the result was that the amendment proposed, or the bill that was proposed by the Member for Rupertsland eventually passed and that was the consensus of the legislators in the Province of Manitoba, who I have always thought were the final court in this province. They were the ones that made the law, and that was the law that was to be lived up to.

But, sir, we found out that the intent of that law was ignored completely by the Chairman of the Liquor Commission. He said he didn't care, or in essence, he said he didn't care what happened in the Legislature, but if they wanted to serve shot whiskey in a beer parlour, they must have arms on the chairs, they must have carpets on the floor, the tile in the bathroom, was checked previous to that it had been 4 feet high, suddenly it had to be right to the ceiling. He changed the surroundings to which the workman was accustomed, and that, sir, was not the intent of this Legislature, or this Chamber. And, sir, I don't think that we want that type of power in the hands of a chairman. I think that Chairman should be responsible to the Legislature, and he should live up to the wishes of those that promote bills, create laws in this province. I don't think he should be a law unto himself.

I say that, sir, at this time, because I want to make sure that the amendments that we pass at this time for the Liquor Act are the ones that are going to be implemented in the field, that the intent of this Legislature is lived up to by the Chairman of the Liquor Commission. I say that now, sir, because when this bill goes to committee, we will have no doubt there will probably be amendments come forward, and those amendments will be voted on by the members of this Chamber, and I would hope that if and when they do become law, that they will be the law that is lived up to by the Chairman of the Liquor Control Commission.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Rouge.

MR. AXWORTHY: Mr. Speaker, I wanted to speak on this bill on one specific and major point which strikes me as somewhat exceedingly strange in terms of the provision of the bill considering the cast and character of our existing government, and one which I think really needs some further explanation by the Minister responsible because certainly the major thrust of this particular bill, or one of the major thrusts of this bill is to establish a form of wine retail outlet that is connected with the manufacture of a wine which is presumably one of the three or four major large wine manufacturers in the country, Bright's, or Jordan's or others who are in themselves connected to very large distillery organizations and corporations.

Very simply, Mr. Speaker, I can't understand why if we are permitting for the first time the retailing of wines from an outlet other than the Liquor Commission, why we restrict it simply to the ownership of the large manufacturer. Why, if we are going to make a major change in the retailing system, why we can't simply begin to permit the development of wine stores in the Province of Manitoba which can be run by small businessmen as well as by large manufacturers. It strikes me, Mr. Speaker, that in this one area the marketplace certainly does work, that no one can say that there's administrative prices in the wines because there's such a wide variety and a wide selection of wines from our own country and from different countries, and where increasingly the consumption of wine is becoming more widely used, more popular, that the market system, the price system, really does apply, and that I can think of a number of examples where - and I don't pretend to know a great deal about the wine market but being a dabbler, I would sort of know that there are many available wines which are not brought into the Liquor Commission which are much cheaper than those are, and simply because I don't expect the Commission to be able to work that way.

I must confess, Mr. Speaker, of course, that ever since I've acquired that magical age of 21, that's what the age it was, I've never been able to understand why we have commissions in the first place. It always reminded me of buying liquor in a bus depot or something. They used to have a fairly demeaning sort of atmosphere, and I agree that the present administration has certainly sort of cleaned up the Act, and that now the Liquor Commissions and retail stores like the Hudson's Bay now take away that old kind of Presbyterian oppressiveness about somehow you had to feel badly about going in to buy a bottle. But at least as we're beginning to move away from that kind of atmosphere attitude, it seems to me that we get hung up on a peculiar kind of condition that we are now going to allow retailing other than in Liquor Commission stores, but we're going to tie that to the manufacturer of large wine operations. And I don't understand why. I agree that it makes some sense to broaden the retail outlets, to take it out

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(MR. AXWORTHY cont'd) . . . of the Commission, because I feel that - especially in the area of wines where there is such a wide selection and such a wide difference in the marketing of that product, that someone can specialize in Californians or South African wines - we'd better not say that in this House - or Australian wines or whatever - that there is such a kind of a tremendous variety in the selection and marketing that could take place, that it was very difficult for the Manitoba Liquor Commission to supply all tastes or to engage in that kind of marketing, as a government corporation it's much more difficult for it to do.

So I can see that the sense of - okay we're now going to provide alternative outlets. But now we say the only ones who can operate those outlets are the big companies. And that, Mr. Speaker, is a basic principle which neither do I understand nor do I feel that it is proper. That it would seem to me that it would make more sense if we were to permit the - if we are going to permit the development of retail outlets other than Liquor Commissions, that we make the option and opportunity for that retailing available to a wider selection of individuals who may want to start in the business of their own wine shops. And I think, Mr. Speaker, the opportunities I've had to do some travelling outside of this country, and in European countries, and in the United States, and you find there is sort of the corner wine store which has an interesting selection, they do some interesting marketing things. It provides a certain ambience and a certain kind of flavour to the marketing that is certainly denied right now in our Commissions, are not available, and does provide an opportunity for a different kind of business enterprise to develop in our province for small people who want to go into the entrepreneurial work, and in many cases they are tied in with other kinds of retail outlets, but it does provide a different style of marketing for this kind of product.

So, Mr. Speaker, once the government is prepared to accept the principle of breaking the line on retailing only by Commission, it would seem to me to make more sense to break that line in a more open way and one that would provide some incentive to smaller business people in the province who wanted to go into this particular product line to do so, and to provide that kind of availability, because as it now stands it is simply to impart a licence to print more money for large wine manufacturers - and I hold no grief against them - they have a right to sell their own product as they see fit. In fact, Mr. Speaker, there is a basic principle in the bill that's part of that proposal that I find confusing where we say that the retail outlet established by the manufacturer then must purchase the wine from the Commission. It doesn't elaborate whether they have to purchase only their own wine, or whether they can purchase a wide variety of wines.

It seems also that we're setting up a new middleman in this kind of case, where, if the bill as I read it works out that way, then the Commission is acting really as the wholesaler in some way, or at least providing some permission, unless in fact there is just a simple restriction on the sales of wines in these retail outlets to the manufacturers own product. And if that's the case, Mr. Speaker, I again say it doesn't make all that much sense, because if someone is going into a wine store presumably part of the exercise is to make some choice and selection, and I believe that one of the interesting aspects of marketing and shopping is the shopping around it. I can just recall - be allowed to say a personal experience - about two weekends ago I was in Minneapolis and there's a very famous store down there called Haskells, which is a great sort of shop, that provides all kinds of things and they have different specials on, different kinds of wine products, and so on, and it's an interesting hour or so just to spend browsing around, the same way you would in a book store or anything else. That for some people it is part of their entertainment, part of their social kind of activity to go shopping, and it would seem to me in this area where people are developing a greater interest in wines and looking for wider selections, that they can follow their curiosities and follow their interests more selectively than certainly that is now the case where you go into the Commission and you've got a list of things printed on a board so to say, you have to feel that somehow you're kind of, once you put your name on the line that you're paying your proper deference for the sin that you're committing by consuming these products. --(Interjection)-- That's right. I guess it's almost the same principle as going into the massage parlor now, you have to put your name on the line, and I certainly hope that the Councillor from the Midland area if he hears this won't sort of begin establishing new rules for retail outlets in Winnipeg in the consumption of wine.

But it just strikes me, Mr. Speaker, on this one point, that if we are going to go into the

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(MR. AXWORTHY cont'd) business let's do it, let's do it in a more open way in providing that kind of incentive for private people, smaller businessmen to perhaps go into the same field, and to provide basically some competition. This government has said on many occasions in relation to other areas, they're not afraid of competition and certainly there would be no reduction in the taxes, the liquor tax is still going to be collected in the same way. So if we do believe in some degree in competition, then let's permit that competition to take place in an area where marketing is still very much part of the economic procedure that goes on. I think this is perhaps one of the few remaining areas where you can really say it is a real kind of marketing system in place. It would seem to me that by offering some competition not only would we maybe get a better selection of the goods, we may even get better prices on them. Which I think is in this day and age if nothing else, when everything else is going up in price, that you can sort of get a better deal on your wine, at least maybe it helps you sort of deal with those high prices in a happier frame of mind. So that that might be sort of part of the option or opportunity that this would provide if we pursued the logic of this case to its proper conclusion. The logic is that the Commission no longer should be the sole retailer of wine products. --(Interjection)-- We agree with that. So we're saying, let's not then just restrict it to large wine manufacturers because that in a sense is giving a monopoly position to those manufacturers, in a sense we're going from a monopoly situation to an oligopoly, and I don't like that any more than the kind of monopolies we had before. So I say let's open it up a little bit to a market, let's offer some incentives to private wine shops to do it. It may not be feasible. I couldn't off the top say that we would necessarily be deluged by private wine shops, but if it was permitted under the Act it may be that we would then have the opportunity to see if some competition can be brought into it, and therefore I think provide for better marketing and perhaps even provide for a better style of the retail distribution of these products throughout the province. So that, Mr. Speaker, is one of the major items in this bill that struck our interest.

The other kinds of areas that we looked at I think have been commented on previously, or simply to clean up the Act. But we would like certainly from the Minister some explanation as to why he thinks only wine manufacturers should be given the right to do the retailing.

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

MR. SAUL CHERNIACK, Q.C. (St. Johns): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I wish to speak on this bill about certain items but I want to deal with some of the matters raised by the Member for Fort Rouge as well. Mainly, he was talking about competition in the wine business. I think we have to recognize that away back after prohibition, I suppose, I mean prohibition in this country, in this province rather, there has always been the recognition of the advisability of government control regarding the sale and distribution of alcohol. And that has been recognized, not in the sense of trying to push a product more through good marketing procedures, but rather to control the consumption so that it is within reasonable bounds. Of course during the prohibition days and then the temperance days, there was another reason and that was just the fear of "demon rum". That I think has been changed radically by society in its concepts. There's been a more progressive attitude - progressive in my belief - towards the consumption of alcohol as being, especially wine, as being a food product, not one where you have to forget all your worries and concerns in the dregs of the bottle. I wish these words came back to me, the words that we used to hear in days gone by.

However, clearly, when it comes to the desire to create competition and "better marketing" I don't think that should apply to alcoholic products. Better marketing means a better opportunity to present a product to the public in order to inspire the public to consume more, buy more, and frankly I think that - of course the honourable member hasn't purchased wine or liquor in most of the liquor stores of this province, or of Winnipeg, for quite some time if he thinks that you still have to sign your name, or give your name even, or if he thinks that you are limited to looking at a list. I, too, have been a beneficiary of the Minneapolis Haskell store which gives you the greatest opportunity to browse, and I agree that it can be as interesting as browsing through a book store to see all the wines and where they come from, and to be able to talk to the knowledgeable clerks about the different nature of the wines and the good buys, and what is more interesting, the good years, and the good vintners. May I give my tribute to Mrs. Haskell who is a product of North Winnipeg, and as such has been able to teach the Americans something about intelligent and cultured wine consumption.

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(MR. CHERNIACK cont'd)

But, Mr. Speaker, the products that are sold by the Liquor Commission do carry a sales tax, and in the case of wines in excess of \$3.00 the sales tax is 10 percent - that's for all liquors and wines over \$3.00 per bottle, although wines less than \$3.00, that are table wines, are five percent sales tax. But the big income from the sale of liquor is in the markup, which I think the honourable member referred to as a liquor tax. But the markup is the profit, and you can't really have competition unless you are prepared to cut the markup, and that's really not feasible. Certainly the Liquor Commission being the sole purchaser is able to get the best price. I think that's pretty clear that it buys the largest volume from the manufacturers and therefore can bargain, and does bargain the lowest price of the product from the manufacturer, and at the same time is able to import in largest quantities and take advantage of the lowest rates of moving the goods.

I don't really see how a multiplicity of wine stores would create a better price if the Liquor Commission insists, as I think it should, on setting the markup and determining how much the province expects to make as a liquor profit, or liquor tax, or revenue from the sale of liquor. If it fixes that price and sells at that price, then no one surely would be able to sell for less. One of the reasons for all this is that there is a very high markup on liquor, what can be called the liquor tax, as I recall it, it ranges from beer at some 60-65 percent, up to hard alcohol at some 90 percent markup on cost. I think wine is - I may be way out because it's years since I've heard these figures - wine I think is low, table wine, low next to beer, and then fortified wine more. There's a scale which is known, I don't think it's a secret; I don't think it should be a secret, and I would give it exactly if I remembered it offhand. But once you put that markup on as being the revenue required for provincial general revenues then there can't be any competition in price unless it is who insists on making a higher profit. Now I certainly don't like the thought of people making profit on the sale of alcohol.

The member referred to this benefit being passed on to large wine manufacturers. Of course I think it's being offered to all wine manufacturers, large or small. That's my impression from reading the bill, and if I'm wrong I guess I can be corrected. But his reference always to the large manufacturer I think is a little misleading because there are also small manufacturers that should have the same right.

Now that right I think has only to do with distribution. I really think it has nothing to do with the price or competition but only availability, and I suppose there's concession made like there was to the beer manufacturers. I'm not excited about either, although I think that once it's offered for sale it should be readily available.

Now of course as I say you no longer have to give your name or sign your name when you make a purchase. But there is the question of controls. There are some people who are denied the right to purchase alcohol because of their record, their record in court for dealings in alcohol and they - it's a term "interdicted" I think. In any event there is that. I don't know how you can control it when you increase the number of outlets.

Then there's the question of age, and I don't know the extent to which members of the public are really concerned about age requirements or restrictions. I must say that I am not aware that the dire predictions made by certain members of the public that permitting the consumption of alcohol at age 18 rather than 21 is a terrible step, I'm not aware that it has had that kind of a record, although clearly some younger people with less maturity have had access to spirits and beers and probably there has been an adverse effect on some of them. But I don't think it has been too large. I don't think that the serving of table wine at restaurants has been harmful. I don't think that the serving of wines on Sunday as compared to any other day - which was very much criticized and feared by a number of people - I don't think that has proved to be a harmful thing for the people of Manitoba. I welcome the thought that the rigid requirements that have existed up to now for the provision of luxurious surroundings where wines and liquors are being consumed, the requirements of the Liquor Commission in regard to - was it covered tables, that there was some arguments a couple of years ago that if you don't have a cloth-covered table, then you shouldn't be allowed to serve wine? It seems to me that's nonsense. I agree with health standards and I agree with a measure of control, but I've been to places in Europe, as mentioned by the Member for Fort Rouge, his trips and his ambience, he found in many places there. I have seen pubs in London with, I'm sure there's not been a measurement of so many square feet or so many seats per customer, where there's been a

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(MR. CHERNIACK cont'd) great social atmosphere, which was really not conducive to getting drunk but more conducive to a family type of atmosphere where people come and enjoy the company of others. And I have also seen the serving of wine with meals in many places in Europe which were small places, not even specialty restaurants, but the neighbourhood restaurant which may have 3-4 tables where meals are served or snacks are served and wine is available and beer is available. I've never seen a drunk in a place like that, although I've seen drunks in the poshest nightclubs and the fanciest hotel cocktail rooms. You seldom get an opportunity to see somebody getting drunk, especially young people, in a small neighbourhood style restaurant or coffee house; so that I encourage what is being done in relation to that and think we should experiment more and more.

And speaking about age, I want to point out that - although I missed the opportunity to discuss a bill passed earlier today and therefore, I won't reflect on it - but I would call the attention of honourable members that they have participated in the recognition and of the responsibility that may be in people who are not of adult age according to our more recently acceptance of age 18. Actually, we have agreed today and passed third reading of a bill which has a section which reads, "Any member may be elected or appointed a member of the council or an officer of the corporation, notwithstanding that he is not of the full age of 18 years." So this Legislature "enlightened," and I use that word in quotation marks, has agreed that there can be a corporation which functions, which makes decisions, which can incur debts, can become obligated, can create various kinds of . . . grant contracts for work, can employ, and this can consist of people who are under the age of 18.

I go even further and say that these people are compulsory members of the corporation of which they are members; they have no choice. If they want to go to the University of Manitoba, they must belong to the Student Union automatically. And we passed that law too. So that we've also passed not only the opportunity for people under 18 to be officers and directors, we've also passed on them the obligation that they "shall" belong - 18 and over or under 18, they shall belong. Not only shall they belong, they shall pay dues, Which is, I suppose, again a great step forward when this Legislature is prepared to recognize the mandatory effect of forcing membership on people, forcing them to pay dues - and it's a student union we're talking about, so I can call it union dues - and do that only in the sense of pointing out that it wasn't long ago that this Legislature heard strong complaints about people who did not want to belong to a union or did not want to pay union dues, that were compelled to do so under the Labour Relations Act. So there's been quite a change this morning. It's historic, Mr. Speaker, and I bring it to the attention . . .

A MEMBER: The honourable member's speech is for the benefit of the Member for La Verendrye.

MR. CHERNIACK: The Member for La Verendrye may have been here. Unfortunately, I was out during that time, so I couldn't participate, but if the Member for La Verendrye were present and voted in favour of that bill, then that's another great step forward. I know he did not object to it at the committee stage. I only point that out to show that we are changing, that this Legislature is prepared and this morning has passed, without debate I am told, the rights of people under 18 to be active members, participators, directors, officers of a corporation, and the compulsion on all people that they "shall" be members of the Student Union of Manitoba if they want to be students there at all, they "shall" pay dues. And here I heard the Member for Birtle-Russell talking about compulsion and the powers of the Liquor Commission here, that they have control. Boy, that's nothing compared to what was passed this morning for students of Manitoba, because they "must" belong, they "must" pay dues whether they participate or not, whether they want to take advantage of any of the opportunities offered by the Student Union. That was passed by this Legislature and I believe unanimously. So that was passed this morning but not a ripple, I'm told. I'm sorry I wasn't here to note that.

And here we are dealing with the Liquor Act where I think we are acquiring a more civilized--(Interjection)--I don't think that the Member for La Verendrye - he says I could have fooled him - I don't think he can be fooled. I think that he knew what he voted for this morning, if indeed he was here. But I couldn't fool him, because in the case of the compulsory membership, compulsory union dues, and in the case of under 18, he was made fully aware of that in committee stage, and I made sure that he knew what he was voting for and supporting. So that if he can be fooled, he shouldn't be here because he couldn't have been

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(MR. CHERNIACK cont'd) fooled that much by having it pointed out to him time and again.

Mr. Speaker, the opportunity, then, to have a more intelligent approach - I use that word advisedly because I think that there are too many mistakes in the motions involved in the thought of the consumption of table wines. I think that consumption of table wines with meals has become an acceptable, non-dangerous aspect of our social milieu and I approve of it.

I want to touch on one other thing. Again, this is the main reason I wanted to get up and speak on this bill. The Member for Fort Rouge passed over it lightly and said it's, I think he said something, one shouldn't talk about it here, but I want to talk about it here, and that is the sale of South African wine. I'm guessing that all members of the Legislature received letters from the organization, and I forget the formal name of the organization, appealing that there should not be a sale of South African wines in this province. It may be that that's not so, but I know I received such a letter. It was a form letter, and it appealed that we should, through the Commission, boycott the sale of South African wines.

I'm quite sure from what I learned earlier that the Attorney-General has not considered this proposal in depth or arrived at a decision. I don't know whether the Liquor Commission has discussed it. And in my reply to this organization, I questioned whether it's economic sanctions that is necessary to point out to the Government of South Africa that their racist policies are not acceptable to many of us here, that the removal of South African wines from the wine list will just take away the opportunity to launch a campaign to boycott South African wines - a campaign which I endorse to the extent that I have been boycotting South African wines personally for many years. And the Member from Fort Rouge signals that he, too, has had that . . . and anybody else who wants to join, just name it and I'll give them the same . . . they can speak for themselves.

But, Mr. Speaker, I believe that civilization in Manitoba should indicate to countries such as South Africa that we cannot accept the racist position taken by the Government of the South African people, and in my way, I've been attempting to - I've succeeded, of course, in not buying South African products wherever they were recognizable, and they are clearly recognizable in the liquor stores, not only by their listing, but by the fact that before I involved myself in this boycott many years ago, I used to appreciate South African wines as being both reasonable in price and pretty good, and it was a bit of self-denial, but not very serious, when I deliberately embarked on a personal boycott.

I would encourage that this boycott become more widespread, and I only wish that the people more directly involved as being sympathetic with the cause could make a larger and greater public campaign to boycott the products at the liquor store. There's a pretty direct knowledge by the Liquor Commission - if sales drop in any commodity they must know it immediately because I know they have a sophisticated system. Therefore, I would like them to learn that the people of Manitoba are deliberately avoiding the purchase of South African wines as part of their efforts and desires to boycott the South African government.

Now this may not be a popular stand, nor may it be a unanimous position taken in this Legislature. I have some feeling, some sense of lack of unanimity in this room, and if so, let's hear it because I think that people ought to do it. I don't believe that there should be government control by way of sanctions. I've been through a number of boycott campaigns in my life. I was aware of, and endorsed the boycott conducted by Chavez against grapes in California, against lettuce, but I date back to the time when we were conducting a boycott of Nazi goods in the pre-Second World War years when we declared that we did not want to purchase any goods produced in Fascist countries, not only Nazi, but the Italian Fascists, the German Nazis, and there was a big campaign in those days. It wasn't successful in keeping Hitler from starting one of the worst holocausts in history but nevertheless, many people in the western world participated in something that was important - as was important the build-up of munitions in Japan during the same period of time, and I remember many of us boycotted silk stockings. I didn't wear silk stockings, but I know my wife was wearing lisle stockings for many years because of the campaign. And at the same time--(Interjection)--Oh yes, we're talking about the boycott of South African goods. The Member for Fort Rouge is the one who mentioned South African wines. So I mention also the fact that Canada was sending all sorts of scrap iron, munitions, raw materials to Japan during the time that Japan was already on its great expansion in Eastern Asia.

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(MR. CHERNIACK cont'd)

Mr. Speaker, I do hope that the people of Manitoba will boycott South African goods and I do not at the moment think that the way to do it is by the decision at the top not to sell South African wines, but rather through a mass boycott. There was a motion before us, Private Member's, on a review of the Liquor Act. I don't think that a review is as necessary as a constant reminder to us to be talking about society's recognition of the stage we're at in regard to the consumption of alcohol. If we swing too far one way, the pendulum is going to pull back as we know that the pendulum of society's approach swings back and forth. I don't think that it's swinging too far to the liberalist approach in the alcohol consumption. I don't think that we have reached the stage where all those dire predictions in the last number of years have been proven to be true, and I'm happy about that. I feel that there is some good in the present bill. I endorse its objectives and support the bill as presented.

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MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. PATRICK: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I do wish to make a few points. I have gone through the bill and in large part we support the measures. The measures are not that significant or great with the exception of that one area of permitting opening stores. I listened quite carefully to the Member for St. John's and there's not much that I could disagree with him, except perhaps in one part where he said that the Commission can buy wine the cheapest, and I just wondered if that's correct, because who's to say the Commission can buy the cheapest from the manufacturers? I'm sure that there may be somebody, as an individual, as a private entrepreneur, can buy more.

But the point that really interested me, Mr. Speaker, is where the Member for St. John's said that we should not expand the market of alcohol beverages and if we're to follow his sort of course of action, well, by opening stores by the manufacturers or producers of wines in this province, by the producers themselves being allowed to open more wine stores, this to me would indicate that this is expanding the market, or making it more available to the people. So I don't think there's that much difference, if it's a private store that would have more selection or if it's a producer, it's still expanding, and this is the area that the Member for St. Johns did not explain.

I feel that we did get into a discussion far-reaching and quite apart, far away from the wine itself. I certainly agree with the boycott of South African wines, and I would agree with the Member for St. Johns, perhaps it cannot be done by legislation, because if we start in that area, where do we stop? Do we include Portuguese, do we include Chilean, do we include Spanish, and all the way down the line. So it's pretty difficult to do it by legislation that I don't think we would accomplish. On the other hand, we would have to expand that further, if we accept that principle. We would have to say, okay - any wine produced in California, and the grapes and much of the fruit that we buy in Manitoba, we should say, well, that should be boycotted, or by legislation we shouldn't be allowed to purchase any of that fruit because of the situation that exists now - cheap labour in the state of California. So I don't believe that by legislation we can correct these measures, except that I feel if it can be done in a private way of boycotting, you know, South African and any others, I'd say this is fine, that's agreeable.

The point I feel the member did not explain, and where I feel if it's either the manufacturers or producers of wines in this province, that they have the opportunity to expand the market and open more stores, well that's still expanding the market and making it easier for the people to buy, or if you put it into private entrepreneurs and private hands it will have the same effect. So I'd say that there's no difference, Mr. Speaker.

The other point I do wish to make, and even when the Minister introduced the bill there was no mention, I think that certainly much more significance has to be taken into account and much more attention paid to alcohol education, which they would regulatory receive - from the sale of alcoholic beverages and from alcohol in this province I feel very little is turned back in the type of advertising that we would have expected from the government, and particularly this government. I know that the Minister of Corrections is making progress in this area, but I think that he'll have to be much more effective and much more tough in Cabinet to get more of that revenue for the kind of preventative advertising that's required. So I would like to make a point of that at this time.

I listened quite carefully to the debate and I know it's been mentioned that in some other parts where you have small premises and you have small areas you don't find anybody drunk. I see even in the Act itself before we issue any restaurant licences we still have to have certain square feet of floor space, and it's got to be equipped with proper utensils and tableware, and everything else, and I think that we can overdo that. I know that it's necessary, and I'm not arguing. I'm sure that sometimes the inspectors can overdo this quite a bit because as you know the situation we had a few years ago, and that was to do with one of the pizza houses in the province, that the kind of decor they had, the utensils, and so on, and they lost their licence because they didn't have tablecloths in that pizza parlor - and still it was a family place with piano-type music and many families frequented such locations - and because the Act specified they have to have all these things. So I hope that we're maturing and when we're making changes that we're not making it, when we're issuing licences, too restrictive.

So these are some of the points that I wish to make, and again I would like to - the big point is that if you allow the wineries themselves to operate the stores, to me it's still

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(MR. PATRICK cont'd) expanding the market, or if you allow private entrepreneurs it would also be expanding the market. So the argument the Member for St. Johns used certainly doesn't hold water because he said, while we're not wining them, we're not supposed to expand, just make it available. So you can make it available through a private store or private entrepreneur as well as you can make it through a winery store itself.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for La Verendrye.

MR. BANMAN: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Member for Sturgeon Creek, that debate be adjourned.

MOTION presented and carried.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable House Leader.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, this is just a reminder to those who are adjourning debates that we will be calling the bill again this afternoon. Just so that it's understood.

Mr. Speaker, with regard to Bill No. 53, or Bill No. 52, I understand that there may be somebody wishing to speak on these. 52, Mr. Speaker. 53? 53, Mr. Speaker.

BILL NO. 53 - DENTAL HEALTH WORKERS ACT

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister for Corrections. Oh. Well I don't know who's going to speak. If people stand up I have to call them. The Honourable Member for . . .

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, the bill is in the name of the Honourable Member for Fort Garry and who is holding it, but I understand that the Member for Fort Rouge is willing to speak on it at this time.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Rouge.

MR. AXWORTHY: Mr. Speaker, I gather it's still 53 we're on. Is that correct there? I'm prepared to speak on it if, begging the indulgence of the member who has stood the bill.

This is a bill which I believe had been recommended or requested by the Dental Workers Association some five years ago. So it seems that it's only about time that we got around to doing something about it. We basically are in favour of the motion, but there are several questions I think having to do with the use of dental auxiliaries or dental workers in this area. About 1:45 a.m. last Thursday morning I believe, the Member for St. Johns gave an impassioned plea that if we're going to do anything about health costs in the province we are going to have to begin to rely much more directly upon the services of paramedical people, and it seemed to me, Mr. Speaker, that he made - if anything made logic or sense at that time of the morning that argument did. If we are going to make any headway in this area there must be much greater attention paid to the training and provision of paramedical auxiliary workers in these fields. I think that in the field of dental work that this is certainly one area where there should be more attention paid by this Legislature because the dental field is one that has always provided a series of consternations about how the service is supplied. There are many areas of the province which do not at the present time receive proper dental care, and it comes down in part because of the lack of dentists. Yet I think that the case being made, or put forward by the Dental Workers is that there are many activities that dentists normally undertake that can be equally supplied by dental workers under supervision, or under some form of management by dentists themselves. I think we only have to point to the severe shortage of any kind of dental work in the remote areas of Manitoba, northern parts of the province, and some of the rural areas, to recognize that there is severe shortage and omissions in dental services, and I would say that there is even a severe shortage and omissions in parts of the central parts of Winnipeg which are underdeveloped areas in their own rights, and remote areas in a special kind of way because they're remote oftentimes from the services that most of us are able to use.

So I think that the simple establishment of an association and an organization to provide some regulation of dental workers is a first step, and one, Mr. Speaker, that requires again the filling out of a more specific plan of action as to what role do we see or foresee for dental workers in the province; where do they fit into the new plan for child dental care that has been introduced; what exact kind of activities and role will they fill in relation to the dentists? There are probably many dentists who will be concerned about this bill because in a sense it does take away the management of their services away from the Manitoba Dental Association under which dental workers have always been enrolled.

I don't think that in the explanation or introduction of this bill that that particular division of responsibility was clearly spelt out. I am only hoping that when we get to Law Amendments

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(MR. AXWORTHY cont'd) that we will be able to ask questions of both the Manitoba Dental Association and the dental workers themselves as to exactly how will this affect the question of the relationship between the dentist and the dental worker, which is a very important one. Again it's that kind of zone of activity between a trained professional and a sort of an auxiliary or paramedical, of exactly who begins to determine what is done and how is the determination made. Up to this time it has posed a problem because dental workers have been totally and completely under the Manitoba Dental Association. This now removes them from that jurisdiction and therefore it will create some problems in aligning the kind of activity that they will undertake.

A second question we have, Mr. Speaker, the bill doesn't specify in any way, is the composition of the board. We assume that there'll be representatives of the dental workers on it. We assume that there'll also be dentists on it, but it doesn't really say who is going to be the governing board of this association. It's by appointment, and again that's not very clear. Mr. Speaker, I only object to that - we I guess have become more conscious of this over the past two or three weeks as we have presented more and more bills, we're being asked as the Legislature to delegate more and more authority to Orders-in-Council, to decisions made by Cabinet, and it's that increasing delegation of responsibility that begins to give me a great deal of concern. I think that in the drafting of legislation such as this where we're setting up new programs, I understandingly become a little bit more obstinate about it simply because I want things spelt out more clearly, more directly, so that we know exactly what kind of authority is being given, and to whom. It's not enough to leave so much of these areas of very important responsibility into undefined hands. And that is not just a problem in this bill, Mr. Speaker, it's a problem in many of the bills that have been coming through the pipeline recently, that they seem almost to be deliberately drafted with a high degree of generality and vagueness and everything, and say, "Well, we'll take care of that by regulation." Well you can begin to develop a huge body of regulation, and I think regulation is far less scrutinized than is legislation itself. As you begin to expand the area of delegated authority and delegated regulation, then you begin to lose control of the elected Chamber, and we simply are giving a carte blanche, or a lot of wide-sweeping powers to people who we don't know, who they will be, or what powers will be exercised. I just mention that in passing, Mr. Speaker, that it does concern me, because this bill represents again that kind of delegation which if it goes too far it can become a real danger to the kind of democratic process that we're trying to enunciate, and which members on both sides of the House speak with great frequency.

A further question that we have, Mr. Speaker, goes back to the question of the role of the dental auxiliaries or dental workers, and that is, there is at the present time arrangements, as I understand it, for the training, or there's a certain number of slots reserved for Manitobans in the Saskatchewan Dental Nurse Program in Saskatchewan. I believe there's some 20 or 25 slots reserved for Manitoba students. What is not clear, Mr. Speaker is, as we begin to develop the cost to the dental nurse, and I assume that the use of the dental nurse will be to come back and supply many of the personnel for the Dental Care Program - I believe that that's the point and much of the connection - are we going to make sure that the opportunity for that upgrading and training will be made available to present dental workers, or are we going to be starting from scratch? That's one question, because I think that there are presently some 100 and so odd hygienists enrolled in the Province of Manitoba, some 150 dental assistants, and what we ought to be concerned about, and I think that they are concerned, Mr. Speaker, is that they be given first option for the upgrades in training, given first option for the improvement of their skills, and that there should be some program attached to that to ensure that they are the ones that - because they've already had the experience and some initial training - be the ones that are given the first option in that upgrading program.

The second question that goes along with that is, what about the training of such workers in Manitoba itself? We have a course at the University of Manitoba. There is a course for Dental Assistants at Red River. I believe a course was tried at Keewatin College. In other words, there is already in embryo certain dental training programs, dental auxiliary training programs in the Province of Manitoba. So it would seem, Mr. Speaker, that with one additional step I suppose to give it some higher degree of extending the period, and a higher degree of professionalization of a training, it may be that we would be able to train our own dental nurses here in the province. Now I realize that we're trying to work out some kind of compatibility

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(MR. AXWORTHY cont'd) in education in the three prairie provinces when it comes to programs like this, but it seems to me that as we begin to develop a dentacare program - and I know that my colleague the Member for Assiniboia will have a number of comments to make on that program - that it will obviously need a continuing supply and replenishment of dental nurses. This is not a one-shot effort. This is something that will presumably be an ongoing program. It will develop a wider range of activity. It will perhaps go beyond the area of children, and therefore we're going to need an expanding program of paramedicals in this field. So the question is, should we not be ensuring that in a sense we reserve our own supply by training them in our own province, mainly because we don't know what the condition will be in Saskatchewan. We haven't really been told if there is guarantees in the future that Manitoba students in this particular program will have slots reserved for them in a perpetual way. We don't know what the demands will be in Saskatchewan for dental nurses as they themselves expand into the dental care program.

So it seemed to me, Mr. Speaker, that there is a real requirement for us to look at the actual education and training of the paramedical dental workers in the province. It would seem to me that would also provide some greater degree then of involvement of the Manitoba Dental Association in ensuring that the training and education in the role of the dental workers is clearly defined according to the requirements of the dentists themselves, the professionals involved in this, because they obviously have no say or any direction in a training program in Saskatchewan. It would seem to me that one of the ways of the professional dentist is able to properly ensure that their own professional concerns in the dental area are protected is to have a direct involvement in the training and educational programs, which in a sense would be denied them by the fact that we are going to be training our dental nurses outside the province.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I'm not raising these as serious objections. I am raising them more in the way of posing questions that should be answered in relation to this bill, and as I say, comes across and was represented by the Minister as a simple kind of exercise and we should just sort of whistle it through. But, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to sort of stop the whistling for a moment and raise a number of questions because this bill has a number of implications about the supply of people in the dental field. An additional question I would raise, going back to the issue raised by the Member from St. Johns the other evening about the problem of supply of people in remote areas, are we going to attach again to this proposal, or to this bill, a program that would ensure that a certain number of people that come through the educational training programs, whether they be dental nurses who go off to Saskatchewan or those who are presently training in the University of Manitoba, or Red River, or Keewatin, will be required, or be presumed to practice in remote areas of the province, in areas where it's difficult to recruit dental workers at the present time. Because I would point out one major difficulty, Mr. Speaker, is that I think with the exception of one person, almost all the auxiliary dental people, hygienists and assistants, are all females and as I gather their career span at this stage, because it is uncertain, is very short, and the likelihood of them wanting to spend four or five years working in a far northern area at the present stage is minimal. It's not necessarily just a question of wages or salaries, it's also a question of conditions, and a question of the permanence of their careers, and other areas related more to their professional role and less to their salary. It seems to me again that we haven't received any kind of definition of what that role will be.

And finally, Mr. Speaker, we would go back to the issue that remains unsaid or unstated throughout this bill, and that is the degree to which the establishment of association and the kind of activity that's foreseen for the auxiliary dental worker, to what degree has this been something that was arrived at in full consultation with the Manitoba Dental Association? To what degree have the dentists been involved in the definition of the bill, the powers of the bill, and to what degree would they be represented on the board, and to what degree will they have some continuing opportunity to ensure that there is a close harmony of activity? There is in the back of our mind, Mr. Speaker, and it still remains even after the exposition that we heard from the Minister during his estimates, that there is a degree of separation or distance in communication between the professional medical group in this province and the Department of Health and Social Development, that the Minister himself, sir, he wants to negotiate and consult with doctors and so on, that there's a nagging feeling that somehow there isn't much communication going on. There hasn't been all the kind of full consultation and negotiation and discussion that is required.

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(MR. AXWORTHY cont'd)

Mr. Speaker, we feel it's absolutely essential that assurances be given that in the definition of this particular bill, as in the Dental Services Bill, that the dentists have been consulted, that their views have full recognition and been given full accountability. Because, Mr. Speaker, we don't do that necessarily to defend the dentists per se, but we do say that it is important that if we're going to provide a full and complete dental program and ensure that there is the highest quality of dental care being offered, that you can't have in effect dentists and dental workers working sort of down to parallel but non-connecting tracks. That there must be a high degree of harmony in meshing of these two groups of people because they are basically both supplying the service to the patient, and the patient who's sitting in a chair asking for dental work isn't all that concerned about, sort of, the rights of associations and anything else. He just wants, he or she wants to make sure that they get the proper service and the best service. And if that service is impaired by the fact that there is not a complete and total harmony of interests between dentists and dental workers, then we would have to say there is something fundamentally wrong.

Now I'm not suggesting that that is the case, but again, when a bill is presented, Mr. Speaker, we would request certainly a much fuller explanation, description, and exposition of the implications of these bills; that they are being kind of passed by sort of as if they're something, you know, a shopping list that you're sending to the grocery store and that hopefully we can pass them by. I'm not in any position certainly to try to tell the Minister's office how they should conduct their business, but I am saying that if they expect us to be able to provide an effective response, then it's absolutely essential that either in the actual working of the legislation or in the words that are preserved on Hansard by the Minister responsible, a much clearer definition of what's going on is required. Because there are so many unanswered questions and so many unanswered implications in a bill such as this, that it only conjures up all kinds of reservations in one's mind about what will happen.

So, Mr. Speaker, we would put those questions on the record. We hope the Minister, when he returns from his travels or wherever he may be, or someone speaking for him, would be able to answer those questions fully, so that when we come to the committee stage of the bill and the representatives of the different groups appear, that we will have been able to say with some honesty and some integrity, this Legislature just didn't pass a bill on second reading to get it through committee, but we passed it in full knowledge of what it meant and what it was going to do and what the implications were. I think that that is part of our responsibility, in second reading, to insure that we know what's going to happen and not to go blind eyed into this kind of proposal. I'm afraid, Mr. Speaker, that this is partially the case. So we would hope that we would be able to receive some response from the other side as to what the kinds of questions we have raised mean and get some answers to them so we will know that this bill, which principles we endorse and support - the many questions about the training and education and the role of dental workers will be answered.

MR. SPEAKER: The Bill remains in the name of the Honourable Member for Fort Garry. The Honourable House Leader.

MR. GREEN: Yes, Mr. Speaker, would you call Bill No. 48, please.

BILL NO. 48

MR. SPEAKER: Bill No. 48. The Honourable Minister of Health. The Honourable Minister of Urban Affairs.

HON. SAUL A. MILLER (Minister for Urban Affairs) (Seven Oaks): Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Minister of Health who is absent from the city, I would like to move seconded by the Minister of Colleges and University Affairs, that Bill No. 48, the District Health and Social Services Act be now read a second time.

MOTION presented.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister.

MR. MILLER: I keep hoping, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker. District Health Planning is really an organizational format designed to allow for the integration of health care services and social services at the local level. The district health system is a flexible model of health services delivery which may take many forms in order to meet the needs of individual communities and districts. And I want to stress the many forms because there can be no system

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(MR. MILLER cont'd) which is that rigid where it will be replicated in every community and every district in exactly the same way. It has to meet the needs of the community and therefore it will have to vary from district to district.

The problems in the health care system as we all know are very complex, and no one organization of services can be expected to solve all those problems. But the district system approach is a developmental one, which has, we feel, elsewhere in Canada too, it has a real potential to improve the effectiveness of existing services, to add a needed stress on the non-institutional aspects of care and to integrate and to mesh or to meld the various levels of institutional care which now exists in the various communities and at the community level. For example, since 1972 or '73, I forget which, a number of district health systems have come into being. There's Gladstone, what's known now as the Seven Regions Health District, the the Hamiota one; there's Lac du Bonnet, Leaf Rapids and Churchill. And in addition to these models, there's several urban ones, not quite as advanced, they are very different, but they do have some ambulatory outreach programs such as, Mount Carmel Clinic, the Norwest Co-op and the Citizens Health Action Committee. These are developing ones and some are farther advanced than others but they are the beginnings of these sort of district health systems. And there are 3 types.

Type 1 would include the linkage between a hospital and a nursing home under a single community board. Up until very recently, with the exception of the ones I just indicated, hospital boards and nursing home boards were separate entities, they had their own particular boards, there was no necessary connection between them, they did their own thing, so they operated quite apart from one another, with little if any linkages; and the hope is that they could be brought together under a single board.

Type 2 would be the next logical step, in addition to hospital nursing homes, personal care homes, to bring under the rubric of the same board, home care services, public health and social services. And these, too would be delivered by the same board in a district.

Type 3 would of course be the ultimate, that type would include medical services as well as all the ones I have just indicated. Provided, of course, that the board would do it under contract.

So the process of implementation of these district health systems, health and social service systems, the growing recognition in the entire health and social service community of value and importance of these kind of linkages between health facilities and social services, has underscored the importance of an appropriate legislative base for the implementation of district health systems. I would like to note that the district health and social development system approach promotes integration of services through reorganization of existing services. The integration process is therefore in terms of reorganization and the finances as well as the service programs, and is also based on the development of the single community board - single administration and a single budget. In other words, a single unit of delivery.

The district may be defined as a population group which has a natural flow towards any health care institution or a service; the boundaries of course can be and should be very flexible and there is no attempt at locking people in or out of a specific service area. However, for planning purposes, the boundaries are established, as has been the case for hospital districts in the past or public health units. They would be based on the area covered by personal care homes, that is the health units I indicated earlier, the departmental regions and the districts within the regions, but aiming towards achieving a more cohesive base of planning for and delivery of local services.

Now as communities submit applications for additional facilities such as additions to hospitals or hospital renovation, or construction of a personal care home, as these are submitted to the MHSC, the Manitoba Health Services Commission, discussions regarding the development of district health systems starts at that point. The Commission and the department are discussing the importance of the integration of hospital personal care home and departmental services under the single community board. It is important to stress that the development of the district health systems can only come about through this kind of dialogue, between the citizens of the community involved and the funding agency. And it is equally important, of course, that the individuals involved in health and social services be participants in that dialogue.

To this end, what is being proposed here is permissive legislation that would facilitate the development of district health systems. The Act was developed after considerable

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(MR. MILLER cont'd) consultation and discussion with providers of service, with users of health and social services and there was considerable analysis of detailed similar legislation in other provinces. The purpose of the Act therefore is to facilitate the development of district health systems and to eliminate the barriers which have previously existed. While all provisions within the Act are important, I feel however it would be essential to perhaps bring to the attention of members those which are of particular significance.

1. The Act enables a community or a district to submit a proposal to the Minister of Health and Social Development for the establishment, organization, administration and financial support of a district health and social service board. I was going to refer to the section number, but as I recall, on introducing second reading I can't refer to section number, so I won't.

2. The Act specifies the parameters of the district health system - and I won't use the word catchment area because we got into trouble the other night on the word catchment, so I'll use the word parameters - the parameters of a district health system in respect to the geographic area. The organization of the board itself, the delegated health and social services for which they would be responsible and the utilization and acquisition of the facilities and the funding.

3. The Act is permissive in nature and enables municipalities to participate in district health systems and assures that all participating municipalities within the defined district health system are represented on the district health board and are therefore involved in the planning of the health services for their district and the establishment of priorities of health services within that district.

4. The LG&C may, by regulation, establish a health and social service district, it may define its boundaries or describe its area and give it a name by which it may be known, and establish the Health and Services Board to provide health services and social services in the district. Affected municipalities are assured of their input into such proposals inasmuch as not less than half of the affected municipalities must agree to the change.

5. The board shall provide within its district those health services and social services that under its regulations, it is required to provide and may provide - converts to shall - may provide within his community any health services or social services that under its regulations it is authorized to provide.

6. The Minister of Finance on the requisition of the Minister of Health and Social Development shall pay the District Health Boards moneys authorized by an Act of Legislature to be paid and applied for purposes of providing health services or social services, or for the purposes of the district itself.

So, Mr. Speaker, district health and social service systems will prepare and submit their budget for the next ensuing year. They will show anticipated costs and expenditures together with anticipated revenues, a budget review and approval processed by the Health Services Commission, similar to that presently available to hospitals under the Health Services Insurance Act. That will be the format in which it's done. After all these steps have been taken and where a board does not have sufficient moneys in any year to meet its obligations that come due in that year, it shall, as now, and now the case of the municipal hospitals, will have in the case of a deficit, will be able to apportion among the affected municipalities in respect of the board in accordance with the regulations in charge, to each of the affected municipalities its apportion or share, and this isn't often done any longer but nonetheless it still will be contained in the Act.

Mr. Speaker, I'd like to also mention at this time that there has been support by the Manitoba Health Organization with respect to the need for this legislation, that is, the legislation to provide for district health systems to come into being. The Manitoba Health Organization has further supported this legislation by writing to the Union of Rural Municipalities to solicit their interest and support. The Manitoba Health Organization estimates that with the legislative provisions for district health systems, that it could make possible through the passing of this bill, and many other members foresee a move towards a single health board policy within their own communities, and I've heard the figure bandied as many as 30 area areas or districts, could come into being if this legislation is passed. The legislation, therefore, is intended, Mr. Speaker, to encourage municipalities to assume an active and responsible role in the planning, provision and the administration of health and social services in

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(MR. MILLER cont'd) their own communities. It is not an additional administrative barrier to be faced by communities endeavouring to plan health services to meet their needs, but rather it's to facilitate the development towards a continuum of care, to move away from the state simple institutional care of an acute care facility or a nursing home, but rather to cover the whole spectrum of services, institutional, personal care homes, home care services, all the social backup services which people do need in this day and age so that they can, firstly, remain in their own homes as long as possible, and then perhaps in a personal care home, but not to tie up acute care beds, as has been the problem in the past. And, in any case, to tailor the service to the needs of people, rather than try to make people to fit into a particular mold.

I would trust that the House will pass this legislation so it can become operative as quickly as possible, because as I indicated the Manitoba Health Organization and other communities have indicated their desire to move in this direction as soon as legislation is on the statutes. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. JORGENSEN: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Member for Roblin, that debate be adjourned.

MOTION presented and carried.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable House Leader.

THIRD READING - BILL NO. 35

MR. GREEN: Bill No. 35, third reading, on Page 2 of the Order Paper.

BILL 35 was read a third time and passed.

MR. SPEAKER: The hour being 12:30, the House is now adjourned and stands adjourned until 2:30 this afternoon.