

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA
8:00 o'clock, Thursday, May 8, 1969

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

MR. CHAIRMAN: I should like to direct attention of the Honourable Members to the gallery on my left where there are 35 members of the Progressive-Conservative Association of Wolseley, with their Secretary, Mrs. Henderson, in command. This group is from the constituency of the Honourable Member for Wolseley. On behalf of all the honourable members of the Legislative Assembly, I welcome you all here tonight.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

MR. CHAIRMAN: (Resolution 52. Sections 4(a)(1) to (f)(6) were passed.)

MR. FOX: Mr. Chairman, before you get carried away. I know you're going along smoothly. I have one item here, and we've mentioned it before but the Minister hasn't said anything. There are single people who have the income of \$1,640, I believe, or \$1,620, whatever the exact amount is, and if they have one dollar over they do not qualify for Medicare. The same thing for a married couple, in the \$2,900 range. I'm just wondering whether the Minister would take it under consideration to try to alleviate these people's distress. I'm sure that some of them would be willing to make up the difference and give it to the department provided they could get their Medicare. If they're \$15.00, \$20.00 or \$30.00 over, I'm sure they would be willing to hand that over and then get their Medicare, because the \$117.00 for a married couple or the other amount is just too much for them, and I wonder if I could get a reply from the Minister on this in regard to policy.

MR. JOHNSON: I've answered this many times - \$1,620 and \$2,940 are the limits at this time, and all I can say is that we'll continue to examine this in the coming year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (Sections (f)(7) to (g) were passed.) (h)(1)--passed.

MR. PETURSSON: We're on (h) I take it. I would wish to make a few comments. This covers parole, Juvenile and Family Courts and so on. I wish to make reference to the news-- I'm a little out of breath; I just ran up the stairs.

MR. JOHNSON: Oxygen is available.

MR. PETURSSON: I'm a little hard of hearing tonight, too.

MR. JOHNSON: Oxygen's available.

MR. PETURSSON: I've been being told lately, for some time, that this is the gas house. Whether oxygen is included or not I don't know.

In the Health Services and Social Services News, the first number in what I imagine, I would hope, would be a continuing publication, there was some interesting information, to me at least. The Honourable the Premier was indicating that this department was by far the largest in government and that it contained some 60 percent of the entire Civil Service. This is a pretty large proportion of the Civil Service to be put into one department and I couldn't but think that the Honourable the Minister must feel like one of the district kings who used to rule in Norway before they pulled up stakes and went to Iceland where they had no kings. Under the correctional services, mental health and correctional services, the new reorganization has been placed, it says here under the picture of Dr. Tavener, under the direct supervision of Mr. W. R. -- how do you pronounce his name? Is it Slough? I'm sorry, I just didn't know. "These services include the administration of all provincial correctional and adult detention facilities and all rehabilitation programs within these facilities. Juvenile detention services will be administered by the Social Services Division and essentially the Mental Health Division is responsible for the development and maintenance of programs, services and facilities for those suffering from mental illness and mental retardation. The activities cover the complete spectrum of the prevention treatment and rehabilitation."

I looked through the Annual Report - this book here - for mention of some of the services, and in the whole report I found no mention of any of these except on the first two pages where correctional services I believe are mentioned: Adult Detention Facilities and Rehabilitation Programs. But there is nothing in the report so far as I could find (and I looked I through rather carefully) which deals with these particular services, while it deals with a great number of the others that are included in the estimates. At the same time, while it is difficult to name any category that is more important than another in this very large department, that is more important than another, I feel that this particular field should be given some priority yet I

(MR. PETURSSON cont'd.)... didn't find any mention made, extensive mention made - and "extensive" is rather using a large term for very little mention - of these other departments, sub-departments: parole, probation, corrections, jails, detention, treatment, rehabilitation and so on. I would have appreciated a word that would have indicated what the Honourable the Minister's plans are, or his proposals or actions in regard to these departments, or his hopes or aspirations or dreams in this very important area. Elsewhere as well as here in his department, this field represents problems of major proportions. In other parts, in other places than here, action is being taken to meet the problems which come under these particular headings, and action is being taken where possible to solve some of the problems presented by the things that are suggested by these names.

In making this reference I turned to a book, a very recently published book written by a well-known, I could say famous, psychiatrist, Karl Menninger who has had great experience in the field. He is a man of insight and understanding. He has worked in jails, in detention homes. He has worked with the inmates of correctional institutions over many years, and he presents some very interesting information. He, in brief form in one part of his book - the book, by the way, is called the Crime of Punishment and it's been published within the past year. He makes reference to efforts over the years to deal with these problems, and of commissions or committees set up to study them dating back as far as 1830 in the United States, and with repeated commissions or studies dating 1834, 1856, 1882 and right on down to 1919 under Governor Hughes in, I think it's New York State, and then under Al Smith who was the governor of the state, Alfred E. Smith, in New York in his time, I think, 1926. And it says, "The commission appointed by Governor Smith came up with a set of excellent proposals including, among others, these." And he lists them. And I think that I should for the record just go through this - it's just a half a dozen or so lines:

"That the jury" - this deals with the method of handling, of court procedure in handling those who have been arraigned before the court. "That the jury should determine only the guilt or innocence of the person on trial. That after a jury has returned a verdict of 'guilty' the power of imposing sentences should be taken from the judge who presided at the trial, and given to a special board to be created by a constitutional amendment. That the members of the board should include legal experts, psychiatrists and penologists, devoting their entire time to this work. That this board should determine whether a convicted felon should go to a state prison or to an insane asylum, and that it should determine the length of punishment and the extent to which he may be subject to parole."

These were recommendations made in a study that was published in, I think it was 1926, at the time that Al Smith was the governor of the State of New York. Since then, other studies have been made and among them was one by the Missouri Crime Survey, also in 1926, a 600-page survey in length, and it says here, "One of its most startling conclusions was that what we know about the perpetrators of crimes is largely inferential and presumptive, since most offenders are never even caught let alone studied. The people we call criminals constitute a small minority of offenders characterized by stupidity, clumsiness, inefficiency, poverty and other characteristics not in and of themselves criminal. Concerning the management of these captured offenders and also concerning the control of the larger number who escape capture, the Missouri Crime Survey submitted farseeing proposals."

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I interrupt to ask the honourable gentleman what that's got to do with Manitoba? We're in the year 1969.

MR. PETURSSON: It has to do with Manitoba this: that now in 1969 we are dealing with probation, parole, juvenile and family court services, adult offenders, their treatment with psychiatric men in charge. We are getting to this now whereas there have been other places presenting reports and making studies that have been dealing with exactly the same thing, and we would do well if we look back on some of these things and were able to pick up something from them and make good use of them. If you think that this is out of order I can sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I wouldn't mind it being within the last five years, but I don't think it's anything to do with reading something forty years ago.

MR. PETURSSON: Do you want me to read something from more modern times?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I would suggest that you didn't read at all.

MR. PETURSSON: I was, Mr. Chairman, myself involved in Winnipeg some thirty years ago in, not in a study, but in making statements about these very things then, and criticising judges on the bench, and I was then accused of libel - I wasn't arrested for it but the Judge said

(MR. PETURSSON cont'd.).... It was the next thing to libelous - some things that I said at that time, and there have been some advances in the treatment of inmates in prisons since that time, but we are still far behind what some of the recommendations were that are made in this book. This is a very recent study here, or presentation, and I think that it could well become a text book for the use of the Department of Health and Social Services. I'd be more than happy, not only to lend this book to the Honourable the Minister for his reading, but if he is interested in it I'd give it to him.

Now this gives later on - and I've flipped over a couple of pages - the writer's impressions, the writer's conclusions of what modern studies can produce in the line of rehabilitating people who have been incarcerated, people who have been jailed, arrested.

MR. HILLHOUSE: I don't know whether the honourable member heard me. I asked him whether he would permit a question.

MR. PETURSSON: Oh I'm sorry. I was so involved in trying to drown out the Chairman that I didn't hear what ... If I can answer it I'd be glad to.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Could the honourable member advise the committee whether any jurisdictions have adopted the recommendations contained in the report from which you were reading?

MR. PETURSSON: I'm sorry, I didn't quite get what you were saying.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Could you advise the committee as to whether or no any jurisdictions have acted upon these recommendations that you are just reading.

MR. PETURSSON: Dr. Menninger says that these still stand to a great degree gathering dust on the shelves where they were placed after the reports were brought in.

The doctor, in dealing with this subject, speaks of diagnostic centres and he says - and if I'm going to quote from the book I do have to refer to the American scene but we are only 60 miles north of the American border and what applies to them sometimes applies to us too, on a lesser scale. -- (Interjection) -- It's miles, that is you will walk them on Sunday morning, if you turn out to take part in the march. He's been setting out what he considers a critical problem, that is the lack of facilities for our personality evaluation, social investigations, psychological testing, industrial and vocational appraisal, and guidance or assignment. He speaks of the need of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers and others, in sufficient number to make an unpressured examination of the offender and of the situation in which his offense was generated and executed. These suggestions are all good, and I'm sure that the Honourable the Minister and his staff are looking into these very areas. I would like to ask him just to give me assurance whether this is not so.

The doctor continues and says: "An even more critical problem is that in many states the diagnostic centre is equipped to do a sophisticated job of personality assessment but places for differential modes of treatment or rehabilitation do not exist elsewhere in the States." And he goes on dealing with the subject of "procedures for segregation or dealing with inmates on the basis of their past history, mentality and family relationships or facilities for their early rehabilitation." He says: "Long since, the prison-for-punishment theory has been discarded," and he makes reference to an institution in California that has arisen because of the activities and good work of a group of idealists who believed that the system in effect at that time was archaic, inefficient, anti-social and in many instances brutal. And they established a model prison at a place called - and I pronounce it Chino; whether this is correct or not I don't know. It's c-h-i-n-o, and the man who inaugurated and shaped the what he called progressive policies of this model prison, was its first Superintendent - Kenyon J. Scudder. And from the very beginning, the prison-for-punishment theory was discarded. Now this is taking place in modern times - in our times. "The prison-for-punishment theory was discarded. All of the dehumanizing aspects of the old penology went with it." And then he gives a description in the words of one of the prisoners, and I'm going to read this, Mr. Chairman, and then while I have several additional pages marked, I know that you're getting impatient and so I won't go any further. But he says, "The days of men in penal institutions like Chino are filled with creative work, the evenings with study and diversion. Each man is assigned to a job for which he is best fitted, or he is trained in vocational work for which he shows an aptitude. He is assigned to an industry where he learns good work habits and for which he is paid. Men in prison are addressed and referred to as 'inmates' instead of 'convicts'. The guards are correctional officers. A well-staffed and equipped hospital is provided. An athletic coach will help him choose his games. The library has all the current books and magazines; volumes of fine books are available to the men. His living quarters are equipped with a two-channeled radio receiving head set. The

(MR. PETURSSON cont'd.)... television programs are the best. The latest movies are screened and members of his family and friends are urged to visit regularly." Now this is the system that has been inaugurated at this place in California - Chino. And apparently they are getting excellent results.

Going on, just a few sentences farther, the statement is made that instead of blaming the prisoner for his failure those in charge, which consist of psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers, instead of blaming the prisoner for his failure they try to enlist his co-operation in making a scientific study of what went wrong in his life and what was needed to change it. In five years, 75 inmates obtained high school diplomas; 13 paroled inmates have entered college on scholarships for ex-prisoners, and one of them is eligible for Phi Beta Cappa, 25 percent of the students voluntarily postponed their parole to finish their education program and only 7 percent of the prison school enrollment became dropouts.

This is the sort of thing that I would hope that, under the new set-up for corrections and probation and so on, we might be able to install here in Manitoba. I have some faith in the Honourable the Minister, who was put into the Department of Education to pull it into shape and bring it up to date along the progressive educational lines. I hope that now that he is back in Health and Social Services, including these many things that were in the Attorney-General's Department, he may succeed in doing the same thing for correctional institutions, for children juveniles and adults.

I would welcome comments on this, Mr. Chairman, but do not insist upon it. I hope that some of these things that I have been talking about might act or might serve as guidelines to the Department, that the Minister might accept in the same good spirit as it is given and give us reason to praise his leadership of an exceedingly heavy department.

Of course, something of this sort is to be expected of him with his political background, knowing it as I do, which started out with his grandfather who was a staunch CCCer.

MR. JOHNSON: The honourable member's grandfather was a staunch Conservative.

MR. PETURSSON: Right. The difference is that I saw the light, but I was going to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that if the Honourable the Minister would wish to join our leadership race on this side, that we would welcome him as a candidate and probably, some of us, help him to win the race.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, I can fully appreciate that both members have a lot to complain about in view of their background.

MR. FOX: I have a few specific questions here in this area, Mr. Chairman. One of them I asked earlier, the Minister said he was going to get the answer but he didn't; that is, the case loads of his Correctional Officers, how it was faring. The other is how much does the government now grant to the John Howard-Elizabeth Fry Society? Is there any intention to set up half-way houses, and I would specifically refer to our youth section. We have young people coming out of the Home for Boys, being dropped right into another environment suddenly. I think this is a pertinent question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (b)--passed; (2)--passed..

MR. CHERNIACK: Mr. Chairman, I don't hear you well as to what section you are on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (h)(1)(a).

MR. CHERNIACK: That's Probation, Salaries, etc. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Member for Assiniboia.

MR. STEVE PATRICK (Assiniboia): ... No. 5, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Oh yes, we haven't arrived there yet. (a)--passed; (b)--passed; (2)--passed. 5(a)(1)...

MR. PATRICK: Mr. Chairman...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. PATRICK: Yes, I do wish to make a few comments. -- (Interjection) --

MR. CHAIRMAN: Social Services \$37,767,107, Resolution 52--passed...

MR. PATRICK: Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a few comments on 5 (a) Elderly and Infirm Persons' Housing, and I would like to direct my remarks more specifically to the infirm people. I think that there's a very great need exists in Winnipeg for housing accommodation for persons handicapped through illness or accidents, who are unable to live independently in ordinary houses. Now I made a few remarks on this same topic last year and up to this time I know there has been no progress made. I feel these people can lead productive, self-sufficient lives if accommodation were able to meet the physically handicapped people. I feel also that

(MR. PATRICK cont'd.).... for such physically handicapped persons, there seems no half way point in housing between expensive protective care, which fosters dependency, and independent living, because at the present time, Mr. Chairman, there is a great need.

I would like to indicate to the members of the House, there are some people in a very young age group have to live in some elderly persons' housing where the average age group is somewhere in the neighbourhood of 75 to 80 years of age. I feel that there is also an increasing acceptance in our society that it is wrong to institutionalize these people as a matter of convenience. I think that the physically handicapped individuals are forced into unsuitable housing or nursing homes and infirmary care, and are deprived of any opportunity to utilize the skills that they have learned in the rehab centres. I know that the problem of finding suitable accommodation for paraplegics and disabled persons continues to balk the successful rehabilitation that has taken place. I know that the Canadian Paraplegic Association has been involved in a number of study committees and numerous discussions in an effort to work out some solution, and quite recently a committee that I am on, we have appointed a joint committee between the CPA and the Society for Crippled Children and Adults in a combined effort to come to some solution so we can improve the present situation.

I do appreciate that at the present time there is Federal Government assistance which could be made available on a large scale similar to the Senior Citizens Housing Act, but, at the present time, the senior citizens are -- most of these housing developments are worked through some organization, service clubs at the present time, which do raise the 10 percent that is required and they finance the balance. The service clubs are also doing the administration of these older citizens' housing. On the other hand, people who are infirm and handicapped have not been so successful, because the service clubs, up to the present time, have not been prepared or have not undertaken to develop the housing for the infirm and to administer these homes.

I know that the situation is quite serious, Mr. Chairman, and I would like to see the Minister do something and show some progress, because at the present time I know that the present caseload review showed that about one half of the paraplegics on the active list in the city of Winnipeg have not the proper accommodation. I know that there have been numerous surveys conducted by, for various needs, an agency for disability groups, but it is not too easy and not possible for any group to get accurate statistics to see just exactly what the total need is and what the total need is required. I know that the Canada Sickness Survey states that 7.1 percent of the population had some permanent physical disability, and 3.1 percent have severe and total disability which largely necessitates confinement to bed or wheelchair. The National Research Council in a supplement, Building Standards for the Handicapped, states that one in every seven Canadians has a permanent physical disability or infirmity associated with aging.

Now I am quite closely associated with this problem, Mr. Chairman, and I think that the Minister should take some action -- perhaps I could give him maybe some suggestion. I cannot say what the priority should be but there are many areas that he could go into such as the nursing home care for those whose degree of disability is such that they require some professional help. We could talk about hostel accommodation for those who are reasonably capable of looking after themselves. We can talk about low rental apartments for married couples and others who would prefer to live independently. Then you have the low-cost housing for families, particularly those with children; and the half-way house, where you need temporary accommodation which provides an intermediate step between the hospital and the community. I know that in many areas today, which I have taken the opportunity myself to go and see a developer developing a large apartment complex, and if you request the developer to perhaps include about four or five out of maybe 200 units which would accommodate handicapped people, accommodate wheelchairs, and these people, the developers, are at times prepared to do, but this is only done if somebody is carrying the message or there is some communication between -- or I feel there should be better communication between the department, or the Minister's Department and many developers in the City of Winnipeg. I know that just quite recently, I would like to point out to the Minister that we have presented a brief to the Metropolitan Corporation on behalf of some 30 organizations with respect to architectural barriers. This has been received quite openly and I'm sure that the Metropolitan Corporation will act upon our request and do something in respect to the architectural barriers in respect to the handicapped people. In some cities across the line, for instance, in Minneapolis-St. Paul, that city has undertaken to curb every sidewalk in the city. In some of the other cities it is in their building code that many of these apartments that are going up that at least a few units, or a certain percentage,

(MR. PATRICK cont'd.)... one percent or less than one percent, be made in such a way that would accommodate handicapped people. We have done very little or almost nothing in this respect in Manitoba. I know some of the provinces in eastern Canada have made great progress in this respect and have undertaken to do something in the way of housing accommodation and architectural barriers for the handicapped people.

As I have pointed out, it's almost startling to read the statistics or at the present time to realize that 7.1 percent of all the people have some permanent physical disability. I'm not certain just how much the Minister can do but I know this is within his department, because he's in charge of housing services and I'm sure that this is important enough that he should give some consideration to some of the points that I have raised.

I think we should also give some consideration to legislation which would provide financial assistance for housing for the disabled similar that some of the other people have. I think that perhaps some form of incentive to encourage builders and contractors to include units, as I mentioned, that would accommodate these people. We should institute regulations which would ensure a percentage of units with facilities for disabled people within urban renewal and subsidized housing projects. At the present time we're expanding many of our older citizens' homes and I can't see why it would not be feasible to perhaps have one wing of the old folks' home - I know the Holy Family Home on Main Street, they're undergoing a pretty big development. Quite a few others are as well. Why can we not have one wing with say 12 units or six units and make provisions for some of these people in these homes? I think that the government should develop a program of information and promotion designed to encourage the construction of housing for the disabled and including special facilities such as hostels; instigate the development of half-way houses' facilities to ensure earlier discharge of hospital patients as an interim gap.

Now I know these are quite a few points that I have raised but if the Minister would look into it and have a proper investigation done and see which one would come in the priority list - I think that we would have to start somewhere. I'm not certain that wherever we start we're going to be completely 100 percent correct but I think this is an area where we will have to do some experimenting with because this is an area that it's pretty difficult to say what is the proper type of accommodation for these people, because there's so many different categories that they fall into. But I would certainly like to hear from the Minister what he has in mind and what is the program, because as far as I'm concerned in this area alone there is really a serious crisis as far as these people are concerned because many of these people in the age group of 25 or 21, I don't think it's right to put them in institutions or in elderly folks' homes where the average age is 75 to 80; and I would like to hear from the Minister some of the programs or what he has to say in respect to housing for the infirm people in the Province of Manitoba and in Winnipeg particularly.

MR. JOHNSON: Mr. Speaker, I just wish to say that as the honourable member knows, I know of his interest in the Paraplegic Association, and I think he's aware that the units in Lord Selkirk Park, for example, and Public Housing Apartment Block, they were specifically designed to enable them to be used by handicapped persons. The Corporation have advised me that they have discussed with the Canadian Paraplegic their needs and have assured them that they will co-operate as much as possible with the Association. The honourable member hasn't seen in that connection the most recent bulletin of the Canadian Paraplegic Association. It caught my eye. There's an excellent little article here: "A Hovel or a Mansion" in which the people who are handicapped in that development can't understand why some people are giving so much criticism to certain forms of public housing. I'd like my friend to see that because it just emphasizes what he has been saying in the most graphic and descriptive way.

I think I can assure him that insofar as our Corporation is concerned and the department, in projects which are developed, whether it be sponsored housing in the future - and there's no reason why sponsored housing can't take place - but I think he agrees that the general code and requirements of these infirm people is not to congregate all in one place, but to build throughout the different types of accommodation - they keep them in mind with respect to their particular needs. So we certainly are aware of this situation and I thank the honourable member for his contribution to this debate and some of the points he made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (a)—passed...

MR. LEONARD A. BARKMAN (Carillon): Mr. Chairman, I would just like to add a few words. My honourable colleague mentioned a little bit of nursing home care or possibly sometimes referred to as personal care nursing. I think that this subject - I'm sure the Minister's

(MR. BARKMAN cont'd.)... very much aware of what's happening, especially in the country in this respect. I believe that this is perhaps a type of care that I felt the other day when he talked about it that he was very much aware of it. But I think we've come to a point in some parts of Manitoba especially where the government should not be afraid to step right out and possibly help bring out the fact that there's no question any more that some of our homes for the elderly are definitely partly being degraded by conditions that should not really exist, that some of our older people definitely do not belong either in this type of a home or perhaps in an extended care unit, and I think the time has come where not only municipalities or groups of individuals but also this government could even take a further step in trying to let the people know.

We have in our area, for example, during the last three or four months tried to inform the people as to what this type of care would mean to especially our senior citizens and it's surprising the ignorance that is involved, or perhaps I should call it a misunderstanding. They're confused with all the different type of homes and they somehow don't seem to realize this will not only change our rates, or help perhaps the cost of care for these people. I'm sure that the Minister is much more aware than I am that the per diem rate will definitely be lowered; and I'm sure that he's also aware that this something that individual groups or municipalities cannot do alone. I think that we're very much aware that it takes at least a town of 2,000 population to begin on this program. I think very often if the government could see fit in this respect that perhaps this home care needs more attention than most of us I think have realized the last two or three years. I'm sure that members of this Assembly find in their own areas that something has taken place the last five years that has completely changed, it's not the same as five or ten years ago. We find in our homes for the elderly, people in there that really don't belong there and certainly we find people in our extended care units, or in hospitals for that matter, that should not be where they are today. This can be done more economically. I'm sure that this government is interested in trying to promote it in a more sincere way than they have in the past.

I think I should also like to say that I believe sincerely it's a misunderstanding, especially in a lot of rural areas, just what this type of a home could serve, and if some program of advertising or some program of education could be gotten across to the people, I think it would be something that would be worthwhile. I've heard the Minister speak about this, I know that he's sincere about this, but I don't think that at this stage it will progress unless either the government and perhaps the municipalities become - the people become more informed of what really is happening and I think it is part of the responsibility that we try to inform them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (1)--passed, (2)--passed.. The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: On (2) and probably also on (5)(a)(3). We have this report from the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation and I have read it and there are certain things that are rather hard to understand. From this report we get a glimpse as to what we're letting ourselves in for and what is happening. I am interested in the way these things are set up, and we find here on -- oh these pages aren't numbered; I would like to quote the one paragraph. First of all it says: "Public housing may also be provided by a partnership method whereby Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation will contribute 75 percent of the capital costs and operating losses, and Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation may contribute the remaining 25 percent." Then further on, they state here the two projects that have been brought into being. In 1964 there were 165 units of housing built at the Burrows-Keewatin; in 1967-'68 another 325 units are being constructed in the Lord Selkirk Park area. And then they go on to state the rental subsidy for Burrows-Keewatin in the fiscal year '67-'68 was \$83,686, of which the Corporation's share was \$10,460.78. And then a little further on: "The subsidy in public housing is determined by the rents charged for the accommodation. The rents are based on a rental scale that relates rent to income without regard to family size or accommodation provided. Rents received go towards a payment on principle, interest and taxes and the cost of administration. Any difference is met by the participating parties and the ratio determined by an agreement."

On the following page we have a graph or a table set up, a graduated rent scale for fully serviced accommodation in public housing projects, and then they list the family income. If the family income is \$200.00 a month, the rent charged will be \$35.00. This is probably around 17 percent. Then if you go to the \$300.00 family income a month, the rent is increased to \$69.00; \$400.00 income, the rent is \$103.00, roughly 25.8 percent; on a \$500.00 monthly income, the rent is \$137.00; and \$550.00 it would roughly amount to \$160.00. My question is, the basis for these calculations. How much are we subsidizing under this plan to these various

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(MR. FROESE cont'd.)... groups and what type of groups have we presently in this housing and what groups are presently applying. I'm not sure whether this report is not quite new and whether this other project has been completed and whether it's being used at the present time, but I would be interested to know how many of the inhabitants are in the 550 income group and probably how many in the 500, 400, 300 and 200.

It seems to me Mr. Chairman, that certainly when we get to the \$550.00 a month group income, or \$500.00, that I'm just wondering whether we should be doing this. Certainly, I'm willing to help those that are in the lower income group but when we get to the higher income group should we be in this business and subsidize those people that probably have an income over \$6,000.00? I would like to know the amount, whether this scale that is set up here, to what extent do we subsidize these people when they are in the \$500 a month category, at what point do we break even; what's the break even point? I think these are questions that we should have answered. There are a number of exclusions listed at the bottom of that page as to what is excluded from this monthly income and the exclusions can amount to quite a bit.

Then if we look to the other pages in the financial statement, the statement of operations for the period of June 21, '67 to March 31, 1968, on Exhibit B: "Grant from the Province of Manitoba, \$368,518.00. What was the basis for this grant and what is that particular grant, what is it based on. I had some further questions in connection with the financial statement as it is listed. Even though there are only a few figures in the statement, it is rather difficult to come to grips with that particular statement. On that same Exhibit B sheet it says here under Expenditures - Housing project operating subsidy \$10,460. I would take it that that subsidy was on the nine months that I quoted earlier, and that it would only apply to the Burrows-Keewatin project and not to the Lord Selkirk, because that was the one that was completed earlier and was being used at an earlier time.

Then we note that from the estimates before us, under Housing and Renewal Corporation, that we are allocating more or less the same monies that we did last year. Now if we have more of these housing units coming into operation, will we not be using more money or was the money allocated last year not used?

Also the other figures under Financial Assistance under 5 (3) where we increase it to \$600,000 from \$400,000 - I'm not sure whether this is also tied in with urban renewal or not, or just where that figure comes in, whether that is for the Homes for the Aged and Hostels and so on. I would like to get some information on this particular item.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for St. John's.

MR. CHERNIACK: Mr. Chairman, I thought you said St. Boniface and he wasn't standing. However, I get it. I would like first to ascertain just who are the members - oh here, the Board of Directors of the Housing and Renewal Corporation are all members of the staff of the government and I notice that the Minister, Deputy Minister are not represented there. Could the Minister report to us on just how this corporation operates in relation to government; to what extent does it have any autonomy; to what extent does it have any direction; does the government assume full responsibility for the work that is done; or, on the other hand, for the work that is not done? Is it a department of government for which the Minister is responsible?

Then I think that the Minister ought to give us a slightly better idea as to whether he is satisfied with the program which he has embarked on this year. There have been tenders apparently in the hands of the corporation for the last two weeks. Are we able to get a report now as to what the government intends to do on those full recovery housing units, 100 of them, in Metropolitan Winnipeg? I would like to know where the money is coming from. I'm assuming that it's not on this item because it being full recovery I presume it's borrowed in some way and then invested for recovery and therefore is not an expenditure. So that it would be helpful if the Minister could clarify that. And then Mr. Chairman, to indicate to us, what are the needs. Because we have the Federal Government backing out of it, with the declaration by the Prime Minister of his attitude towards federal government participation in housing as one of the programs out of which he is trying to get, from which he is backing out - as has been made clear by Mr. Hellyer; and we have this government, which is not stepping in; and I am very fearful that between Trudeau on one side and this administration on the other side, the whole housing picture is going to suffer drastically. And I am very much afraid that with this lethargy - and I call it that on the part of this government - and with the most adverse approach, damaging approach of the Federal Liberal Government, we are going to end up in a situation that will only get worse. Because with the puny efforts - and I think the Minister used the

(MR. CHERNLACK cont'd.)... expression "infant steps" or something, when he talked about the housing program of this government, which has now been in existence a number of years, that is the program presumably has been - we know that very little is being done, mainly because, I believe, mainly because this government is reluctant to put any money into it, especially now that they're told that Trudeau and his fellow Liberals aren't going ahead with it federally; and because of the fact that they are sitting around and waiting for municipalities to come up with a project. Municipalities which have for a number of years now been very hard pressed for money; municipalities who have to raise their money out of real property taxation - and even this government has finally admitted, and only recently admitted, that there is a hardship imposed in real property taxation -- (Interjection) -- ... admitted it now according to the Honourable Member for St. Boniface. The alderman isn't even here to make that statement, but were he here, he might get some argument from other members on his side of the House.

But this government, which has capitalized on the needs to alleviate real property taxation - and I say capitalized to the extent that this government has made money; every time it proposed to go out and increase the contribution to municipal taxpayers in order to reduce real property taxation, it has ended up with money in the pocket. I've given examples of that before; I'd be happy to do it again if somebody wishes to challenge that. But this government which has, as I say, been profiting from its offer to relieve real property taxation, has been adding to its own revenue and been doing very little about the housing situation which is becoming more and more critical. I am certain that the growth in need is greater than the provision of housing especially in the bracket where people can handle it. In the last two days I have had several telephone conversations with a lady on provincial welfare, who, and with her case worker, where I learned that her rent two years ago was \$60 a month and for the same accommodation is now \$67.50 and they have just learned that when her lease is up this spring, it's going to go up to \$87.50, a rise of \$20 a month from what it is now; a rise of \$27.50 from what it was two years ago; and who has been told by her case worker, who works for the department of the Minister, you'd better go out and find something because we cannot justify a rental of \$87.50 for you and your 12 year old daughter.

Now I spoke to the case worker and he said that's right, she has to go and look for it; of course, if she doesn't find it, then we will have to reconsider whether or not we are prepared to pay the additional amount - and I expect that that would be the situation. But for this person living under present housing, knowing that without improving her housing she's going to have to pay a higher rent; and knowing as she does, that other costs are going up, is an indication of the uncertainty, the insecurity of those people for whom it is necessary to provide housing. And that's why I'd like the Minister to tell us about what I call the puny efforts and what he calls "infant steps", involved in this 100 unit full recovery program, a full recovery program. And I remind the Minister that I mentioned on a previous debate that the Co-operative Housing Association has been trying to get the City of Winnipeg cracking for the construction of 150 to 200 extra units in one area of Winnipeg alone. I don't blame this government for the fact that the Co-operative Housing people haven't gotten the land and therefore have not been able to go ahead, but I do blame this government, which is the father of the municipalities, for not making it more acceptable to the municipalities to do the job. Because I don't think -- yes, the Minister is looking askance at me and I'll spell it out for him -- I think this government ought to be in the business of housing. I think the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation which produces a good looking report with housing, which was, all of it, stimulated by the aldermen of the City of Winnipeg. I don't mean all of it, I mean the first portion - just a minute Mr. Chairman, I'm sorry, all of it, the pictures shown here, no, are pictures of housing provided by the aldermen of the City of Winnipeg. And let there be no doubt about it, that if not for the aldermen of the City of Winnipeg, this would not have been done, because this government did nothing under this Minister - or let's blame correctly, the prior ministers involved, because he's still new at this problem and has many others on his shoulders - that they did nothing to promote this housing; they sat back and they said, come to us and when you have a proposition, we'll think about it, we'll consider it, as did Central Mortgage and Housing. And they left it entirely to a municipality, which is not capable of doing it. They didn't even recognize that the more sensible approach would be to involve the Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg in doing it, which has both the greater ability and the greater responsibility and the opportunity to do a planning job over all of the area of Metropolitan Winnipeg and would be able

(MR. CHERNIACK cont'd.)... to distribute the costs more equitably amongst those poor, real property taxpayers that this government is forcing to step in on the financing - even to a small extent, and I know that percentagewise it is a small extent of providing the housing.

So we now know that the government has asked for 100 self-supporting units, asked for tenders on that - we should get a report on that. That's an experiment. If that's an experiment, what is the program? Let us hear that something is being done. And in saying so, I've been speaking rather harshly, I know that this Minister has a sincere desire to get a job done, but I suspect two things: one, that he's badly bogged down with many other very important problems in his department, let's remember that when we consider his real title, housing is at the tail end of Health and Welfare and Corrections, and everything else, as my colleague behind me has just indicated, and that I don't think he has the support of his own government, in his own cabinet, in carrying out a real program of housing that is badly needed by the people, not only of Greater Winnipeg but also the people in Manitoba.

Now we have heard of certain smaller projects in various centres in Manitoba, all of which are important. But nevertheless, Mr. Chairman, to wait for these municipalities to come along may take a long time. I've just spent some time with my son, who has just returned from Thompson, Manitoba and what he has to say about the housing picture there is a very, very great contradiction from the rosy picture we have of this great new well planned metropolises of the future in the north. People live in basements, people who aren't statistically recorded because their landlords don't want to reveal that they have tenants in the basements of their homes from whom they are deriving revenue. That is the type of problem we have, of course, in a growing town like Thompson, but that is a problem we have in many of these smaller centres in Manitoba and I still accuse this government of doing very little but paying lip service to the problem of mending, alleviating the housing crisis in this province.

MR. DESJARDINS: Mr. Chairman, I've listened with great interest to the speech made by the last speaker and I agree with him in many respects, but there is a question that I would like to ask him. I think he is a lawyer and he certainly would know more about it than I do, and maybe the Member from Selkirk, and I'm not trying to defend anybody on this, but he mentioned the federal government and what I've read is that Mr. Trudeau said that this would not be constitutional, that he could not go straight to the municipality. I would like to have an opinion on this. Is that true? — (Interjection) —

I hope you can give me an opinion. If it is true, let us remember that many times, and our Premier was a hero not too many months ago because he stood up to the First Minister apparently, and he said, leave us alone. It would be interesting to hear from the member that spoke on this and maybe from the members of the government. Apparently the government must agree with him and I would like to have an opinion.

MR. CHERNIACK: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to repeat too much of what I've said on a previous occasion, but I would like to indicate to the Honourable Member for St. Boniface that many people were misled by the rosy hue of Mr. Pierre Elliott Trudeau when he was running for the leadership of his party and he was made to appear a highly progressive person who would do wonders for Canada. But one thing that he said at that time and every time after that, and which he said during the election where he was so successful, was that he was going to go back to the BNA Act as it sits today, and that he was going to put back into provincial responsibility those things which were left with the province to do, and he was going to get the federal government back into those areas in which the federal government had exclusive jurisdiction. And by saying that, he made it clear, I believe, that he was going to get out of these shared programs to the extent that he could. Now he also made it clear that there were certain commitments but — didn't he say, Medicare is the last of them. I'm through now, he said. And housing is one of those shared programs that would normally come under provincial jurisdiction, and our Premier who looked so good on TV sometime ago, was, I believe, playing right into the hands of Trudeau by saying, "we don't want you to do any of this shared programming without consultation." Those words "without consultation" meant, in effect, I believe, veto power, because if they had to consult with the Province of Manitoba they would have to consult with every other province; and I can't conceive of Quebec or Ontario or British Columbia saying, oh yes, by all means come on in, we'll contribute to the federal coffers in order to have a redistribution. So I would say that Mr. Trudeau, by saying what he did, made it clear that he wants to get out of it, and our Premier here, by saying what he did, wants to make it possible - not wants to, but is making it possible for Mr. Trudeau to carry out his

(MR. CHERNLACK cont'd.).... program.

Now the question was whether the federal government could deal direct with the municipalities -- (Interjection) -- There is a tremendous recognition throughout the world that with the growth of metropolitan governments and metropolitan areas there has to be a more direct relationship between the large cities and the larger form of government, the federal government. As of now, the municipal government, no matter how large it is, is still a product of the provincial jurisdiction and therefore, the dealings would have to be, I think, under the present Act, between the federal government and the provincial government, passing through the municipal, but the point I've been trying to make is that this government is the one that put it on the municipal shoulders; and I say, they shouldn't have put the housing problem on municipal shoulders because they're not capable of doing it. This government should keep it as a provincial responsibility and deal with housing in that way.

Now the problem they're having and will have with Mr. Trudeau, as outlined by Mr. Hellyer, is a problem which I think they are contributing to by the attitude of our Premier and of course this cabinet, by saying: "Only with consultation will we go along on this concept of shared programming," and that will hurt us more than most provinces in this country.

..... continued on next page.

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MR. DESJARDINS: Well, Mr. Chairman, I was saying that it wasn't the advisability. I fully understand the position of my honourable friend. He is certainly welcome and free to — and I don't want to quarrel with him that much, but I can't see where we could stand here and damn the people if they do something and damn them if they don't want to quarrel with him that much, but I can't see where we could stand here and damn the people if they do something and damn them if they don't. Now I wanted the legality of it. I mean, can we blame the federal government if it isn't legal? That's what I want to know. I mean, isn't he doing what the people want? Apparently this made our Premier, his stand, that he stood up to the First Minister and he said: All right, get your nose out of . . . affairs. And this made him. Apparently we all congratulated him for that. You did earlier in the session, or one of your members did, and if you challenge me I'll find it because I know that somebody in the party did, congratulated him for that, for his stand. You did. All right, I'll find it. And you congratulated him for that.

Well, what is it? Is he right? and I was just talking about the legality of it and I don't know. I'm not trying to be smart or anything, I just don't know. If he's to blame, fine, but if it's not legal, if he's right that he can do it, let's not blame him. Let's say change it but don't forget that the first thing he was told: Make the Confederation work as it is now before you change it. This was one of the big points.

Now, to show that I'm not evading the issue, I would like to comment a bit on these programs, if I'm not stretching this too much. I certainly would like to see all these things done and I don't agree with the fact that we don't need, the statement made that we don't need any housing, that there's no need for that. I certainly don't agree with that, but I certainly — eh? Well, you say it, I'm not going to talk about my boys. You say it. Don't push me too far; don't crowd me. All right. But when I say I agree with Mr. Trudeau, if he says that he will leave this in the hands of the province, not if he's going to cut off the money, but if he's going to let the provinces decide on their priorities. I'm not talking — I want to make this quite clear — I think that we have to share in the economy, in the fortune of all of Canada, and the have-not provinces certainly must receive something and I think that I've made that quite clear, my position quite clear in the past. I'm not suggesting, and I do not agree with this government that feels, that'll say to the federal government: "Let's get out; give us some more areas where we can collect ourselves." This is not — I don't think that this is going to be done. And then they're going to start competing with other provinces and say: "Don't pay this tax; don't pay this tax;" and blame the federal government again. I don't agree with this, but if the federal government, if Mr. Trudeau said this is the last of these compulsory plans, like the Medicare plan, I'm all for it. I would like to see him give us the same amount of money to the province and earmark it for health if he wants, and let us do it ourselves, because I think that it is a fact that there's different priorities in different provinces.

I think the government should collect the money, should give us the money. They could earmark it for certain programs. They can say: "Well, all right, this is for the health of the people; we feel that all the people of Canada should be protected against these high medical costs," and so on, but I feel that it is right to let the provinces choose their priorities, and I will repeat again that it's unfortunate that we had this Medicare plan imposed on us, because if we go back I know that some of the people to my left will not agree with me — well not publicly anyway — but I think that all of them, if they go back and see the good service we had under MMS, I think that they pretty well are forced to agree if they want to forget about that they are the New Democratic Party and that I'm a Liberal, if they say that if this government, if the federal government would say, "All right. Here's the same amount of money. It's got to be spent on health, but you do it," I think we would be — all this money went in the pockets of our doctors, that's what has happened. We're not going to be that much better off. We see all the problems that we have now, and this was all forced by a compulsory plan. But anyway, I don't want to — we can argue forever and ever. This is the doctrine of my friends. I respect them for it. I don't believe in that but I want to make it clear, the federal government — we must share in the wealth of Canada. They are making money, the eastern provinces are making money on us. This is fine, but I think that we should be left to decide our priorities and sometimes we should leave the municipalities decide theirs. I mean this is why, if this isn't done there's not much reason for us to be here. We can maybe have one central government and do everything, so I wanted to show — maybe I spoke a little too long, but I wanted to show that I wasn't evading the issue, but my first question was just the legality. If he's wrong, if Mr. Trudeau is wrong, if it is perfectly legal for him to do so, fine, but if it isn't let's not criticize him again.

MR. CHERNIACK: Mr. Speaker, may I just say that in my opinion Mr. Trudeau has the right to go into the housing field on a shared program by making it voluntarily available to provinces after setting certain standards. — (Interjection) — Oh yes, and this is Mr. Hellyer who certainly interpreted that. I don't think we could get involved in a discussion on federal affairs using up time of the estimates.

MR. DESJARDINS: Well, you brought it in. I didn't.

MR. CHERNIACK: Yes, and I do think that this is a problem which this government had better tackle quickly and on the basis of demanding that we do have further shared programs in the field of housing, and I'm speaking to this item.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (2)—passed; (3)—passed . . .

MR. LEMUEL HARRIS (Logan): Mr. Chairman, we've listened to the various ones talk on urban renewal here and housing. I've listened to this for many years now and when I first came into the House this was one of the major problems that we were going to tackle. But this thing has been going on all these years and still in the same way, as far as I can see. They've done something in the north end there and we knew ourselves that talking about priorities on these different governments and the municipalities, and it was said in the early days there, 75 percent for the federal government, 12 1/2 percent for the province, and the municipalities 12 1/2 percent. But all through the years that is all we've heard; there's been no action. Now Hellyer's gone out and we hear that the federal government is going to pull out too and not going to go along with this 75 percent. Now I don't know whether that is correct or not. We have to wait and see. Our Premier went down there and spoke; we still have to wait and see what's going to come of this thing. We can't condemn him, I know that, and we can't praise him either, but we have to wait and see.

Now, Mr. Chairman, just the other day, opposite my home there on my street there's an old wooden block; put it up for sale. Well I don't know, I wouldn't put my dog in the darn thing. It should be torn down. But these are the things you see around the city today, because money is getting so tight nobody wants to do anything. Well, I don't know, but this is what I say, Mr. Chairman, with regard to this thing here, these figures are here; they've never been used through the years; there has been plan on plan on plan and nobody does anything with these plans. When are we going to start on this? This is what I would like to know. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Minister of Health and Social Services.

MR. JOHNSON: I think I've said — some of the things I'm going to say four times but I know that it still isn't too clear to the honourable members, but this is a very very important area of government concern at this time in the department. We've spent a lot of time discussing housing since I came in, and as you know we're involved with the Task Force. We've been trying to determine the direction which the federal government's going to take with respect to housing. We made some suggestions there which I thought were creditable and which are documented publicly. First of all, I think I should follow the questions as they were asked and probably that will clear the matter, or some of the points.

In the appropriation before us there's an extensive list of projects on elderly persons' housing to complete this year. There's a \$400,000 carry-over in capital from last year, which is a capital vote which, added to the 600,000 here, covers our grant for over a million dollars in grants alone towards the projects which have been approved for the coming year. These include 477 housing units, 48 personal care beds and 255 hostel beds. I think it is generally conceded by all those that the directorate of elderly persons' housing certainly has created many exciting programs across the province and excellent accommodation, and it's been a program we had to sell. You know, when we started out with the grants they just weren't taken up for awhile but it has caught. We have had more activity in this field, I'm advised by the housing people across the country, than any province in Canada, in developing housing units, hostels and personal care facilities in the last few years. There's a lot of excellent housing being created and we've done everything research-wise and so on to make it functional housing, the kind of facilities that the community want or the sponsor comes forward with, and they vary. And I'd be happy to list the names of the projects, pass them around to the honourable members, as to the sites and the accommodation planned, and I think it is a good program.

Now with respect to housing generally, the Member from Rhineland asked about the rental subsidy scale that he found in the book. This is used uniformly across Canada and is the CMHC subsidy program which they participate in and, as you know, you saw here two types of housing programs. One is the partnership method, and under the partnership method there's a 75

(MR. JOHNSON cont'd) . . . percent CMHC contribution, 12 1/2 percent provincial and municipal, and that has to go to a vote of the ratepayers because there's a capital equity by the municipality in that particular type of project. This is the kind of thing that created the Lord Selkirk Park and the Burrows-Keewatin projects, and quite rightly, as the member from St. John's says, these were initiated, both the urban renewal schemes and the housing program, by the fathers of the City of Winnipeg working with the corporation as established under this Act. Then when this is built, the subsidies to people living in that accommodation follows the same proportion. The federal government subsidizes 75 percent through CMHC of the rent and the province 12 1/2 and the local municipality 12 1/2, and in that estimate before you, about \$54,000 this year in total is in subsidy planned in these projects that have been created to date. This is an on-going subsidy.

Now the rental scale, you take the economic rent of the area, and say it's \$95.00, for example, in a public housing project such as Burrows-Keewatin or Lord Selkirk, then you go to your scale and you see the income the person can have minus the exclusion - they allow them to have certain assets - and this rental, if they're under that rental they get the accommodation for such and such a figure, and the rent is subsidized if they're making an income of 360.76 for example, once they cede that, this is one of the problems we face, as the income rises for a person in this accommodation, then the agreement is that they would move out of the project at that time. Now one of the things we said to the Task Force, and I think many provinces shared that view, is when you create public housing, for instance - I must correct myself. When it says the rent is \$95.00 and the person pays - that would be the economic rent, and the subsidy is in that rental, that is a person is supposed to pay more than 27 percent. I think you understand that.

But to come back, we were hoping with several other provinces that possibly public housing would be more acceptable to many municipalities to initiate or so on, there was some way at some point of allowing the person to acquire the home and . . . a home ownership of their own, that there were certain rights ought to be involved over a period of time and so on. But this is a subject in itself and was debated at length at different meetings. So no one seems to have an over-all solution to all these problems.

In this matter here, the other kind of housing, public housing, where the CMHC put up 90 percent of the capital and the province ten percent, the Corporation then has to create it, our Manitoba Corporation; they borrow the 90 percent from the CMHC, create the housing, and they have to rent it because CMHC is such a major partner under this rental scale. The other point is that there's no vote of the ratepayers required to create that kind of housing. That is, there's no capital equity by the municipalities, but the subsidies differ. In that case at 90-10, the subsidy is 50 percent federal, 25 percent municipal and 25 percent provincial, and this is the kind of housing that's being created as a result of the studies that have taken place in Brandon and Selkirk that I mentioned before, and that is public housing under that particular section of the National Housing Act.

The government policy has been - the member for St. John's disagrees with me on this and with the government - that the municipal participation is thought to be essential in order to - (Interjection) - No, you disagree, I said. We feel that we want the consent of the municipalities and their sponsorship before going into a municipality and creating public housing in any sense. We want it to be acceptable to the city fathers that this kind of public housing does, in fact take place, and I must point out that where a municipality creates this kind of public housing, the cost to them is the 25 percent subsidy, right? - which they may in many cases recover in taxes in any one year. So public housing can be a good thing; it can be created in that way, and this Act is flexible enough to take cognizance of any kind of proposition that's acceptable under the National Housing Act of Canada - sponsored housing, so-called full-recovery housing, which we're experimenting with, and we acknowledge that, and the Corporation is doing so - has called for these proposals. The Chairman advised me today, before my estimates, that the matters were opened at the end of April and they still haven't got the matter fully developed as yet because they're still looking at the proposals that have been made. They're quite interesting, quite extensive, and they have the responsibility of recommending the most suitable types of unit.

Further, I'd like to say to the Member for St. John's that under the structure of the department the corporation reports through the Assistant Deputy Minister in charge of agencies and housing and through that to the Minister, and we are looking closely at the TED report re

(MR. JOHNSON cont'd) . . . the composition of the Board of the Corporation. I can't tell him anything more than that at the moment. If you read the TED commission it made certain recommendations that we're going to have to look at very seriously and look at the structure of our housing corporation board. It's a matter of government direction there.

But in total, if I just may make one or two points here. The projects that have been created to date are - of course in partnership with the city fathers - the Burrows-Keewatin, Lord Selkirk and the expansion to Burrows-Keewatin, 583 units. We are going ahead this year with the remote housing experiment pilot project; the City of Brandon is going forward; the Town of Selkirk, two projects; possibly planning on Portage la Prairie and the 100 full recovery housing units. We're looking to see what the Task Force of the federal government will finally come up with in their area, and we're asking for another \$6 million - it will come before the House I believe later this session, under the Loan Act, where we loan money to the Corporation as the members know. Last year we authorized I think 8.3 million; 5.3 for housing, 3 million for urban renewal and another 6 will be brought forward this year to let the Corporation take advantage of projects which may come forward in the coming year, and they're looking at certain proposals. As I say, while they're infant steps in one sense, I think that we can look forward hopefully to more involvement as public housing becomes more acceptable. There's a real selling job to be done here I think. I'm interested, too, in the possibility of more sponsored housing. I think this could be a successful kind of program.

Sponsored housing I think would be a good approach and I would like to see a start if possible made in this area this year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: \$1,109,462.00. Resolution 53 passed. No. 6. Agency Relations (a)—passed (b)—passed. \$90,727.00. Resolution 54 passed.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Mr. Chairman, I understood my honourable friend was going to make some comment on the Easterville situation. I suppose that that would come under Housing Services, and perhaps my honourable friend would want to — are we there now?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We're on resolution 55.

MR. SHOEMAKER: 55?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Provincial Buildings and Other Projects.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Well this would be . . . That's right, Other Projects. So probably my honourable friend would care to make a major statement on this particular item.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Oh you mean the Minister make a statement?

MR. SHOEMAKER: Or, well earlier today, Mr. Chairman, earlier today . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well you make it four times already.

MR. DESJARDINS: I know but he never got an answer.

MR. SHOEMAKER: . . . certainly I asked the question several times.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well could you pass this item and he'll give it under Manitoba Hospital Commission.

MR. JOHNSON: Mr. Chairman, with respect to the member, last Friday evening when he loaded me with ten pretty full questions on Easterville, I've been trying to get all the information. I got quite a bit of it insofar as my department is concerned, but I can make a statement before Orders of the Day next week, if that would satisfy him. If not, I'll give him what I have to date and we'll settle for what I have.

MR. SHOEMAKER: We could have the first edition now and then tune in next week and find out the rest.

MR. JOHNSON: Well, Mr. Speaker, the Honourable Member from Gladstone asked about the relocations at Easterville. I think that he, like all of us always agree, frankly, that on a short term they're never - as he uses, and coined the word "outstanding success." I think the adaptations and adjustments that are inherent in such a relocation do take time, and they're taking time at Easterville. Indications are that the community has passed through the critical phase of social disorganization which most groups in these circumstances do go through and the residents are now in the process of developing control over their economic and civic affairs. When he talked about significant changes possibly in family patterns, I think the general feeling of my departmental officials in discussing this aspect of it was that the creation of closer communication with the outside world, the increased mobility of the people, a new commercial system, different housing, improved amenities that come with electricity, have given way to, in many cases, a new way of life and this has placed a strain on traditional types of social controls. And, of course, this isn't a unique social phenomenon.

(MR. JOHNSON cont'd)

The government has been concerned and has been assisting the people through this phase of disruption and development, particularly by means of the community development branch, and other government services of course are provided through Northern Affairs, Health Education, Mines and Resources, all of this of course, complimenting the social input through community development. Relocation has resulted in an upgrading of the living standards. The present housing conditions and related amenities are an improvement over what many had in Chemahawin. It is generally agreed that the school system is an improvement over the old one. As the member may know, there is a nursing station, a resident licensed practical nurse and a community ambulance, roads and transportation are new to the community and have to be contrasted to the river and lake transportation in the summer and winter snowmobile and air travel back in Cedar Lake. You have this very tremendous comparison - way of life from former accommodation to the present.

I'm advised that the flooding of the Forebay has resulted in a decrease in wildlife food resources, although there has been a substantial increase I'm advised in commercial fishing on Cedar Lake. Provisional figures for the past year fishing season show a marked increase in total production, licenses and pounds per license. Figures are not totally available on Indian Welfare recipients. Very little emergency welfare has gone into Easterville because of the economic activity but for the Metis I understand that between April '59 and '64, 15 families received \$14,000 and from '64 to '69, between those years, 25 families received assistance for a total amount of \$20,000.00. My staff point out that this increase from 15 to 25 families can't be attributed to relocation as such, because during the time in question many of the families - you know, if you compared it with where they were before - might have been on assistance in their former location, so this is not too significant a matter.

In any case, the number of dollars involved has been small in total and I believe all employable residents are in fact employed at the present time. Any other expenditures, other than what Hydro has put in, by the federal provincial governments have gone through the regular government program, so this is a thing that I'll have to ask the honourable member to give me more time to assess plus the total contribution.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Mr. Chairman, I specifically asked earlier today whether or not Hedlin-Menzies did make a comprehensive report in this whole area, and I am inclined to believe that they have, or I have been told that they did, and that the report was very critical of the government in their handling of the resettlement program. I did ask earlier today whether or not this Hedlin-Menzies report would be made available to the committee when Bill 15 comes before that committee, because while the Hedlin-Menzies report has not been made public to this date, surely it will be made, if not public, it will be made available to members of the committee. Because I think that it's most important that all information be made available to the committee, and particularly this one that has to do with the resettlement of the native people. So I wonder now if my honourable friend can inform us as to whether or not the Hedlin-Menzies report will be made available, or that section of it that deals with the resettlement at Easterville.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Provincial Buildings and Other Projects \$1,473,334.00.

MR. DESJARDINS: Mr. Chairman, I think the Minister wanted to answer this question and then we have something under the Manitoba Hospital Commission.

MR. JOHNSON: I have nothing to say on that last question at this time.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Mr. Chairman, would the House Leader or the Minister of Finance who took a very active part in the debates on Bill 15, would he assure the House now that the Hedlin-Menzies report, or that section of it that deals with resettlement at Easterville, would it be made available to members of the committee? Or do they not want the public to get to know of the content? What is the problem? -- (Interjection) -- But did they not assure the House that all information would be made available when we were in committee?

MR. DESJARDINS: Did you believe that?

MR. SHOEMAKER: Did I believe it? Well this was the basis on which we were asked to vote and they say, well you have no concern, no worries, no nothing, because nothing will be withheld when we are in committee. Not a single, solitary thing will be withheld. Well, Mr. Chairman, can you assure me than that - or can the Minister of Finance, the House Leader or the First Minister or the Minister of Health, or the Minister of -- (Interjection) -- or Rip Van Winkel, or any of the other members, can they assure the committee that the Hedlin-Menzies

(MR. SHOEMAKER cont'd) . . . report touching on the resettlement at Easterville, will that be made available to members of the committee?

MR. DESJARDINS: What do you think?

MR. SHOEMAKER: Well my guess is that in light of the fact that they're not even shaking their heads in the negative or the affirmative indicates that they have no intention of letting us have the report. -- (Interjection) -- My honourable friend the member for St. John's thinks that I have made a correct assessment on this matter.

I'm not acquainted with the Hedlin-Menzies report any more than I have been told on good authority that this particular report is very, very critical of the government and the way they handled the resettlement at Easterville. -- (Interjection) -- The federal government spent 78 percent. Well where can we get a copy before the bill goes to the committee, that's all I want to know. -- (Interjection) -- Okay.

MR. CHAIRMAN: \$1, 473, 334 Resolution . . . -- (Interjection) -- We're not on the Hospital Commission yet.

MR. DESJARDINS: Oh, you're not on the Hospital Commission now. You're still on Other Projects?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Other Projects, yes, but not on the Hospital Commission. We haven't got that resolution yet. \$1, 473, 334 Resolution 55 passed. No. 8 Manitoba Hospital Commission. The Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Chairman, on this particular item we note that the estimate here is for \$21 million but we also know that this is not the total amount that will be spent by the Hospital Commission. In other years we had a special report tabled on the Manitoba Hospital Commission and I don't recall getting one this year. -- (Interjection) -- When was it tabled? I don't recall getting one.

MR. DESJARDINS: That's the day you were drunk.

MR. FROESE: Sorry, I've never experienced it - I don't know what it would be like. This makes it rather bad for me, because if there was a report tabled I certainly haven't seen it. In other years we also received a separate sheet which gave us some of the figures for the coming year as far as budgeting was concerned. Just what will be the total amount that will be expended by the Hospital Commission in the forthcoming year? How much will the premiums amount to, what is expected in that line, so that we at least have some idea as to what the total expenditures will be. I wonder if I could borrow that report from the Member for St. Boniface?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Manitoba Hospital Commission \$21, 015, 000. Resolution 56 passed . . .

MR. JOHNSON: The Member from St. Boniface asked some questions the other day. I tried to get most of them down. He went pretty fast on me there. The question of organized out-patient departments. With respect first of all to the subsoil investigation he mentioned, I understand there was a study undertaken by the Rivers and Streams authority concerning this whole matter and it's doubtful whether this will be participated in by the federal government; it looks as though it will probably become part of the capital program; that is the riffraffing along the river. You asked about the federal Rivers and Streams authority in the St. Boniface Hospital construction project . . .

MR. DESJARDINS: No, Mr. Chairman, if I may. When I referred to the Rivers and Streams department this was for the interns' residence, St. Boniface Hospital, and that doesn't come on the capital line, I just made an observation, it wasn't a question, because I don't think it comes under the Minister. I said that before permission could be granted, before this could be approved they had to hear from the advisor of the Rivers and Streams, and this gentleman lives in Scotland and that would be a couple of months' delay. This is the thing; I didn't think that that was quite right. -- (Interjection) -- What's that? Well, this is about the same rate, a couple of months, about the same rate that we're accustomed to getting the answer. But I do want one answer though, before the dinner hour I made a suggestion to the Minister, and I'd like to know now before we adjourn what his answer is on the suggestion to send somebody to Brandon.

MR. JOHNSON: Well, Mr. Chairman, that is a private meeting, a business meeting of the Manitoba Medical Association and I took the trouble to phone the president of the association and he told me this would be a general business meeting which was for their membership. I phoned the Hospital Commission and some of the individuals will be there, one or two of them, one of them a consultant to our corporation and one member of the corporation, but in their

(MR. JOHNSON cont'd) capacity as participants in the general business meeting. I can't report beyond that at the moment. We were not specifically invited to contribute; they just wanted their own meeting on this matter. I think that's what the member wanted to know.

MR. DESJARDINS: I wasn't suggesting, Mr. Chairman, that they should barge in and take over from the MMA. My only suggestion was that it might be an occasion while some of the members are there to meet with them, not necessarily during their business hours. The main point that I was trying to put across is that I would like to see somebody from the corporation act more or less as a liaison to see that there's a dialogue between the members of the medical profession and that citizens' committee. This is what I want because I understand it's quite hot now and could erupt pretty soon and I wouldn't want to see that; I think it would be very detrimental to the plan. This is the only suggestion that I could make.

MR. JOHNSON: All I can plead for is some compassion and understanding by the people of the province as the plan is going through its infant stages. I think by people going to doctors and talking to them about their problems, that this is the way it will be resolved. The Corporation advise me that they have had no representation with respect to any matters there at this time in any verbal sense, but I'm sure that the chairman of the corporation, if there's any role he can play or we can play in assisting in more understanding, I think we're saying we'll do everything we possibly can to try and make the plan work.

With respect to out-patient departments, the 950,000 mentioned in the annual report about half of that is in direct cost and indirect costs. These are the organized out-patient departments in the three teaching hospitals. The commission can't tell us at this time until negotiations are completed — the exact amount of the out-patient department indirect costs would be transferred to the university clinic setup — this hasn't been finalized yet — just what this division of costs would be. They couldn't give me anything accurate in figures at this time as both major hospitals are still working on this.

I think I've answered Deer Lodge Hospital for him on two or three occasions, I hope I have, namely, that the detailed architectural assessment is going on just to see how many acute and extended treatment beds there are in that area and I reported on it twice in that regard.

With respect to the St. Boniface expansion project, the functional program they advise me is the 200-bed extended treatment wing, as the member knows, in that five-year program; a new laundry facility to handle the requirements of the complex in St. Boniface and St. Vital, psychiatric beds, 30 additional active treatment, maternity and orthopedic, and expansion and renovation out-patient department, diagnostic and other service areas. The hospital have engaged an architect to proceed with the preparation of schematic drawings and he is currently preparing his submission, and I understand the project should proceed as soon as the hospital and its architect complete the detailed planning. This is the information given by the commission in that regard.

The Metro Corporation has agreed to pay one million three to the Vic as a grant towards its 20 percent equity. Apparently, of this amount 1.2 million is being spread over eight quarterly instalments between this year and next year and the balance for '71. While grants to other hospitals have been included in estimates for '69 and '70 no specific arrangements have been made and no amounts have been paid.

The other point, the difference between the premiums shown in the year '38 and '67, and the amounts are 18.8 and 13.3 and I'm advised that these represent the actual amounts collected by the commission for premiums; the higher figure for '68 represents the additional amount collected in advance for the calendar year '69 because of the increase in premiums effective January 1, '69. This factor together with the six-month prepayment feature which existed at the time accounts for the additional 5.2 million, during '68 collected. In the Commission's annual report the premium revenue is also recorded on an earned basis, thus the premium revenue recorded for '68 amounts to 13.6; for '69 the premiums earned will be something less than 28.4 million.

The question of interest on premiums collected was raised. Over the years there's been no surplus of cash funds to invest. The premium receipts together with the contributions from the federal government have been required to meet the cost of the program on a monthly basis. This goes back to the day the Plan started and the method by which it was financed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir, this is 10 o'clock and I'm just wondering if the members would agree to pass this item or do you want to hold off till Monday?

MR. FROESE: I'd like to question the budget of the Hospital Commission on Monday.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I'll hold it over. You won't agree to pass it, eh? I'd like to inform the honourable members that we have already spent 20 hours and 15 minutes on this department and ten sitting days. There are seven departments left and we have ten hours and 15 minutes left in Committee of Supply.

Committee rise and report. Call in the Speaker.

MR. JOHNSON: I recognize some of the same questions as being expressed back in 1959.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Call in the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply has adopted certain resolutions and ask leave to sit again.

IN SESSION

MR. M. E. MCKELLAR (Souris-Lansdowne): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Fisher the report of the committee be received.

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

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, perhaps I can be permitted to remind the House of the following committee meetings, notices of which have been distributed tonight. On Monday at 1 p. m. the Farm Machinery Committee will be meeting in Room 254; on Wednesday at 9 a. m., the Private Bills Committee in Room 254; and on Wednesday at 10 a. m. the Professional Association Committee meeting in Room 234, the members' lounge. — (Interjection) — Pardon?

Perhaps before moving adjournment I might be permitted to wish the members of the official opposition good hunting in their deliberations in the next two days, which all of us will be watching with a great deal of interest. Mr. Speaker, I — (Interjection) — We're all invited, I'm told by the Whip — beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Finance, that the House do now adjourn and stand adjourned until 2:30 on Monday afternoon.

MR. SPEAKER: I'm sorry, I didn't get the seconder.

MR. LYON: Finance.

MR. SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House adjourned until 2:30 o'clock Monday afternoon.