

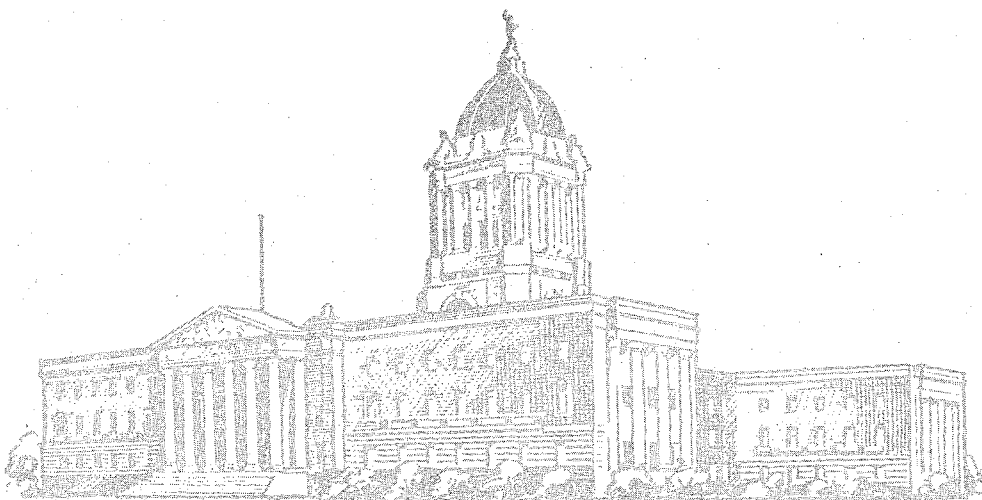


Legislative Assembly Of Manitoba

DEBATES and PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable A. W. Harrison



Vol. VII No. 61 2:30 p.m. Wednesday, April 11, 1962.

5th Session, 26th Legislature

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

2:30 o'clock, Wednesday, April 11th, 1962.

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions.
Reading and Receiving Petitions.
Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees.
Notice of Motion.
Introduction of Bills.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

HON. GURNEY EVANS (Provincial Secretary) (Fort Rouge) introduced Bill No. 126,
An Act to amend The Coat of Arms and Floral Emblem Act.

Mr. Speaker put the question.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, I wonder with the consent of the House you would permit me a few more extended remarks than is usual on the introduction of a bill to call attention to what I think is a significant occasion.

MR. SPEAKER: Does the honourable member have permission? Agreed.

MR. EVANS: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The purpose of the bill is to adopt an official tartan for the Province of Manitoba. This is not the first tartan to be adopted in Canada, because the RCAF I believe were the first and we have the provinces of Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick with tartans of their own. The design which I am now going to ask the pages to assist me with has been approved by the Lord Lion King at Arms in Scotland, who is the guardian, the jealous guardian and I think properly so, of Scottish heraldry and after some correspondence back and forth and some discussion, he has now approved of this design. It's difficult of course to describe a design or a piece of cloth and so the designer has very kindly provided me and the House with a necktie for each of the honourable gentlemen and a tam-o-shanter for each of the honourable ladies. So if our friends will help us to distribute these now, you will have before you then something in visual form which will help you to understand what I am discussing.

The designer is Mr. Hugh Rankine, who is a Winnipegger, he was born in Winnipeg, of Scottish descent, and during the War was in the Highlands of Scotland and became very interested in the history of the Clans and the design of what is called "The Sett" of the various tartans of the various Clans, and he continued this interest after he came back to Canada. He took up weaving and began to experiment with a tartan which he thought would represent Manitoba, the historic threads of our background just as you have before you the representation in physical threads. In this he was most ably assisted by Mrs. Rankine who had been interested in weaving for some years past and they two have developed this tartan. They have two hand looms of their own now and have created not only the articles we have today but also some other very beautiful articles in this design.

I would like to at this point pay a tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Rankine for a number of reasons not perhaps completely apparent in the event itself and in the design that we have in front of us, because they have displayed, I think as you will see, and before perhaps my remarks are finished you will see more fully, a good deal of imagination, a good deal of history, an appreciation of history, and background and tradition in Manitoba, but they have through quite a long series of discussions and a number of changes that have had to be made for one reason or another, displayed the most delightful qualities of patience and understanding and have now come out to the final adoption of the tartan which they had hoped to see adopted for the Province of Manitoba. It's significant I think and an interesting item that this adoption comes on the 150th Anniversary of The Selkirk Settlers, who were of course Scotsmen and Scotswomen and they founded the first permanent settlement at the forks of the rivers right where Greater Winnipeg stands now. These Selkirk settlers were of course not the first Scottish people to come to this province by any means. It is some 250 years since the first servants of the Hudson Bay Company entered what is now the Province of Manitoba and among them, of course, were many Scottish people. Among the people who entered from Canada in the service of the Northwest Company there was a significant number of Scottish people.

(Mr. Evans, cont'd.)

But no one I think should view this tartan as a purely Scottish affair because it is now officially established that any genuine resident of Manitoba may wear the tartan. It is the proud possession of all Manitobans no matter what their racial descent may be and I think that is as it should be in a province like ours. The tartan itself does not take precedence over any family tartan in the registry in the King of Arms in Scotland, but may be worn by any Manitoban of whatever racial descent. I think it can be said that this tartan is a very fitting one and can be regarded as a proud symbol of a proud and united people, and I am sure that its beauty of design and the significance of the various threads and colours and patterns that run through it will endear it to Manitobans in increasing measure as time goes by.

I would like to read if I may, Mr. Speaker, the main themes that run through the design, a description that is provided very largely by Mr. Rankine himself. The green background of the tartan symbolizes our rich farmlands, our wealth of forests, minerals and natural resources. The "murrey", which is a Scottish word, and I found that this is one of the small corrections that had to be made, one of the number of small corrections in the way that an ordinary Canadian who cannot boast any Scottish blood tended to spell these things out. I used the word maroon, but that simply is not done in the circles in which we were dealing. The murrey or maroon squares symbolize the Red River Settlement and the fur trading forts that were built there. The contribution of Lord George Douglas, the fifth Earl of Selkirk, in sponsoring the Red River Settlement is recognized in the three light blue horizontal and vertical lines. The father of the Earl was by blood a Hamilton and he adopted the name "Douglas" upon his accession to the titles and both the Douglas and the Hamilton tartans feature these light blue lines. Where the lines intersect they symbolize the junction of two mighty rivers, the Red flowing north and the Assiniboine flowing from the west; the light golden lines represent our bountiest harvests and our ripening crops, which I think as you will see is a recognition of a good many things that are fundamental and dear to the hearts of Manitobans.

The bill itself will call for ratification of an agreement between the government and Mr. Rankine. The government retains the right to use the tartan itself freely; it retains some measure of control over the other uses that may be made of the tartan, and among the provisions is that - "The right to manufacture it shall not be awarded by Mr. Rankine to any one manufacturer alone." So I think that we will have in this tartan something that will be a warm reminder of our own homelands. It can be, I think, a significant tourist attraction. It can be and will be an aid to industry to manufacture things of distinctive Manitoba character and design, and I think as we come to know it and to appreciate it, it will be a boost to Manitoba moral. So I would just like to close with a word of thanks and appreciation to Mr. and Mrs. Rankine, imaginative, forward-looking Manitobans who have contributed something to our welfare and our progress.

MR. EDMOND PREFONTAINE (Carillon): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I could have the indulgence of the House just to say a few words on this matter?

MR. SPEAKER: Agreed.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Mr. Speaker, I do not rise to object to the proposal that we have before us at this time, but I would like to suggest that when we discuss the history of the Province of Manitoba, we should not forget that it was Sieur de LaVerendrye, who was the first white man to come to Manitoba. We should not forget that Father Renault was killed by the Sioux together with the son of La Verendrye on Massacre Island in 1736 I believe, and that the Courier du Bois were roaming all over these provinces prior to 1812. We must not forget I don't think that Father Provencher brought the first plow to open the sod in the Province of Manitoba. So I say that I agree that the Minister is right in bringing this before us at the present time; but we should not forget that this province was discovered by people of the French race and that it was first settled to the point that when Manitoba entered Confederation, those of the French race were half the population, together with those of the English race, and that in the first Legislature of Manitoba, there were 12 of the French language and 12 of the English language. So I say, Mr. Speaker, that since the Minister had made reference to the history of this province that I thought that I should bring this matter forward.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. W. G. MARTIN (St. Matthews): Would the Minister accept a question? When may

(Mr. Martin, cont'd.) the House expect the distribution of the kilts?

MR. EVANS: There are no present plans. We have been considering the advisability in view of the present rather dignified appearance of the Chamber.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. J. M. FROESE (Rhineland) introduced Bill No. 132, An Act respecting the Town of Winkler.

HON. STERLING R. LYON, Q. C. (Attorney-General) (Fort Garry) introduced Bill 133, An Act to amend The Expropriation Act (2).

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole House.

HON. STEWART E. McLEAN, Q. C. (Minister of Education) (Dauphin): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Health, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the proposed resolution standing on the order paper in my name.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House resolved into a Committee of the Whole House with the Honourable Member for St. Matthews in the Chair.

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Chairman, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed resolution recommends it to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolved that it is expedient to bring in a measure to amend The Teachers' Retirement Allowances Act by providing, among other matters, for an increase in the pension portion of the retirement allowances payable under the Act and for the refunding of contributions made to the Fund by teachers.

Mr. McLEAN: Mr. Chairman, in the Speech from the Throne there was this paragraph which I should like to read in full, and I am now quoting: "I am informed that the Manitoba Teachers' Retirement Allowances Fund is under active study at the present time and that pending the completion of these studies some urgent amendments to the present Act will be proposed." The bill that is being brought before the Committee and the House will provide, as indicated in the resolution, for an increase in the pensions paid, or the allowances paid under the Teachers' Retirement Allowances Act, and also widen the provisions respecting the repayment to teachers who have contributed to the fund and who cease to teach.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution be adopted.

Committee rise and report. Call in the Speaker.

MR. MARTIN: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole has adopted a certain resolution and directed me to report the same and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Swan River that the report of the Committee be received.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. McLEAN introduced Bill No. 129, An Act to amend The Teachers' Retirement Allowances Act.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I call the Orders of the Day, I should like to introduce to the members of the Legislative Assembly a very distinguished group of students from overseas. They are students that are studying under the Colombo Plan. They are studying Administrative Economics in Manitoba and they hope to return and take up their jobs in employment with their governments. They are all civil servant employees and they came from the following countries: North Borneo, Indonesia, Ceylon, British Guiana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. We hope that their visit in Manitoba will be of interest to them and they will carry back ideas that they have gained in Manitoba in the economic administration of government. No doubt they will in the next day or two be visiting some of the offices in the building.

We have with us St. Norbert School, 40 pupils of Grade VIII under the guidance of their teacher, Mr. Deleurme and Miss Dayton. This school is located in Fort Garry constituency and very ably represented by the Attorney-General of the province. We also have Windsor Park Collegiate, 12 pupils in Grade XI; their teacher is Mr. Orinski and the school is located in St. Boniface constituency and ably represented in this House by Mr. Desjardins. We hope that as they look down on democracy in action that they take back with them favourable opinions of the Legislative Assembly in the Province of Manitoba. Orders of the Day.

MR. LEMUEL HARRIS (Logan): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to direct a question to the Honourable Minister of Labour. I would like to ask him if the Minimum Wage Board has been convened. And if so, who are its new members? I'd like him to name them so that we possibly know who they are.

HON. J. B. CARROLL (Minister of Labour) (The Pas): Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the Member from Logan for giving advance notice of this question. The members of the Board are G. C. McLean as Chairman, Mr. Grant McLeod and Mr. J. Burkowitz who are continuing members with two new members being appointed, L. Butterworth who was a former member reappointed and A. K. Stevens. The Board has instructions to convene immediately to give consideration to the minimum wage recommendations to the government.

MR. LAURENT DESJARDINS (St. Boniface): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I'd like to make a correction. I would be very pleased, I'd love to represent these charming ladies, young girls from Windsor Park, but unfortunately the honour's not mine, but the Leader of the NDP Party.

MR. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Leader of the New Democratic Party) (Radisson): I'm happy, Mr. Speaker, that the Honourable Member for St. Boniface made this correction. I was too modest to do so, but I do agree with him as to the charm of our visitors here this afternoon.

MR. D. L. CAMPBELL (Lakeside): Mr. Speaker, my guess would be that the intelligent young ladies having looked the situation over here would be wishing that they were represented by other than either of the ---

HON. WALTER WEIR (Minister of Public Works) (Minnedosa): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I'd like to lay on the table of the House, a Return to an Order of the House No. 1 standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Turtle Mountain.

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I should like to lay on the table of the House a Return to an Order of the House No. 30 dated March 23rd, 1962 on the motion of the Honourable Member for Brokenhead, and a Return to an Order of the House No. 31, dated March 23rd, 1962, on motion of the Honourable Member for Brokenhead.

MR. SPEAKER:

HON. GEO. HUTTON (Minister of Agriculture and Conservation) (Rockwood-Iberville): Before the Orders of the Day, I would like to present the latest report of the Flood Forecasting Committee held on Wednesday morning, April 11th, 1962 to consider the current situation with regard to flood prospects on the Red and Assiniboine rivers.

"The Committee reports the run-off which was well under way last week in the upper part of the Red River basin has been temporarily retarded by the cold weather in the last few days. Recent precipitation has been offset to a considerable degree by the gradual decrease in the snow cover which has been greatest in the upper watershed. The Committee, on the basis of the most recent analysis, concludes that the previous prediction of 18 feet city datum at James Avenue which is considered to be first flood state is still valid. Further, no change is indicated for the peak flow at Emerson which it is estimated will correspond approximately to peaks recorded in 1945, 1949 and 1960, that is approximately 30,000 cubic feet per second.

"On the Assiniboine River the situation has worsened to some degree. Recent low temperatures have inhibited release of water from snowmelt and in addition snow fall in the last week has resulted in an increase in accumulated precipitation. Despite these unfavourable occurrences indications are that the peak discharges will be contained within the channel for the most part and flooding, if any, will be confined to low lying areas in the Assiniboine Valley which are often subject to overflow in the spring. The Committee again points out that unusual conditions of temperature and precipitation during the breakup are still a possibility and therefore cannot be ruled out at this time. Further reports of forecast will be issued as conditions warrant."

MR. GILDAS MOLGAT (Leader of the Opposition) (Ste. Rose): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to ask a question of the Minister of Agriculture before the Orders of the Day. The other day in reply and questions in the House of Commons, the Minister of Agriculture indicated that the federal government was considering further assistance on crop insurance. I wonder if the Minister could report at this time as to his negotiations in that regard for the crop insurance in Manitoba.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Speaker, I have nothing further to report. As I have indicated to

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd.) the House, Manitoba has made representations and these proposals are under consideration by the federal government. I have nothing more to report.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the federal government at the moment appears to be in a rather benevolent mood. Does the Minister not think that this might be a good time to press his claim?

MR. HUTTON: We're pressing.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. Adjourned debate on the proposed motion for second reading of Bill 102. The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: I just wish to make a few comments on this bill. First of all I should say that I'm quite in accord with the proposals being made. I think the need is there that some legislation should have been brought in and probably so because of the matter of the Brandon strike and the report made by Mr. Justice Tritschler in making various recommendations.

I think the other day the Member for Elmwood made some charges regarding Social Credit administrations and their labour legislation in effect in those provinces. I would like to correct him on one point and that is that the two provinces haven't got the same labour legislation and that they differ. I think as far as British Columbia is concerned they had quite a bit of labour trouble in 1958, and at the 1959 session they brought in some legislation making labour unions legal entity. I would like to quote from the Honourable Lyle Wicks, Minister of Labour at that time, and his speech in the House on March 12th, 1959, where he quoted the Mr. Justice A. M. Manson, and I would like to read the quote. "It is an inequitable law that makes the employer liable in damages and not the union, but so far parliamentarians have not had the intestinal fortitude to correct the situation. It is contrary to every principle of British justice, but it is so." At that time when British Columbia passed that legislation, they felt it very necessary; that people were sick and tired of what was going on and therefore this legislation was brought in, giving joint responsibility to management and labour. I think this is a very strong point, that this matter of responsibility should be shared by both labour and management and that they should have equal responsibility. I would like to read one paragraph out of Mr. Wick's address of that day and I quote: "There is overwhelming evidence that unions are necessary and desirable and that they will continue to grow and exert a positive influence in our society in future. This growth should be accompanied by increased responsibility, not only on the part of the trade unions, but also on the part of industry, which of course is also expanding."

I feel that through the legislation that is before us that we will have a better sharing of responsibility in connection with labour and labour troubles and labour laws. The section dealing with legal entities in the bill before us is quite specific. It's outlined in section 14, subsection 3 and I would like to read that section and also the section in the BC legislation in this respect. Our own section reads and I quote: "For the purposes of suing or being sued as permitted under this Act, employers, organizations and trade unions are legal entities capable of suing or being sued." And I'd like to read the section out of Chapter 90 of the BC Statutes, an Act relating to trade unions which was assented to March 20th, 1959; and in Section 7, dealing with legal entities, I am quoting, "An employer's organization is a legal entity for the purpose of prosecuting and being prosecuted for offences against The Labour Relations Act and for purposes of suing and being sued under this Act. 2. A trade union is a legal entity for purposes of prosecuting and being prosecuted for offences against The Labour Relations Act and for purposes of suing and being sued under this Act."

Mr. Speaker, I think the legislation will give stability. It will prevent rash action by labour unions, and in my opinion the labour union officers have to prove their worth; they have to prove to be of value, to stay in existence or to justify their existence, and very often they have to go out of all bounds in order to make a point and to justify this very point. And from quotes from labour leaders themselves they can never be satisfied with what they get. The mention made here the other day that if this was passed that unions will be litigated to death, I think is far from being true. I think this would be an admission of guilt and an admission that their members were irresponsible if this claim is being made. I think the legislation will do something good and that it will dispel feelings that labour unions are irresponsible. This is a matter that is being felt in rural areas that they are considered very often to be irresponsible, and I think this legislation will do something to combat that and dispel that feeling.

I would also briefly like to refer to the Tritschler report and read one paragraph on

(Mr. Froese, cont'd.) Page 29. This section deals with the misbehaviour of unions, and I am reading on Page 29, the bottom paragraph, Section 2, and I quote, "Small independent packing plants are understandably an inconvenience to a national union. Because of competitive disadvantage and sometimes by reason of location in non-metropolitan areas, smaller or independent plants may require and are indeed accorded wage differentials. The existence of these lower rated plants is an embarrassment to the union in national negotiations with large plants. The disappearance of a small plant and its local means little to the international, for the business will be absorbed by a larger plant, whose union employees will increase so that there need be no loss of total membership." I think this is one aspect which people in general feel, that labour unions are not too sympathetic or do not give so much consideration to the small union. They're interested in the larger union from wherein they derive their revenue and their support. I would like to make a few general comments yet, and that is that this labour legislation should not hurt the labour union and I think it's far from any member's mind in this House that we do want to hurt them. We do want the very opposite; we want to help them and by giving them this added responsibility they will get more recognition; and as far as the public is concerned therefore will also get more sympathy. I think we're here to give the labourer his proper place as an individual in society and also in his place of work. We all know that automation is taking hold and is growing, and I think we will see shorter hours as a result -- there's no doubt about it that we will, as we go along, have shorter days -- working days for these people. Yet it should provide for a proper living for the working man, so that the pay the labourer receives will have to go up as the working hours decrease. I think what is essentially needed is additional purchasing power and this should be introduced to avoid needless worry and give the average man a chance to enjoy life. This particularly is where assistance is needed and where an effort should be made to correct the situation, in my opinion. Mr. Speaker, I give my support to the legislation and I feel it is good.

MR. O. F. BJORNSON (Lac du Bonnet): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Springfield the debate be adjourned.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of Bill No. 100. The Honourable Member for Turtle Mountain.

MR. E. I. DOW (Turtle Mountain): Mr. Speaker, I don't think that the members of this House should have to run for the journals to find out as to my recorded vote in regards to Bill 62 when it was before the House in 1960. I was one of the few that voted against the bill. I did so on the municipal experience that I had, on the basis that in my opinion, Bill 62 was produced to this House without the blessing or recommendation of experienced municipal men that had done so much work for ten years ahead of the bill coming to a climax. I might point out to this House that immediately after the bill was passed, the Leader of the House called in for consultation the mayors and reeves of Metro Winnipeg, and the question in my mind is why were these people not consulted prior to the passing of Bill 62? In my opinion municipal men were ignored when this government refused to accept the recommendations of the committee of the municipal men. They brought in a brief and they brought in recommendations. Now Sir, in my humble opinion, that in the introduction of Bill 100 this government has shown a lack of confidence in Metro Council; and when this bill is passed they will have shown that lack of confidence. When you set up your commission as provided in Bill 100, you will immediately rehash and go over the same territory that was gone over for ten years prior to the passing of Bill 62. And I can quite truthfully say in my opinion Sir, that if I was an elected councillor of Metro and when Bill 100 passed, my resignation from that Council would be in the hands of the Chairman very quickly.

The Premier stated in his introduction of Bill 100 that Metro was going too fast. Now Sir, I voted against the bill. I believe in democracy, I believe in the statutes that we pass in this House are law, but I ask you this question, whose fault is it that they went too fast? This Bill 62 became a statute and there were certain mandatory clauses that came into this bill on the proclamation of it becoming law; and I would like to point them out to you, Sir. Section 66 of Bill 62 - The responsibility for assessment became mandatory. Section 78(1) - The sole and full responsibility of planning and development. Section 94 - Shall establish a metropolitan street business. Section 109 - The transit system and all interests of the transit system were vested

(Mr. Dow, cont'd.) in the Metropolitan Corporation. Section 119 - The assets of the Greater Winnipeg Water District was vested in Metro. Section 148 - The assets of Greater Winnipeg Sanitary Districts were vested in Metro. Now Sir, I ask you, when a bill becomes law and there's mandatory statutes in it, do you mean to say that when the legislation is passed that these individuals elected as council should sit down and look at it? I say, who's to blame? In my opinion it's not Metro. The blame is entirely with this present government. My interest as an individual and as a rural member is to find out what is wrong with Metro as such. The Premier evaded, in my opinion, telling us, and as far as I'm concerned before the passing of this second reading of this bill, I would like him to spell out what's wrong with Metro. Is it wrong -- the legislation wrong? Is it politically wrong? Or what is wrong with it?

In my opinion when Metro was created and set out in Bill 62 the government, and this government, took full responsibility of creating a creature above municipal arbitration and dependent entirely on this government for support and guidance. And again, Sir, in my opinion, the time is now that if as Bill No. 100 has suggested that we need a review of the actions of Metro for the past year and a half, I suggest that if it was wrong and we have to have a review after a year and a half activity, in my opinion Bill 62 should be repealed and that this government should take the recommendations of the ten municipalities that were offered to this government before Bill 62 and put these into effect. Because Sir, in my opinion again, if we don't do it, we're eventually driving the whole Metropolitan area into total amalgamation.

MR. DESJARDINS: Mr. Speaker, in 1960 the government brought in Bill No. 62, The Metro Act. On March 2nd, 1960, on CBWT program Eye to Eye, the Premier of the Province of Manitoba was asked this question: "What do you think would be the final advantage that Winnipeg can expect to achieve once the Metro Council is fully operative?" "Well I think", this was the answer: "Well I think the big advantage is convenience for the citizen. After all we're trying to plan a community here that is good to live in. That is the whole aim of this bill, to make this even a better community. It's a very good community now, but to make it even a better community in the time to come."

The government, Sir, was warned about the dangers of this bill while it was going through the House. On Monday, the Premier stated that everyone favoured centralization. He is not quite right, this is not quite so. The Honourable Member for Carillon explained himself at the time he was against this, and the Honourable Member from Rhineland, and if I may, I'll read a few lines from a brief of the Rural Municipality of Assiniboia: "We feel that there should be some form of liaison between area municipalities and Metro and it should not be set up as a bureaucratic form of government where the area municipalities become puppets and the voice of the people is lost." G. P. R. Tallin, Q. C., Dean of the Manitoba Law School, in an address entitled "An Efficient Democracy" given at Winnipeg in June 1951 stated: "I think that centralization will in the long run tend to destroy democracy, to make government less sensitive to public opinion by creating a powerful bureaucratist by removing control of all public affairs to officials less responsive to the people. Decentralization maintains, stimulates and strengthens the interest of the citizens in public affairs. On the local level the issues are less complicated, more manageable, more within our every day knowledge, more directly bearing on our interest."

Most municipalities and citizens thought that the government was going too fast and that more information should be given and that more study should be done before this bill became law. Charleswood said: "The council would be much more ready to accept the legislation without misgivings if there had been more time and more explanation provided." Fort Garry said: "Our first observation, Sir, is that we regret not having had more time to consider the bill." Transcona: "We're alarmed at the haste this bill has been dealt with and feel that the government's insistence that Metropolitan Government be implemented immediately, regardless of the feeling of those concerned represents a callous disregard on the part of the government for the rights of the individuals most vitally concerned. It is the belief of our Council that government should rise at the insistence of those governed, not at the insistence of those already entrusted to govern."

Many thought that there should be a referendum to protect especially the ratepayers who will no longer have a chance to vote on all money by-laws. There was the then Leader of the Official Opposition and four members of the Liberal caucus, the Honourable Member from Rhineland, the Municipalities of Assiniboia, Brooklands, St. Boniface, Transcona and many,

(Mr. Desjardins, cont'd.) many citizens. Many were opposed, it is true -- the government, the Leader of the CCF Party and his group. The Attorney-General and the Honourable Member from River Heights went so far as to say that they knew of no one in their constituency who would favour a referendum. We'll have more to say about this question a little later on.

Most of the suburban municipalities advocated an inter-municipal board. They presented a joint brief and this was one of their main suggestions: "The Greater Winnipeg Water and Sanitary District ask that their submission be retained." The City of St. Boniface had this to say about it. "However, St. Boniface is resolutely of the opinion that these objectives can be achieved through the voluntary co-operation of the municipalities concerned, without the infringement on local autonomy and self-government resulting from Bill No. 62. Without the institution of creeping Metroism which must, of necessity, inevitably lead to total amalgamation, higher and higher taxes inversely proportional to lower and lower standards of services, sound, practical, responsible administration can be achieved through the establishment of an inter-municipal board charged with the responsibility of administering those services of an inter-municipal character necessary to Greater Winnipeg area as a whole."

Many suggested more and better liaison. Many warned that there wasn't enough provision or chance for good relationship between Metro, the municipalities and the people. From the brief of the Municipality of East Kildonan: "That further consideration be given to establishing a committee composed of the mayors of the area municipalities who would act in an advisory capacity to provide a greater liaison between the Metropolitan Council and the councils of the area municipalities." North Kildonan liaison: "After transfer of powers presently enjoyed by them, the area municipalities are left with the increased responsibility of raising the levies assessed against them, when, and as required by Metro Council. To be enclosed to the taxpayer, the area council will be the recipient of the abuse and criticism which usually attends what, to many, would likely be the passing of unpopular regulations and the assessing of unpopular taxes, all without the local council having any voice or control over the originating of these regulations and taxes. It is therefore submitted that some form of liaison is necessary between the Metro Council and the respective local councils, particularly of the budgetary sessions of Metro Council, at which local councils should be represented."

West Kildonan: "After all, I humbly suggest that it is far more important to protect the taxpayer than to rush progress. However, we can do both if some provision is made for liaison between Metro and the local government. The only way to accomplish this is by mandatory liaison between Metro Council and the local councils. Without giving local councils a vote or a veto, surely provision can be made whereby the Metro Council will meet with representatives of the local councils, particularly during the consideration of the Metro budget and to discuss publicly what the proposals are. This will give each local representative an immediate picture of what this may mean to his area, and if he is serious I am sure that a Metro Council would think twice before rushing this program."

Fort Garry and Transcona also said the same thing, and if I might quote from Hansard, we find this quotation from the Honourable Member from Carillon. "The man in charge of the Metro system in this area will be elected at large with no contact, no connection at all with local councils." And I, myself, said this: "This system certainly lacks liaison between Metro members and municipal officials, and the power granted is arbitrary. There is no room for co-operation between the Metro authorities and the municipal council. If we are to believe the newspaper reports, the Honourable the First Minister admits himself that the taxes will go up and one important point, Mr. Speaker, this Metro Board might well become a Frankenstein, created by the government, to turn against the government; it could become too powerful and could dictate to the provincial government." Some agreed that the council should be independent and free from interference of municipalities, it is true. Tuxedo said that council particularly commends the government for its foresight in making provision in the bill, whereby members of Metro Council may not be members of other municipal councils, or members of the Legislature, Parliament or the Senate. We'll have more about this later, Mr. Speaker.

It was practically a unanimous feeling that Metro was given way too much power; dictatorial powers, as many said. The government was warned about progress at all costs. This is what I, myself, said at the time. "The purpose of the Metro Government was to centralize everything, we are told, and this would make it more pleasant for everyone. The Old Testament

(Mr. Desjardins, cont'd) tells us about people who wanted progress; wanted to do something big; wanted to build a tower; a tower that would reach Heaven. We want progress. We are reaching for Heaven, but we must remember that those same people who were working on the tower of Babel did not succeed and instead became confused and, Mr. Speaker, history could very well repeat itself."

The Municipality of West Kildonan had something to say about this too: "Let me emphasize, we were not elected to build monuments to ourselves in the form of schools, highways, bridges or even city halls, but rather to serve our electors, and to make progress in an orderly way, and at a pace at which no one will suffer." At a pace at which no one will suffer.

Now the question of total amalgamation. The City of Winnipeg was in favour of total amalgamation. As far as I know, all other municipalities were opposed. The Member from Carillon said at the time: "I'm against taking a train that leads me directly to some spot if I don't want to go there. Because after we have passed this legislation and started the Metro system, it will not be possible after four years to retract and go in another direction. We'll be in it for good, and I am sure that every member of this House knows it, that we won't be able to retrace our steps." And I had this to say: "Although the Honourable the First Minister does not agree with me, there is no doubt that if this Act is passed, it will open the door to total amalgamation. Perhaps we'll not see it in five, ten or fifteen years, but surely it will come -- and the First Minister knows it. It would be extremely difficult at the moment to have total amalgamation immediately. Politically it would be impossible, but this Act in establishing a super-government can be compared to anaesthetic before the operation, or a sleeping pill that will lull us to sleep to complete the transition. I feel that the government should make it clear and Winnipeg is justified in asking for that also. They should make it clear and tell the people that this Act is just a beginning and that there is a very strong possibility that we will have total amalgamation."

Even in Section 210, the government received some sound advice from the Municipality of St. James. "It is obvious that the Legislature cannot possibly foresee all the powers that are necessary to the statutory equipment of the Metropolitan form of government, and if changes or alterations are required, it should be done by amendments through the Legislature each year."

The night of the wind-up of the 1960 session, Mr. Speaker, I was presented with an auto-graphed copy of Bill 62. My stand on this question was ridiculed. At the time, I said that some day I would use it again, that I would return the courtesy. Well, Sir, here it is -- here is your Metro Bill. Pretty well beat up isn't it and with this lack of protection that it is getting from this government it is sure that it might take an awful more beating.

In 1960 the Leader of the Opposition asked the Leader of the House if he felt that he had the support of most of the municipalities. The answer was: "We will see when they appear before committee." They appeared before committee, Sir. We saw -- the Premier saw. But he still imposed this Metro government on them. At the time, the government asked for advice, but very little, if at all, on any points dealing with the principle of this bill. I, myself, asked the government if it was open enough to make some major changes; if it was open-minded enough to make some major changes such as adding an inter-municipal committee to replace Metro if it was for the betterment of the people of Manitoba. I was completely ignored, Sir.

Sir, we have seen how Metro was born. We have seen how this government, after listening to all kinds of advice, insisted on imposing this new form of government on the citizens of Greater Winnipeg. We have heard this government say that it would have the courage to stand by, to assist, to advise this new form of government. It would guide its first steps. The government insisted in a clause that would provide for the naming of an investigating committee to study how Metro was functioning after five years. It insisted on a five-year period, Sir, because it was felt that Metro would need, would have to have these five years. It would be rough the first few years; things would not be easy. This was acknowledged. The people would need a few years to understand, to appreciate Metro. This is what was said. The government vowed then to stand by Metro come what may. It insisted on naming the first chairman. It chose a man in which it had complete confidence. Now, many of us did not agree with the government but nevertheless we accepted Metro. We admired the courage, the conviction of the government. For once it was ready to do something, to stand by its program at all cost. That is why, Sir, ever since this bill became an Act you haven't heard any member

(Mr. Desjardins, cont'd.) of our party knock Metro. That is why, Sir, earlier in this session I stated that we should be fair with the members of the Metro Council. We should help them instead of making them the fall guys. At the time, I said the government had a tiger by the tail, and did not know what to do with it. I also suggested to the First Minister that he shouldn't worry too much, that if he was sincere, that if he showed courage, if he kept on showing courage in this question of Metro, the members of the House would assist him; would try to help him; would bail him out; would help him get rid of the tiger. When I said this, Sir, I still believed that the government would show courage. Either it would make some minor changes in committee, stick by its guns, give a vote of confidence to Metro Council, rectify the wrong, and give a vote of confidence to its chairman, and go on with the program. This is what I thought would happen. Sir, we would have -- or I would have been ready to go along without embarrassing the government; without embarrassing Metro, although I had voted against this bill. The government might have realized that it had been wrong in presenting this bill, and instead of wasting money, might have proposed changing this Metro Council -- replacing it by an inter-municipal committee as recommended by the municipalities. This would have been showing courage and we might have been able to go along with that. We probably would have been in favour of a referendum to see if the citizens of Greater Winnipeg preferred to go along with Metro as it is, or to try this inter-municipal committee. This would have taken courage, Sir, for the government to admit it was wrong; for the members of this House to admit that they were wrong, and besides I'm still of the opinion that we should have had a referendum before going on with Bill No. 62.

Sir, we were ready to work with the Premier for the good of the citizens of Manitoba. But he did it again -- in his masterful way he passed the buck again. Took all the credit, blamed others and contradicted himself. Again the Leader of this House showed that when the going gets rough, the people of Manitoba cannot look up to him for leadership; again showed that his main interest is to play politics; his ambition to stay in power at all costs. On this question of Metro either the Premier and his government haven't any conviction at all, or haven't the courage of their conviction. They are abandoning their own creation. Remember, Sir, when in 1960 I begged the Premier to remember his responsibility. I begged him not only to think about his power -- yes, they laughed at the time too. I begged him not to play God. Then he was highly insulted. Maybe now he understands why I feared. On the one hand he praises the Chairman and the Metro Council; on the other he blames it for its failure. Two years ago he was so almighty sure. Now he is not so sure. He didn't listen to advices then; now he makes a pretense of listening to everyone. Monday, he thought that an advisory board would be a terrific idea. He said that the Association of Metro Mayors and Reeves was a good thing. Is he going to pretend that this is new? That this comes out of the blue? I have quoted from Hansard, Sir; I have read briefs. This was all suggested in 1960.

The Premier gave Metro all kinds of power. He did not listen to those who warned him. He stated that it would be rough on Metro for the first few years. He expected this, but now he can't take it. He has the nerve to blame Metro and the municipalities for the lack of co-operation when he was told two years ago that this would result; that more liaison was needed. He had the nerve to blame the citizens for attacking Metro; for not understanding when he was told two years ago that more study was required; that the public should be educated to this form of government. He has the nerve to blame Metro for going too fast when he gave these dictatorial powers. But, Sir, these members of the government change things to suit themselves. The Honourable Minister of Agriculture blames pollution of water on Metro. They were going too slowly on this. The Premier thinks that the Metro councillors are doing too much -- after he has given them carte blanche.

We do agree that there should be better liaison; better understanding; more co-operation. We do agree that the powers given Metro are too great. We do agree that Metro is trying to do too much, too fast. We do not agree that Metro is to blame though. The members of this House are to blame and they're too small to admit it.

Sir, this government is choking up under pressure. They were full of courage when they opposed the referendum. This is what the Premier said at the time: "and that is that which we should do, what is normal and usual in a Legislative Assembly of this kind; that is, take the responsibility for the measure that we produce and for the measure that is put before

(Mr. Desjardins, cont'd.) the public. And I'm certain that if they don't like it, they'll have an opportunity to make their voices heard. Firstly, when they elect the body that is going to run this thing; and, secondly, when the provincial election comes along. And it seems to me that most of those points made by the Honourable Member for St. John's in connection with the theory and practice of responsible government, in which my honourable friend the Member from Carillon is well versed, indicate that we should accept the responsibility in this matter; place it before the public, and give them the considered opinion of this House in respect of these important matters. I do not think that this is something that we should place before them by form of referendum."

The Member from St. Vital had something to say about this: "The government has had the courage to provide the leadership necessary to start this project." Now he's cowardly enough to blame the Chairman of Metro for his lack of foresight. The Member from Brokenhead voiced the opinion of his party when he said, "and Mr. Chairman there is nothing better I would like than to be able to shrug off my responsibility as an elected representative and say, "Let's have a referendum". But by the same token we could apply that same means of reasoning to the margarine question and the anti-discrimination legislation and we could run the whole ambit of legislation here. So I think that we're not being totalitarian, we're only doing our duty and taking on our responsibility."

MR. E. R. SCHREYER (Brokenhead): Mr. Speaker, I would like to have said that, but I didn't. I think it was my colleague from St. John's.

MR. DESJARDINS: Well would you look on page 1760 of the Hansard of 1960 and tell me if I'm wrong.

MR. SCHREYER: I don't mind. I think he's mistaken.

MR. DESJARDINS: All right -- that's right -- all right, you agree with it. But why are you afraid now? Why are you afraid now to accept your responsibilities? That is my point. The Member from Carillon, Sir, explained why he felt that at least the rural members should favour a referendum, and he said, "Mr. Chairman, I cannot find any logic in the statement just made by the Leader of the CCF when he states that it's up to us here to stand up and be counted, and that later the electors of the area will pass judgment upon us. What chance will they have" -- (Interjection) -- yes, hear, hear. "What chance will they have to pass judgment upon me, because they're not able to pass judgment upon me at all, because I'm representing the constituency of Carillon. I have nothing to do with the area, and I say that it is not proper that I should impose this scheme on the ratepayers of the City of Winnipeg or Greater Winnipeg." There's a member who didn't have to be afraid.

Where is the courage now, Mr. Speaker? The Premier said that essentially no new function should be performed by Metro now. He said that it is not the policy of this government to give Metro more services. In a back-handed sort of a way he congratulated the Chairman of Metro. Why then try to push the responsibility of the members of this House to someone else? Why the great rush for this amendment? Because the Premier of this province wants to wash his hands of the whole matter. Again it will create a committee -- a commission. This is his way of showing leadership. The creation of commissions. It is my guess, Sir, that this committee will not report for awhile, and in the meantime the pressure will be taken off the government. Its members can get ready for an election, and when the question of Metro comes up, they can say, "This is not in our hands. We have a commission dealing with this." Sir, it is clear that the government will steamroll this through again with the help of their friends from the NDP, who this year have shown, have done less in the way of providing good opposition than the one member of the Social Credit Party did on his own, but certainly, Sir, we do not intend to help them by voting in favour of this bill.

Two years ago Bill 62 was passed. I voted against the principle on second reading. I voted against it in Law Amendments. I voted against it in committee. I voted against it on third reading. I voted for a referendum. I proposed many amendments. Not one passed. I voted that the bill be not reported. I am still not in favour of the principles of Metro as we have it, but after exercising all my rights, Sir; after opposing it to this better end, what did I do? I stated right in this House that I accepted the democratic principle that when this bill became an Act, and therefore law, I would do everything in my power to make it work. I said that I hoped that I would be proven wrong. I said that, and that I would try to have my

(Mr. Desjardins, cont'd.) constituents accept Metro. All this, Sir, I did. When everyone attacked the Chairman and the members of the Metro Council; when the Premier turned his back on his creation, I tried to defend the council. What did the members of the government do, and the NDPs? What did the Premier do? They abandoned their newborn; let it swim or sink by itself. They no longer know Metro. Sir, this is treason and it's cowardice. This is not an honest bill. The blame -- all the blame rests in this House, right in this House; no one else is guilty. The vote of non-confidence should not be in the Metro Council, but in the provincial government. This House could make some reasonable amendments or pass reasonable bills that could rectify the trouble, but it is too afraid to act. This is indeed a cowardly way -- a small, cheap way of doing things -- of getting off the hook at someone else's expense, and I want no part of it. It's all right to say, "Hear, hear" when I was talking about why they opposed referendum. Why don't they stand on their two feet now? This government is trying to mislead the people of Manitoba. It would like to see its dictatorial policies interpreted as leadership by the people of this province. It laughed when others spoke of responsible government. That was a joke. The former government was too slow. Go, go! Anything, but go. Yes, the people of Manitoba slept for awhile, but now the effect of the anaesthetic is wearing off. The people are awakening. They do not like to be pushed around. They don't approve of a cowardly and irresponsible government. The government knows this. It is panicky. It is running scared. It is running away from its responsibilities, Sir.

MR. M. GRAY (Inkster): Mr. Speaker, if I would have the ability of making a speech over nothing, as the last speaker did, I think the old age pension resolution would have carried yesterday. I am sure of it. I have no people -- the Greater Winnipeg are my people -- Greater Winnipeg are my people. Everybody now is opposed to Metro, because it's a popular thing to be opposed. They still have their assessment bill before them. They don't realize; they don't analyze; they don't think who is to blame or who is not to blame; and by the way I want to announce that I am speaking for the constituency of Inkster, and I am not afraid of that constituency, to express my own honest opinion.

That address which is a wonderful address would have been in time before the Metro bill was originally introduced in the House. Some other able members -- and I'm not blaming the last speaker believe me, you don't have to call me to order -- have been lukewarm at that time and I don't remember a single one -- I don't remember I said, and I'm subject to correction -- that came out with the same spirit, with the same fighting speech as the Honourable Member from St. Boniface did today. They would ask questions. One of our most honest members -- I didn't say the honest member, but most honest member -- the Honourable Member from Lakeside, indeed he was the only one that pressed for a referendum; the only one that made a good speech for the referendum; and that would have been in time. But now when this Metro has been created, what in the world do the people of Winnipeg or even the members of the Legislature want from the Metro now? It is only a year or two years old. It has undertaken an impossible hard job for one purpose only, and I deny that the Chairman has taken the position of Chairman for the sake of a job. I don't think so. I know his business -- something about it anyway -- and he wants to make his contribution to the public life. Why should he be blamed? And I'm going to tell you something else. If you take a referendum today, to hang him on the market square tomorrow morning, you'll get people in favour of it and they'll come down there and pay \$1.00 to see it. That's not the way to handle such a big position that he's trying his best to carry through. Give it a chance. Give it a chance. If there's anything wrong immediately, amend the bill, which we are doing now under second reading. But for goodness sake, give it a chance.

Mr. Speaker, the whole origination -- the whole fight that's going on today is not because the Metro has ruined Greater Winnipeg. You know in everything there is a little bit of flavour -- political flavour call it. Sometimes when you use a little salt and pepper in your soup, you sometimes overdo it and it spoils the whole thing, but I don't see anything wrong. They are trying to remedy a situation. Let's give them a chance. If you find later on that they cannot do it, there is all kinds of time to condemn them. How do you expect the Metro to do a good job when day in and day out, on the radio, and everybody that wants a subject to make a speech and they don't know of any other subject, the most popular one is damn the Metro; kill the Chairman; kill the committees; throw them out. What's going to happen tomorrow if you threw them out

(Mr. Gray, cont'd.) today? What's going to happen tomorrow with the 19 municipalities? I don't know. It's going to be a bigger tragedy. I could almost predict that the same people who are condemning the Metro will ask them to continue for awhile longer, because with them it's bad; and without them it is still worse -- just like a married man says.

So I feel that the whole excitement and the whole heartbreaking speeches -- and I admire the position of the last speaker, and I don't want him to get sick; I don't want him to get a heart attack -- forget about it. It's in existence; it's here; and throwing out a thing, breaking a thing is very easy. My child when he was three years old could take a watch apart, but he couldn't put it together. So I feel that the whole discussion here, and I am speaking my own opinion -- and my opinion is never accepted here 100% so this will be another one -- in my opinion, is wasted. We're going to support a second reading. If you want to question the Chairman of the Metro for sins that he has not committed and is blamed for it, you could do it and let's get along. If the Premier would ask me whether he should submit a bill like this and shorten the years which they have given them, to reconsider the whole matter, I would advise him not to. But you cannot control the wise men of the east; they do what they think is best. We are going to support it. We are going to protect it until such time, as I see it, that the Metro is the ruination -- the Metro has made all the troubles in the world; the Metro is responsible for Khrushchev; responsible for anyone else in this world. If not for the Metro, we would have a Garden of Eden on Jarvis Street in Winnipeg.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. A. J. REID (Kildonan): I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Elmwood, that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

..... Continued on next page

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of Supply.

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Premier) (Wolseley): Mr. Speaker, I've had a request that we should consider the second reading of Bill No. 92 which is a bill introduced by a private member, in order that it should appear on the Private Bills Committee Agenda for Thursday the 12th. If that would be in order, I would like to suggest the Honourable Member for River Heights be asked to introduce this Bill No. 92.

MR. SPEAKER: Agreed. Honourable Member for River Heights.

MR. W.B. SCARTH, Q.C. (River Heights) presented Bill No. 92, an Act to Incorporate St. John's College Endowment Fund, for second reading.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. ROBLIN: I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Attorney-General, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply with the Honourable Member for St. Matthews in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Department VII. Resolution 42. Section 5 (a) Administration pass?

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, the Minister was going to reply to a question of the Honourable Member for Lakeside that I have an interest in too. I wonder if he's prepared this afternoon.

MR. LYON: Mr. Chairman, as I recall, the Honourable Member for Lakeside made reference to one recommendation of the Mineral Transaction Committee with respect to the supplying of counsel. That matter was looked at approximately two years ago. As a matter of fact, I went into it with the Law Society as well to determine whether or not the indigency rules and so on might have application, whether we could work out something with them, and it was decided after canvassing the matter, I must say most thoroughly, that no action would be taken upon it. One of the motivating factors being, of course, that all of the persons who had a potential claim or cause of action were, of necessity, landowners; and the feeling was that in the case where a person was the owner of a quarter or a half on more land, that there was every probability that he would have resources or the ability to obtain resources in order to start any action that there might be with respect to the land. We realized of course, too, that there were a comparatively small number affected. Although in the case of each person it was very important, still we had no assurance of course that each person would have a proper case. It would be something that, on the whole, we thought could best be worked out by the people seeking advice from their own solicitors, determining in that way whether or not they had recourse to the Courts for their particular case. Another factor that motivated us in the decision was this, that already a large number of the people in that area had sought legal advice. If my memory serves me, at the time, I think one firm that I can think of in the western region had some 38 or 40 cases of this nature already in progress and in course of settlement. So there was the precedent to show that people were moving ahead on their own, and it would have presented other difficulties if we had moved in with a form of free legal assistance for those who had not taken advantage of seeking advice prior to that time. So for those reasons, no action was taken on that recommendation.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, might I ask the Honourable Attorney-General, was there any request made for aid, based on the recommendations of the Commission?

MR. LYON: I can't answer that categorically, Mr. Chairman. There may have been individual requests, but if so, I just don't recall them offhand. Undoubtedly there must have been, although I can't single out any one instance where a person wrote and said "I can't afford", because if that had been done, I would have referred them immediately to the Law Society who have this service for civil cases.

MR. CAMPBELL: My understanding, Mr. Chairman, of the recommendation of the Commissioner was not that this be done on the basis of legal aid coming from the Law Society as much as it was for the government to appoint someone. I thought that probably the vital point would be that such a one would become a bit of a specialist in this sort of work which is pretty complex, pretty intricate. It's not easy, and while I have the highest respect for the local lawyers, yet I would think that you'd get quite a variety in the class of service that

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd) individual clients would receive. I would imagine that this fact of one firm in the western part of the province having 38 or thereabouts cases before them would be known to the commissioner, and it may have been that those facts had something to do with these recommendations.

Might I ask the Minister, have all the other recommendations now been implemented? I know that two or three of them, that I recall offhand, were made matters of legislation quite soon after the report. Have they all been covered now?

MR. LYON: To the best of my recollection, all of the recommendations whereby changes in the statutes were recommended, were put through, I believe two years ago, with respect to The Dower Act and so on.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister has any further information on the case that I brought up last night. The individual who had a claim against one of the contractors dating back to 1957.

MR. LYON: No, I have no further information at the moment, Mr. Chairman.

MR. MOLGAT: Will the Minister be able before the end of his estimates or, if not, before the end of the Session, be able to supply me with the information on this case?

MR. LYON: The only information I have is that it is just ready to go into Court. That's all that was given to me quickly on it. If there's further detail, I'll be pleased to give it to the honourable member.

MR. A. J. REID (Kildonan): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister would clarify a point for me and many more motorists throughout Manitoba. We have Slow Zones, and they are designated by School Zones and Playground Zones; and also at School Zones we have School and Playground Zones. Well I was wondering if these zones are in effect 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, because I understand there's been motorists apprehended in these areas in morning and have been convicted on it. I was just wondering if there is any regular plan or how they're run throughout Manitoba, whether we have certain hours or certain days.

MR. LYON: That is in The Highway Traffic Act and I won't purport to quote from the Act without having it in front of me, but as I recall, there are time limits on it. But if the grounds are occupied by children, I believe that that extends the usual operation of the time limit. I think the occupancy of the grounds has a bearing on it, but I'll get the section number and refer it to the honourable gentleman so he can see exactly what it says.

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

MR. DAVID ORLIKOW (St. John's): Mr. Chairman, the Minister, in replying to some of the criticisms made on this side of the House with regard to gaols, tried to do the impossible. First of all, he tried to suggest that Manitoba's institutions were no different and no worse than the other provinces; then he tried to suggest that we were asking the impossible when we made some concrete suggestions; then he tried to tell us that he has been in other institutions and seen similar situations to what we have in Headingley for example. I think the Minister is right when he says that nobody in Canada has achieved the millennium, but the Minister challenged us to be practical and to show us what others are doing that we are not doing, and that is precisely, Mr. Chairman, what I propose to do.

Now it's true as the Minister said that -- it may be true that he's been in Regina and he's seen in the Regina Gaol drunks and vagrants -- and it's true that the Province of Saskatchewan has not moved very quickly in the building of new physical structures in the field of correction, probably for the same reason which the Minister gave several years ago, that they want to see what will happen with the Fauteux Report. But the fact is, Mr. Chairman, that the Province of Saskatchewan does have some segregation. I'm informed that, in Saskatchewan, prisoners under 25 are placed in Regina and prisoners over 25 are placed in the Prince Albert Gaol. I'm told that in the Province of Alberta they have a special institution for alcoholics, something which the Minister tried to pour scorn on by suggesting that we, in this group, have suggested that we build an institution for drug addicts in the Province of Manitoba. I challenge the Minister to show where we said that that should be done in the Province of Manitoba. We were simply saying that the Fauteux Report said that specialized institutions should be built. Naturally, if you can divide the various institutions between the provinces this is efficient, and we never suggested that they all needed to be done in Manitoba. British Columbia has built a very fine institution at Haney.

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd)

Now the Province of Ontario has really gone ahead. Now it's true that the Province of Ontario is much bigger, much richer, and because of their larger size that they have a much greater population in their correctional institutions, but I would just like to give the House a few examples of the kind of segregation which they have achieved and the type of which we ought to be trying to get at. They have the Thunder Bay District Gaol. This holds persons serving sentences up to three months only. They have an industrial farm at Fort William. Prisoners aged 21 and over who are serving up to one year, and who have previous convictions, are held at this farm. No first offenders are admitted. Alcoholics -- under a new section of their Act, a person may request 90-day treatment for alcoholism at Mimico. This is a special facility designated as an institution for the reclamation of alcoholics. Reformatories -- Persons sentenced from one to two years go to reformatories. A first offender goes firstly to Guelph. Those 21 and over with previous convictions are sent to Burwash.

Well, Mr. Chairman, there is just a few examples of what they do in Ontario, in British Columbia, in Alberta and in Saskatchewan. We have done virtually nothing in terms of segregation with the exception of the work camps, which are a step in the right direction, but offer nothing for the large percentage who still remain in Headingley or in the Portage Gaol for Women. Now, Mr. Chairman, even if I could agree with the Minister that there is virtue in going slow on building, there can be no excuse for going slow on trained staff, because surely as soon as the federal government begins to implement the Fauteux Report, the federal government with its much greater financial resources will obviously begin to scoop up the few trained personnel which there are in the field of correction, and Manitoba will be left in an even worse situation that it is now.

And here, Mr. Chairman, I wish the Minister would this year -- he ignored it last year -- but I wish he would compare the program for staff in Manitoba with the programs of the other provinces. I'm going to take a few minutes to compare the programs -- to compare the staff. At Headingley we have a superintendent, who is an ex RCMP officer. I'm not being critical of him as an individual, but his whole training has been to a large extent in the field of crime prevention and crime detection. In Saskatchewan, the superintendent of the gaol in Prince Albert is a graduate social worker, with special training in correction. The superintendent of the Regina gaol is a graduate in education. Saskatchewan has classification teams. Not a classification officer, as the Minister advises we would be getting at Headingley, and at Headingley only, they have a team of people, as recommended by the Fauteux Report. The team consists of a psychologist; an education officer; a treatment supervisor, who has his Masters in social work, with several years in correctional work; a classification officer; a group work supervisor. Now these are the people who work with the superintendents of the gaol. What have we got to compare with this, Mr. Chairman? We have up till now -- nothing. What we have therefore, Mr. Chairman, are not institutions where we can carry on a rehabilitation program; what we have, in fact, are custodial buildings and nothing more.

Now what about the non-professional staff? In Saskatchewan, every single person who works in a correctional institution, not those who volunteer; not those who take a course on their own time; not those who take a course even though they won't be paid, either in time or money for the increased knowledge which they have; but every single person who works in a correctional institution is required to take training. The training consists of lectures one night a week for seven months of the year, for three years. One year they take a course in the philosophy of rehabilitation. The next year they take a course in the history of correction and concepts of human behaviour. The last year they take a course in group dynamics. And this is a must -- a necessity. In order that they see some value for themselves, as well as for the people who happen to be in the institution, they are required to pass examinations; and if they pass the examinations, they get a \$20.00 a month pay increase, besides over and above the normal increment. The taking of the courses and the passing of these examinations is a must in terms of getting promotion. Now this is the situation in Saskatchewan.

I talked about the situation in Ontario last year. In Ontario, every single person who works in a correctional institution, when he is hired he is sent to a training school as well, where he is required to take a six weeks course -- he is already on the staff; he's already being paid by the province -- he takes the course, and he must pass the examination before he can

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd)work in one of the correctional institutions. Then he goes on the job. A year later -- he can take courses during that year -- a year later, if he wants promotion, he must pass another exam. Without that he can't get a promotion.

In British Columbia they have much the same program. In British Columbia, people cannot work unless they take a course. Here is what the Minister wrote me last year. "All the staff of the corrections branch shall participate in a continuous program of in-service training. The training courses offered are designed to present the knowledge and skill which correctional staff must exercise to carry out an effective program of treatment and custody of inmates. Staff development to in-service training is one of the critical features of a successful program and must be continually emphasized." Mr. Chairman, this is the program of Saskatchewan, of Ontario and of British Columbia.

What do we require? Last year I asked the Minister a question -- what are the qualifications of the people who are working at the Vaughan Street Detention Quarters? And what does the Minister tell us? They have to have -- and I'm speaking from memory -- Grade VIII education, or it may be Grade VII, I'm not certain -- it's one or the other -- they must weigh 175 pounds, and I think be 5'9" in stature. Mr. Chairman, what kind of qualifications are these for any institution, except one which merely locks people up and holds them there for the term which is first imposed by the magistrate or the judge, and lets them out when their term is up? I'm not being critical of the people who are employed. We set the standards. We set the rates -- we set the pay rates. Mr. Chairman, we get no more and no less than we are prepared to pay for. We get nobody better qualified than the minimum qualifications we set.

Mr. Chairman, this being the case, and before I get off it, I would like to say just a word about the Portage Gaol. The Minister talked about the difficulties of that gaol. The Minister talked about the kind of inmates that are there; their lack of education; their lack of so many of the things which are required in our kind of society; and this is true. Now I would think, Mr. Chairman, that if we really believe in correction; if we really believe in rehabilitation; that in that kind of difficult assignment we should try to have the best people. People who could really do a job of working with the inmates with the hope -- and I agree with the Minister that it's difficult, and I agree that it can only be a hope -- but with the hope that their stay in the gaol will not be a waste; with the hope that they will learn enough, they will get enough of a start while they're in the gaol so they won't come back for a second or third time. And what do we find if we look at the answer to the questions which we asked last year? At the Portage Gaol the only qualified person is the superintendent. Four other people have had this one night a week for 12 weeks course, but everybody else there has no training at all. This is the situation, so for the Minister to try to tell us that we are doing not everything which we ought to do, but we're doing as much as the other provinces, Mr. Chairman, I say is nonsense.

So I come again, Mr. Chairman, to the question which I asked the night the Minister introduced his estimates. What is the job of the Director of Corrections? I know he's well-trained; I know he's well-qualified; I know he's a well-meaning person; but what scope are we giving him? What are his responsibilities? Does he have the right to sit down with the directors of each of the institutions, the gaols, the homes for the juveniles, the Vaughan Street Detention Quarters? Does he have a right to sit down with them, to assess what their needs are? Is he working with them to raise the standards, the qualifications of the staff? Is he then going to the Minister or the Deputy Minister and saying this is what we need; this is what they're doing in other provinces. I'd like to make a beginning. If we can't do it in one year, let's do it in five years or let's do it in ten years. The members of this House don't know, Mr. Chairman; the public doesn't know; because when we raise the question we are told that everything is all right. I want to say that everything is not all right, and everything will continue to be difficult until we get a complete change in the attitude of the government.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to say just one more thing and then I'm going to sit down, for now at least. -- (Interjection) -- Well members can say, "hear, hear," as long as they want. As long as I'm here, Mr. Chairman, I intend to say those things which I think need to be said. The Honourable Minister said that as long as he was in the government, the government would have to decide where to spend the money -- to spend the money with the 98% of the people who are well, or to spend the money with the 2% who are in difficulties. Well, Mr. Chairman, as usual the Honourable Minister has over-simplified the problem. Of course the bulk of the money

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd) will be spent on the 98% of the people who are well, and so it should be. I want to tell the Minister, however, that unless we change our attitudes drastically; unless we're prepared to institute some kind of crash program for the 2% who are not well, that in fact we are wasting a very large percentage of the money for gaols, which this year I think comes to -- well the Administration of Justice comes to \$2,550,000 -- we're wasting a very large part of that money because the people will not be helped; the people will not be changed; they will go into our gaols and they will come out in the same way as they have gone in; and then they will go in for a second time, and a third time and a fourth time, and so on. This is the history of the gaols in this country. Other provinces have begun to see the light. Other provinces have begun to take a serious look at how they can change it. If this province is doing it, Mr. Chairman, the Minister certainly has not reported accordingly.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, the other day some comment was made about the cost of bringing some of the female inmates, in particular from northern Manitoba, to the gaol in Portage. Is it true that in this regard the department has advised magistrates in the north to make sentences longer so that it justifies bringing the accused, or the people who are condemned down here? It seems to me that this is rather a bad way of enforcing justice, if such is the case.

MR. LYON: The department has made no such recommendation to the magistrates that I'm aware of, Mr. Chairman. Certainly that would not be the case because the sentence that is placed, or the sentence that is adjudged by the magistrate is within his discretion alone. To my knowledge, never at any time has the department told any magistrate what sentence it should pass upon an accused person.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, I don't like to be difficult, but I think the Minister could tell us whether the department has any plans, if not for this year, for next year or the year after, for setting the standards for employment in the gaols any higher; whether it has any plans for any extensive in-service training for people who are now on the job in our gaols; or whether they are going to continue with the present program?

MR. LYON: Mr. Chairman, with respect to the remarks of the Honourable Member for St. John's, he may perhaps have overlooked in the past few years I've made comments about new staff being taken on, particularly with respect to the new facilities that have been made in camps and so on. I think in each case that I've mentioned that the staff -- in fact I mentioned this year about the two new camps, the new personnel taken on for the camps were given in this case a one-month training course before they went to the camps, in order that they might have some familiarity with the procedures that were followed at the camps and with what the camp program was intending to accomplish.

Certainly the remarks he makes about Saskatchewan are true. I had the privilege of being in Regina only for a short time, but spent that time at the gaol with the superintendent whom he speaks of, and found him to be -- half a day as a guest -- spent time with the superintendent running over his program as a matter of fact. I'm sure the honourable member will be pleased to know that I took that much of a personal interest in it to go out and see him and to meet the members of his staff. The program they have there, from what we could see in a short visit, is a good program, and I have no critical comments to offer in any way whatsoever. As a matter of fact, I think there are many ideas there that we can benefit by and that's why I was there.

I also went to Alberta and went through the Boden Institution for Young Offenders; went through the special facility that they have built for alcoholics just outside of Edmonton; went through the home for girls, just outside of Edmonton; went through the new gaol at Spy Hill, just outside of Calgary; and also went through the new detention quarters, which by the way are operated by the City of Calgary, in that city. So we are looking at these things, and while I don't disagree too much with the ideals or aims that the honourable member sets forward, I'm happy to see that he admits that this is a long-term project.

I think he will find if he discusses the matter with the people in Saskatchewan, that to reach their present stage of which he is so proud and I think in which they can take some pride themselves, this involves something like a 12 year program altogether from the time they started it in approximately 1949 or 1948 thereabouts, and so these matters that he speaks of are not falling upon deaf ears. We are taking an interest in this type of institutional training. There are courses going forward again this year on the dynamics of human behaviour in

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd) Manitoba. There is more provision being made for the continuing education of staff members within the department itself. He mentions particularly the case of the superintendent of the home for girls who will be going to university to take extra training, and training of the custodial personnel is being looked at at the same time to determine how such a program could be integrated with the present staff and how it could be integrated without too much of a drain upon public funds, because of course that is a question that has to be borne in mind when one is looking at a complicated staff program.

I don't offer him anything in that regard in the current estimates, but I do tell him that he need not think that we are turning a deaf ear to that type of approach, because we aren't. The trips that I have taken myself -- I've been through Haney Institution, which he speaks of; been through a number of the institutions in Alberta; and only the one institution in Saskatchewan. I hope to see some in Ontario so that we can gather further ideas of the type of programs being carried on there, with the idea in mind, may I say this though, that when the Fauteux implementation does come about, we will then be geared so that we can train staff and train personnel and have facilities which are suitable for the smaller responsibilities in this field which we will have at that time. Well my honourable friend can paint pictures of chaos and so on and so forth, but I can assure him that these things are receiving attention and that I think in due course he will have cause, as I'm sure all of us will, to see that this particular area, and this is only one area of the overall correctional program, is also receiving attention.

In the meantime, we are proceeding with those programs that we feel are of the most direct benefit to the persons in our institutions. I am not going to rehearse them all again. I'm not going to tell my honourable friend again the fact which he sometimes cheerfully disregards, that 20% of our adult gaol population today can go to camps and they couldn't before -- and these are rehabilitation camps. I'm not going to go on and tell him all of these other things that are taking place, the new gaol at The Pas where we are attempting to do just exactly the type of thing that he recommends, but I do tell him that these things take time; they take money -- they take a great deal of money; and that by working away at the backlog problem that we have, and I'm the first to admit that we have a long way to catch up, and we've gone, let me say, a considerable distance in the catching up. We haven't perhaps achieved all of the goals that we want, but we are on the trail after them and I hope that the day of achievement will come in the time -- certainly in my time, although probably not in the time of the honourable members sitting in this House.

MR. ORLIKOW: One more question, and I'm really not being critical. There have been reports -- I mentioned a couple of them -- of people who are really ill mentally who are detained in the Portage Gaol, for example. Two cases that I mentioned -- one is the woman who committed murder some years ago; and the other I mentioned is a juvenile who was reported to be completely uncontrollable, an arsonist, a potential suicide and destructive. Now I'm not suggesting that -- it may be that special custodial institutions for this kind of case -- the number may be so small -- that here is something where, as the Fauteux report recommends, is something which can only be handled properly on say an inter-provincial basis. I just wonder if the Minister could tell us if any consideration is being given to this problem, because it does seem to me that it would be extremely difficult for any staff -- the best staff -- to look after the people who are relatively normal in an institution when they have to keep these people as well. I am wondering if anything is being -- if it's being discussed or planned?

MR. LYON: That is being discussed. It's a continuing problem within the department, Mr. Chairman. The problem is that you get the borderline case which is not committable to a mental institution for intensive treatment. The psychiatrist cannot say that the person is committable. They can say that there is an imbalance, not amounting to insanity in the legal sense of that word, and these represent a tremendously difficult problem area. Attempts are made to segregate and get them in -- for instance at Portage Gaol, where they have cases there of that kind coming occasionally, they have liaison with the psychiatrists of the mental home at Portage la Prairie; similarly at Brandon, and of course for the Winnipeg area, Doctor Little, the psychiatrist on the staff of the department is available to review all of these cases and to determine whether or not intensive treatment in mental institutions is possible. But that is a continuing problem and I can only assure my honourable friend that it's one that is not overlooked. It's one that is most difficult, however, to find a complete answer to because the numbers, as he points

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd)out, are not large -- probably would not justify a separate institution but might well be considered in the light of having special wings when space is available at mental institutions where people in this middle zone, so to speak, might be treated, not as committable cases but treated intensively as part of the overall program for mental health conducted by the Department of Health.

MR. GRAY: May I direct a question under (b) (3) now? The question is this. It says: "Less -- Living Accommodations Supplied to Employees." Now I think personally that's small potatoes. The meals doesn't cost you very much, much less than only 10 or 15 cents on the average. They eat the gaol food, and why penalize them with paying back -- and the whole thing amounts to \$1500.00. As far as the government is concerned, I don't think it cost them very much less than \$1500.00.

MR. LYON: This is a traditional policy with all departments of government that, where free living accommodation is provided, a sum, and in most cases a nominal sum, is paid by the civil servant who occupies the premises for the use of them. In the case in question, this refers to the superintendent of the Brandon Gaol, the Superintendent of the Gaol for Women at Portage, the Superintendent of The Pas Gaol, the Chief Gaoler at the Dauphin Gaol and the sherriff and the Superintendent of the Dauphin Gaol. Those are the living accommodations referred to -- five people.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, may I follow it up? When you make your budget next year -- we can't do anything now, we could only talk -- when the budget is considered, I think that this item could be and should be eliminated. As far as the people of the province is concerned, it's very, very little that appears in the sections of the budget. On the other hand, it creates a kind of a bad feeling. I don't know what you are charging, but you know what it costs. Let's assume that there are 20 more prisoners -- take a man that's there all the time, and if he could go out somewhere else and get a meal he would have gone out, that's a different proposition, but he's eating right down there and I assume that he's not giving \$3.00 steaks for himself. He eats the same food as the prisoners do, which food nobody doubts it's good and wholesome and you don't get diabetes on that food, so I think that consideration should be given, if you are still in power next year and preparing the budget, please try and consider taking it out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (c) passed; (d) passed.

MR. JOHN P. TANCHAK (Emerson): Mr. Chairman, on (c), I think this is the appropriate place. I don't think I can be accused of delaying the estimates as this is only the second time I got up. I feel that under Minister's salary -- in fact the whole department was thoroughly discussed -- but the Minister will recall that last year I raised the question of establishing the Royal Canadian Mounted Police somewhere between Sprague and Emerson. The distance between Sprague and Emerson is almost 100 miles. You have a detachment at Emerson and a detachment at Sprague, but there isn't any in between. I suggested that Vita might be an appropriate place, and the Minister himself mentioned in his introductory speech that just establishing a detachment or having a law enforcement agency anywhere in any town is a deterrent to crime. I asked the Minister to look into the possibility of establishing a Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment somewhere in between and the Minister promised to look into it and promised to establish one. Maybe it's not within his power, I'm sure, but he promised to check into it and I wonder what progress the Minister has made in this and could we expect him to use his influence to establish a detachment. I have reason for saying that because only a month ago there was another robbery and this time it happened to be the local government district office at Vita which was robbed of something close to \$4,000.00. The criminals have not been apprehended yet and I can assure you it wasn't local talent. I would like the Minister to tell me whether any progress was made in this.

MR. LYON: Mr. Chairman, the matter raised by the Honourable Member for Emerson is something that the RCMP give continuing review to at all times because annually they come to us with recommendations as to where the force should be extended or where it should be augmented in existing detachments. To that extent, the problem is one that is under constant review at all times. I've had no recommendation with respect to that particular area from the RCMP for the establishment of a new detachment. One of the other factors that must be kept in mind of course is that under the contract with the federal government, the policing contract, Manitoba is permitted 64 detachments, and at the present we are within two of that number, so

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd) the establishment of new detachments becomes a matter of determining priorities throughout the whole of the province. For instance, I think my honourable friend will agree that with the development going on at Grand Rapids and so on, it was incumbent to establish a new detachment and to use up part of the dwindling and very small allotment left for that purpose, and that is the type of priority that we are faced with at all times. But I can assure him that the whole province is looked at by the RCMP on a continuous basis to determine whether or not the forces are adequate and, by and large, their recommendations with respect to detachment set-ups and so on are followed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (c) -- passed?

MR. FROESE: Mr. Chairman, before we leave that item, I think I asked the Minister the other day about the southern area where we had a number of break-ins. I wonder whether he would have any further information that he could give us at this time, because I'm afraid one of these days we'll have a major break-in there if the thieves are not apprehended before that time.

MR. LYON: I have no further information about the question the honourable member raised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (c) -- passed. (d) --

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, on (d), I would like to ask a question or two of the Minister. It's been drawn to my attention, in respect of police courts, that it appears that there is a lack of counselling services at the time of committal to those who are being sent away from their families. I've been informed on a few occasions that where the father or husband of the family is committed to gaol that there is insufficient counselling to those that are left behind as the result of the incarceration of the individual concerned. I've been told that frequently, particularly the wife of the person concerned, when the husband is led away, is at a complete loss. They don't know how they are going to get along as the result of the confinement of their breadwinner, and I'm wondering whether or not the Minister could indicate whether or not my information is correct, and whether or not, if it is correct, what steps that the department is taking? I think this is very, very important to the whole family life. Now this might be a proper matter to take up under Juvenile and Family Court but I think it deals also insofar as police courts themselves are concerned. --(Interjection)-- Pardon? Well, in general with all courts when the breadwinner is incarcerated, that the wife and the family are left on their own, at least for a period of time -- that they're distraught, of course, because of the fact that the person concerned is being taken away from them, and they're left in a vacuum at least for a while until they go on Social Assistance possibly in the respective municipalities, or Social Assistance from the province. It appears to me that there should be -- and indication is as far as I'm aware that there is not -- a counselling service for the wives and families of those who are sentenced to gaol, and I wonder if the Attorney-General might comment or inform me as to provision, if any, of services of this nature. It's bad enough, of course, as I say Mr. Chairman, for the individual concerned to be led away -- and of course they're paying their debt to society for doing that -- but it seems to me that the mental anguish of those that are left behind is, in some respects at least, more of a punishment than that of the individual concerned is receiving.

MR. LYON: We have on staff of course, Mr. Chairman, family counsellors who operate out of the Winnipeg Juvenile Family Court, but their work is involved largely under the Wives and Childrens Maintenance Act, but they are available, of course, for any counselling with respect to family matters, as of course is the staff of the Department of Welfare and the Social Assistance Staff, on a province-wide basis. There is no staff per se within the Attorney-General's Department who devote their sole time to the counselling of families, although in the obtaining of pre-sentence reports and so on, the probation officers very often have to become completely familiar with the family background of the accused person whom they are giving the report upon, and in the City of Winnipeg you run into the further situation where the City Welfare Department, rather than the Provincial Department, is the one that is charged with the responsibility of welfare and so on. I think there was some suggestion not too long ago in the papers about the welfare people having some officers stationed in the Court so that there might be better liaison between that department and what the court was doing, but that, generally speaking, is the bare outline of the services that are available. They are there. They can be

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd) advised of what assistance is available through the probation officer, through the Crown Attorney -- that is, if they are questioned -- the City of Winnipeg, the City welfare officer in rural areas, through the representatives of the Social Assistance plan, who can give advice as to what welfare is available in the communities outside of Winnipeg, but there is no staff per se in our department for that purpose.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the fact that there is at the Juvenile Courts and the Family Courts, and as the Minister has explained I understand this is so insofar as the City of Winnipeg Court is concerned. I don't think that there is insofar as the Provincial Court is concerned, where this family counselling service is given to those that are left behind, and I would beseech the Minister if not done in his department alone, to take the matter up with the Honourable Minister of Welfare because, as I say, I've had a number of situations drawn to my attention in regard to this, and usually it is not until a reasonable period of a week or two that the families are aware of how they stand in respect of this, and I'm sure that the Honourable the Attorney-General must agree with me that it is very disturbing to the individuals concerned, and I ask him to take a note of this and if it's not a requisite of his own particular department, that he take it up with his colleague, the Minister of Welfare. I think it's very important.

. continued on next page.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (d) -- passed. Resolution 42 -- passed. Resolution 43, Item 6 --

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, might I ask the Honourable the Minister whether the new judicial boundaries as recommended by the commission have been approved by the government, and when they will be officially set up if they have been?

MR. LYON: I believe I spoke to that point earlier on in the estimates, Mr. Chairman. There are no recommendations to bring before the House at the present time. The report is still receiving consideration and there will be nothing this session with respect to the recommendations of that commission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 43 --

MR. CAMPBELL: It requires legislation does it, Mr. Chairman, in most of cases?

MR. LYON: It will require amendments to the boundaries set up under The Judicial Boundaries Act to the Land Titles boundaries and so on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 43 -- passed. Resolution 44, Item 7.

MR. GRAY: Under Item 7, I shall not criticize the department at all because I feel that they are as human as anyone else in this House who see that the children, the orphans and the others who appear before the Juvenile Court and Family Court, are trained and realize fully the need of the children. Well this is something close to my heart, and as I am -- at least I feel this way -- on the downgrade in my political life, I want to go on record that I have gone through, not as a juvenile delinquent, but had to accept the hardship and suffering of cases dealt with under this item.

I was a foster home boy in my young days, but a foster home boy was not that I had given free board and room for weeks and the Department of Public Health and Welfare paid for it, but I had to eat every day in a different home. Some called me a charity boy while I was attending school, because no one paid for me. Sometimes when I came into the home to eat, the Mistress of the house said: "my little boy I have not cooked today", so I had to go back and eat -- not a day in every place, but eat day. In other words, be without food. So that when I came into Canada, my first concern was the orphaned children and I joined the Jewish Orphan Home and I stayed there for about 30 years -- was president at one time -- until such time that a system was changed and we have now children assigned to foster homes. My concern is, is everything being done possible for the children under this department, who are no criminals. It's family quarrels sometimes; it's a time when the father died or the mother died and there's no one to take care of them.

This department is not dealing entirely with the crimes, if you call it crimes, that are being committed by the boys. Sometimes some are riding a bicycle on the sidewalk; other time stealing a small thing. For instance I was hungry one day and I passed by a window and I stole a loaf of bread. It says "don't steal", but I did in spite of the "don't", and I got a loaf of bread because I had to have it. There is now, over half a century later, families, children, right here in Winnipeg, in Manitoba, and throughout Canada, who find themselves in the same position.

I'm not discussing -- I realize that the juvenile court judges are human, the same as I am, so is the staff, and they're doing everything possible. But I thought perhaps I would tell you this brief story for you to see how important it is that the child that comes before the juvenile court should try and get a home where they could live; that the judge should not look in the statute books what is the penalty for a small offence. They could see that he has a home. They could see that he has his food. They could see that he could be educated. This is not a direct question, but I hope if the Minister wants to react on my few words, okay; if not, leave it as is, as long as they realize that the child of today -- the child that went around hungry 50 years ago, is now a member of the Manitoba Legislature -- the same possibilities are for the other children.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 44 --

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Minister two questions with regard to the work of the court as they affect, I think, the work of the juvenile probation officers. I am told that when a juvenile has to appear in court that he is brought into court and the charge against him is detailed to the judge by the probation officer. Now, Mr. Chairman, if the probation officer is to succeed in working with the juvenile who is in trouble, surely he has to win his confidence; surely he has to demonstrate that he is a friend of the juvenile who is in

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd.) . . . trouble; and if the probation officer begins his relationship with the juvenile who is in trouble by laying the charge before the judge, it seems to me that you make it extremely difficult for the probation officer to do his work. I'm told that this is not the procedure which is followed in other provinces, and I wonder if the Minister can tell us whether they have given consideration to changing this procedure, or whether they will be doing it?

The second question I want to ask is this. I'm told that if a juvenile -- if a girl who is a juvenile is pregnant, first the province will, or the municipality will naturally see that they don't want for their physical needs. But I'm told that before the child can be given up for adoption, the expectant mother has to appear in the juvenile court for the judge I suppose to make the order; and that what very often happens is the judge imposes a maintenance allowance on the mother. In other words, he issues an order that the mother be required to help pay the Children's Society for keeping the child -- I suppose until it's adopted. Now these girls usually are not in any position to pay anything, and what this can do except to -- I'm not trying to justify the situation these girls are in -- but it seems to me there can be no useful purpose gained by this kind of policy. Now whether the law needs to be changed in reference to this or whether there needs to be consultation with the judges, I don't know, but I wonder if the Minister has any information on these two matters.

MR. LYON: Mr. Chairman, with respect to the first point raised by the Honourable Member for St. John's. The question of the juvenile being charged by the probation officer was a procedure that was initiated some time ago, and I think it's well motivated to this extent -- and I'll go on to qualify this a little later on -- it was felt that the police should not lay the charge because the police perhaps might lay a charge in a case where a probation officer, after looking at the facts and circumstances, might decide: (a) that no charge should be laid, or that if a charge was laid, it was a case that should be dealt with by adjournment sine die. More often in the first case though, that this was a case for a talking to, a reprimand -- not a reprimand, but a discussion with the child and with the parents, and then being sent out without any formal charge being laid. That's the motivation for it, because the probation officer is deemed to be the one seized of all of the facts and knowing what type of treatments and so on is best for the child in question. It does raise the real point though as to whether or not that he should physically lay the charge or whether he might, after having made the determination as to whether or not a charge should be laid, then ask a court officer to lay a charge, and certainly that is being considered. I don't think my honourable friend would disagree with the basic premise that the probation officer is the one who, being seized of the facts and being charged with the responsibility of doing what is best in the interest of the child, should have this basic determination within his province. So while that is the motivation, and I believe it's a substantial and a good motivation, a refinement of the present procedure might be made whereby, after having made this determination, he might then turn to a police officer, and say, now you can charge on information and belief in this case, of such and such an offence.

With respect to the second point, I have no information on that particular point. I'll attempt to get some for my honourable friend.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 44 --

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to ask some questions about probation. I wonder if the Minister could tell us how many probation officers we have now, both in the juvenile and adult services; what the qualifications in terms of training and in terms of experience of the probation officers are; the length of service of the present staff, because I think we should be interested if we have too rapid a turnover; what the salary of the probation officers are -- I'm particularly interested, Mr. Chairman, in the salary of the probation officers who are trained, who have their degrees in social work and in art. I'd like to know how the salary of the probation officer, for example, compares with the salary of the social workers who work for the Department of Public Welfare, because obviously if the salary is much lower, we're not going to have probation officers. Now, Mr. Chairman, this is not a criticism -- I want to re-emphasize it -- of the work which is being done. I think we're fortunate in getting the service which we get in view of the information I have as to the lack of training of the staff that we have.

MR. LYON: At the present time there are 20 probation officers on staff, with provision in the estimates for one more. Two of them have their Master of Social Work degrees; three

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) . . . have their Bachelor of Social Work or equivalent; nine have their Bachelor of Arts or equivalent; and six have something less than a Bachelor of Arts. The classification in the Civil Service setup for probation officers is exactly the same as it is with respect to social welfare workers. There is a gradient between the non-trained, or the non-professionally qualified in terms of salary and those who are professionally qualified, just exactly as there is with respect to social welfare workers, and that on all counts they are in equal status. In other words, a man going into social welfare work is not in a better position from a standpoint of salary, or from the standpoint of Civil Service classification, than a person going into probation work.

MR. ORLKOW: Mr. Chairman, I wonder could the Minister tell us -- it seems to me he shook his head when I asked this question the other night. Are there any plans -- if there may be money now in this new setup, are there any plans to up-grade the qualifications of staff by providing bursaries or scholarships for any of the present staff?

The other question I would like to ask is this. I express no firm conviction that I'm necessarily right, but with the tremendous shortage of probation officers and the fact that this is not easy work, is the payment of the same salary as is paid to social workers working in welfare fields sufficient to get trained people in this field? I understand that probation officers in other provinces who have training, not only as social workers but who have correctional training, are paid more than other social workers because of the realization of the departments that this is an extremely difficult position to fill; the realization that it's important to get the best people; and in order to do that that the law of supply and demand does have some importance and that it's necessary to pay in effect a bonus in order to get really qualified people. I am wondering if consideration is being given to either of these two matters.

MR. S. PETERS (Elmwood): Mr. Chairman, I just have one question dealing with probation officers, and that is, in the adult courts, the services of the probation officer, are they asked for by the magistrate or do they look into each case individually that comes before the courts -- the probation officer.

MR. LYON: Mr. Chairman, with respect to educational provisions for staff members, there has been a centralization of the bursary plan under the provincial government service now so that all bursary applications from all departments are made through the Civil Service Commission. In addition to that, the provisions with respect to educational leave have been broadened. At the present time we have one staff member, a family counsellor on leave of absence attending the University of Manitoba School of Social Work to obtain her BSW degree on a \$1,600 bursary provided by the government. Three adult probation officers have applications in for educational leave on full salary to attend the same school of social work; and the superintendent of the Manitoba Home for Girls, his request for educational leave to complete his Masters Certificate in Social Work has been approved.

On the point raised by the Honourable Member for Elmwood, in the City of Winnipeg and in all other courts where they service on a full time basis, the probation officer, I would think in practically all cases of serious indictable offenses, gives a pre-sentence report to the court. In areas where there is no full time adult probation officer living in the district where court is held, the request is made by the magistrate in particular cases where he feels that it is desirable and the probation staff then service that court.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 44 -- passed. Resolution 45, Item 8.

MR. ORLKOW: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask -- I wonder if the Minister could give us some idea of the policy with regard to the detention home, because it seems to me that you have two entirely different policies when you come to the home for the boys and the home for the girls. The Home for the boys, I'm told, has no trained staff at all, that is, no professionally trained staff. I'm told that there is no segregation at all, that boys can only attend -- that the teachers at the school can only teach them in the elementary grades; that the teachers who are at the school, who I think are paid out of money provided by this department rather than the Department of Education, are getting \$1,500 a year less than they would make with the same qualifications if they were teaching in the elementary schools in the City of Portage la Prairie, and that of course means that we can't really get the best teachers. I'm told that there is very strict discipline, that the boys have to take off their shoes before they enter the dining room, the living room or the sleeping quarters. Now this may or may not be good, but it's

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd.) . . . certainly not in line with the policy followed at the Home for the girls. I'm told that they have no facilities for learning courses like welding or carpentry or woodworking.

Now the Home for the girls, where they do have some trained staff -- unlike the Home for the boys -- every door is locked; girls who take off from the home, or escape, or what have you, are put into what's called a "thinking room" where they sleep on mattresses on the floor. These rooms have no lights, no toilets except a plastic bucket, and they're kept there for three days at a time. On the first day they're fed -- I think I have it somewhere here -- bread and milk. I don't want to discuss with the Minister, because I don't want to repeat myself, the question of whether we can have segregation or not in the Home, but I'm told that the girls are taught cooking and sewing but they're not taught typing or shorthand, although there are typewriters there but no teachers. There is no nurse there and I wonder what their medical services are. They have two teachers at the Home but they have no special training for working with disturbed children. The result is that if a girl is causing trouble in classes, they're simply taken out of the class, because they would disturb the rest of the class.

Now the last question I want to ask is the question which I asked the other night, which the Minister didn't answer, but he gave a partial answer today. I understand that the Director is going -- taking a year's leave of absence for further training. I think this is good, but I think that -- I am told that the person who will be left in charge is somebody -- is a woman who has very little -- has no training at all, and whose educational qualifications are the minimum and I think that if this is so, and this will continue for a whole year, that this will to a large extent undo any good which has been done by the formation of this school.

And one more thing and then I'm finished with this department and the Minister, but I can't help but make some comment on -- some reply to the comment the Minister made about the fact that we have a better Home than Saskatchewan; in fact the Saskatchewan Government sends their juveniles to Manitoba. The only part of that statement that's true is the last part, and I took the trouble to find out what happened. And here's what happens in Saskatchewan. Since 1958 Saskatchewan has placed the juvenile correction program under the Child Welfare Branch. This means that instead of using institutions, most of the children are being treated in the community where they live. They are allowed to stay in their own homes or in substitute homes, for which the province pays through the use of probation, and the department is, to say the least, very loath to use institutions, and so what they have done is to keep the number of girls who go into institutions down to a very small number, and what the Minister said is true, they send them to the Marymount School here. Now the Boys Industrial School in Saskatchewan has a population of only about 25. It has a trained staff -- the superintendent is a trained group worker. Mr. Chairman, I think that the whole program for juveniles who are in great enough difficulty to require being put into a detention home, needs some thinking through and needs some explanation. I can't understand why there should be the tremendous difference between the Home for the girls and the Home for the boys; why one should have staff and the other not, and so on.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, my first remark about the detention home is, that here again they're charging them for board and room. I think you should make a note of it again when you plan your estimates next year. The second comment I want to make, and I'm not asking the Attorney-General to reply, because I don't think he can; I think that by making this comment I'm putting my head in the lion's mouth. I want to commend the Attorney-General and this is unusual. I don't know if he deserves it, but I'm taking the chance of doing it. He made a remark the other day, "What am I to do", whether to build a 13-foot wall around the institution or leave it as is, to have their freedom, to have a certain amount of liberty and encourage them to rehabilitate themselves; come back home after they have served their sentence, because in most cases their crime is not -- although it's against the law -- but it's not too serious. No one committed robbery and not one committed murder. In my opinion then, I want to congratulate him on his remark that at the moment he would rather leave them free, even at the risk of somebody running away, and good luck to them -- yes, to give them as much freedom as possible; don't curtail their morale; let them not feel that they are in gaol; let them feel that they are in a home of improvement, a home of teaching them to behave themselves in the future whatever crime they have committed, and give them a little bit freedom.

(Mr. Gray, cont'd.) Once you put up a wall, a 50-foot wall, and keep them under security, you are stealing the future of those girls who are there; so I felt that for once, to commend the Attorney-General, although the Honourable Member from Carillon always said that the duty of the opposition is condemn, oppose, oppose, oppose. I don't believe in this theory, and I think that if this is your thinking, I fully agree with you, and I compliment you on it.

MR. LYON: answer the questions that were put. In the estimates this year I don't believe I've made mention of it before -- the Honourable Member for St. John's will be pleased to hear this -- there is provision for a Social Welfare Worker II, for the Home for Boys to complement the work being done by the superintendent who is also trained, as my honourable friend will appreciate. With respect to the difference in the programs, well, boys and girls are different and some people have been heard to say, "Vive la difference", but to an extent, that accounts for difference in program, although not necessarily difference in outlook or the general aim for rehabilitation of the people -- of the boys and girls who are in the Homes.

At the Home for Girls, the academic course is the background -- is the basic course as it is at the Home for Boys. Instruction is given from Grades 4 to 11 at the Home for Girls and instruction is given -- it may be slightly higher than five, but I know it includes 11 at the Home for Boys as well. That is the base course. In addition, there's an excellent home economics course given by a qualified teacher, by a home economist, at the Home for Girls. Naturally we couldn't give a home economics course to boys, so that accounts for one of the differences in the program. In addition, at the Home for Girls instruction through volunteers under the direction of one of the Social Welfare workers there, is given in folk dancing, art, drama, hairdressing, ballroom dancing, piano, ballet, baton twirling, gymnastics, handicrafts and home nursing, which is rather a full program, I'm sure everyone will agree.

At the Home for Boys in addition to the basic academic course there is a course given in motor mechanics, in motor car driving. Each boy at the school -- and this is not new information; it's not new program; it's been carried on for a number of years. There's an indoor swimming pool; each of them earns the Red Cross Swimming Certificate before he leaves. They have a cadet corps. They have a brass band. They have hobbycraft activities. They put on drama productions and so on. They participate, quite fully as a matter of fact, in the community with their program at the Home for Boys. I can't say that the security -- he talked about segregation -- of course there is segregation, not as much as anybody would desire, because the ultimate in segregation of course is to have a separate cell for each person and a separate, I suppose, case worker or social worker looking after every individual in the institution. That isn't possible and it never will be possible, but there is provision, as the honourable member knows, for the three cottages at the Home for Boys where they are separated largely according to age, and to an extent as well according to behaviour patterns. At the Home for Girls the three wings -- separate wings -- of that institution also permit of segregation largely as to age, and as well, particularly there, as to behaviour. So that segregation -- to that extent, segregation is possible. At the Home for Girls the main penalty for infraction of rules and for escapes is withdrawal of privileges, and it is true that the "thinking rooms" are used occasionally. They're close confinement rooms that have to be used.

I can tell my honourable friend that on visiting the Home for Girls in Alberta, just out of Edmonton, I saw the completion there of a new addition to the building. I asked what it was and was asked to be shown through it, and you can imagine my amazement on going into this new wing, which was painted in yellow, quite an attractive yellow pastel, but my honourable friend would never guess what it was. It was a cell block -- a cell block for close accommodation, because this was found to be by the superintendent, by those responsible for corrections, absolutely necessary. The new detention home that I saw in Calgary, which is run by the City of Calgary under their Welfare Department -- a trained Master of Social Work supervisor in charge of the operation. When he showed me their new home he showed me as well their thinking room, and the only difference between their thinking room and our thinking room was that there was a form of bed in it which the persons confined to it -- the juveniles confined to it -- could pound and beat on and his comment at the time was: "We certainly made a mistake when we put that in because they can make an awful lot of noise on it, and we don't use this unless it's absolutely necessary." So these are the situations that you run into right

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) . . . across the country with respect to the detention of juveniles. It represents a real problem with respect to both the Home for Boys and the Home for Girls. The programs there I think are in accord with the programs followed in any institutions that I have seen, and certainly I think that the type of work being carried on by the two superintendents is most commendable considering the problems that they have to face.

With respect to the superintendent of the Home for Girls, he's going on educational leave, that is true. The assistant superintendent will take over during the daylight hours. He, however, will continue to live on the grounds, on the premises, and will be available for consultation and some supervision probably during the afternoons and certainly the evenings, and of course every weekend. So while he's leaving to go to university, he's not leaving in the sense that he will physically be on the premises each day and each evening, and will be still able to give general guidance and supervision to the program at the school.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 45, pass? 46, pass? 47, pass?

MR. GRAY: one question. Why is it necessary to have an estimate of \$92,000 to look after the Administration of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent? Is there so much work attached to it?

MR. LYON: The number of employees there, Mr. Chairman, has increased from 18 to 20. We're adding a new Clerk IV; an Inspector of Estates and a new Clerk-Steno II. The salaries last year were increased by approximately \$11,000. That estimate is up due to general salary increase of last year, the annual increments and the addition of the above positions which I have mentioned, and the expenses have increased by about \$800.00. That accounts for the increase in the estimates.

MR. GRAY: answer another question? What is the amount in trust now?

MR. LYON: The number of estates under administration and the gross value as at December 31st, 1961, 2,215 having a total gross value of \$2,922,992.46. That figure is up approximately \$60,000 over last year.

MR. GRAY: invested anywhere to get a revenue in the meantime?

MR. LYON: This consists largely and mainly of real estate which is administered by that branch, and houses, farms and so on that are administered by the branch for those persons who are in mental institutions.

MR. GRAY: possible for the kind of investments?

MR. LYON: No.

MR. GRAY: It would have to be an administrator?

MR. LYON: Yes, where investments are made.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, just before you leave this. I wonder if the Minister would briefly outline what the \$73,000 is for, or have you done it? If you have, well then I can find it.

MR. LYON: of that, Mr. Chairman. Provincial Buildings and Other Projects --Chargeable to Capital? Yes, at the Gaol at Headingley \$1,500 for construction of concrete hot beds on the farm. At the Manitoba Home for Girls an irrigation system for the garden \$2,000.00. Installing shower and three cast aluminum toilet basins in the thinking rooms \$2,500.00. Installing awnings over classroom glass areas and ten foot chain link fence around the exercise yard \$5,000.00. Installing acoustic tile ceiling in the main corridor \$1,500.00. Purchase of equipment \$750.00 in the Home for Boys. Improved street lighting of playground in the area east of the cottages by installing mercury vapour lamps for \$1,000.00. Purchase of a new laundry extractor \$2,400.00. Land Titles Office at Morden \$2,000.00 for renovations. Dauphin Gaol, alterations there totalling \$4,800.00. Brandon Gaol, alterations there for the recreation yard and new seats for the Chapel \$4,800.00. Court House at Portage la Prairie, renovations there -- the figure is not clear here, Mr. Chairman. Land Titles building at Dauphin new equipment \$250.00. Land Titles at Neepawa, renovating the basement area and new filing cabinets, for \$2,950.00. Winnipeg Land Titles renovations \$500.00. Gaol for Women at Portage, chain link fence around part of the area to prevent the passing of contraband, for \$1,600.00. Construction of close security rooms in the basement and replacing locks and so on, for a total of \$8,700.00. Government Detention Home toilet facilities in the girls detention wing, female staff washroom and additions to the electronic system there, totalling \$2,200.00. Gaol for Women at The Pas totalling approximately \$30,000.00.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Municipal Affairs.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, we're pretty close to closing time -- five minutes -- so I suggest perhaps the Committee ought to rise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Committee rise and report. Call in the Speaker. Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply has adopted certain resolutions and directed me to report the same and ask leave to sit again.

MR. MARTIN: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Morris, that the Report of the Committee be received.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable --

MR. ELMAN GUTTORMSON (St. George): the First Minister a question before he moves? Could he indicate at this time what department we'll be going into after Labour?

MR. ROBLIN: Yes, Mr. Speaker. Agriculture will follow. I remind the House that we meet at 10:30 tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House adjourned until 10:30 Thursday morning.