



**Second Session — Thirty-Second Legislature**  
of the  
**Legislative Assembly of Manitoba**

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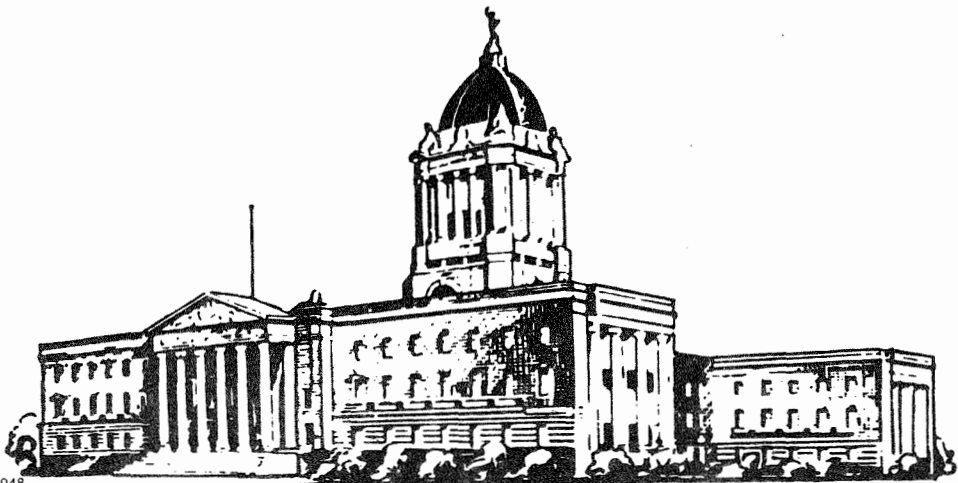
**DEBATES  
and  
PROCEEDINGS**

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**31-32 Elizabeth II**

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*Published under the  
authority of  
The Honourable D. James Walding  
Speaker*



MG-8048

**VOL. XXXI No. 97A - 2:00 p.m., TUESDAY, 28 JUNE, 1983.**

**MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**  
**Thirty-Second Legislature**

**Members, Constituencies and Political Affiliation**

Name	Constituency	Party
<b>ADAM, Hon. A.R. (Pete)</b>	Ste. Rose	NDP
<b>ANSTETT, Andy</b>	Springfield	NDP
<b>ASHTON, Steve</b>	Thompson	NDP
<b>BANMAN, Robert (Bob)</b>	La Verendrye	PC
<b>BLAKE, David R. (Dave)</b>	Minnedosa	PC
<b>BROWN, Arnold</b>	Rhineland	PC
<b>BUCKLASCHUK, Hon. John M.</b>	Gimli	NDP
<b>CARROLL, Q.C., Henry N.</b>	Brandon West	IND
<b>CORRIN, Brian</b>	Ellice	NDP
<b>COWAN, Hon. Jay</b>	Churchill	NDP
<b>DESJARDINS, Hon. Laurent</b>	St. Boniface	NDP
<b>DODICK, Doreen</b>	Riel	NDP
<b>DOERN, Russell</b>	Elmwood	NDP
<b>DOLIN, Hon. Mary Beth</b>	Kildonan	NDP
<b>DOWNEY, James E.</b>	Arthur	PC
<b>DRIEDGER, Albert</b>	Emerson	PC
<b>ENNS, Harry</b>	Lakeside	PC
<b>EVANS, Hon. Leonard S.</b>	Brandon East	NDP
<b>EYLER, Phil</b>	River East	NDP
<b>FILMON, Gary</b>	Tuxedo	PC
<b>FOX, Peter</b>	Concordia	NDP
<b>GOURLAY, D.M. (Doug)</b>	Swan River	PC
<b>GRAHAM, Harry</b>	Virden	PC
<b>HAMMOND, Gerrie</b>	Kirkfield Park	PC
<b>HARAPIAK, Harry M.</b>	The Pas	NDP
<b>HARPER, Elijah</b>	Rupertsland	NDP
<b>HEMPHILL, Hon. Maureen</b>	Logan	NDP
<b>HYDE, Lloyd</b>	Portage la Prairie	PC
<b>JOHNSTON, J. Frank</b>	Sturgeon Creek	PC
<b>KOSTYRA, Hon. Eugene</b>	Seven Oaks	NDP
<b>KOVNATS, Abe</b>	Niakwa	PC
<b>LECUYER, Gérard</b>	Radisson	NDP
<b>LYON, Q.C., Hon. Sterling</b>	Charleswood	PC
<b>MACKLING, Q.C., Hon. Al</b>	St. James	NDP
<b>MALINOWSKI, Donald M.</b>	St. Johns	NDP
<b>MANNES, Clayton</b>	Morris	PC
<b>McKENZIE, J. Wally</b>	Roblin-Russell	PC
<b>MERCIER, Q.C., G.W.J. (Gerry)</b>	St. Norbert	PC
<b>NORDMAN, Rurik (Ric)</b>	Assiniboia	PC
<b>OLESON, Charlotte</b>	Gladstone	PC
<b>ORCHARD, Donald</b>	Pembina	PC
<b>PAWLEY, Q.C., Hon. Howard R.</b>	Selkirk	NDP
<b>PARASIUK, Hon. Wilson</b>	Transcona	NDP
<b>PENNER, Q.C., Hon. Roland</b>	Fort Rouge	NDP
<b>PHILLIPS, Myrna A.</b>	Wolseley	NDP
<b>PLOHMAN, Hon. John</b>	Dauphin	NDP
<b>RANSOM, A. Brian</b>	Turtle Mountain	PC
<b>SANTOS, Conrad</b>	Burrows	NDP
<b>SCHROEDER, Hon. Vic</b>	Rossmere	NDP
<b>SCOTT, Don</b>	Inkster	NDP
<b>SHERMAN, L.R. (Bud)</b>	Fort Garry	PC
<b>SMITH, Hon. Muriel</b>	Osborne	NDP
<b>STEEN, Warren</b>	River Heights	PC
<b>STORIE, Hon. Jerry T.</b>	Flin Flon	NDP
<b>URUSKI, Hon. Bill</b>	Interlake	NDP
<b>USKIW, Hon. Samuel</b>	Lac du Bonnet	NDP
<b>WALDING, Hon. D. James</b>	St. Vital	NDP

# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

Tuesday, 28 June, 1983.

Time — 2:00 p.m.

## ORAL QUESTIONS

**OPENING PRAYER by Mr. Speaker.**

**MR. SPEAKER, Hon. J. Walding:** Presenting Petitions . . . Reading and Receiving Petitions . . .

### PRESENTING REPORTS BY STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Member for River East.

**MR. P. EYLER:** Mr. Speaker, I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Law Amendments.

**MR. CLERK, W. Remnant:** Your Committee met on Tuesday, June 28, 1983, and heard a representation with respect to Bill No. 73 - An Act to repeal The School Capital Financing Authority Act; Loi abrogeant la loi connue sous le nom de School Capital Financing Authority Act from Mr. Murray Smith of the Manitoba Teachers' Society.

Your Committee has considered:

Bill No. 12 - The Water Rights Act; Loi sur les droits d'utilisation de l'eau;

Bill No. 15 - An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act;

And has agreed to report the same with certain amendments, on division.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Member for River East.

**MR. P. EYLER:** Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Radisson, that the report of the committee be received.

**MOTION presented and carried.**

### MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS AND TABLING OF REPORTS

#### RETURN TO ORDER NO. 3

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Attorney-General.

**HON. R. PENNER:** Mr. Speaker, on April 19, 1983, I filed Return to an Order of the House No. 3, on the motion of the Honourable Member for Turtle Mountain, and I beg leave to file some supplementary material that should have been included in that particular return.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Notices of Motion . . . Introduction of Bills . . .

### Aluminum plant - Quebec

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

**HON. S. LYON:** Mr. Speaker, a question to the First Minister who is working his way assiduously back to his seat. The question arises from an announcement that was made today to the effect that France and the Province of Quebec have entered into a \$1.5 billion development agreement for a new aluminum plant to be located in the Province of Quebec to use Hydro Quebec energy for the production of aluminum. In view of the fact, Mr. Speaker, that until the First Minister's government came into office there was every prospect that a large scale Alcan development would take place in Manitoba using Manitoba Hydro power, creating many thousands of jobs on a permanent basis for Manitobans, and that this Alcan plant has been allowed to fritter away and the options for the land have been given up by Alcan and so on, can the First Minister advise the House what impact this large new development announced by Quebec and France will have on the long- or short-term possibility of any similar development by Alcan in Manitoba?

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable First Minister.

**HON. H. PAWLEY:** Mr. Speaker, there has been, I understand, a continuing process of negotiation involving the Province of Quebec and an aluminum company in France for some two, three or more years and I gather there is an announcement pertaining to same today. One would have to obtain the particulars as to the detail of that announcement in order to know the nature and the contents of same. Mr. Speaker, I would doubt very much whether this announcement would have any impact in respect to future developments pertaining to Alcan. I think Alcan is in the best position, however, to respond to that question.

**HON. S. LYON:** Mr. Speaker, can the First Minister tell us if he or his government are aware of any special incentives that Hydro Quebec or the Government of Quebec are offering to the French aluminum company in order to attract them to Canada?

**HON. H. PAWLEY:** Mr. Speaker, I understand the Acting Minister has some information pertaining to some conditions, some concessions, that were entered into affecting the company. We can certainly also take that question as notice to provide further information. I believe the Acting Minister has some information at this stage that he can provide the House.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Minister of Finance.

**HON. V. SCHROEDER:** Mr. Speaker, yes, there indeed were some incentives in terms of the cost of the hydro-electric services that will be provided to that plant for either a five- or ten-year period at a very reduced rate, and we will provide more information on that, hopefully, in tomorrow's question period.

**HON. S. LYON:** Mr. Speaker, assuming that the present government of Manitoba has not made any alteration or fundamental change in the preliminary agreement that the previous government had worked out with Alcan for the supply of electrical energy, can the government - I presume they'll have to take notice of this if they haven't already done so, I would have thought they might have done so - can the government produce for the House and for the people of Manitoba a comparison between the kinds of incentives being offered by the government and Hydro Quebec to the French company compared to those that were in the preliminary agreement that we had drafted and were negotiating with Alcan?

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Minister of Finance.

**HON. V. SCHROEDER:** Yes, Mr. Speaker, we can undertake to provide all information we have available to us on that.

I should point out to the Leader of the Opposition that it's my understanding that Quebec Hydro at the present time has as much surplus in power as we produce altogether in this province. Therefore, because of their huge overcapacity, they are in a position where giving it away practically is certainly not much more expensive than where they are at right now for the near future. In the long term, the strategy being followed there is probably in the interests of Quebec Hydro. We don't have that kind of surplus.

**HON. S. LYON:** Well, Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that for the past number of years since the overbuilding of Hydro facilities at a cost of some \$600 million or more to the taxpayers of Manitoba, which took place under the Schreyer Government, to try to prop up the economy of Manitoba and make the statistics look good so that current speakers can talk about the halcyon days of 1974 or 1975; in view of the fact that we're still living with that surplus, and the taxpayers of Manitoba are still paying for the surplus of about 1,000 megawatts a year, what has this government, or its Ministers, done in order to try to interest either other people in Manitoba or people outside of Manitoba in buying that surplus preferably by locating production facilities in Manitoba which will employ people? What is the government doing about our surplus, never mind Quebec's surplus?

**HON. V. SCHROEDER:** I would hope the Leader of the Opposition could make up his mind as to whether he wants comparative information or not. If he wants it, then as I indicated in the previous exchange, we will attempt to provide it to him.

When he talks about Manitoba, he has had an opportunity on a number of occasions during this Session of the Legislature, during the past several months, to speak with the Minister of Energy and Mines who has informed him and the House of the activities he is currently undertaking with respect to negotiations with various aluminum companies, with respect to negotiations with several electric-power utilities in the United States and in other parts of Canada, some power sales that I understand are in negotiation and those items are matters that are on the record. I don't know

of any new undertakings by him that have been undertaken in the last several weeks beyond what he has already mentioned.

**HON. S. LYON:** Well, Mr. Speaker, to the First Minister. The fact remains that the Government of Quebec in the last 18 months to two years has negotiated successfully with an aluminum production company in France for an investment of \$1.5 billion in the Province of Quebec with all of the attendant jobs and economic upsurge that will give to the Province of Quebec. In brief, what has this government done after flubbing the Alcan deal, losing the deal they had here? The Minister talks about, Mr. Speaker, various aluminum companies. My God, Mr. Speaker, let's get one aluminum company interested in coming back to Manitoba and what have they done about it?

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable First Minister.

**HON. H. PAWLEY:** Mr. Speaker, I could indeed spend the rest of the question period and it would appear to be in order because of the general nature of the Leader of the Opposition's speech - sorry, I always mix "question" up with "speech" as far as the Leader of the Opposition is concerned - in listing the many positive areas that this government has undertaken pertaining to the stimulation of the economy of Manitoba, efforts despite the international recession to create jobs in the Province of Manitoba. Mr. Speaker, we do not have to take a second seat to the Province of Quebec insofar as job creation is concerned. Insofar as the unemployment rate is concerned in the Province of Manitoba, we have reduced in fact our unemployment rate from being the third lowest to the second lowest. Insofar as the year 1983, we are projected to have the third best rate of public plus private investment in Canada of all provinces. Mr. Speaker, insofar as retail sales are concerned, the first four months of this year, we lead other western provinces insofar as increase in the amount of retail sales. So, Mr. Speaker, let us not indeed take a narrow tunnel kind of vision to what is taking place.

The Minister responsible for Energy and Resources is working in a very extensive way insofar as various projects and, Mr. Speaker, we will not go about floating a lot of balloons that burst in the air. When we have announcements to make they will be firm announcements, announcements that are concrete, rather than simply desperate announcements to arouse hopes prematurely, Mr. Speaker.

**HON. S. LYON:** Well, now, Mr. Speaker, to use the trite expression, the First Minister of this province - and he will be for a short period yet - can't have it both ways. He and his government, Mr. Speaker, when they were issuing a prospectus to go and rattle a tin cup to borrow more money for Manitoba when they were first in office, touted the Alcan plant, touted the potash mine, touted the Western Power Grid, said they were all in negotiation and proceeding very well.

Mr. Speaker, when was the First Minister telling the truth - when he was talking to the borrowers, or when he speaks in the House?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please. The Honourable First Minister.

**HON. H. PAWLEY:** I do not look upon that as a question, but rather a speech.

### **Manufacturing shipments- decline**

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Member for Sturgeon Creek.

**MR. F. JOHNSTON:** Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Minister of Economic Development and after the glowing report that the First Minister gave, I wonder if the Minister of Economic Development can give us the reasons why the value of manufacturing shipments in the Province of Manitoba between January and April 1983, compared to January and April 1982, are down 5.4 percent in this province.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Minister of Economic Development.

**HON. M. SMITH:** Mr. Speaker, economic activity in Manitoba, in Canada, and internationally is influenced by a number of factors. In case the member opposite has not been aware, the slide in economic activity worldwide has been of an extent beyond 5.4 percent. There have to be purchasers; there has to be growth and expansion in other areas for our manufacturing sector to thrive. Mr. Speaker, the markets are not buoyant. Interest rates are one factor; the general decline in activity and growth and consumer demand is another.

Mr. Speaker, we take no comfort from the fact of these declining figures. We are doing what we can, within our resources, to turn that around but it is not a situation that can be solved single-handedly by one provincial government.

**MR. F. JOHNSTON:** Mr. Speaker, my question is again to the Minister. The Minister gives us the same story about the economy all over and I would ask, if that's the case, how does she explain that Manitoba is down 5.4 percent and the Canadian average is down 1.3 percent? How do we explain that situation and how do we explain that situation when all indications are that the economy is moving up? Interest rates are lower than they were before and the economy is moving up. Maybe we can have an explanation why Manitoba is dropping.

**HON. S. LYON:** We're looking at it, we don't need any explanation.

**HON. M. SMITH:** Mr. Speaker, statistics are backward-looking rather than forward-looking. They're recounting the situation from the previous year.

Mr. Speaker, they are measured as a result of the interest rates and factors that were in place a year ago when interest rates were up. The decline in Manitoba relative to the rest of the country is a factor of the particular products we produce, of the markets for them. Also it is a fact that many of our manufacturing plants remain branch plant in character and therefore the decision to rationalize or to cut back is made in head offices which aren't necessarily here. Mr. Speaker, that is a fundamental structural problem of our economy which we're doing our very best to overcome.

**MR. F. JOHNSTON:** Mr. Speaker, the Minister keeps talking about other problems in other areas that are being overcome. As I said, the interest rates are lower, we get reports that things are better. I wonder then if the trend is caused by other areas, if the Minister can explain why April, 1983, is down compared to March, 1983, by 4 percent. Is this the trend in Manitoba to go down while all the others are going up?

**HON. M. SMITH:** Mr. Speaker, I think that statistics have to be understood over time. Trends do not evolve in one month. The overall impact of reduced interest rates will have its impact several months down the road.

Mr. Speaker, the fact that we are more of a branch plant type of economy is one factor which may retard the catch-up or the upswing in this area.

The factors that we can influence here are to see that the development needs, the move into better design, better technology, better funding, better management, are in fact being encouraged here in the province. Within our resources, Mr. Speaker, we're doing our level best to promote healthy business and manufacturing development on those factors.

If the member opposite thinks that there is some magic way suddenly to shift the 60 percent level of manufacturing capability that's in place across the country, suddenly to up it to 100 percent and to develop enormous new markets, then I expect that he will propose those magic solutions for the benefit of us all.

**MR. F. JOHNSTON:** Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that manufacturing increased during our four years in office continually, shipments increased in all sections of the economy - as far as Manitoba - it's very hard to understand what the Minister has to say in view of the fact that we're going down this year instead of moving up with the rest of the country.

### **Tourism Canada - slide presentation**

**MR. F. JOHNSTON:** Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the Minister a question on another subject - the Minister of Tourism. This morning on a by-line program the Manitoba Hotel Association made it known they were very disappointed by the fact that Tourism Canada, or what used to be known as the Canadian Government Office of Tourism, gave a slide presentation on the activities in Canada for 1984 and Manitoba and other provinces were not included in that slide presentation. In fact, they've referred to it as being disgusting. Did the Minister's Department of Tourism make any representation to Tourism Canada to see if Manitoba would be included in this film and if they were told they weren't, what did they do about it and are they going to do anything about getting one going that will show something about Manitoba?

**HON. M. SMITH:** Mr. Speaker, I share that concern and will undertake to see if we can remedy the situation.

**MR. F. JOHNSTON:** Mr. Speaker, the slide film that was shown was mainly on Quebec and on one specific thing that is an anniversary of 500 years or so, I wonder, did the Minister, when they made the presentation to the Federal Government, tell them that we have

Folklorama; the second best stampede in Canada right here in Manitoba - the Calgary Stampede being first, the Morris Stampede being second in Canada. Did they make the representation that Manitoba has something to show and should be in a slide presentation?

**HON. M. SMITH:** Mr. Speaker, these representations have been made. I might add that the Folklorama has been recognized by the American Bus Association as figuring within the top 100 attractions in North America and that has not come about solely through the marketing efforts of that group. They have been supported and will continue to be supported by Travel Manitoba. However, I, too, share the concern of the member opposite that our national marketing may not be giving a fair and balanced representation of all provinces and I think it's well taken that we attempt to raise the profile of all the prairie provinces, particularly Manitoba, our concern in their national advertising.

### Tourism decline

**MR. F. JOHNSTON:** Well, Mr. Speaker, a final question on Tourism. If that is the case, why was tourism down in 1982 and has every indication of being down, and so far in 1983, as a matter of fact, the exhibition at the present time is suffering from lack of attendance? If those things are all being done so well, how come tourism is down in the Province of Manitoba in 1982 with indications that it'll be down in 1983?

**HON. M. SMITH:** Mr. Speaker, apart from indicating that I attended the Ex and helped to raise the attendance level, I would like to suggest that it's a very naive view of business that if you just do everything right that growth and prosperity will inevitably follow. Mr. Speaker, there are realities to deal with in markets: whether people have money to spend; whether they have discretionary income; and whether they have jobs, in fact, that allow them to even contemplate travel. It's ridiculous to think that we in Manitoba can live in isolation from the overall depression recession that has existed in our prime market areas. If I single-handedly could wave the wand to change that situation I assure you, Mr. Speaker, I would have done it long before this.

### Abitibi-Price - Clean Environment standards

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

**MR. H. ENNS:** Mr. Speaker, yesterday, at the hearings in front of the Clean Environment Commission it became evident that one of our major employers in the forest industry, namely, Abitibi-Price Incorporated is having increasing difficulty in resolving some of its problems with the orders of the Clean Environment Commission.

My question to the Minister of Economic Development: Is her department in any way assisting Abitibi-Price in resolving some of the difficulties that this major employer is having with the Clean Environment Commission?

**HON. M. SMITH:** Mr. Speaker, large companies in the forest-product sector relate partly to us and partly to

Natural Resources, but we are working with them in trying to see that their legitimate needs and expectations are being dealt with fairly, but I certainly undertake to do, if we can find any further service that we can perform in seeing that they get a reasonable deal here in Manitoba, that we will do that.

**MR. H. ENNS:** Mr. Speaker, I'm aware that they relate to the Department of Natural Resources with respect to their use of the resource, but I would hope that the Minister of Economic Development, or indeed maybe the Minister of Labour, or surely the First Minister, would be concerned about a major employer in this province that is talking about possibly having to go out of business. Can the Minister confirm, has there been any suggestion from Abitibi-Price that they might have to close down their operations to the government directly?

**HON. M. SMITH:** I haven't heard that directly, Mr. Speaker, but I certainly will follow it up.

**MR. H. ENNS:** Mr. Speaker, I want to assure the Minister, it's not that I'm asking her to do me a favour or my party a favour, but maybe be concerned about those jobs that are involved at Abitibi-Price and carry out her responsibility as Minister of Economic Development.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Question?

**MR. H. ENNS:** My question is: Will she contact Abitibi-Price and show some concern for the jobs at stake in that company?

**HON. M. SMITH:** Mr. Speaker, it was my impression I had already answered that question.

### Employment Standards Branch re babysitter

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Member for Springfield.

**MR. A. ANSTETT:** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Minister of Labour - well, the Acting Minister of Labour - with regard to the question raised by members on both sides respecting domestic help. The Minister yesterday indicated some concern on this matter and a willingness to address it. I'm wondering if the Acting Minister could report because of the urgency of the matter with respect to school children coming out of school this week, and in view of the fact that the Labour Board hearing on this matter isn't until August 3rd of this year, more than a month away, can the Minister tell this House what preliminary action the Minister is prepared to take to avoid any situation occurring during the month of July while we await that hearing.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Minister of Finance.

**HON. V. SCHROEDER:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker. There was a little bit of background on that when we enacted the legislation with respect to domestics. — (Interjection) — We are looking at, for instance,

Ontario's law which under their Employment Standards Act, a domestic is defined as a person employed by a householder. — (Interjection) — Would the Leader of the Conservative Party just kindly shut up for a few seconds while . . .

**HON. S. LYON:** Mr. Speaker, we're not yet in the Kremlin where these apparatchiks can order people around.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please, order please. Order please.

The Honourable Minister of Finance may answer the question.

**HON. V. SCHROEDER:** The Leader of the Opposition is fortunate in that he wouldn't want to be encumbered by any facts, but there are a lot of people out there who are concerned about this, and I, quite frankly, don't blame them.

I am trying to provide information to members of the House and to people outside of the House. I am pointing out again that when we were enacting the legislation we were very specifically working on the area of people working for others as domestics. We had expected that we had excluded the people who are principally employed as babysitters from the act.

It may be that we have not excluded them. There is, as everyone knows, a hearing pending at the Labour Board, but in the meantime we are prepared to look at a change to either the regulations or the act in order to make it clear that people who are principally employed as babysitters are not people who are covered by the provisions of that particular act.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Member for Springfield.

**MR. A. ANSTETT:** Mr. Speaker, can the Acting Minister of Labour advise the House as of when a full assurance with regard to the need for revision, either to the regulation or to the legislation, can be given to this House so that the people of Manitoba will be assured that next week when the summer holidays begin that they can afford to have their children taken care of?

**HON. V. SCHROEDER:** In fact, the answer is not on the paper, but I must say that the member is asking some important questions because people are concerned about it. We hope to be able to come up with the specific wording which will protect employers, protect babysitters and protect those people who are employed full time as domestics. We will be . . .

**SOME HONOURABLE MEMBERS:** Oh, oh!

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please. Order please.  
The Honourable Minister of Finance.

**HON. V. SCHROEDER:** It may well be that we have the need for the services of some babysitters right here in this very Chamber. But, in specific answer to the question, I cannot tell the Member for Springfield that it will be tomorrow, but I hope that we can move very quickly on this.

We can assure parents in the province that there is no intention to regulate with respect to people principally

employed as babysitters. The necessary changes, if there are any necessary, will be enacted.

**MR. A. ANSTETT:** Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the Acting Minister of Labour cannot give this House an assurance that any necessary legislation or regulations will be in place before the end of this month, is he prepared to give this House an assurance that such changes, if necessary, will be retroactive to June the 30th of this year at the very least?

**MR. H. ENNS:** Andy, you're doing your best to straighten out that mess, I know. Just keep it up.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please.

**HON. V. SCHROEDER:** Mr. Speaker, I would say that certainly that would be my hope, but it is a matter that is under consideration by caucus. I would certainly hope that we could make it at least effective for the end of the month of June, 1983, if not sooner.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

**HON. S. LYON:** Mr. Speaker, on the same topic on which we've had this torrent of information today after we asked questions for several days about it, can the Acting Minister of Labour advise the House that in view of the statements that were made yesterday by the Minister of Labour, who was in the House, which bore no relationship to what he is saying today, has there been an overnight change of policy on behalf of the government? Have they finally come to their senses? Are they getting their long noses out of the babysitting business now, as we told them to do some time ago?

**HON. V. SCHROEDER:** Mr. Speaker, I don't think that it can be said that on this side of the House we were happy with the notion that someone who had been hired principally as a babysitter would . . .

**HON. S. LYON:** That's not what the Minister said.

**HON. V. SCHROEDER:** Oh, I think she did say precisely that. People who are principally hired as a babysitter, we had not intended to be covered by the legislation. She did say on a number of occasions that she was going to take the questions as notice, and we would come up with a decision.

As it happens our caucus, which is a very democratic institution . . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please. Order please.

**HON. V. SCHROEDER:** . . . came to a decision last night. Here I am this very afternoon reporting on what we had decided, which is now government policy.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Member for St. Norbert.

**MR. G. MERCIER:** Mr. Speaker, a further question to the Acting Minister of Labour, could he assure this House that the government will either bring in a change

in the regulations or a change in the legislation so that the effect will be that babysitters, who have worked over 24 hours in a home, will not be required to be paid \$4 per hour since the proclamation of this legislation, so that Mrs. Normand and all others, who are in the same position since the legislation was proclaimed, will not be required to comply with the orders of the Employment and Standards Branch?

**HON. V. SCHROEDER:** Mr. Speaker, I think that's a very good question. It is one that I would tend to hope we could answer yes to, but I wouldn't want to say that today. It's something we will be - in fact, we have under advisement. We will be making further announcements on that in due course.

### Bilingualism - proposed resolution

**MR. G. MERCIER:** A further question to the Attorney-General, Mr. Speaker. Yesterday, the First Minister indicated informational meetings would be held with respect to the proposed amendments to The Manitoba Act with respect to the official languages. Could the Attorney-General indicate who will sit on the informational committee?

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Attorney-General.

**HON. R. PENNER:** I will take that as notice. I will be making full announcements about the proposed meetings, I think, probably tomorrow.

### McKenzie Seeds

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Member for Arthur.

**MR. J. DOWNEY:** Mr. Speaker, I have a question to the Minister of Community Services responsible for McKenzie Seeds. I understand there were some questions yesterday dealing with the McKenzie Seeds issue and the stepping aside or the stepping down or the leave of absence of the three individuals who were involved in investigatory work by the Auditor. What, Mr. Speaker, is the cost to the taxpayers of Manitoba for those individuals who are now not working for the province, but are waiting for the investigation to take place?

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Minister of Finance.

**HON. V. SCHROEDER:** Mr. Speaker, that of course will depend on how long the investigation goes on. If the investigation is for a matter of a few weeks and if the people then go back to work, then it's a couple of weeks' pay for three people. If it goes on for longer, there may be a further decision by those people involved and/or by the board of directors, so it's an impossible question to answer.

**MR. J. DOWNEY:** Mr. Speaker, I now know why the province is in such tough economic conditions with a Minister of Finance who has to get up and be so elementary about the calculation of what it would cost in total to the taxpayers. I will ask the question a little more directly.

How much per day is it costing the taxpayers of the Province of Manitoba for the three individuals, who are now not working, but are on leave of absence? Is it \$300 a day or \$3,000 a day, and is that individual, while he's not working for the province, again back working on the campaign committee for the Member for Brandon East, which he has done in the last few years?

**A MEMBER:** Hear, hear!

**HON. V. SCHROEDER:** If you want to get into the political backgrounds of the individuals involved, you know, there are Conservatives involved in this thing too, but that seems to me to be beside the point.

The question the member stood up and asked was how much will it cost, and I said we don't know, because we don't know for how long, and now he says per day. Well, per day, I'm sure he can find that out as well as we can. I believe that the salaries of all those individuals are on the public record. All of those individuals have agreed to be available to the company for any information that might be required during the course of the investigation.

The arrangements were made with the approval of the board of directors and there was Auditor staff present - indeed, Mr. Ziprick was present. The arrangements were made that were satisfactory to all parties and there's some inference there that all of these people - New Democrats and Conservatives alike - are guilty by the Member for Arthur. What we are saying is that we would like to have the investigation completed before there is any further action taken.

**MR. J. DOWNEY:** Mr. Speaker, a further question. What assurance or what mechanism has been put in place to assure that those funds will be able to be recovered, if in fact this becomes a permanent situation, and those individuals are permanently dismissed from that corporation? What recovery mechanism has been made available by the government, so that the taxpayers' money is being protected?

**HON. V. SCHROEDER:** Mr. Speaker, that is indeed a hypothetical question. Why don't we wait with finding people guilty until the verdict is in, and once the verdict is in, if people are found guilty, then surely at that stage a decision will be made as to how to proceed from that point on.

**MR. J. DOWNEY:** Mr. Speaker, why did the government not withhold that pay and then after the full and thorough investigation, after the Auditor does his report, pay those individuals, rather than doing it the other way around?

**A MEMBER:** Right.

**HON. V. SCHROEDER:** Mr. Speaker, that is indeed a Tory version of - well, it's "Alice in Wonderland," isn't it? Off with their heads first and then have the trial.

**HON. R. PENNER:** Yes, that's right.

**HON. V. SCHROEDER:** It seems to me that what we are doing instead - and it's not we, as the government,



let's make that very clear. I've tried to make that clear to the Member for Arthur. It wasn't the government that made the decision. It was the board of directors; it was that group of employees; and it was the Provincial Auditor; and for us to become involved in the middle of the investigation in making those kinds of decisions would surely be most presumptuous and people could then surely be pointing their fingers at us and saying what are you doing, convicting these people before there are any findings in? That is an incredible position that the Member for Arthur would want to put us into.

**MR. J. DOWNEY:** Mr. Speaker, a final question to the Minister. I would think that in view of some of the actions taken by the Minister of Government Services, where in fact he has been accused of getting involved in the decisions by boards and directors, why would the government now abstain where it comes to the dollars and cents of the taxpayers of the Province of Manitoba? Why, on one hand, would they get involved in a government board's decisions and not on another, Mr. Speaker?

**A MEMBER:** That's right.

**HON. R. PENNER:** He didn't understand that question any better than anybody else. What do you mean, "that's right"?

**HON. V. SCHROEDER:** I think he really thinks that there are some similarities. Now, Mr. Speaker, we did indeed get involved with the board at McKenzie Seeds, as any other government would. I believe we probably even changed some members of the board of directors and we did the same thing, as we certainly had the right to do, with respect to the Manitoba Disaster Assistance Board. If somebody suggests that we don't have the right to do that, well, that is total foolishness, that is pure foolishness, but that's not what we're talking about here.

We're not talking about board appointees. We are talking about employees of a Crown corporation; we are talking about employees of a Crown corporation in the midst of an investigation, and the Leader of the Opposition asked why were they suspended? I think that's a good question. Why was this done? The reason it was done was that there was an agreement; it was voluntary. It was felt to be in the best interests of McKenzie Seeds that during the time of this investigation, which is going on longer than we had hoped it would, there should be some clear stability there. There shouldn't be only a concern by management with respect to this kind of an investigation and the information flowing from it and the rumours that go on as a result. It was felt by the Auditor, by the board of directors and by the individuals involved that it would be in the best interests of McKenzie Seeds, in the best interests of the Crown corporation involved, that this action be taken and that is why they took that action.

### **Bilingualism - proposed resolution**

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Member for Springfield.

**MR. A. ANSTETT:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, I have a supplementary question to the Attorney-General, following up on the question asked by the Member for St. Norbert. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, in addition to mentioning informational meetings, the First Minister made reference to a referral of the constitutional amending resolutions to a Standing Committee of the House. I'm wondering if the Attorney-General can advise to which committee these questions are going to be referred for report back at this Session.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Attorney-General.

**HON. R. PENNER:** Yes, I'll take that as notice, Mr. Speaker, but it will probably be something like the Committee on Privileges and Elections, or the Committee on Standing Orders and Regulations, but I'll be able to answer that when the matter comes up in the House early next week.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please, the time for Oral Questions has expired.

### **ORDERS OF THE DAY**

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Government House Leader.

**HON. R. PENNER:** Mr. Speaker, would you please call the adjourned debates on second readings in the following order: Bills No. 2, 3, 90, 48, and 47.

**MR. G. MERCIER:** Mr. Speaker, just on a matter of House business . . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Member for St. Norbert.

**MR. G. MERCIER:** Mr. Speaker, on a matter of House business. The Attorney General indicated last week that he was going to make a statement last Friday with respect to introduction of the Speed-up motion. I wonder if he has any advice for the House on that point.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Government House Leader.

**HON. R. PENNER:** Yes, Mr. Speaker, I do have advice for the House. Don't hold your breath.

### **ADJOURNED DEBATES ON SECOND READING**

#### **BILL 2 - THE LAW ENFORCEMENT REVIEW ACT**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please.

On the proposed motion of the Honourable Attorney General, second reading of Bill No. 2, standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Minnedosa.

The Honourable Member for Minnedosa.

**MR. D. BLAKE:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, there appears to be no reason to hold the bill up much longer without its passage into

committee where representations can be heard from the various interested groups, but before it does I might just say a word or two in respect to the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I'm one who has a great deal of respect for the law enforcement officers of our province, and for our country, and I think that there are enough checks, guidelines, and balances in place now to adequately address any abuses or whatever complaints are brought to the various police commissions about treatment received from law officers.

However, be that as it may, there are some that feel that a bill of this nature is required. Such being the case, Mr. Speaker, I would hope that the Attorney General takes heed of some of the presentations that will be made to him. There will be some objections to various sections of the bill and they will be very legitimate objections, I am sure.

I'm sure that there will be some suitable amendments forthcoming that the bill could be amended to make it a little more palatable, and a little more acceptable to the various law enforcement agencies, because as we all know, Mr. Speaker, there are going on in the present day fairly extensive investigations that very often lead to the arrest and convictions of various offenders, only to see a very minimal sentence or a small reprimand handed out to the culprits. I know this is very very disturbing to the law enforcement officers when they go to a great deal of trouble presenting a case and get a conviction, only to find that the fine does not really fit the crime.

It's been mentioned earlier that some additional training of rural police forces may be timely, Mr. Speaker, to let them understand a little more fully what the rights of those being apprehended are as well as the rights of the law enforcement officers. But there seems to be so much attention paid today, Mr. Speaker, for the protection of the criminal and not enough attention paid to the victims of crime. That's something that this bill will do very very little to address or to alleviate.

But I know there probably are cases, Mr. Speaker, where justifiable grounds that may be shown in investigations that there has been mistreatment of a person arrested. But in many many cases, especially in rural areas where usually all of those involved in a case are pretty well known, and there is no question there is a great deal of provocation which has brought on some untoward action by an arresting officer.

When a policeman is alone, in the rural areas they very often travel alone, goes to apprehend someone and is kicked and scratched and gouged, Mr. Speaker, I become very understanding if he happens to take a very hard hand and lay somebody out, so to speak, so as he can take them away a little more quietly than may be the case if he wasn't able to have the assistance of another officer.

To me that doesn't - it may be forceful restraint - warrant any large scale investigation. He is merely doing his job in apprehending someone who has committed a crime and is doing his best to take him to a place of confinement, where he can be duly charged and later tried and convicted if he's guilty. As I say, in most cases where it's a resisting arrest, such as that, he's going to be found guilty of either resisting arrest or of the crime that he was originally being arrested for.

But, Mr. Speaker, there has been quite a number of presentations made to members of our Caucus by

people in the various police forces and in other law enforcement agencies, objecting to clauses in the bill and I'm sure they've been made to the Attorney General and representations will be made to the committee. As I say, if this bill can be amended to such a way where it receives the general consensus of the police forces, those that are going to be affected by it, then we can probably live with an amended bill.

But in the circumstances, if no amendments are forthcoming, I'm sure that those of us on this side will not be supporting the final legislation, Mr. Speaker. But, as I said earlier, we have no reason to debate the bill further; we'll allow it to pass on to committee and we'll be interested in seeing the representations made by the various agencies and those other interested parties, who wish to see the bill amended to such a way that it may be a little more acceptable.

For my own part, I think the bill is unnecessary. There are many agencies in place now that do a proper job on monitoring maltreatment by police forces and they have a fairly good internal procedure that is brought into force when there's a misdemeanor contacted. To me, it's much like taking the authority away from the military to discipline their own troops. I think once you do that you have lost any discipline that you might have in the force and I think the forces do a very good job on that themselves.

I know the RCMP are not affected by this bill and I know they have pretty strong and severe internal investigation whenever there is any charge brought against one of the members of their force.

So I don't really see the urgency in the bill, Mr. Speaker, but it's before us and we have no hesitation in passing it on to committee so that we hear the other arguments and representations.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Attorney General will be closing debate.

**HON. R. PENNER:** Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Minister of Transportation, that the debate be adjourned.

**MOTION presented and carried.**

### **BILL 3 - THE FARM LANDS OWNERSHIP ACT**

**MR. SPEAKER:** On the proposed motion of the Honourable Minister of Agriculture, Bill No. 3, stands in the name of the Honourable Member for Tuxedo.

**HON. R. PENNER:** How's the crop this year?

**MR. G. FILMON:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The Member for Fort Rouge has asked how my crop is doing this year, and the grass is growing well. The rain has been plentiful at the appropriate time. The yard is green and indeed it's growing well, but the Attorney-General is obviously being facetious and attempting to indicate that there doesn't appear to be reason why a member of the Legislature from an urban riding might like to speak on The Farm Lands Ownership Act. However, I recognize that the Attorney-General feels that this is primarily a rural concern, a matter for rural people to

deal with. I beg to differ with him, because I believe that . . .

**MR. F. JOHNSTON:** It's a matter of freedom.

**MR. G. FILMON:** That's right. My colleague, the Member for Sturgeon Creek, says it's a matter of freedom. Indeed when the rights of individuals, either within the province or elsewhere in Canada, the rights to own property are being threatened, I believe it's in all of our interests to respond, to place our views on the record and to represent the views of all those Manitobans including urban dwellers who might want to own land on the farm in rural Manitoba at some point in future.

I might say, Mr. Speaker, that I was moved to respond many many weeks ago when I had calls from members of my constituency, residents of my constituency, who happened to own farm land and told me of their concerns and their plight. I'll tell a bit more about their circumstances as I go along, but I will say that I feel that it is a legitimate area of concern, a legitimate area for me to become involved in debating and speaking on this particular piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the intent of The Farm Lands Ownership Act is without question to restrict the ownership of farm lands in Manitoba to certain people, to people under certain circumstances, to people resident in certain areas of the world, I suppose. It is, indeed, very very restrictive.

As I begin to contemplate the consequences and the considerations behind such legislation, Mr. Speaker, I think about the statement that was made by the new Premier of Saskatchewan, the Honourable Grant Devine, when he was speaking to a group of people. It was a statement that he repeated oftentimes on the campaign trail in Saskatchewan, as Saskatchewan became more and more restrictive, more and more protective of the ownership of the farm land, and more and more involved in acquiring farm land by the government for rental back to individuals under the guise of enabling them more easy access to farming in Saskatchewan. Of course, the scenario, the view that was being put forward by the Blakeney Government as they went more and more into the state ownership of farms was that they were doing this so that they could then enable young Saskatchewan residents to better acquire or better be able to farm in Saskatchewan. What they were doing was buying the land and then renting it back, creating a whole series of tenant farmers or serfs, as the Minister of Housing referred in the past, in Saskatchewan.

Well, the Honourable Mr. Devine said, you know, if our forebearers who came to this country from elsewhere - and that includes I think a good many of us here in the Legislature but certainly it includes a large percentage of Saskatchewan people and indeed a large percentage of Manitobans - if they had seen ads in Russia or in the Ukraine or in Germany or wherever, in the U.K. or wherever, when they were contemplating coming to Canada to seek an opportunity to earn a good living and to raise their families, that said land for rent, they would not have come. Indeed, when others are faced with the opportunity to seek their opportunity to earn a good living and to raise

their families in Manitoba in future, whether they be from elsewhere in Canada or whether they be from in the city here in Winnipeg, are they going to be persuaded by the opportunity to rent land from the state? It's doubtful that they will.

On the other hand, Mr. Speaker, I can understand that this government does not have too much of an interest in fostering the continued sort of private enterprise spirit that is so strong in the farming community, because everything they have done in their first year-and-a-half of office has been to dampen that private enterprise spirit. They have brought in all sorts of legislation that is anti-investment, anti-ownership, anti-business. Why should it be any different when it comes to farms?

Recognizing that the farmers are the most hardy, free-spirited people that you would ever want to encounter in Manitoba, and they certainly are free enterprise oriented, they deal with very difficult circumstances throughout their lives. In fact, I've always been amazed at the spirit that motivates the farmers to keep on in their endeavours. They live, for the most part, a rather meagre existence. They fight the elements. They have to have a great deal of faith in a supreme being to ensure that they have a productive crop; that they have moisture at the right time; to ensure that the circumstances of weather, the frost not coming too soon; their ability to get the crop off in the fall; a proper drying period; proper growing period. All those things take a great deal of faith, Mr. Speaker, and we have seen times in which that faith has not been rewarded with very good returns, but they continue on because of their hardy, free spirit and their dominance in their thinking of freedom and the free enterprise system. So, consequently, I'm not surprised that this government would introduce legislation that is designed to break that down, to dampen that kind of spirit of endeavour in our province.

Farmers, Mr. Speaker, have always, as I said, lived in rather meagre circumstances hoping and having faith that they were building an asset for the future, that asset being the land which they are acquiring, paying off as time goes on. That asset will hopefully contribute to their being able, at least, to retire in reasonable circumstances, or in some cases to die, as people of means. But despite that, they have never quarrelled with the circumstances in which they live. They've always been happy to carry on their endeavours. Happy, Mr. Speaker, because they knew they were still building an asset for the future, whether that be for their immediate families, or for themselves, as a means upon which they can draw when they are ready to retire.

What is this legislation likely to do, Mr. Speaker? Well, it's likely to limit the competition for the acquisition of their land, when they arrive at the stage that they want to sell off that asset - that major asset that they have been building and paying off over the years. It's likely to limit the opportunity for them to sell and to realize the growth in value which they had rightfully contributed to, as time went on, in farming. Because now, this government is saying that only certain people, only people in certain circumstances are fit to own land in Manitoba - farm land in Manitobá.

Mr. Speaker, they're not just limiting it as they purport, to getting rid of speculation by foreign investors in Manitoba land - not at all. If that were the only

consideration; if that were the only cause, I think there would be a great deal of broad support for that move throughout the Manitoba farm community, and indeed, perhaps, on all sides of the Legislature. But this legislation goes well beyond that. This legislation says, not only is it foreign investors that we are going to restrict from owning farm land in Manitoba, but we are going to restrict all Canadians outside of Manitoba from owning farm land in Manitoba.

Further to that, Mr. Speaker, we are going to restrict the rights of certain Manitobans who have legitimate interests in owning farms, but who, for one reason or another, choose to own it under a corporate umbrella, under a corporate structure, as opposed to individually. And here we get into the innate prejudice of the government opposite who want to say that they will decide the form in which it is proper and reasonable for people to hold land, farm land in Manitoba. And they are saying, by inference, that they have a prejudice against people owning farm land under a corporate structure, even if the major purpose for which they are holding that farm land is indeed to farm and to produce an income from farming.

My colleague from Turtle Mountain gave the best example, the clearest example, of how they will restrict his right to an income, to a living, as a farmer in future by virtue of this legislation.

There are all sorts of reasons why a family corporation, a family farm corporation is the best vehicle by which people can and should own land. It enables them to take advantage of incentives that are in the tax system and, of course, members opposite will talk about loopholes and how people are able to avoid paying taxes. But, Mr. Speaker, the tax structure and the tax system in our country is set up to allow people, to give people incentives to avoid paying taxes by virtue of the manner in which they set up their affairs. And, of course, those incentives are basically to allow people to build up some capital so that they can expand their operations and that holds true of farming, just as well as it does of business and other endeavours.

Mr. Speaker, that system of taxation, that system that allows for people to acquire some capital for the expansion of their operations is one that I think most people support. It's not a loophole. It's not a method of avoiding paying legitimate taxes. It's a method by which we can acquire capital for the legitimate furtherance of a business interest, for the investment in ongoing opportunities; which contribute to the wealth of society; which contribute to employment; which contribute to all sorts of the things that we want to see happen in our society. Yet, members opposite are taking a prejudicial viewpoint of the corporate structure with respect to farming.

We have situations whereby farmers set up family corporations that include sons and daughters, grandchildren and others, who, for the present time, may not be prepared to live on the farm. They may be off at the moment, working as professionals, as teachers, in other endeavours, perhaps building up their own nest egg. Perhaps pursuing some of their own personal goals in terms of self-development, but intending, at some point in future, to go back to the farm and, in fact, some of the very people who called me are in these circumstances. We have some who are working for this government, as professionals, in various

positions, who are building up a nest egg; have an investment in a farm that is part of a family corporation that they are contributing to; that they fully intend to go back to to farm it some point in future, but they're not prepared to do so at the present time. They, because of their circumstances, will be prevented from owning and expanding their farm holdings.

Mr. Speaker, I can't understand it. Who is being hurt by the circumstances in which these people find themselves at the present time? Are they taking the land out of service, so that it is not currently being farmed? No, they're not. That land is currently being farmed. It is producing what we want it to produce for the agricultural endeavours of this province, but these people are not resident on the farm at the present time. They have legitimate goals and interests to be farmers in the future, but they are not living on the farm at the present time and they are going to be disqualified by this legislation under their corporate structure from owning land. Who is being hurt by it, Mr. Speaker? I don't understand. I don't think anybody is being hurt by it, but this government has some reason why it wants to intrude upon those legitimate aspirations of Manitobans to own farm land.

Members opposite, in their speeches, have indicated that there's nothing wrong with this legislation. In fact, a Conservative Government in Prince Edward Island has restrictive farm lands ownership legislation, and a Conservative Government now in Saskatchewan isn't talking about changing their farm lands ownership legislation. Well, the Government in Saskatchewan, of course, that brought in that legislation was a New Democratic Government, a Socialist Government, who obviously had the same goals and aspirations as this government. So, we'll leave that aside as a justification.

What about Prince Edward Island? Well, Prince Edward Island has very special circumstances. There's no question about it. It's the smallest land mass, in terms of a province, of any in Canada. It has very limited agricultural land and agriculture represents a large share of their gross provincial product, so they want legitimately to keep as much of their portion of farm land in farming as possible.

One of the difficulties in Prince Edward Island was not only the fact that much of their land was starting to be purchased by foreign investors, but it was being taken out of service as agricultural land and it was being turned into recreational property. Therefore, they were losing their agricultural base by virtue of the foreign ownership. It was a land use problem, not a land ownership problem that they went after.

Here in Manitoba, despite the fact that there are parcels of land that are held by foreigners, those parcels are still being farmed and they will continue to be farmed. They will continue to be farmed under corporate ownership, and they will continue to be farmed under ownership by other Canadians. That is not the same problem as Prince Edward Island was dealing with, Mr. Speaker. They were in danger of losing their agricultural base by changing the use of the land. We are not in those circumstances, Mr. Speaker.

This bill, presumably, is intended to prevent foreign land speculation. That's what they say is the rationale behind the bill, Mr. Speaker, but it goes far beyond that. If it were only to prevent foreign land speculation, if it were only to prevent speculation in Manitoba farm

land by foreign interests, as I say, there would probably be a good deal of support for it. But instead, it goes well beyond that and it restricts the ownership to only certain types of people, to only certain types of ownership forms and to only people who live in certain areas.

Mr. Speaker, we could understand a call to tighten the rules on foreign land ownership in Manitoba. We could understand that if there were strong significant reasons behind it, but, Mr. Speaker, we have not seen any strong evidence of foreign land speculation. In fact, when we did the most thorough study of foreign land ownership in Manitoba, as the Leader of the Opposition revealed the other day, by going to rural municipality after rural municipality and establishing precisely what amounts of land are owned by foreigners or by Canadians outside of Manitoba, we found some very very interesting figures, Mr. Speaker.

The fact of the matter is, unlike the figures that have been spread by the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Transportation and Highways who are referring to 20 percent foreign land ownership in Manitoba, on the basis of a very very flimsy study that was done with very very limited sampling and very very limited evidence, unlike those figures that range in the order of 20 percent that they have been bandying about, the true facts, Mr. Speaker, are 5 percent, made up of about half that is indeed foreign-owned land in Manitoba, by non-resident farmers, and half by Canadians outside of Manitoba - 5 percent, split about evenly between those two factions, that is not land that's owned by Manitobans and farmed by Manitobans. Now, that is a very very different picture.

So why are we using a baseball bat to swat a mosquito, Mr. Speaker? Why are we bringing in this kind of harsh anti-ownership legislation, anti-corporate ownership legislation, anti-family farm corporation ownership legislation? Why are we bringing this in to correct a problem that seems to deal with about 5 percent of our land? I don't understand it, Mr. Speaker, and I know that members on our side of the House don't understand it.

But, I suppose, when you come right down to it, the answer is very simple and straightforward. This government, throughout its year-and-a-half of existence has brought forward an attack on ownership of any kind, of any assets, at all levels and all types in everything that they have done. In everything they've done, they have attacked those in society who own anything. We have seen it in The Payment of Wages Act that's coming forward; we've seen it in legislation brought forward last Session; we've heard it in the very words of the Minister of Economic Development as she justified some of her attitudes toward business in Manitoba. We've seen it in the past when the New Democratic Party opposed the opportunity to entrench property ownership rights in the Constitution. We've seen it throughout recent years in all of the actions and endeavours of the New Democratic Party.

We don't restrict commercial property ownership in Manitoba; we don't restrict industrial property ownership; we don't restrict residential property ownership in Manitoba; but we are starting and, of course, I would think that Manitobans who own any sort of property ought to ask, when will they go after us next? When will they tell us that we can't own our

own homes? When will they tell us that we can't own our own commercial property? When will they tell us that we can't own our own businesses? Because this is obviously the thin edge of the wedge. This is aimed at, as I say, perhaps the most ardent free-enterprise sector of our society to begin with and I don't see the justification, Mr. Speaker.

What we are after, Mr. Speaker, is the control of foreign land ownership and of harmful speculation on farm land in Manitoba, but in the interests of doing that, in the interests of controlling that 5 percent of the current land ownership in Manitoba, we are preventing all Canadians who are not resident here in Manitoba from owning land here. We are preventing Manitobans who live in a city such as Winnipeg and are not resident on their farms, who, if they happen to hold the land under a corporate structure, we are preventing them from owning land, and we're preventing legitimate intentions with regard to farming to exist because of an ideology.

Mr. Speaker, I don't think that it's warranted. I don't think that this kind of intrusion on the individual lives of Manitobans can be justified and, with my colleagues, I will be voting against this legislation.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Member for Kirkfield Park.

**MRS. G. HAMMOND:** I move, seconded by the Member for Assiniboia, that debate be adjourned.

**MOTION presented and carried.**

## **BILL 90 - THE CATTLE PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION ACT**

**MR. SPEAKER:** On the proposed motion of the Honourable Minister of Agriculture, second reading of Bill No. 90. It stands in the name of the Honourable Member for Arthur.

**MR. J. DOWNEY:** Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on Bill 90 with a fair amount of strong feeling towards the bill. For those members who were in the Legislature in 1977 and 1978, when I was first the Minister of Agriculture in the Lyon Government, that was one of the bills which I, as a Minister of Agriculture, piloted through the Legislature. At that particular time, Mr. Speaker, I can recall a fairly strong opposition by the New Democratic opposition and one particular member who was a member who was here at that time and, for some particular reasons it's unfortunate that he is not here now instead of the member that is here, and that was the former Member for Inkster, who I considered an individual who could stand up and provide for this Chamber not only invigorating debate but as well some direction to the legislative process, and I compliment him for that.

As a young Minister or a new Minister, maybe not as young as I would have liked to have been, but as new Minister found the debate on that particular bill, Bill 25, The Cattle Producers Act, somewhat of an invigorating and experiencing exercise. After having been sitting on the receiving end of a debate from that particular member, it made one really think over the kind of legislation that was being introduced.

Some of the criticism, whether it was legitimate or not, was at that particular time that because we were forming an association that it should be a private member's bill. There were all kinds of reasons mustered that we were, in fact, giving certain powers to an association that shouldn't have them.

I, in my introductory remarks, Mr. Speaker, at that particular time on Bill 25, tried to point out the fact that it really wasn't the first time that a bill was introduced by a government that was dealing with an association. We looked back to the act which incorporated The Women's Institute Act in Manitoba, which is a federal body of rural women working for the betterment of life in rural Manitoba. They were given funds by a province. They were given a certain ability to govern themselves, elect their presidents and their regional directors, and that, in fact, it wasn't uncommon for farm people to have that kind of legislation introduced.

But the more important thing when I think back, Mr. Speaker, why was it on the floor of the Legislature? Why was I as a Minister of Agriculture introducing it? Mr. Speaker, it had something to do with credibility, something to do with living up to promises that were made by, not only me. I didn't know prior to the election of 1977 that we were going to win and that I was going to have the distinct honour of being appointed Minister of Agriculture, but there was a commitment by many of my caucus colleagues, Mr. Speaker, that we would in fact give the cattle producers of Manitoba an association of their own under their own guidelines to operate it.

**A MEMBER:** Right, right. We keep our promises. We keep our promises. Not like the nonsense that you make out. We keep our promises.

**MR. J. DOWNEY:** That, Mr. Speaker, is one of the reasons I bring it forward.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please. Order please. I am having some difficulty hearing the honourable member. I'm sure he doesn't need any assistance from his colleague next to him.

The Honourable Member for Arthur.

**MR. J. DOWNEY:** Mr. Speaker, that's the point that I want to make. The point is that we committed ourselves as individuals to a group in society. We committed ourselves to forming an association for them. It was done and I agree it could have been done by a private member's bill, but I can bet you, Mr. Speaker, that every member of our caucus would have supported it in that vote whether it was a government bill or not, not like the Premier that we have today that hasn't got a party of principle or a party of unity or anything else, very much the opposite. They are not a government. They are a collection of incompetent people who have been put before the people of Manitoba to handle the government affairs.

Mr. Speaker, there are some exceptions, and I don't want them to take it personally. They are holding an elected office, Mr. Speaker, and I do respect some of them, I have to say. However, as a collective body, they are a group of individualists who are going in many directions.

Mr. Speaker, what has the Cattle Producers Association done for the cattle industry in Manitoba? Mr. Speaker, it returned the cattle industry to a common focus and a common voice. Yes, Mr. Speaker, it returned them to something that they had in the early times of the cattle people in Manitoba. The record books will show that the Department of Agriculture and the cattle people, the cattle industry, worked very closely as a unit. In fact, as I said, the history books would say and the records of this province would show that there was very little distinction. At some times, there was so much intercrossing of the peoples involved that there was not a clear definition between whether it was a government department responsible for the cattle industry or it was the Cattlemens Association. So they worked hand in hand.

There was, of course, a period of time when the cattle industry was going without direction. During the NDP years under the Schreyer Government, there was nothing but turmoil, Mr. Speaker, because the Government of the Day, prior to the introduction of Bill 25, and now what they want to return it to under Bill 90 is to divide the cattle industry, because they are a group of free-thinking people and wanted a free organization of their own. That's where we are returning, Mr. Speaker, returning to those years not unlike what we had during the Schreyer Government.

We had a Minister at that time who was bound and bent that he was going to impose a marketing structure on the cattle producers, even though they didn't want one and still don't. That was what the government felt was in their best interests. That comes back again to what is behind Bill 90 and what this present Minister of Agriculture is trying to do with the cattle industry.

We first of all have to question - and I think the cattle industry and the beef producers as well as all of the farmers are questioning the credibility of the Minister of Agriculture. How many times, Mr. Speaker, has our Minister of Agriculture or the Minister of Agriculture, not our Minister, but the Minister as a part of that Pawley collection of individuals, how many times has he misled this Chamber or the people of Manitoba?

I will refer, Mr. Speaker, to a direct misleading of not only this Chamber, but the people of Manitoba. This headline in the Brandon Sun, Friday, December 3rd, 1982, and I will quote from it, Mr. Speaker, "Mr. Uruski said . . ." and this is dealing with the old, old Beef Income Assurance Program where there were still some funds owing to the province when we . . .

**A MEMBER:** Sam's program.

**MR. J. DOWNEY:** That's right. The Member for Lac du Bonnet was the grand designer of that or his former Deputy Minister of Agriculture. This is dealing with some \$400,000 that is still owed to the province. Here, and I'll quote what the Minister of Agriculture said.

"Mr. Uruski said the Cabinet came to the decision months ago and had notified farmers by mail. No public announcement was made. Many of the producers had not heard of the decision and were miffed that some farmers were allowed to get away with the debt. Mr. Uruski said he considered the debt uncollectable, because of legal problems."

Less than two weeks ago this Minister of Agriculture was again asked the question what was he doing about

it, and he said he had referred it to outside legal advice as to how he could collect it. During the Estimates of the Department of Agriculture, he said the Minister of Finance would lay on the table where this was at, those people who owed money.

The Provincial Auditor has been asked at Public Accounts to tell us where the debt of \$400,000 is that's owing to the province. Yet, we have had the Minister give us two statements on, yes, amounts of \$400,000.00. He hasn't told us where it's at. He has told us two stories, Mr. Speaker, and it's dealing with the cattle industry.

So when we start from that basis, we start from the basis of a Minister of Agriculture who has no credibility. I could name countless other examples of the kinds of information that are very questionable, Mr. Speaker. I can lay it on the table here and it has not been in the best interests of decorum in the House or, in fact, a good legislative process. Questionable credibility is something that we all have to question the Minister of Agriculture on and this government.

Mr. Speaker, dealing with the . . .

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, P. EYLER:** The Honourable Member for Springfield on a point of order.

**MR. A. ANSTETT:** Mr. Speaker, I'm wondering if the member would yield to a question about the \$400,000 in forgiven back payments?

**MR. J. DOWNEY:** Mr. Speaker, I would be prepared to yield to a question following my speech, but I think he would be more correct in addressing it to his Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Speaker, the credibility of the government, of course, as I've indicated, has to be questioned.

The other thing is what has this government done, or where does it feel it's getting its mandate to do the kinds of things it's doing within this legislative process this particular Session? Where did it get the mandate to strip the cattle producers of its association, the funding of its association. Where did they get the mandate to do that?

Did they campaign on that, Mr. Speaker? Did they campaign? No they did not campaign on that, Mr. Speaker. It was not mentioned at any one point in any part of their campaign. They're moving on legislation without a mandate as they are, of course, in every other area.

They haven't thought what the people of Manitoba have to say, they don't care what the people of Manitoba have to say, or else they would do what the cattle producers asked them to do and what the former Leader of the Opposition suggested should be done, in fact, requested when I was introducing this bill in 1978 and said, "Why don't you put it to a vote of the producers?" Yes, the Member for Selkirk, and the now Premier said when this was initially being introduced, "Why don't you put the question to the cattle producers by plebiscite?" Well, that's the same question that the producers are now asking the government.

**MR. A. ANSTETT:** That's what we're doing.

**MR. J. DOWNEY:** Why don't they allow the producers to have a vote?

**MR. A. ANSTETT:** They're going to vote with their chequebooks.

**MR. J. DOWNEY:** Mr. Speaker, that's what they're saying. They're saying give us a chance to vote on it, and that's what the Premier said when he was in opposition - "Why don't you give them a chance?" But what does he say now - no, I am now an arrogant government with a majority that we can shove anything through we want, particularly if that group doesn't see eye to eye with us. That's part of the problem, Mr. Speaker, and they're bound and bend they're going to take away this organization's funding, going to take away their authority to operate as an organization and remove them as any problem to them. That's what their objective is.

The Minister in his opening comments, or in his introductory remarks, brought out - I would give him credit - brought out one or two points that I have to say I agree with. This is not in agreement with what I would think the cattle producers should have possibly done and I'll put it on the record.

One of the things that we assured the cattle producers when Bill 25 was introduced and voted on and that was that it truly was going to be a voluntary organization. Yes, a voluntary organization. If they didn't want to be a part of it, they could request their funds back and opt out.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, there were some complicated mechanisms put in place. I will agree they were somewhat complicated to which a farmer had to go through, a process in which they had to go through to opt out of the program. — (Interjection) — Yes, Mr. Speaker, I will agree with that and I think that the cattle producers are rightfully criticized for that. However, the change made to correct that didn't have to be done to strip them of their total power and their opportunity to fund themselves. The intent is to go far beyond what this Minister said was the problem. He made a lot of to-do about it, but a minor amendment could have corrected that, Mr. Speaker, but he felt it in his heart to destroy and discredit this whole organization. That is the nub of it all.

It's not because of the freedom or the funding, because in my comments today I will go a few steps further in how I think this government are doing it strictly on philosophical and what their approach is to the operation of the agricultural people and particularly the beef industry in Manitoba.

So that, Mr. Speaker, I think we can agree on. There could have been an amendment made to the bill which would have allowed, if the cattle producer wanted to pick up the phone, or if he wanted to write a registered letter saying that this year he wanted his funds back, would you please forward them back, not needing a photostat of their sales slips because all that information was at the cattle producers head office. So I would agree with them. But let's let that rest, let's do that, let's correct that particular problem and make it easier for it to be voluntary.

But the point is, it is still voluntary, Mr. Speaker, something that this government don't like because you have the right to opt out or be in, consider yourself a part of a free organization truly operating itself through the democratic elected system of directors, presidents, and you have your say and it looks after the industry.

But what do we have, Mr. Speaker? We have a government who would rather move in the direction of complete government control. That's the problem. You see in Bill 25, or Bill 90, the Minister didn't have the control that he wanted. The Minister had to come to the Legislature and debate to get what he wanted, but now he's got it all his own way. He's got it his own way and how did he do it?

He implemented a beef commission under the Natural Products Marketing Council. How did he get membership into that particular program under the Natural Products Marketing Council? I'll go into some of the regulatory power which the producers now are having to live under, rather than what they had of their own organization which they could have opted out of.

Mr. Speaker, we now have the Minister whose introduced a beef commission, which is a politically appointed board to oversee the beef industry. How did they get them into the beef industry?

Well, we all know, Mr. Speaker, that the beef industries gone through very extreme hardship as far as the economy is concerned. They've had extremely low incomes and have lost money. In fact, we're to the point where we've lost many feedlot operations in the province. Many people have cut down their livestock herds to the point where there could be and has been a scaling down of the packing house industry by several packing house industries, but particularly the recent concern over Canada Packers and their move to Saskatchewan to expand out there, and the failure of this government to encourage and to increase the capacity of our feedlot industry through a profit-making system or a program that would help them, they are in fact going in the other direction and are still reducing in numbers.

But let's look at what this government has done. First of all, he's given a politically appointed board the authority to enter into agreements and contracts with producers and any person respecting the production, transporting, and marketing of a regulated product. Once the producer entered this contract he then became a member of a regulated commodity. What did that give him, Mr. Speaker?

Well, not like the Cattle Producers Association and what Bill 90 is removing them from or removing from the effective use of the producers, they're now able to - and this is the commission, and this is what every producer who signed this program is now under - "subject to the act the commission may do such acts and make such rules, orders and regulations as it deems advisable to enable it to administer this plan effectively and to control and regulate the marketing of the regulated product, Mr. Speaker. That's what the Minister wanted. He wanted to regulate and control the marketing of the beef cattle industry in Manitoba. You know, how smooth a way to do it. Offer \$6,000 of the taxpayers' money; bribe them into it and then say, oh yes, it's voluntary, because here in his release, he said, it's voluntary. The participation is voluntary. Well yes, the participation is voluntary, Mr. Speaker, if you give back the first year a certain percentage of that grant, plus some of the funds you may have taken under The Stabilization Act, but what happens? Let us go to the next step.

Under Bill 90 and Bill 25, if you had money already in the program and if you wanted out, all you had to

do was ask for it and get it back. — (Interjection) — The mechanism again a little bit more difficult than we thought, but under this particular system, you have to buy your way out. What happens if you don't have that money, Mr. Speaker, to give back to the province? What if the bank won't give it to you?

**MR. H. ENNS:** You're locked in.

**MR. J. DOWNEY:** You're locked in is right. You can't get out.

**MR. H. ENNS:** I knew I was right.

**MR. J. DOWNEY:** And you can't get out of the program, so as much as a voluntary program as he says it is, it's not; because once you're in it, I would say, Mr. Speaker, you could come within the regulations and do come within the regulations that have been written by him, and his NDP Government.

The commission may make regulations, orders and directives respecting the methods used to market the regulated product. All those kinds of things. The commission may require producers, transporters, stock yard, commission agents, or processors of the regulating province to register and become licenced. We're now licensing the livestock producers in the Province of Manitoba, of which, if you don't live up to the regulations, you get your licence cancelled.

**MR. H. ENNS:** Right.

**MR. J. DOWNEY:** The commission may cancel or suspend the registration, which would, in fact, put you out of the cattle business, if they so desire. But here we come to the real cruncher. Here's what it's going to cost you to stay in this organization of the Minister of Agriculture's - this state marketing program that he feels is better than the Beef Producers Association.

The commission may make regulations, orders and directives with respect to imposing of fees, levies and charges payable to it, or on its behalf, on producers of the regulated product. Now they can charge the producers whatever they feel is in the best interests of the commission to operate the commission. You know, what is he talking about, when he says, he was against our voluntary Cattle Producers Association? He was against that voluntary program, but yet, he's introducing one that's voluntary. This isn't voluntary. This is imposition of a marketing board on the cattle industry in Manitoba. That's why we're opposing it and that's why we want to see the Cattle Producers Program carry on, as it was introduced by our government in 1978, and less than 7 percent of the people opted out of it, so, in fact, it was supported by the majority of cattle producers.

But it's a direct move by this government to strap the cattle producers to the side of government and to operate within what the government thinks is in their best interest - not the cattle producers' best interest.

So I would have to say that the Minister of Agriculture, again, is going out on a limb, stripping the cattle producers of an organization that truly was theirs, of duly elected representatives, who were put on the board of directors. You had the right to voluntary opt out if you wanted to, or stay in, if you want.



But here's the alternative that the Minister is offering them, and I again go back to say, that if you don't have the funds to get out of this program - if you can't get them - then you're strapped. You're strapped to the government's wishes and they can impose whatever regulations or charges or fees they want on you, and that is not what we want in Manitoba.

Certain people have commented - and I don't want anybody to be mistaken - and tried to compare Bill 90, or the Cattle Producers of Manitoba, Bill 25, as the same as a union being imposed on the working class in Manitoba. That's not a union, Mr. Speaker. A union does not have the same kind of a democratic system as the cattle producers had to elect their people, to change the leadership, to change those people who speak for them, whether it become involved in government lobbying. Mr. Speaker, we truly had an organization that operated on its own, without influence of government, truly in the best interests of promoting the cattle industry.

I would say there are certain mechanisms that have been set up in the agricultural industry that can be more directly related to the union movement in the working force and that, of course, is marketing boards. There can be more of a parallel drawn there, than there can be with the Cattle Producers Association, because within a marketing board, you have the same kind of thing as we're talking about in the Minister's new Beef Commission Program. You're talking about regulating the quantity, the quality and the supply. That is more like the labour union movement; that's more like the marketing board concept, but let me tell you, The Cattle Producers Act isn't. The Cattle Producers Act is truly a mechanism for a free group in society to organize and put their thoughts forward and represent themselves and promote their commodity.

You know, recently, we've seen a move by the Cattle Producers to join with the national organization - the Canadian Cattlemen Association - to promote beef. I've had some favourable comments come from consumers associations and consuming people - people who consume beef - who, by the way, I don't believe support marketing boards. I'm not saying at this point that marketing boards are bad, but I do think you get a development within marketing boards and certain structures that are developed, that have to be, at some point after they've been in place for quite some time, have to be reassessed to make sure - not that they're looking after one particular interest within the marketing board, but that there is a balance in that marketing board, that there is freedom to enter, as far as another producer's concerned and that consumers feel satisfied that that marketing board is working, in providing a commodity as freely and as equitably, at the right price through that system, as possible. I think there can be arguments made, and have been recently, that we've gotten away from that a little bit.

But I go back to the point I was making and that is that the consumers groups, as I have heard, have been quite happy with the operation of the cattle producers organization; that they've commended the advertising of beef, the promotion of beef, in a way in which most industries would, in fact, promote their product, through advertising, through promotion, through all those things that were initially set up in Bill 25, which had given the producers the ability to collect funds and promote their

product. And again go back and say that only 7 percent of them felt necessary to opt out of that particular association.

So we now have, and I would hope, and I will encourage people to come to speak at committee, particularly those people who feel that they could support the Cattle Producers Association from the consumer's side. You know the Minister of Agriculture again may find out that he's not moving with the mainstream of what Manitoba society wants.

**MR. H. ENNS:** That's right.

**MR. J. DOWNEY:** You know, and I guess he's trying to live up to what the rest of his colleagues are doing and what he's trying to do with other legislation. They don't feel, unless they have the majority of people against them and trying to push them into something that they want, or take away something that they want, that they're not doing the right thing. You know, I wish they would change their attitude because I am getting somewhat tired of opening my mail from all the constituents throughout my constituency, saying, when is this government going to smarten up and do something in the best interests of Manitoba? I find it hard pressed to find one piece of legislation that I can support this Session. Oh, there is one, but it was instigated and started during our term of office, and that was The Surface Rights Act. Those people who were in the farm community felt it important to move on and were supporting it, but I can't find any other, Mr. Speaker.

Why would they go in to the Cattle Producers Association just to cause those people who have been working very hard over the last five years to put a program in place, to lobby with governments, both federal and provincial, to look after the best interests of those people in society? But they are stripping them of that right and imposing upon them a marketing board for beef cattle.

The Minister made reference to the fact that he is such a believer in freedom of choice and was going to give them that opportunity. He is somewhat inconsistent because he is now saying we will do this for the cattlemen to give them freedom; at the same time, we will strip them. I'll quote what the cattle producers said in their press release on this particular bill.

"The legislation proposed by Mr. Uruski appears to be intended to kill off," notice this, "the Manitoba Cattle Producers Association by stripping it of much of its power and removing its funding and its authority to collect and disseminate information. The Minister," and I'm still quoting, "appears to want to gut the organization and leave nothing but a skeleton. Practically all the producers' benefits will be taken away." That, Mr. Speaker, says it all.

That's what the intent of this government is, is to remove, is to kill this organization not on the grounds that it is good legislation, not on the grounds that they are making changes, so it would make it easier to get out of the program or to opt out. No, Mr. Speaker, strictly a philosophical attack on the beef cattle industry, the producers in Manitoba, because they can't handle them any other way than to impose government

regulations on them. The imposition of government regulations is the only way that they believe that they should govern the people of Manitoba, not through encouragement, not through creating an environment where freedom prevails, Mr. Speaker. Take that away first of all; that's the first premise you have to work from. Take away their freedom, and then you hand it back to them piece by piece and you tell them what they can produce. You can tell them how they do it, Mr. Speaker. That's what they believe in, and it's here in spades, Mr. Speaker. — (Interjection) —

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Order please.

**MR. J. DOWNEY:** Mr. Speaker, the Cattle Producers Association, as we know it, have done a pretty good job, — (Interjection) — not as good as some people may have wanted to have seen . . .

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Order please.

**MR. J. DOWNEY:** . . . and if they didn't like it, they can leave it. You know, that's the very nice thing about it. If they didn't like to participate, they didn't have to be a part of it; that is freedom. But let me tell you what they have now isn't freedom. What they have now is strictly social . . .

**MR. H. ENNS:** Tinkering.

**MR. J. DOWNEY:** My colleague for Lakeside puts it well - social tinkering - social tinkering with the lives and the freedoms of the cattle industry in Manitoba.

I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, just as sure as I'm standing here today that the Progressive Conservative Party, as they're doing right now in Saskatchewan, they're giving them back their association. I don't know whether they are doing it through a Private Members' Bill. I don't know whether the government is doing it with the government Treasury Bench support, but I can tell you they know where it's at in Saskatchewan. They know what their producers wanted and they're giving it to them, not because it's wrong to give it to them, because it's right to preserve the freedom, the direction that they want to go with their own industry.

That is being taken away today, Mr. Speaker, by this Minister of Agriculture who not only wants to take their freedom away, tell them how to produce and regulate their commodity, but he wants to tell them who can buy and sell their land. He wants to control who handles the land in Manitoba, and he says that the beef have to go through a beef commission which is appointed by him. The land transactions have to go through a land board which is appointed by him. You can't even lease a piece of land in Manitoba after this Land Act is changed without going through the bureaucracy, Mr. Speaker.

That's the kind of government we have, and don't let them stand up and say that they are great free government. They're the very opposite, Mr. Speaker. They want to take away the rights and freedoms of every Manitoban, and they want to hand it back piece by piece. They want to give them a little bit day by day and say you've been a good boy. You've been a good farmer, Harry, you've produced 10 A-grade steers.

We'll give you a little bit of money for that, you know. They take away the responsibility for this man to compete in the marketplace and to produce a top quality product for you and I. But, no, we're all going to be equal, you see, we are all now going to be equal.

**MR. H. ENNS:** Equal misery.

**MR. D. DOWNEY:** Equal misery, that is correct. That is the nub of what is behind this whole Bill 90. It's philosophical; it's the most philosophical bill that we will debate in this Session.

I again go back to make reference to the former Member for Inkster who stood up in this Legislature — (Interjection) — yes, and gave me a lesson as a new person in this House. I respected him for it, but I'll tell you there isn't one there that I respect today. There isn't one that could stand up and come clean and tell the truth as the former Member for Inkster did. They can't, Mr. Speaker, because they are a non-principled group of individuals.

Mr. Speaker, I want to conclude my remarks today on this bill by, again, re-emphasizing what I think is behind this whole thing. The premise that I started from is, first of all, we have a government without a mandate to bring in such a change. We don't have - and I say that there are many pieces of legislation that they are trying to force down the throats of Manitobans and us, as legislators, that they don't have a mandate to do it. They'll learn that at the next election, Mr. Speaker. They'll learn that, and they'll learn it the tough way. I will be part of it to help make sure with my colleagues.

The second point is, they talk about voluntary. It was a voluntary organization until they brought this in which really emasculated it. It was a voluntary organization; it needed a few changes to make it a little easier to opt out, but the very principles of it being a free and voluntary organization unlike the state-controlled beef industry we're going to have under the socialists if they are allowed to continue where you've got to be regulated, where you have to be told what it's going to cost you or the kind of product you have to produce. That's the kind of thing they want to bring in. If the Minister doesn't like it, you don't do it. That is what we're having; the Minister has to approve all of this.

That is the kind of government that we are now seeing. We are seeing a government who are imposing some of the same philosophy that has been imposed by or put in place by some of the unions. I again say that the Minister of Agriculture hasn't stood up very squarely to protect the farmers when it comes to the labour-orientated government. I'm not against labour. I am all for them as long as we're able to work in a free and equitable system that everybody is heard. The rank and file have to be heard the same as the union leaders, and that mechanism has to be put in place, Mr. Speaker.

I don't compare the Cattle Producers organization to a union. I think it's a free and open operating organization which I again say you have the right to participate in or not. That is truly freedom, if you have the right to opt out.

I'll go back and close my comments today by saying it proves again that we have a Premier who has a double standard, or who is not very solid, and changes whenever he feels it's in his own best political interest.

When he sat on this side of the House he said to me, give the producers a vote on whether you bring in Bill 25, whether you have this kind of legislation for the cattle producers in Manitoba. I could go to Hansard and refer to it, but he said, we'll plead with you, we want a vote for the producers, let the producers vote on whether you have an organization for them or not. Well, Mr. Speaker, we didn't do that. We felt that we had representation by many rural caucus members who were strongly in support of this, that we promised it at an election campaign. We told them we were going to get it and we were elected and we had a mandate to do it, unlike this government who haven't got a mandate to now do what they're doing. But, again, the Premier said - he was the Leader of the Opposition then - give them a vote.

The cattle producers are again asking for a vote. They're asking for a vote, they're saying to the Government of the Day, just give us a chance to speak out on a plebiscite.

The First Minister in question period the other day said, no, we've made up our mind, the Minister of Agriculture, we will be moving on this. You see, it changes, doesn't it? It changes. Because maybe the cattle producers have spoken out at a time or two and said, we don't believe that what you're doing is in the best interests of us as cattlemen. You see, that's where it's at. They don't believe in listening to the people that they're legislating for, and when a government starts to do that, you see you could look at the whole constitutional changes that they're proposing. You look at the conflict of interest that they're trying to impose on the councillors in Manitoba. You look at The Elections Finances Act, you look at all those bills that the general public are very adamantly opposed to and yet they're sitting there with their majority saying, you will take it and you will like it.

But I'm telling you, they won't take it and they won't like it and they'll reject that government, they'll reject them in spades come the next election and I will say that the cattle producers have a long memory and they'll be part of that team that makes sure that that government be replaced by a credible, competent group of people.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The Member for Lakeside.

**MR. H. ENNS:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am deeply moved by the fact . . .

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Order please, order please.

**MR. H. ENNS:** . . . I have been selected by my Acting House Leader . . .

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Order please, order please.

**MR. H. ENNS:** . . . to have the privilege and the honour . . .

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Order please. The Member for Springfield on a point of order.

**MR. A. ANSTETT:** No, Mr. Speaker, the member had agreed to allow me to ask a question at the end of his remarks. Does the member have time left?

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The member has three minutes remaining.

The Member for Arthur.

**MR. J. DOWNEY:** Mr. Speaker, if the member has a question, I would be prepared to try and answer it.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The Member for Springfield.

**MR. A. ANSTETT:** Mr. Speaker, the honourable member made several allegations regarding \$400,000 in payments, or in debts, in the former commission, Beef Commission, that had not been collected by either his administration or the present administration. Mr. Speaker, I'm wondering if he could clarify the opposition's position as to whether or not those debts should have been forgiven or collected? Does he have a position on that question?

**MR. J. DOWNEY:** Yes, Mr. Speaker. Unlike the present government, we had a position, we had a policy and we lived up to them. We collected back at least in excess of \$1 million-and-some dollars on that old contract. There was an excess of \$1 million. The member could check with his Minister, but I know we collected in excess of \$1 million on those old accounts and had full intentions of trying to collect the \$400,000.00.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The Member for Lakeside.

**MR. H. ENNS:** Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Virden, that debate be adjourned.

**MOTION presented and carried.**

## **BILL 48 - THE ELECTIONS FINANCES ACT**

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Bill No. 48, on the proposed motion of the Honourable Attorney-General, standing in the name of the Member for Virden.

**MR. H. GRAHAM:** Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

I feel somewhat hesitant rising after the Member for Arthur spoke so eloquently on the cattle producer's bill. I was very moved by that particular address of the honourable member's, because some of the principles that apply to that bill also apply to this bill and that is the taking away from people of certain rights and liberties that I believe happen to belong to the people themselves and their right to choose which political party they wish to belong to and support.

It's interesting, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that the previous bill dealing with cattle producers was one that infringed upon the rights of people. The speaker on the bill before that was my seat mate, the Honourable Member for Tuxedo, speaking on the land ownership bill, again, a bill that infringed on the rights of people. The speaker before that was the Honourable Member for Minnedosa, he talked on the law enforcement review, but again a thing that I believe was infringing on the rights of the law officers to properly discipline and control their own forces.

So, we see the three bills that have been spoken on so far today, and let's go on to the next one, which I

understand is next on the Order Paper, is the conflict of interest or the disclosure of interest bill that again will be infringing on the rights and privileges of individuals.

So, we're dealing with four or five bills today which have a very common thread in them. They are interfering social tinkering with individual rights and privileges, and I think it's consistent with the philosophy of this government. With this particular bill, I think it's consistent with his own particular political philosophy. I've known the man for many years and I've known the various political philosophies he's espoused and I see through that the reasons why he would want to bring in a bill of this nature.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, it was just the week before last that I thought I should refresh my memory on some of the points that I hadn't read for quite some time, so I went to the library and acquired the small book, on the flyleaf of which it has the name of a very distinguished person, Mr. J.S. Woodsworth, and I would assume from that he probably donated it to the Provincial Library, although I can't verify that at all. But the book is the Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx and the flyleaf by Friedrich Engels. It's work that is probably far more familiar to the person that introduced this bill than it is to myself, because I have heard him espouse that cause on numerous occasions.

But when it comes to this particular bill, Mr. Speaker, I think you can understand, if you know that political philosophy, why he would want to bring in a bill of this type. Because this bill, by its very nature, will be roughly the equivalent of taking a tattoo and tattooing a number on the forehead of every person in this province with their political affiliation attached thereto. That, Mr. Deputy Speaker, is the intent of this bill.

If I start, Mr. Deputy Speaker, by going back to a section towards the tail end of the bill, I know you can't refer to it by number or particular identification, but this section says "all statements and returns filed with the Chief Electoral Officer and all registrations and records maintained by the Chief Electoral Officer, including copies of any certificates filed by the Chief Electoral Officer with the Minister of Finance are public information and are open to inspection by anyone at any time during regular office hours."

Mr. Speaker, that opens the door to almost every piece of information about every registered political party in the Province of Manitoba. It becomes public information and this government intends and indeed wants to have that type of information and they're bringing in legislation to force political parties to give that type of information.

Mr. Speaker, how many years ago was it that a president of a neighbouring friendly - and I use that term advisedly for the benefit of some members opposite - friendly country was forced to leave power because of attempts to obtain information about political parties and their internal workings. Here we have a Minister, the Attorney-General, bringing in a bill which forces every political party to file all information about every person who has made a donation in excess of \$10 to that party, so that anyone can walk in, get that information, and use it for what purposes at this point we still do not know. We still do not know why the Attorney-General would want to have that type of information.

Mr. Speaker, it goes even further. In fact, the bill says that if anybody attempts to remain anonymous in their donations, you must make every possible attempt to identify that anonymous donation. So it's not just enough, you can't hide under anonymity, they are going to force you to identify yourself, and in fact if that donation is over \$10 and you refuse to identify who gave that money, the province then confiscates it. That is democracy? That is democracy? Mr. Speaker, I suggest it goes much further than that. It's a long way from being democratic.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot yet attempt to understand the machinations of the Attorney-General. I don't know why he would want all this information; I don't know why he, or for what purpose he intends to use it. But he is certainly intent on collecting that information. So, Mr. Speaker, I say, again, that this type of bill is tantamount to putting a tattoo on the forehead of every citizen in Manitoba with their party affiliation attached thereto. I think it's a disgrace to the person that introduced it and I think it's an affront to this House to have to deal with this type of legislation. I think that that is as strong as I can make it, Mr. Speaker, without indicating to members that I am opposed to this piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I have spent a number of years in this province; I have spent a number of years involved in political activity involving more than one political party; and I have to tell you, Mr. Speaker, that the contributions that I made to political parties in time and effort and financially, I think should be my own business, and not the business of the public at large, or in particular, this Attorney-General. If I want to make a contribution to a political party, that is my right and I don't think that it is anybody else's right to want to know how much I gave. I think it's an invasion of privacy, it is certainly something that to me is very offensive and obnoxious, and I don't for a minute think that the people of Manitoba want this kind of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, it's always been a pleasure to me when I've been involved in politics at various levels, whether it's collecting money, whether it's going out and working on behalf of a particular candidate, it's always been a pleasure to talk to individuals, some of whom are willing to support you, but they are very vehement in most cases that whatever they do for you, they want that to remain confidential. I see no reason why that type of information should be made public the way that this bill is intending to do it.

Mr. Speaker, it was the individual's choice at that time. You could make your donations directly or indirectly. If you wanted to collect a tax deduction, then it became public knowledge. If you didn't want to, it didn't — (Interjection) — no, no, everything was . . .

Mr. Speaker, this particular bill in my estimation does nothing to enhance democracy at all. I would suggest, Sir, that those that are supporting this type of bill are not those that are interested in serving democracy. So, Mr. Speaker, I do want to impress as strongly as possible how much I feel this bill to be completely objectionable to the democratic process and the privacy of individuals in our society.

So with those few words, Mr. Speaker, I wish to inform you that I will be opposing this bill on second reading.

**MR. SPEAKER, Hon. J. Waiding:** The Honourable Member for Sturgeon Creek.

**MR. F. JOHNSTON:** . . . was standing up. It's my intention to adjourn the debate. He may want to speak.

Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Member for Arthur, that debate be adjourned.

**MOTION presented and carried.**

### **BILL NO. 47 - THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CONFLICT OF INTEREST ACT**

**MR. SPEAKER:** On the proposed motion of the Honourable Minister of Municipal Affairs, Bill No. 47. The Honourable Member for Arthur has 25 minutes remaining.

**MR. J. DOWNEY:** Mr. Speaker, I put a few comments on the record the other day. Since that time, I've had the opportunity to further make a little more of an assessment of this particular proposed legislation, but as well had the opportunity to participate in a Union of Municipalities meeting in Hartney a few days ago and, at that meeting, had the opportunity to speak to a few councillors and to try and get a feeling for the mood of what the rural councillors feel towards not only this legislation, but a lot of the legislative package that is being introduced by the government.

Particularly dealing with Bill 47, the tenor of that Union of Municipalities meeting in Hartney was to the effect that really they didn't really feel that supportive of it. I think that was the general feeling that I had. Some of the comments going around the hall were such comments as, I've just been waiting for this kind of an opportunity to get out of public life. You know, I've been looking for a reason to step down and to pay more attention to my family or my business, or to be a part of a government or to be a part of a municipal administration that is now questioned by the government - their honesty is immediately being questioned by the very introduction of this act.

I elaborated on it a little more the other day. As I indicated, that's the premise that this government starts from, that the councillors and Reeves and mayors who are now in place are subject and they are dishonest or could be dishonest, and they're going to correct that problem by bringing in this legislation. So I will not elaborate more on that part of my speech, but I do want to again go back and start from the premise that I started from in my last comments dealing with Bill 90.

That is the way in which this government is misleading the people of the Province of Manitoba. At that same municipal meeting, the Minister of Municipal Affairs - and it goes back to the credibility of a government who really doesn't have the mandate to move in this kind of a direction. One of the comments made by the Minister of Municipal Affairs at that particular meeting in his speech and his comments, and this really has to question his credibility - he stood up before the meeting and said, yes, the reason I am late is that the Department of Municipal Affairs or the Standing Committee on the Weir Report was meeting this morning, and we had made certain recommendations, he brushed over it fairly lightly, in some of his responses to the question and some of the comments that were made, he said, well - because really again the feeling

of the municipal councillors were to move ahead with the Weir Report, to get on with the job and implement it. That's really what they wanted, but the Minister stands up and he said, well at the report stage this morning at our meeting of Municipal Affairs, the opposition recommended that we have a White Paper, that we lay a White Paper on the table, but that would take over a year to assess and we really don't want to delay it.

How was he misleading them, Mr. Speaker? He was misleading the people of that meeting by not telling them the full story, because what the opposition had recommended that very morning to report to the House was to lay a White Paper of government policy before the public of Manitoba, and prepare legislation to have it in the Assembly at the next time that this Assembly sat is basically what they wanted done unless I misunderstood what the directive of that committee was. But he didn't tell them that, Mr. Speaker. He said that what we had recommended would only further delay the process. He was wrong, Mr. Speaker, and he misled those municipal people. I would challenge him to write a letter of an apology, telling them the truth of what had actually happened at that committee stage.

We start from that kind of a premise again when we're introducing legislative change or legislative program from a government that doesn't have the mandate and isn't credible because they've proven it time and time again, the times that they say one thing or say half-things and don't tell the people fully what is in their best interests or what has really happened in the Legislative Assembly. That's another example, Mr. Speaker, of why there is acrimony in this Chamber and why we have a difficult time getting on with the legislative process, because they aren't coming clean with the people of Manitoba.

Some of the questions that were raised dealing with Bill 47 and The Conflict of Interest Act were: Does an individual who owns property in another municipality or jurisdiction have to list that property? Well, the Minister, like many other areas, didn't know. He had to refer to his Deputy who tried to help him through it and indicated, as I would have thought - or thought opposite, indicated that, no, if they owned land in another municipality, they wouldn't have to disclose it.

Well, what is the purpose of the legislation? If people who live in towns and maybe own land in an adjoining municipality - you know, it's such a mish-mash. I don't believe it to start with, but for the Minister not to know the act and not to know what he's doing and then come out with what I would say is misleading information is again not in the best interests of truly telling the people of Manitoba what is going on, just a partial way of indicating why they really shouldn't be moving in these kind of areas; but it's the whole handling of the process of legislation that he has to be chastized for.

Another question that was brought forward, all elected people, all those people who are elected to council have to disclose their bonds, their family's bonds, their land, their property holdings, but the municipality secretary-treasurer is exempt. The municipal treasurer is exempt. Well, at most municipal meetings that I've have been aware of, the secretary sits in and he's privy to all the information that's available, probably a little more than some of the councillors; yet he or she are exempt from this particular

legislation. That was again a question put to the Minister and he couldn't deal with it because he didn't know precisely what he was doing with this kind of legislation.

You know, as again, I don't support putting the secretary-treasurer under the same guidelines because I don't believe in the legislation to start with. You can't legislate honesty, and that takes me to again another misleading statement that was given to that municipal meeting by our Minister - or not our Minister - their Minister . . .

**A MEMBER:** He's your Minister.

**MR. J. DOWNEY:** That's right, by the Minister of Municipal Affairs for the people of Manitoba; that's right. He is making a big thing, you know, he hasn't caught on to the joke himself yet. He's pretending to be the "Perfect Peter" of Manitoba - that's his big joke when he goes to the municipal meetings. — (Interjection) — Well, that's right, they call him "Perfect Peter." I'm sorry, I don't hear so well and I was sitting at the end of the hall.

However, he refers to the fact that the Law Reform Commission had made a recommendation supporting this conflict of interest legislation. We go to the Law Reform Commission and again there are some questions that they had. There are some questions, and he goes out and gives a *carte blanche* statement that the Law Reform Commission supported it and, therefore, everything in the bill is good. Well, we go to - and my colleague from Swan River, the critic for Municipal Affairs, pointed this out in his speech and yet the Minister of Municipal Affairs didn't listen to him apparently.

Well, I hope he listens today, or reads, because I'm going to tell it to him again; that the Law Reform Commission said in their report, and it starts on Page 35. In case he can't read what the critic for Municipal Affairs said, and I'm quoting: "Given the variations in size of the municipalities in the province and their divergent needs, we consider that they should themselves decide whether their councillors ought to register financial interests in some municipalities. Potential candidates might be deterred by financial disclosure requirements, while in others, the public interest in such a disclosure might outweigh the deterrent factor. We are of the view that those municipalities which desire, it should be permitted to pass bylaws requiring registration."

So they're leaving it in the hands of the municipalities to pass the bylaws and whether or not to determine whether they have a register and keep a register on their municipal councillors; leaving again, the decision to the local people, where it should be left, Mr. Speaker, but he's saying no, the Law Reform Commission just gives us support and that's why we're moving on it. You know, it's very interesting.

It's very interesting again that the Law Reform Commission make another major point that one of the problems with this kind of legislation is getting credible people to run, and that's really where we're at, that's the big question, because I can again go back, and I'll close my comments with this concern; that you are driving those people in society who have taken it upon them, responsible people who have taken it upon

themselves to look after the joint affairs of the way in which we live in society at that level of government, to administer their own affairs without question. Without question, they have been the best people.

They have been the leaders in our communities and if, by some way, a person, and again I go back to the Law Reform Commission, where they said and I quote from it on Page 35: "A councillor bent on deliberate misconduct would not be deterred by the requirement of the registration of assets." What they're saying there, in my estimation, it doesn't matter what you'd write for legislation. If a person is bound and bent they're going to be dishonest and get around the system, they're going to do it.

So why are we imposing this on the rural municipalities and the people who have put themselves forward? It's not right that we should question them and if there is misconduct and I tell you, the media - all those people in society who make their business to try and find out what's going on in other people's affairs - will flush it out and the next election, the general electorate will have a chance to vote them out. That's what is happening, and that's what has happened over the last 100 years and that will continue to happen.

But if you start to meddle around and impose this kind of legislation, you're going to drive out those people that have given us the hospitals that we have, the hospital system, the administration of those hospitals; the administration of our school systems looking after their educational needs themselves; the looking after of municipal roads, the building of bridges and roads to look after ourselves; those are the kinds of people that know how to build Manitoba. They're the people that put their efforts forward, and you're tearing it down and driving them out by this kind of legislation.

It's not responsible government to move in that direction, and I would suggest again as I did earlier, you haven't got the mandate to move on such a major legislative program as you're putting before this Legislature and the people of Manitoba, and they will tell you that in the next election. They will tell you that in spades the next election. I'm just sorry that we aren't closer to it so that we can make that adjustment or the people of Manitoba can't make that change.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I cannot support this legislation and would hope that the Minister of Municipal Affairs would quit misleading the municipalities, that he would apologize for what he has done to this point and reconsider this legislation. Thank you.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Are you ready for the question? The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

**MR. H. ENNS:** Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Tuxedo, that debate be adjourned.

**MOTION presented and carried.**

**MR. SPEAKER:** The time being 4:30, Private Members' Hour.

**IN SESSION**  
**PRIVATE MEMBERS' HOUR**

**MR. SPEAKER:** The first item before the House for Tuesday afternoon is the second reading of private bills.

Bill No. 52, the Honourable Member for Fort Garry. He's not here.

Debate on second reading of public bills - Bill No. 41, on the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for St. Norbert, stands in the name of the Honourable Member for Concordia. (Stand)

On the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for River East, Bill No. 58 stands in the name of the Honourable Member for Rhineland. (Stand)

On the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for River East, Bill No. 94, the Honourable Member for Fort Garry. (Stand)

**PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS**

**RES. NO. 12 - A PEACEMAKER ROLE FOR CANADA**

**MR. SPEAKER:** On the proposed resolutions, Resolution No. 12, the proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for Inkster. Debate is open.

The Honourable Member for Burrows.

**MR. C. SANTOS:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'd like to speak in favour of the resolution by this legislative body urging the Government of Canada to prevent the testing or development of the Cruise missile in Canada.

I stand, Mr. Speaker, because I dislike war like the rest of mankind. Any great war can only leave three types of army after the war is gone. It leaves an army of thieves who steal from the dead. It also leaves an army of crippled and disabled people who find the rest of their lives miserable. Last of all, any kind of war leaves only an army of mourners who mourn for their dead.

But let us ask a more basic question: Why do people go to war, knowing the evil of war? What are the motives of people who conduct and engage in this age-old combat the art of war? The answer, the Member for Turtle Mountain stated, is simple - it's the good guys against the bad guys. But who, whether they are the good guys or whether they are the bad guys, it depends on whose perspective you are looking at. But regardless of the specific and particular motive, it seems that every war is motivated by the lust for power, the struggle for power and all the values that power may bring, including wealth, honour and glory.

What is power? When can I say that I have power over another human being? Power is a relationship between one who can impose control over the minds and actions of another. If a person can impose his will over that of another and can somehow determine the outcome of the attitude and action of the other, then he possesses power and power can be exercised because the one against whom it is exercised expects some benefits or fears some disadvantages or because of habitual habit of respect for institutions and for man.

The Crusades were motivated by what they considered to be a mission to drive away the infidels from the Holy Land. Woodrow Wilson was motivated

to preserve an environment for democracy. Napoleon was motivated by a desire to overcome and dominate Europe. Hitler was motivated by a desire to conquer and rule the world.

Is war inevitable? Is war unavoidable? It would seem that it is, because it is written and you will hear of war and rumours of war, for nation will rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom, and there will be famines and earthquakes in various places. Again, it is written, in the last days there will times of distress for men will become lovers of self, lovers of money, proud, arrogant, abusive, disobedient to parents, ungrateful, unholy, inhuman, implacable, slanderers, profligates, fearers, haters of goods, treacherous, reckless, swollen with conceit, lovers of pleasure rather than lovers of God, holding the form of religion but denying the power of it. Human beings, I don't know what they are, either human beings are fallen angels or they are recent apes, but whatever they are, they certainly engage in the combat of war.

Why? How? How do they engage in war? When men were primitive and simple and women were primitive and simple, they only used their hands, they can choke their enemy to death with their fingers, and then somehow they discovered the use of little stones. They shaped it into some kind of a knife, some kind of a crude tool, to extend the powers of their hands. So we invented knives and swords and bow and arrow, and we extend our arm's length into twice as long to reach our enemies.

Then somebody in China discovered gunpowder, and then we make use of the gunpowder to make guns and bullets, cannons and cannon balls, and somebody named Alfred Nobel invented dynamite. And we create out of gunpowder, bombs, and we extend the range of our grasp for the combat of war.

Moreover, we are not yet satisfied. Despite the experience of World War I and World War II, somebody invented splitting the atom, the beginning of nuclear fission, the Manhattan Project, Enrico Fermi, the atomic bombs in Nagasaki, in Hiroshima, the beginning of the reign of fear and terror of humankind.

So, men begin to stockpile the arsenal of nuclear weapons. We invented the intercontinental ballistic missiles based in superhardened silos and we have seen some pictures of them in Cuba. Then we invented the antiballistic missiles, on strategic delivery vehicles, they call them SDVs. And then other more advanced, more sophisticated equipment and missiles with multiple independent targetable re-entry vehicles, they call them the MIRVs and lately, two days ago, we read that France has perfected what they call the neutron bomb. This was the same neutron bomb that was shelved by the Carter Administration in 1978 when there were some huge demonstrations in Europe including Belgium and Netherlands against the production of that kind of weapon which used radiation in killing human beings and preserving buildings and bricks in a theatre of war.

In the face of all this development, we have also changed our approach to the strategy of winning a war. Long before the nuclear age, we designed a system of the family of nations based on the balance of power. So in the olden days, the two great powers of the world, Spain and Portugal, divided the world in the Treaty of Tordesillas and balanced the power of nations. The power of nations was then measured in terms of the territories they control, in terms of the resources in those territories and the number of people they can draft into their standing army. The balance of power with the advent of the nuclear age and nuclear

technology has been transformed into what is known as a balance of terror. This is a policy of keeping the opponent refrained from doing a course of action by posing a totally brutal and unacceptable risk, based on the policy of the deterrents.

I remember the old story about Damocles. Damocles was a flatterer in the king's court and the tyrant, Dionysius, in order to show him the vainglory of enjoyment, while in the midst of risk and terror, hung a sword by the horsehair above the head of the flatterer while he enjoyed a banquet in the king's court. So we have the phrase, the sword of Damocles.

In the world today, the existence of a vast armoury of weapons and arsenal is more than enough to destroy all of humankind. It is somehow comparable to the sword of Damocles hanging on the faith of the world and on the faith of humanity itself. There are many theories about this balance of terror and theory of deterrents.

One theory is what they call the theory of finite deterrents. That means that whoever will strike the first nuclear blow will use all its might so as to do tremendous damage to cities, military installations, industrial capacities and clusters of population at the first blast.

There is a counter-theory, which is called the counter-force deterrents, that we aim only at the military installations, precisely only in those of the enemy's military arsenals, but leave the cities alone, leave the populations relatively intact.

Whatever response they may resort to in the case of provocation, it may either be the doctrine of instantaneous response with all massive retaliation, employing the full nuclear capacity of the nation against the enemy, or merely the flexible response which waits for a possible decision only to neutralize the immediate threat. But whether it is first strike capacity or preemptive preventive capacity, it means necessarily either a total war and the end of what we call civilization. There is now a continuing debate whether we should resort to nuclear total war or whether or not the conventional limited war is still possible in the face of these technological developments.

Throughout the ages, throughout history, what remedies have been resorted to by those who run the faith of men and nations in order to deal with the danger of world destruction? We have witnessed a most unnerving experience in 1962 with the Cuban confrontation in the case of the Cuban missile crisis. The breath of the whole world was in the balance. They did not know how the Russians would respond. Out of the Cuban missile crisis, we have the 1963 Nuclear Test Ban Treaty that banned the atmospheric explosion that produced the radioactive fallout that is harmful to the inhabitants of the world.

In 1966, it was followed by the Outer Space Treaty that bans the use of nuclear weapons in outer space. Two years later, in 1968, there was the Non-proliferation Treaty banning the spread of this technology of nuclear weapons, nuclear development and limiting it to the superpowers.

In 1970, there was the Sea Bed Treaty; in 1972, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. They called it SALT No. 1, which had put some ceilings in the number of oppressive nuclear weapons that the two superpowers may possess. Despite all the negotiations and all the later arbitrations and talks, the second attempt in 1979,

SALT No. 2, was rejected by the U.S. Senate when the Russians invaded Afghanistan and it became a failure.

So until now, still it is uncertain whether the development and stockpiling of nuclear weapons will be monitored or not, every nation trying to outdo the other nations in terms of the quantity and quality of its nuclear weaponry. But one thing is sure. If we look at all these terrible human experiences, there is no salvation in the use of force or violence because it is written that those who live by the sword shall die by the sword.

It's a wonder why humankind have glorified the heroes of war and the soldiers of destruction. We have created statues, memorials to those who engage in the combat of war. We ignore the humble people who work for the peace of the world.

One thing is sure, that as long as man has his pride, he is in effect creating the potential for his own destruction. As long as men are lustful for power and are fighting for power, they are endangering the fate of humankind. Therefore, we hope that men's love for power will be replaced by the power of love. Until that is done, men will not be able to begin to know the peace and blessings that come to this world of ours. Until men have learned to know that human love is more powerful than human hate, we will not taste the blessings of peace in the world.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

**MR. H. ENNS:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Well, Mr. Speaker, we must thank the Honourable Member for Inkster from time to time to provide us in Private Members' Hour with subjects that we don't always have an opportunity of debating, but ones which I don't mind debating at all and ones which I don't think are totally out of order to debate in this House.

Although I say that, knowing that my comments are not going to fall on receptive ears because those who just simply want to ignore basic fundamental historic facts for their own reasons - and there are of course reasons that honourable members have that they choose to ignore these facts that surely are known to most of them, even to the last speaker - then I can't understand why we would expect to be able to convince them otherwise.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution which of course in the first flush, everybody in their right mind and all of mankind supports - I shouldn't say all of them - there are those people who are warlike who believe, unlike we do, that you accomplish more through peaceful persuasion, through democratic opinion-making among their own population and then indeed to try to influence other countries. There are other countries that don't believe in that way of operating.

Of course I find somewhat offensive in this resolution the fact that the mover and the NDP generally, doesn't really like to come to grips with some very basic facts. Like do you believe that because of the worldwide situation that Canada should be a member with other freedom-loving western democracies in an alliance that is known as NATO? Now that's a pretty straightforward simple question. This is where you become very hypocritical. Those of you who put on such pious faces



at various demonstrations because if you don't believe we should be in NATO then say so and let the Canadian people know that.

As Mr. Foote at least had the honesty to tell the British electorate in the last election that he wanted unilateral withdrawal, unilateral disarmament, Mr. Speaker, the people of Britain also indicated to that same Mr. Foote and to his party what they thought of that. But you people aren't that honest about it. Now if you want us to get out of NATO then pass this kind of resolution. Under NATO we have some responsibilities and to be supportive to our allies, whether it's West German troops that this government, this Minister, signed a long lease for it, to train in our Shilo Park area, or whether it is being helpful to our most important ally, friend and neighbour, the United States, in the testing of various weaponry that is part and parcel of being in that NATO agreement.

So then let's not mince words or let's not confuse. This is where you are doing a tremendous disservice of course and what enables people like myself to continue to call you less than honest and less than truthful when you promote these kinds of high sounding resolutions.

Now, Mr. Speaker, one has to ask themselves, again on the comments of the last speaker who read us chapter and verse about the futility of war and about the meanness of war and about the dreadfulness of war, but, Mr. Speaker, why do we have these alliances?

Without going back into time immemorial but certainly just after the events of the second world war, it's not by accident, Mr. Speaker, that all those countries that were occupied by western democratic armies of the United States, of Canada, of Great Britain, New Zealand and Australia, those are all free countries today. I'm referring to Europe, to countries like Austria, to countries like Greece, to countries like Italy. The North African countries are all independent countries, independent states, France, Belgium, all those countries that were occupied by the current members or supporters of NATO are free today; whereas all the countries occupied by the USSR are not free today, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, they are not free today, but honourable members don't like to talk about that.

Mr. Speaker, starting right after the Second World War — (Interjection) — Pardon? In 1950, it was not the South Koreans that attacked the north, it was the North Koreans supported by Communist China that attacked South Korea. It wasn't the other way around. Mr. Speaker, in 1956 it wasn't American armies, it wasn't the American CIA, it was honest freedom-fighting individuals in the streets of Budapest that tried to roll back the tanks of occupation of the Soviet Union, Mr. Speaker. They cried out for help in those few days of freedom, on Free Radio Budapest.

But, Mr. Speaker, it wasn't the United States military machine, it wasn't anybody. — (Interjection) — No we didn't, because we don't believe in war. We believe in protecting ourselves though. That having lost that battle we didn't believe in it.

Again in 1968, we didn't send in troops to help the Czechs out in their brief flirtation with freedom, Mr. Speaker.

**A MEMBER:** Perhaps we should have. I believe in freedom and I'm prepared to fight for freedom. Are you?

**MR. H. ENNS:** Perhaps we should have. Well, Mr. Speaker, why do we have — (Interjection) — The same thing can be said, of course, in the Pacific theatre of war. The Americans are not still in the Philippines or in what was then known as Java, Burma and Thailand. They have removed the aggressor, Imperial Japan in that case, and they've withdrawn.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it was not the Americans, despite the agony that Vietnam caused them, that are persistent in that country. They have withdrawn with a lot of hurt, a lot of anguish, but they fought for a freer country than it now is.

Mr. Speaker, it was not the American President, whether it was Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Carter, Kennedy or Reagan that addressed the assembled nations of the world, the United Nations, on or about the year 1960 and took his shoe off and pounded the podium and said, "I and my system will bury you, decadent western democracies." No American President, no Canadian Prime Minister ever made that kind of statement because simply we have never had those intentions.

Well, I'm surprised and encouraged. You see, you are attacking me as though this was true. Although none of this is true, you are saying that the Soviet Union does not have any aggressive intentions towards us. Fine, then say it, then be honest about it. But why are they in Afghanistan, and they say it publicly - this is not something that you have to read in KGB books - they say that publicly that they will support wherever any, what they call "liberation fronts and fighters," with arms, with weapons to do what cannot be done by the ballot, to take control with machine guns and with grenades where they cannot do it with ballots. Mr. Speaker, that is happening around the world right now.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please, order please. Order please. I'm glad that members are enjoying the honourable member's remarks so much, but I'm having some difficulty in hearing what he has to say.

The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

**MR. H. ENNS:** That is why this resolution borders on the treasonous. Yes, it does. It calls for this Assembly to withdraw from our obligations to NATO, which were solemnly signed, solemnly agreed to by successive governments since the event of Korea particularly, and since the event of the Berlin airlift, 1948, Mr. Speaker. Honourable members opposite are saying to me, even the Honourable Member for Point Douglas will say to me, that the Soviet Union represents no threat to democracy in this world. Is that what you're telling me? Is that what you'll tell the people in Poland when you travel there?

**HON. S. LYON:** Go to Poland and say that.

**MR. H. ENNS:** Well, then, my goodness, please disassociate yourself from that group that you're sitting with. The Honourable Minister of Health looks at me with some surprise because I know he doesn't believe what this resolution is suggesting, and I know that he is embarrassed with that kind of association when I have to remind him of it, and there are others. But for goodness sakes — (Interjection) — Yes, you'd better

read a lot of the stuff that emanates from the pen of the Honourable Member for Inkster and a few others in that group of associates he has, Mr. Speaker.

But, Mr. Speaker, — (Interjection) — that's right . . .

**SOME HONOURABLE MEMBERS:** Oh, oh!

**HON. A. MACKLING:** How can you condemn those people?

**A MEMBER:** Go burn a flag, Al.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please, order please.

**MR. H. ENNS:** I'm not condemning those people, but we have had it - I'm simply making a point - we have had it from successive Soviet leadership that they intend to bury us and they intend to wipe us off the face of this earth, they have said that. They have said that in printed form, they have said that in public forum. The point that I'm making is, we have never said that. I have never heard a western leader say that.

**A MEMBER:** Reagan wants to.

**MR. H. ENNS:** No, no. You have never said that. Some left-leaning writer has maybe written about Reagan in those terms, but you show me in a forum, you show me in a public statement, you show me anywhere where a western leader has suggested that. We have no aggrandizement plans for greater lands.

Show me a piece of property that Canada has annexed, other than what was brought together in a democratic, in a peaceful way. We haven't even charged off to occupy St. Pierre and Miquelon, the two islands off the coast of Newfoundland. Show me property that the United States, that supposed aggressor in this world, has annexed since the Second World War. Show me. Show me. They have maintained, as they always have, traditional bases in Cuba, they have had bases in other places. They are, after all, a world power and they have some responsibilities in that area, but show me where they have added, where they have taken a land, the way that the Soviet Union right now has occupied Afghanistan. Show me the kind of power that they have taken right after the Second World War where they took all of Eastern Europe.

You are arguing with me that we don't need protection, we don't need any defence system because the Soviet Union has no designs on us and I'm suggesting . . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please, order please. Order please.

The Honourable Minister of Natural Resources on a point of order.

**HON. A. MACKLING:** No, Mr. Speaker, I'm wondering if the honourable member will yield to a question?

**HON. S. LYON:** Sit down.

**HON. A. MACKLING:** Well, Mr. Speaker, while the Leader of the Opposition says, sit down, the Honourable Member for Lakeside, whom I respect, has said, yes, he'll answer a question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please.

**HON. A. MACKLING:** Mr. Speaker, my question to the Honourable Member for Lakeside is this. The honourable member has said that this resolution before the House borders on being treasonous. Is he therefore suggesting that those people who march in demonstrations for peace, who are opposed to Cruise missile testing, are somehow close to being treasonous in their activity?

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

**MR. H. ENNS:** The many hundreds of thousands that march are certainly not, but the few that are organizing and getting paid out of KGB funds are treasonous. There is no question about that because, Mr. Speaker, as I said, I asked the First Minister the question yesterday - and we recall the demonstrations when Jimmy Carter, when the United States . . .

**A MEMBER:** They're not being paid by the KGB.

**MR. H. ENNS:** They're not being paid by the KGB - no, I didn't say that at all. You listen to the question.

Mr. Speaker, when the United States, during the Carter Administration, was just thinking about developing the neutron bomb, there were spontaneous marches around the world. France has now successfully tested that bomb and there is not a murmur because it hasn't been turned on by the people that turn these things on. That's why. It's just that simple.

You mean to tell me that the neutron bomb is not that worrisome, if France — (Interjection) — I'm telling you who was turning on the marches, my friend. I'm telling you who's turning them on. And it's not in the interests of the Kremlin right now to turn on a demonstration against France. That's why you will see no more on the face of the world a demonstration - you won't see a demonstration in Belgium, you won't see one in Holland, you won't see one in Central Park, you won't see one anywhere.

**HON. S. LYON:** You won't see one in Winnipeg, that's for sure.

**MR. H. ENNS:** You certainly won't see one in Winnipeg. I beg the question. It is only nuclear weapons in the hands of the U.S. that, for other reasons, it becomes to somebody's advantage to make and stage those protests.

**HON. S. LYON:** Red will be red.

**MR. H. ENNS:** Well, Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased. At least I've painted them into the corner where all of a sudden they find where they are being led, where all of a sudden they have to confront themselves. When the Member for Springfield says, who says the Soviet Union aren't aggressors? I like that. At least, I got a reaction from him that now he begins to understand what's happening in this world.

So, Mr. Speaker — (Interjection) — no, not everybody's real, but I believe what the leaders of the communist world tell us. I believe it when they say that

they will expend every energy, all kinds of money, all kinds of influence and all kinds of arms to subvert and to bury our system. That is what they have said. — (Interjection) — No, they're not saying that, they are not saying the same thing at all. Recognize it. See if you don't recognize that there is that wilful attempt in the world that alliances, such as NATO, have to be formed, and we have now enjoyed 35 years of peace because we have strength. A lot of that strength comes from our neighbour. That is longer peace than the world enjoyed between the first two World Wars, because they were allowed to lull themselves into a state of complacency.

Mr. Speaker, I have no great joy, no pleasure, as a Mennonite, to be speaking about war and speaking about the need for war, but I have also no illusions which honourable members like to toy with as to the reality of the motivations of the Soviet Union in this regard. As long as that is the case, Mr. Speaker, then I am prepared to support the kind of obligations that this country takes on from time to time as a full and active and strong supporter of freedom and a supporter and a full member of NATO.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please.  
The Honourable First Minister.

**HON. H. PAWLEY:** Mr. Speaker, I had not intended to participate in this debate until the last few moments. I think it's incumbent for each and every member in this House to now engage in a clear disassociation from some of the remarks that were made by the speaker, the Member for Lakeside.

Mr. Speaker, I participated and I participated proudly in the march some three weeks ago, a march in which some 25,000 to 30,000 Manitobans participated in. I know that in other parts of Canada other thousands of Canadians have participated in marches. I know that involved in those marches have been representatives of church groups, labour organizations, other ethnic groups. I know, Mr. Speaker, that there have been many that have participated in the organization of those marches, many people from church organizations and other public organizations. I find it, Mr. Speaker, vulgar and despicable that a member in this Chamber would accuse such organizers of being agents of the KGB — (Interjection) —

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please.

**HON. H. PAWLEY:** Mr. Speaker, I am intending to call upon the Member for Lakeside to offer an apology to those that have participated in the organization of walks for peace not only in Winnipeg, but elsewhere in this country. Mr. Speaker . . .

**HON. S. LYON:** You're comical.

**HON. H. PAWLEY:** I have heard and I want to put the remarks of the Leader of the Opposition on record that, rather than to express his displeasure about those remarks, he has shouted across the Chamber that I am comical because I have called upon the Member for Lakeside to disassociate himself from allegations that would only be made by the most extreme right-

wing elements and have been made by only the most extreme right-wing elements that those that engaged in peace walks and in speaking out for peace are somehow agents or dupes of the KGB. That is on record in this Chamber, and the Member for Lakeside has the opportunity to clarify those remarks as he wishes, Mr. Speaker, but I — (Interjection) —

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please.

**HON. H. PAWLEY:** Mr. Speaker, I want to say a few further words. Mr. Speaker, this is an issue that I make no apology for being emotional about. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of Canadians and people throughout this world are emotional about the question of peace, are emotional about the call that an end be undertaken by the superpowers to the buildup of nuclear weaponry within the world.

**HON. S. LYON:** The left can do no wrong, that's your thesis.

**A MEMBER:** No, that's what you're saying - the right can do no wrong.

**HON. H. PAWLEY:** Mr. Speaker, it is not a matter of ideology; it is not a matter of right or left; it is not a matter of being Conservative or being Liberal or being New Democrat. And I marvel at four members of the Conservative Party in the federal House that disassociated themselves from their own party and voted with the New Democratic Party against the testing of the Cruise. Those members, in my view, were progressive. I am pleased that one of those members was Jack Murta in the Province of Manitoba. My only regret is, Mr. Speaker, that we don't have at least one Progressive Conservative across the way that would follow the lead of a Jack Murta as Jack Murta demonstrated his conviction and courage in the federal House to break ranks with his own party.

Mr. Speaker, I want to put this on the record too, because I find it despicable. Mutterings from the Leader of the Opposition about J.S. Woodsworth and '39 and being in some way treasonous. J.S. Woodsworth was one who had the strongest of pacifist sentiment. Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that many people of different religious views and convictions share pacifist sentiments. Many people of Mennonite background share the firmest of pacifist sentiments, and to suggest that those that hold pacifist sentiments are some way treasonous, Mr. Speaker, is vulgar and is despicable.

Mr. Speaker, we spend much time as is necessary to pass laws and to develop programs in order to make this a better world, but there is no point in working to build a better world if we are going to permit the arms race being participated in, Mr. Speaker. I care not whether it is the Soviet Union, the United States, France or any other major power, because we have already accumulated sufficient nuclear weaponry to destroy this world many times over. Apparently the honourable members across the way who mutter "fools" at members on this side of the Chamber would go on creating more and more weapons in order to destroy the world not seven times over, but ten times over and possibly fifteen times over, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, it is that kind of reference by the Leader of the Opposition when he refers to those that disagree with him as being fools.

**A MEMBER:** On major issues.

**HON. H. PAWLEY:** The kinds of reference that we heard from the Member for Lakeside when he referred to authors of this kind of resolution as being near treasonous, that makes me understand why the Leader of the Opposition said that he preferred a Pinochet to a democratically elected government because at least he was on our side. Fascism was on our side and fascism was all right as long as it was armed and assisting our side; that was quite all right with the Leader of the Opposition. It was quite all right that thousands they tortured, that thousands disappear in Chile and, Mr. Speaker, I had the opportunity to visit Chile in 1978 and to see the impact of the Pinochet regime.

**SOME HONOURABLE MEMBERS:** Oh, oh!

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please, order please. Other members will have their opportunity to get into the debate later and they will be afforded, I'm sure, the same courtesy of a hearing as the Honourable First Minister should get.

The Honourable First Minister.

**HON. H. PAWLEY:** I had the opportunity to travel to Chile - and I would like the Leader of the Opposition to listen - with a 74-year old Chilean father. — (Interjection) — If the Leader of the Opposition would just listen for a moment, I would like to tell the Leader of the Opposition a story, a true story of a 74-year old Chilean father, the father of a son that disappeared in Chile. We went to Chile to try and find the whereabouts of that son, and during that week that we were in Chile, we found out what had happened to that son. That son had been whipped to death in a Chilean torture detention camp, and there are witnesses to that effect; whipped to death while he tried to lift a boulder that was beyond his capacity to lift weight-wise, the son of a Manitoba resident, and yet we have here the Leader of the Opposition that is blinded by his hate so much . . .

**A MEMBER:** One little case.

**A MEMBER:** You go and ask the parents if it's a little case.

**HON. H. PAWLEY:** Did I hear "one little case?" It was thousands of cases, thousands of cases in Chile, just as there have been thousands of cases in Afghanistan, and we hear properly honourable members across the way denounce what has happened in Poland and Afghanistan and we have no hesitation in also denouncing, but we also denounce the tortures, the killings, the disappearances that occur in other parts of this world, including Chile.

**SOME HONOURABLE MEMBERS:** Oh, oh!

**HON. S. LYON:** The left can do no wrong . . .

**HON. H. PAWLEY:** Mr. Speaker, the Honourable Leader of the Opposition apparently doesn't listen. He's still hollering from his seat, the left can do no wrong. I just finished talking about Afghanistan, about Poland, about Chile. It matters not to me, Mr. Speaker. It matters to the Leader of the Opposition because, in his eyes, the right fascism can do no wrong. I have yet to hear the Leader of the Opposition get up and denounce what has happened in some of the Latin American military dictatorships, and I don't think I'll hear him get up on his feet and . . .

**HON. S. LYON:** You won't hear me lie like you do either.

**HON. H. PAWLEY:** Mr. Speaker, I can assure you that contrary to what the Leader of the Opposition has said, I am not lying about what had happened in Chile. I can assure honourable members of that. The Honourable Leader of the Opposition may think I am lying, but those that have gone through the persecution in Chile know that it is not lies, but it is fact.

Mr. Speaker, this is a resolution that is directed towards people throughout the world wherever they be, whether it be the Soviet Union, whether it be in Eastern Europe, whether it be in Canada, whether it be the Soviet Union, whether it be Iran, any country in the world, of joining together and saying, enough is enough; that we have enough nuclear weaponry; there's been enough human destruction; that we are at the crossroads, and delivering a clear message to Moscow, to Washington, to Ottawa, that much more can be obtained by way of universal disarmament by working towards universal disarmament than by the constant building up of weapons of destruction.

Mr. Speaker, I have often wondered what Canada could be doing much more than it is at present time, what more other countries of the world could be doing. It's clear, on any examination of what is taking place, that it is poverty that brings about conflict and that conflict which eventually leads to war and that is the importance of north-south dialogue, that is the importance of more equitable distribution of the goods of this world so that we can reduce the gap that exists between those that have much and those areas of the world that have little, where starvation dominates, where poverty dominates. It's not a matter of ideology.

Mr. Speaker, what is so threatening on the part of thinking of honourable members across the way is that it is their thinking, their approach that is converting hundreds of thousands of people towards communism in the world. There is no doubt in my mind. It is those that speak out on behalf of the Pinochets that oppress, those that herald the Somozas, those that herald the Batistas that have created the Fidel Castros, that have created the Jaruzelskis, that have created the Brezhnevs. It has not been social democrats; it has been the extreme conservative, the right-wing elements living in the world community.

Mr. Speaker, it has been conservatives like the Leader of the Opposition, blinded by his ideology, that have created hundreds to communism in this world, that has forced the people of El Salvador to choose between a military repressive right-wing regime or an extreme left-wing regime. It was the practices of the right that have forced Nicaragua to have to move more and more

to the left, rather than permitting a country like Nicaragua to evolve in its own way.

It is not social democrats, it is not democratic socialists, but the conservative right that has bred totalitarian thinking and, unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, by their very practices have pushed us closer and closer to the tinderbox of nuclear holocaust.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution is one that I had hoped could have achieved the full support of members across the way. A year ago, 20,000 Winnipeggers expressed their desire for peace by walking in the streets of Winnipeg. Three weeks ago, 25,000 to 30,000 Winnipeggers, other Manitobans, walked in the streets of Winnipeg; various communities, Flin Flon, Carman, Morden, I understand other towns this coming fall will be placing on the ballot a question pertaining to the desire of people to move towards disarmament. Rather than nit-picking, rather than being cynical, we ought to be supporting that cause on the part of Manitobans to achieve a more peaceful society, a more peaceful world.

Mr. Speaker, it is not just ourselves that are at stake. Many of us have had the opportunity to live out much of our lives, a good portion of our lives, but I noticed in that peace walk three weeks ago it was the young that were participating, teenagers, those in their twenties. I spoke to some of those young people and their comments were, this is a beautiful world. We enjoy this world. We want to live out our lifetime. Why can't Mr. Andropov and Mr. Reagan give us the opportunity to live out our lifetime? That's a simple question. I'll add Mr. Mitterand to that list.

Mr. Speaker, we can if we wish — (Interjection) — nuclear weaponry, the weapons of destruction are our enemy. Let there be no bluffing about that, Mr. Speaker. — (Interjection) —

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please, order please.

**HON. H. PAWLEY:** Mr. Speaker, I want to say that I'm no longer angry, I am saddened by some of the comments that I hear from honourable members across the way. I don't know, Mr. Speaker. In fact, the comments are of a sick nature, not of a nature that I would have anticipated from members of this

Legislature on the question of peace. They are the messages that I would have only expected to hear from the most extreme conservative thinking. — (Interjection) —

Let me assure you, Mr. Speaker, contrary to what the Leader of the Opposition is saying, it is not an act. On my part at the moment, it is an act of profound sadness. — (Interjection) —

Mr. Speaker, I wish that Mr. Roche and Mr. Murta and some of the other Conservative Members of Parliament that demonstrated courage a few weeks ago were in the gallery, that they could listen to honourable members across the way. In fact, Mr. Speaker, I will make sure that those four members of the Conservative caucus in Ottawa receive comments of some of the members from across the way so they can express their own thoughts as to some of the thinking that appears to dominate members across the way.

Are we to hear at least one member across the way that will express the courage and conviction of a Jack Murta or a Roche from Edmonton? Or are we going to continue to hear the continuation of what we have been . . . — (Interjection) —

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please.

**HON. H. PAWLEY:** Mr. Speaker, I am not going to say much more, but to express regret about the kind of response that we have received from honourable members across the way. As time proceeds and as more and more Manitobans and more and more Canadians express their desire for peace; as more and more Canadians call upon the superpowers to call a halt to the nuclear arms race, thinking such as that which we hear from members across the way will dissipate. It will dissipate because Canadians will not tolerate that kind of thinking.

Mr. Speaker, I have no more to say except I am saddened by what I have heard from across the way, deeply saddened.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please.

The time being 5:30, I am leaving the Chair to return at 8:00 p.m. this evening.