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STRICKLAND, B. P.	Hamiota	Hamiota, Man.
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WATT, J. D.	Arthur	Reston, Man.
WEIR, Walter	Minnedosa	Minnedosa, Man.
WITNEY, Hon. Charles H.	Flin Flon	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
WRIGHT, Arthur E.	Seven Oaks	4 Lord Glenn Apts. 1944 Main St., Wpg. 17

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA
8:00 o'clock, Monday, February 27th, 1961

MR. W. G. MARTIN (St. Matthews): Section II, Item 5, Resolution 7.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if before we proceed with this item, I wonder if my honourable friend would allow me, partly to correct some wrong information that I gave, and then to add some information with regard to Hansard. With regard to the Hansard circulation, there is a free delivery as follows: Greater Winnipeg Daily Newspapers, Radio, T.V., Government Officials, Libraries, etc., 33 copies; mail daily delivery--Weekly Newspapers, Government Officials and members of Parliament, 86 copies; Legislative Building--Members, Press Gallery, Government Officials, 104 copies. I said that it was only the minister that got a free copy in the building; it is the minister and his deputy that get free copies in the building. Any further departmental copies are paid for. Then there is a paid circulation, subscriptions, 194 copies; and average counter cash sales, 11; making a total circulation of 428. Now may I record the complete cost of Hansard. Transcription costs -- salaries for transcribers, final typists and supervisors, \$7,836.00; after midnight transportation, \$358.45; stationery and miscellaneous supplies, \$64.17; typewriter rentals, \$150.00; audograph service, \$371.64; or a total of that amount of \$8,780.26. Add to that printing costs of 50 sittings, 2,011 pages, coming to \$4,881.33 or a total cost of \$13,661.59.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, wouldn't it be better to have your own mimeograph machine or other devices to print all this? Probably it would be a good saving because, after all, it's not probably the same as the Hansard in Ottawa, it's published in the way of mimeographing.

MR. EVANS: I think I should explain to my honourable friend that the process that is used is a form of mimeographing. It's called a multilith machine and it has this advantage, that it's photographed down, so that you can get about twice the amount of material on one page. Now that saves on the cost of paper, the cost of machine running time, and the cost of gathering pages into books; and I think that it would be correct to say that this is at a lower cost than mimeographing would be.

MR. GRAY: Could the Sanford Evans Company do it for less?

MR. EVANS: The Sanford Evans Company is slaving at the mouth wishing they could get a chance at a good many of these contracts.

MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman, under Item 6, I was a little disappointed not to see a grant here for the Seven Oaks House in West Kildonan. I raised this point last year and I wish again to draw attention to the members that it is costing the Municipality of West Kildonan \$3,600 per year to maintain this fine old historic site. Now last year, if my memory serves me right, on the road map for 1960, certain tourist attractions were shown and I believe Seven Oaks House was shown on that map as one of the places that visitors might wish to visit. This year I notice that it is not on. Is that because the government is not going to consider any grant towards this fine historical site?

MR. ROBLIN: I agree with my honourable friend that this is a very worthwhile thing and I only wish it had proved possible to include it in our estimates. Our difficulty of course is, as I am sure the House Committee will appreciate, is that we have a good many requests for assistance of this sort. For example, there is the Grey Nuns House in St. Boniface, which is a very important old historic building, and we have not been able to make any grant to them as yet. And we have, I dare say, a half dozen different places and many more probabilities that would like some support to maintain historical museums of this sort. There is one at Carman, among other places. It would be nice to help and we tried to fit them in but it just hasn't proved possible. There has been a very large expansion in this grant over the last two years, and I think it is just about as far as it can go under the present circumstances. I pose sympathy for the project; I just regret I am not a more practical use to my honourable friend.

MR. HILLHOUSE: I would like to join, Mr. Chairman, with the Honourable Member for Seven Oaks and urge that the government give real serious consideration to giving grants to these historical sites such as the Seven Oaks House, the old St. Peter's Church, and the old St. Andrew's Church. These are all landmarks in Manitoba's history. At the present moment, the St. Peter's Church is being maintained and restored through the efforts of the Kinsmen Club

(Mr. Hillhouse, cont'd.)....and the Kiwanis Club in Selkirk. The boys down there are doing a magnificent job, but I think that some help should be given from the Province of Manitoba inasmuch as these two buildings are definitely tied up with the history of this province and are definite tourist attractions.

MR. GROVES: Mr. Chairman, in connection with the information that the minister gave us about Hansard, it was I that raised the question of the free distribution to the weekly papers. At that time the Minister thought that they paid for Hansard. Apparently now he has found out that they don't, so I would like to repeat my question. Are the weekly papers circularized from time to time as to whether they wish to continue receiving Hansard? As I say, my question was prompted by, I think it was an editorial in one of the newspapers, about the flow of government literature, particularly Hansard, and this went on to say that it just went directly from the mail into the wastepaper basket.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Chairman, I apologize for not having the answer to that question directed. No, the weekly newspapers are not circularized from time to time to ask whether they would like to join. I think we do not solicit, certainly free circulation for the thing, but we are very glad to accommodate anybody who asks.

MR. GROVES:to every weekly newspaper, or just the ones that ask for it?

MR. EVANS: Just the ones that ask for it. I am quite certain that the numbers that are shown on this sheet here indicate quite clearly that all the weekly newspapers do not get it. It is only when they ask for it.

MR. D. ORLIKOW (St. John's): Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that I wasn't in the House this afternoon and I may be repeating something that has been said, but I wonder in connection with these grants, Mr. Chairman, a number of organizations like the Ballet, the Symphony, the Theatre Centre are getting pretty substantial grants from the Canada Council, and my understanding is that the Canada Council has a policy whereby grants which they give are conditional--to a large extent--conditional on the organizations which receive the grants getting at least as much or more from their local community. Of course it means to a large extent getting money from the province, and I suppose from either the city or metro. I am just wondering whether, Mr. Chairman, consideration has been given to the fact that unless some of these grants are increased, either by this government or from other sources, that it will-- I am not saying this will happen this year, and I am sure that the First Minister knows the particulars much better than I do, but I am given to understand that in some cases at least, unless these organizations are able to get a pretty substantial contribution locally that these grants from the Canada Council will not be forthcoming and that therefore the standard of performance which they are now giving, for example, would necessarily have to be cut. It may be that somebody has already raised this matter, Mr. Chairman. If they have and it has been answered, I can only say I am sorry that I couldn't be here this afternoon. I wonder if that matter has been raised, Mr. Chairman?

MR. MARTIN: Resolution 6 passed.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I have been waiting to say a word or ask some questions on this general item of grants. Inasmuch as the Honourable the First Minister mentioned this as containing the grant to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, I was wondering if it wouldn't be an appropriate time to have a report of the activities during the past year, because I realize that this was quite a red letter year so far as Manitoba was concerned in the annals of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Mr. Speaker, the First Minister himself and some other ministers, my colleague, the Honourable Member for Selkirk and some other members of the House took part in quite a historic gathering of the Association. Could we have a report on that question, Mr. Chairman?

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I think that the Honourable Member for Selkirk and the Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre perhaps are more entitled to make this report than I am, and maybe they can add to what was said. But it is true that something new was started in the Canadian section of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, in that it was decided to try and have, what in effect would be a national meeting of the various branches of the Association scattered among the various legislatures of Canada as well as of the Federal Legislature; and as a result of that decision, a delegation from all parts of the country met in Winnipeg. Manitoba undertook to act as the host on this occasion and I think that the Speaker and

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) the Honourable Member for Selkirk and the Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre are the people who, in effect, outlined the program and escorted these visitors around the province. From what I heard, as a sort of a bystander really, they were delighted with the courtesy offered and with the hospitality shown and it proved to be very instructive to them because, oddly enough, Canadians really don't seem to know as much about their own country as perhaps they might, and some of these members had never had the opportunity to visit the west. Those that knew the west were not very familiar with Manitoba so we took them out to see typical prairie farms, manufacturing enterprises, some northern activities, and generally to try and give them, in a day or two, a roundup of Manitoba's activities. And then there was the meeting here in this Chamber which some members attended in which the business of the Association was transacted. The impression that I got was that they were happy to come to Manitoba; that this proved to be a useful thing to do; and that they looked forward to having similar meetings in other provinces of Canada from time to time. I thank the honourable member who raised this point for reminding us about it, and I want to express my special thanks to those members of the House who took it upon themselves to be interested in this matter and to do what they did; and it may very well be, Sir, that the Honourable Member for Selkirk or the Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre would like to add something to what I have said.

MR. CAMPBELL: The member for Brokenhead sat in on the

MR. ROBLIN: I regret that I didn't include him. I guess it's because I don't see him; but he, too, was very zealous in this matter.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Mr. Chairman, the First Minister has pretty well covered the week that was spent in Winnipeg at which Manitoba was the host to the Canadian section of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and I do believe that every delegate to this meeting in Winnipeg was very much impressed with the nature of the program that was arranged and the variety of the program. They had an opportunity, as the First Minister has already said, of seeing Manitoba; seeing all parts of Manitoba, or at least representative portions of all the industries and all the works in this province, and I am quite satisfied that all the delegates were very much impressed with it.

We spent a full day up at Flin Flon where the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company, with the Honourable Minister of Mines and Resources as our host, spared no effort to make our visit there as constructive and as enjoyable as possible. As a matter of fact, we had a very very full day there. We arrived there about 10 o'clock in the morning; we were taken from the airport to our hotels; then we were taken out to lunch. We spent the afternoon going through the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting plant and learning as much as we could about the processes there. Then we went out to Phantom Lake; we had lunch there. The afternoon we spent going around the district. The evening we went to the staff house of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting and we ended up the evening with dinner at the United Church and we had a very, very full day. The following day we took the plane to Dauphin. We were met there by the Minister of Education and we had a very enjoyable day there. Then from then on we came south to Brandon. At Brandon the next day we went to the Experimental Farm. The delegates had a good opportunity of seeing the work that was done there. Then we went to Clear Lake and we had a lovely time there; and we certainly put in every minute of the week that these delegates were here, ending up at Winnipeg. Then we went to Portage and we had the extreme pleasure of being greeted there by the Mayor of Portage la Prairie who gave us a very enlightening speech on democracy which was much appreciated. Then we had a barbecue at Island Park and I think we finished up in the Honourable Minister of Agriculture's constituency that night. We certainly tried the patience of his constituents by the late hour at which we arrived but they showed us the usual Manitoba hospitality by trotting out everything they had. Then the next day of course we went down to Falcon Lake and finished the evening in the Garden of Eden of Manitoba, the old fort within my own constituency. The last day was spent in the House here, at which time we had a very useful discussion on how we could best serve the interests of parliamentarians in Canada through our organization. To me it was not only enjoyable but it was very instructive, and it was nice to get the views of the members of other Legislative Assemblies of Canada, knowing how they dealt with various problems; and I think they appreciated some of our innovations in dealing with some of our problems, particularly

(Mr. Hillhouse, cont'd.)....our method here of having special select committees set up to study various aspects of legislation such as our onus sections and other matters that give us a great deal of trouble. I enjoyed myself very much and it was nice to meet the delegates from other parts of Canada and getting to know something of their problems and finding out from them that their problems and our problems are pretty much alike. Altogether I think it's a wonderful thing to meet these people, because by meeting those people you get a better understanding of them; you get a better understanding of their viewpoint; and you soon realize that, notwithstanding your local differences and local difficulties, you're all members of the same nation--you're all Canadians.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, my leader was kind enough to nominate me to go with this group but on account of sickness I couldn't go, but when they came to Winnipeg I was with them all the time; and outside of these members of the House I can tell you that--outside of the members, because I consider the members of this House very intelligent and cultured--outside, not including the members of the House, they were a number of very learned, clever people and I personally have learned a lot from it. But I would like to respectfully suggest to the government that to wind up my record in this House or in public life, that when there's another elementary session anywhere in this world, please give the poor man a chance.

MR. JAMES COWAN, Q.C. (Winnipeg Centre): Mr. Chairman, the Honourable Member for Selkirk and the First Minister have given quite a complete outline of what was done, and I certainly appreciated the opportunity of being with the group. We also were at Minnedosa for lunch, and certainly no group or no place could one have had a better smorgasbord than we had that day at Minnedosa. They had outlined a large floral pattern on a plaque about 12 feet square consisting entirely of gladioli; and it was true in Minnedosa and true of every place we stopped at that they did their utmost to see that their guests were shown the best in hospitality. When the members from Quebec asked the group to meet in Quebec next year they said that they didn't think they could do nearly as well as had been done in Manitoba, but they would try. Every single place that we stopped we had the best of hospitality shown to us. We also stopped at Perry Park on the way from Westbourne to Portage la Prairie where we saw that private park that was established and maintained by a private individual, Mr. Patterson, who is quite well known in many parts of Manitoba now because of the goodwill he has shown in establishing that park and making it available to the public. But it certainly was a very fine group to be with, and we had also with us Mr. Alistair McMullen who was the president of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. He's from Australia and he was on his way to a meeting in Africa, so we enjoyed his company as well.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, before we pass this item, I wonder if the government is giving any consideration to helping Winnipeg and Manitoba get an Art Gallery which would be worthy of the name. The government was kind enough to help the Art Gallery by permitting the use of the new building for the exhibit of the Van Gogh paintings; and I'm told that in one month 50,000 people paid to see that exhibit which compares very favorably--I'm told that was more people than attended the same exhibit in Montreal, which would indicate that the people of this province and people of this city are interested in art. However, how anybody gets to see the pictures which we have in the present facilities, I don't understand. They tell me that if there's wrestling on at the Auditorium, and I'm not critical of wrestling, but they tell me that the Art Gallery has to be closed; and that if the women have a tea then the permanent exhibit in the assembly hall has to be taken down. Now I'm not suggesting for a moment, Mr. Chairman, that it should be the role of this government or this province to pay the entire cost; but I do think that, and I'm not suggesting that it can or should be done this year --I'm quite sure that the First Minister has decided that this year it can't be done -- I'm just urging, and I'm sure he's giving some thought to it, and I'm hoping that possibly he can give some indication that maybe in the foreseeable future that the province can make a contribution. I think that if the province would make a contribution toward this, that interested parties would get on with the job of finding the money required to get an Art Gallery.

The other thing, Mr. Chairman, the Honourable Member for Seven Oaks tells me that there is \$8,700 in unallocated funds in this grant and I would like to make an appeal and I'm sure appeals have been made to the First Minister, that he give consideration to giving some more money to the Theatre Centre. Winnipeg has a long record, Mr. Chairman -- there are

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd.) more ex-Winnipeggers acting in Toronto and in New York than from any other city; and the reason they're there is because until recently they couldn't make a living in Winnipeg. Now we do have the Theatre Centre and for the first time it's almost possible for them to make a living in Winnipeg and in Manitoba; and I'm quite certain that if they get a little more support than they have been getting, that they will be able to maintain the Centre and maintain a professional organization in this city and in this province. I'm told that they're the only company which is getting a grant from the Canada Council in the field of dramatics. I'm told that they're getting \$15,000 for the original work which they are doing; and I would like to urge the First Minister to give some consideration to increasing the grant of \$4,000, which is not a very large grant, I think, in terms of the work which they're doing. I'm told that in their last season they had 60,000 paid admissions attending their performances. That's very fine, but like most work of this type, the paid admissions simply don't pay for the cost of conducting this type of cultural activity. The actors are not being overpaid; if anything, they're working for much less than they would be getting in other cities and they need the extra support; and I would urge the First Minister to keep it in mind if any of that \$8,700 is still around. I won't even suggest that he should, at this time, increase the \$4,000. I know he must have given it a good deal of consideration and decided that this is all he can do; but I'm hoping if any of that is left, that he can increase that amount somewhat.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Chairman, before leaving this subject matter raised by the Leader of the Opposition, I would suggest that in future when occasions like those arise, that they don't miss the best part of Manitoba, but also come to southern Manitoba and show the people around. I think they have something to offer too.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 6

MR. ROBLIN: I just should make a comment on some of the suggestions, Mr. Chairman. I'll take notice of the kind invitation to visit the south. I agree it is a thriving section of the community. Replying to the Honourable Member for St. John's, I should point out to him, I think, that these grants have risen very rapidly indeed over the past two or three years. I think they have doubled or trebled what they used to be and in fact the grant that we are asking for this year is 25% or 20%, I think 20% greater than the grant asked for last year; so that you see that in spite of some urging from some quarters, that we should not do this kind of thing. We are indeed spending more more money for these cultural activities, which I think are justified.

Respecting the Art Gallery, I would be willing to receive any offers from any group or party that wants to co-operate with the government in financing such a project. It seemed to me for some time that the province would probably be the better for a cultural centre of some sort that might include not only the art gallery but other cultural activities as well; and it would be interesting indeed to discuss with any interested parties an arrangement whereby the province and perhaps Metro, and perhaps interested private individuals might consider the possibilities in this respect.

I don't want to arouse any hopes unwisely, but I do think that somebody is going to have to consider pretty seriously what form we will adopt in Manitoba to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of Confederation; and indeed, the 100th Anniversary of our Province; both of which events take place in the '60's--1967 and 1970. There are some members, I know, who share the hope with others that we won't be here to worry about those things at that time, and who can tell? But it seems to me that we could canvass this matter as to what form our recognition or our memorial for this Centenary occasion that is coming up, the two of them, what form it should take; and I would like to have any ideas that members have or others about what we ought to do. I know that in Alberta, when they celebrated their 50th Anniversary, I believe the province helped to provide auditoriums in the two main cities, Calgary and Edmonton. In Saskatchewan, I believe it was the Provincial Museum that was built in Regina and a very fine one indeed, and maybe there were other buildings as well. But I do think that we might after a while, and perhaps it is not necessary to go into this matter at this moment because we are a little far removed from the scene of the time of action, but one of these days we will have to get around to considering what form our celebration ought to take. It may be that the building of a Provincial Centre to advance cultural and artistic endeavour might be worth considering. I certainly would be glad, however, to have any ideas that people have from time to

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) . . . time over the next year or so until we come to the stage when we have to make some concrete proposal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 6 - Passed. Item 5 (a) (1)

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Chairman, this is one of the items that I have responsibility for and just a brief word or two in presenting the estimates for the Legislative Library and the work that is done in connection with the Public Libraries Act. Roughly speaking, there are three parts to the work here; that concerning the Legislative Library; the work done in connection with the public library, municipal and regional; and our association with the work of the Archivist and the Historical research that is done in the Province. The Legislative Library is the library, of course, that is established as the library of this legislature and serves as a source of reference material as well as the place where records and books of a public nature are kept, along with newspapers and other documents which tell the story of our development from year to year. We are fortunate in having a good staff there under the leadership of the Legislative Librarian; and I believe that they have given, during the past year, the same high service to the members of the Legislature and to others that have occasion to use the Legislative Library, as has been the established custom over all of the years. In the work in connection with the Public Libraries there are the two groups; municipal libraries, which are libraries established in a single municipality, city or town; and the regional libraries which must comprise two or more municipalities. During the past year votes were taken in October in four proposed regions -- I am sorry -- for four proposed libraries; three of them were proposed regional libraries, one was a proposed municipal library. In the case of the vote in West Kildonan, that was approved by the electors and there will be and there has been established a library for West Kildonan -- that is a municipal library. In the case of Ste. Rose, the Municipality of Ste. Rose and the Village of Ste. Rose, the vote was approved there and that will result in a regional library being established there. In the two other cases where votes were held, the votes were defeated. The one at Pilot Mound, Crystal City, and the Municipality of Louise being one; and Minnedosa, or at least Adona Municipality being the second. That was the second occasion that they had had a vote in that particular proposed region.

There are no changes in the grants, no suggested changes in the grants towards libraries; and the amount requested is the amount required to pay the grants, as they have been established in previous years, during the coming fiscal year. Although it is not officially part of the duty of the Staff of the Legislative Library, the Legislative Librarian and her workers have continued to give a very large measure of assistance, particularly to the regional libraries, in the way of giving some instruction to the people who become the librarians in these libraries and supervision over their operations and meeting with the librarians and the boards from time to time. During the past year there were two meetings held in Brandon when members of the Library Board gathered together, and there were discussions of mutual concern and interest. A great deal of work is done in the Legislative Library in the way of ordering books and general supervision and assistance to insure that the regional libraries are getting the most for the monies that they are expending. I think that in the cases where libraries have been established that they are proving to be excellent and doing a wonderful job for the people in their communities. As often as I can, I visit with the regional libraries and find that they are all quite enthusiastic and that their circulation is increasing.

With respect to the work of historical research, which actually is done by the Archivists, they have barred certain materials during the past year and monies of a similar amount are being asked so that when valuable historical documents become available we are able to acquire them. Of course we must acknowledge the kindness and generosity of many people throughout the province who, from time to time, donate and turn over to the Archivists material which is of interest in our historical background and which will help to preserve the records of our province. I would like to mention one matter which is of pride to all of us. The Historical Society publishes a very fine little booklet entitled "Manitoba Pageant", which I hope every member of this House subscribes to and reads, because it is an excellent little booklet. I read it myself diligently and I have a subscription for my own girl who is in Grade 6 at school, because I believe that the material which is published in it is excellent for school children. It's well written and there are articles of delightful interest to anyone who is interested in the history and the story of the Province of Manitoba. But what I wanted particularly

(Mr. McLean, cont'd.) to mention or draw to the attention of the committee, was the fact that in 1960 this "Manitoba Pageant" received a Certificate of Merit for an outstanding contribution to local history in Canada. This is an award which is given by the Canadian Historical Association and I didn't want this occasion to pass without drawing this honour to the attention of the members of the committee; and it affords me an opportunity of pointing out that this excellent booklet is published by the Manitoba Historical Society and that it is well worth the reading of every member here. In reference to the work of the Historical Society, that Society, as you know, has sponsored studies concerning the groups or the peoples who have come to our province; and I am pleased to report that the Jewish study, the study of the Jewish People who come to Manitoba which has been prepared by Rabbi Shiel and the story of the Hutterites which has been written by Dr. Peters, both of these are now in the hands of the publishers and should be off the press in the near future. I am certain that we will look forward to the publication of these studies with the same interest that we awaited the others that have been published from time to time, and that they will be of the same high calibre.

One final comment -- one of the problems that is encountered in connection with library services, and this is particularly the case when we come to the regional libraries and the municipal libraries, is the shortage of trained librarians. It is rather seldom that it is possible to obtain a trained librarian for one of these libraries, and the Manitoba Library Association has undertaken what, to me, seems to be a most worthwhile project for this year, in having a course, a six weeks course, which will begin about the middle of June of this year for library assistants. This is particularly designed to assist and to help and to train those already engaged in library work who have had no formal training for that line of duty, and I think will prove most worthwhile and we are hoping that we will be able to give them some considerable assistance by way of our staff and such guidance as will be possible. I think perhaps, other than what appears in the Annual Report which was tabled just on Friday, I have nothing further other than to answer what questions I can that the members of the committee will have.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to get the information from the Honourable Minister of Education in connection with the libraries. No one can deny, particularly those who had less education, the facilities and the benefits of the libraries. The only question that worries me is this, there are so many books being published recently, in the last two or three years, concerning the world's turmoil which would be, in my opinion, of great interest to the librarians all over the province. And how a librarian can manage to have those books and still have the same amount in the estimates, I cannot understand. I realize the librarians perhaps here -- somewhat conservative. They have so many books here and many many of the books have not been read either by the legislators or the public. At the same time, however, there are less and less readers of history and less and less readers even of fiction that happened years ago. But everybody would be very much interested in the Congo situation; very much interested in the world's problems; and so many books are being read. Reading the papers, the daily papers every week we find a large number of new books which are not in the library; so I felt that the Minister -- very justly takes so much credit for the accomplishment, which I fully agree with him -- I think perhaps should look in and see whether in the library, either the main library or in the branches, there are books which may be of better benefit to the readers than those we have now here for the last 20 and 25 years.

And while speaking of the library, Mr. Chairman, those who have been here for many years have noticed that the quality of the debates in this House has improved a thousand per cent. The reason for it is, that I see them in the library all the time. They ask for information and the librarians are very happy and always willing to assist each and every one; and I hope that we, including myself, take more interest in finding out all about the problems--the serious problems that we have to discuss here. And while I'm on my feet, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to pay a compliment to Miss Morley who is in charge of the library. I think her willingness to serve, her willingness that the members, her willingness to give them the information they require, helps a lot in our deliberations here from day to day; and I wish to pay my compliments to her and to the Minister for choosing such a very capable librarian.

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Chairman, I hope the honourable member didn't think I was endeavouring to take any credit for what's going on, but if he will look at the list of accessions received in the library July to December, 1960, that's the last six month period, I think he will find,

(Mr. McLean, cont'd.)....despite the shortage of money, that we're doing not too bad. We seem to have a lot of books; they are the latest books. I notice we have Roger Graham's "Arthur Meighen" and the story of Bernard Farouk, the historical texts on Manitoba and international relations, and one which I presume is the one he has in mind, a new book on how to write, speak and think more effectively. I presume that's the one the members are using.

MR. GRAY:get hold of this book.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (a) (1) (2) -- passed....(b) (1), (2).....

MR. ORLIKOW: What are departmental libraries? And while I'm on my feet I wonder if the Minister could tell us briefly how many regional libraries we have and where they are, etc?

MR. McLEAN: The departmental libraries are libraries associated with a particular department for which the legislative librarian is responsible for the overall supervision. Actually the only one - it's a misnomer to say 'departmental libraries' because there is only one. The Department of Health and Public Welfare library is operated in the sense as a sort of a branch -- or it's located in the department. It's not the senior library, Sir. It is located in the Department of Health and Welfare with staff, and for which we make provision in these estimates. Now you ask where are the libraries. The regional libraries are Glenwood-Souris, and the name will indicate the location; Russell and district; Lakeland, which is Killarney and the immediate territory there; Boissevain and Morden, which again will indicate the location; Southwestern Manitoba regional library, which is Melita and Arthur; Virden-Elkhorn library; Henderson regional library, that's the East Kildonan library. In the municipal libraries there is of course Winnipeg, St. Boniface, St. James, St. Vital, Fort Garry, Transcona, Flin Flon, Brandon, West Kildonan being the newest one, and Dauphin; which I might point out was the first formed under the present act.

MR. CAMPBELL: Would the Minister give us an explanation of the decrease under (c)? Would that be explained because of two of the by-laws that he mentioned?

MR. McLEAN: Yes. Actually, the situation used to be that we were preparing estimates at a time when we were not absolutely certain how many municipal libraries might be formed, and it was anticipated a year ago that there might be three and that amount of money was provided. We know this year, however, that there is only the one regional library requiring the \$10,000 grant and that's the amount that's put in.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, I'm sorry to hear that there's only one contemplated. It seems to me that there are a large number of towns which do not yet have libraries and it seems to me that in this day and age that the Provincial Government ought to be out doing a job of selling the people of Manitoba on the desirability of having libraries; and that the Provincial Government ought to be encouraging it both through explaining the value and through the provision of substantially more money than is in the budget. Mr. Chairman, I can think of nothing more important in the year 1961 and the years ahead of us, with the obvious difficulties which we are in, nothing more important than that the people of this province be informed on what the world situation is; what national problems we face; and what local problems we face; and one of the best ways of being informed is to read. We now get a good deal of information from TV and many people thought that with the coming of TV that there would be less reading. Well we've had enough experience in cities which have TV to realize that the contrary is true, that TV instead of discouraging people from reading has in fact encouraged an entirely new group of people to read and to read on subjects that they didn't previously do. Possibly it's because of the fine work which the CBC does in the way of education, but there are more people reading than ever before; and it seems to me that while the cities and towns and the regional libraries which we have are fine, that this work ought to be extended, and I can think of no better way of extending it than by the province providing money and providing some technical people, or at least one technical person, whose job it would be to be selling libraries. Mr. Chairman, I'm one who thinks that the selling of libraries is at least as important as the selling of soap, and yet I would venture to say that we don't spend one percent of the money for libraries, in either selling libraries or in buying books, than is spent in the Dominion of Canada in the very important task of selling the people on the virtues of this soap as compared to that. And I would urge the government -- I suppose it's too late to suggest that they do something about it this year, but to give some real consideration next year to increasing

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd.)....the amount of money available to the various regions in Manitoba which either have libraries to improve their library facilities and certainly in those regions which haven't got libraries, to get them educated to get them sold on the need for extending library services to those areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (1) -- passed. (2) -- passed.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I was just checking these figures again and I notice that we're estimating for (c) (1) and (2) Public and Regional Library Grants, a total of \$72,000. The Minister commented on the fact that last year we had estimated for \$84,200, but actually I notice by the public accounts that the year before last, the public accounts which we've just had put on our desks, that only \$50,000 was spent between these two. Now taking Public Library Grants and regional Libraries together, they totalled only \$50,000; yet we jumped up our estimate to \$84,000 last year and down to \$72,000 this year. I wouldn't think there is an increase in libraries to warrant the change is there, Mr. Minister?

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Chairman, we will require exactly \$68,000 for the coming fiscal year. Of that amount, \$30,000 will be for regional libraries annual grants; \$26,000 for municipal, what we call Municipal Libraries; \$12,000 -- sorry \$10,200, I am in error there -- for establishment grants. Now the amount of \$62,000 is actually the correct amount -- and again that got in there. I think I see now what's happened. We've assumed that all four libraries might be established and we got them in there and overlooked taking them out.

MR. MOLGAT: I gather then, with just the one \$10,000 figure in there for next year, that this is based on just the one going up in Ste. Rose where the only vote is passed? Is that right?

MR. McLEAN: Yes, and West Kildonan.

MR. MOLGAT: and which?

MR. McLEAN: West Kildonan municipal library.

MR. MOLGAT: Oh, I see. Well doesn't it come in under the establishment grant?

MR. McLEAN: No...\$200.

MR. MOLGAT: Oh, not the \$10,000. I would like to say in this regard Mr. Chairman, that the staff of the Provincial Library was certainly most helpful in our case, in Ste. Rose rural and Ste. Rose village, in giving us all the information that we required preparatory to having our vote in that area. My honourable friend from St. John's was recommending salesmen out selling the libraries, well possibly if there is some work to be done there I don't know. Certainly in our case, when there is interest shown locally, the staff here were more than cooperative. We got all the information that we required. They supplied us with any number of pamphlets and the fact that the vote was passed was largely due to the amount of information that was available to the public once it was underway. Now whether there is some room to go out and push the establishment of the libraries is something else again, but certainly the cooperation and information available was 100%. As a result, our vote there passed by a very large majority and we are looking forward to the early establishment of our library.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (d) (1) -- passed, (2) -- passed.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, under this, is this the item under which we will discuss the situation at Grand Rapids? I am sorry that the First Minister is not here, but I understand that at that time when the construction began up there, that there was quite some concern in certain quarters that the historical situation and all the material that was there at Grand Rapids had been completely forgotten and no provisions made for preserving any of the sites. Could the Minister advise us what the situation is?

MR. EVANS: I think I have some information on that, Mr. Chairman. I think the story that appeared in the newspaper was a complete exaggeration of any danger that did exist to the tramway itself or to certain other historic sites, but it served a very useful purpose of reminding us that there might be something valuable there that should be looked after. I have a report from Prof. J. N. Emerson who was asked to go to the Grand Rapids area and to report on the situation that he found there and on any historic sites or historic material that should be preserved; and it's an intermediate report dated February 14th, 1961. This is from Prof. J. N. Emerson, who is supervisor of archaeological studies and it's from the Department of Anthropology of the University of Toronto, and after a preliminary paragraph he says: "So far, the following has been accomplished toward the documentation of the Grand Rapids situation. (1), Mr. Peter Harrison has prepared a careful summary report of the materials recovered from

(Mr. Evans, cont'd.) the five sites discovered by the survey and related them to what is known of current Manitoba archaeology. (2), Mr. Ron Vastokis has compiled considerable historical information upon Grand Rapids as a settlement, with special reference to the roll of the tramway. (3), Mr. Douglas Clark of our Provincial Department of Lands and Forests has very kindly placed at my disposal, considerable documentation and personal information on archaeological sites which will in all likelihood be flooded by the hydro project. The first two reports have been completed and put into my hands just this week. My task has been to guide this research with the ultimate thought of compiling and abstracting from these three sources a report suitable for your purposes. This will require a little time yet, but I am sufficiently familiar with these three reports to present to you the following observations and recommendations which will be documented by them. (1) Two sites on the East and West shores of Tail Race Bay, or overflow channel will likely be destroyed by the hydro construction program; one by the building of the hydro switch house and the other by grading. (2), Peculiar rectangular pit formations to the south of the Hudson Bay Company site will be obliterated by the forebay operations. They have been recorded and investigated by our survey and do not warrant further investigation. (3), The tramway will certainly be flooded, but it would seem reasonable that re-construction and preservation of the section leading from its present terminal to the Hudson's Bay Wharf, to the dike itself, would serve to preserve the historical integrity of this interesting unit and bring the concepts of the history and progress together in a very dramatic way for public information and historical interest. (4), Two sites were located upon the shores of Harbour Bay, in contrast to those found at Tail Race Bay which are historic, both of the Harbour Bay sites are prehistoric and one is also pre-ceramic and may have considerable antiquity". Now there is considerable more to this report, but he is proposing that further studies be made in the coming year with a view to preserving such of these sites as can be preserved. I would be very glad to continue to read the report, although I think that it might just take up the time of the committee. I think I can report, Mr. Chairman, that investigations have been made by competent authorities; that such sites as are going to be inundated have been investigated; some of them have been found to be not worth further study or preservation, some other, including the tramway, are thought to be in locations where they will not be completely destroyed when the waters rise.

MR. MOLGAT: Was this survey undertaken at the request of the Manitoba Government, and when was it started?

MR. EVANS: It was taken at the request of the Manitoba Government. This was decided-- now as to the date when it was undertaken, it was certainly last summer and the exact month I haven't with me at the moment.

MR. MOLGAT: Well, would it be after the time of the newspaper reports on this subject?

MR. EVANS: The survey was taken after the newspaper reports on the subject -- yes. But we had been in touch with the situation long before that.

MR. MOLGAT: Well in the report as it came out then was that there had been a request of the Manitoba Government very much earlier by, I believe, the Historical Society, and that the government had refused to act or they had done nothing about it.

MR. EVANS: That information is incorrect because Mr. Bowsfield, the Archivist, has been up there and some other members of the staff had been there for the express purpose of investigating this problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (d) -- Passed. Item 5 passed, Resolution 7 passed. Department III-- Treasury. 1-Administration.

MR. DOW: I may be out of order here, but I know this will be of some interest to the members of the House, particularly the Minister of Agriculture, but the town of Hartney today voted on a Sewer and Water By-Law which carried 201 for; 37 against.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I promised to tell the committee about Deputy Minister's salaries, and this is one instance. The Deputy Treasurer receives \$15,000 in his capacity as Deputy Treasurer, and as I informed the House last year, he receives \$3,000 in addition to that for his services as a member of the Hydro Electric Board.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, perhaps this is the time that the Provincial Treasurer can tell us more about the passage that appeared in his Speech from the Throne regarding the selling of Provincial Bonds, or whatever you call it, over the counter.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I am afraid that I would ask my honourable friend if he would excuse me from giving those details at the present time. It is not customary to announce them publicly before the actual issue is made in the market, and it will be made sometime around the middle of this coming month of March, I expect. But at that time, we will be bringing in certain legislation with respect to it and I expect to make a full explanation then. So if he would excuse me, I'd like not to say anything more about it right now.

.....Continued next page.

MR. MARTIN: (a), (b) - -, Item 1 passed, Resolution 8 -- passed. Item 2, Taxation Branch, (a), (b) - Passed. Resolution 9 passed. Item 3 (a),

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, this question of the Central Electronic Data Processing Bureau. I have been interested in the report of the Civil Service Commission; if I am correct, I believe that I noticed in the report that instead of resulting in fewer employees, that staff had been added. Am I correct in that?

MR. ROBLIN: I can see what my honourable friend is driving at. He wants to know whether this actually saves any money, and I am prepared to make quite a lengthy statement on that if the committee will bear with me, to give the progress of this new bureau to the present time. The purpose of the said Central Electronic Bureau is to provide a service function using date processing and electronic date processing and electronic equipment to process that work for departments for which that type of work is approved. Now the history of it would perhaps be interesting. Prior to 1959, little use was made of punch card equipment for date processing within the Provincial Government with a possible exception of the Motor Vehicle Branch where it was used for the preparation of driver licenses and other statistical information concerning records in the issuance of driver licenses. Some key punching of cards was carried out in the Department of Health, Vital Statistics, which in conjunction with a statistical sorter was used for the development of figures concerning births, deaths and marriages for provincial and federal purposes. A very small survey using punch cards was also underway for the dental section, in connection with certain statistics for their interest. Cards were also punched in the Civil Service Commission, with which monthly information was awarded to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and information for the Commission's own personnel records. Utilities, the Telephone, Power and liquor Commission were using punch card tabulators, in the case of the first two, mainly for Accounts Receivable, in the case of the latter, mainly for sales analysis and inventory purposes. The Telephone System were using the equipment also for the preparation of payrolls. The Manitoba Hospital Services Plan who had inherited equipment from Blue Cross were using punch card equipment for premium accounting and billing purposes and also payroll preparations. Surveys had been conducted in the Department of Education for conversion from the manual system to a punch card system in recording and the issuing of March statements and statistics. The Department of Municipal Affairs had investigated the feasibility of the preparation of the combined assessment and tax rolls for the municipalities and for districts under the control of the Provincial Municipal Assessor. These have now been implemented. There is a lot of history here which I won't bother the committee with.

Now take payrolls; this is an important aspect of this matter. In conjunction with the Comptroller General in July, 1959, a report was prepared to establish the annual cost needed to operate the Central Electronic Bureau to handle the preparation of Civil Service and casual payrolls, together with other miscellaneous punch card work for the department. This report indicated that at that time \$117,646, was being paid out for IBM Service Bureau costs, casual labour and education, and for payroll preparation which would offset the expenses of a Central Data Processing Bureau. It was established that an unavoidable cost of \$11,476 would be incurred during the changeover period for payrolls. The assumption was also made, after study that 50% of the cost of payroll preparation as it then existed would be saved by a centralized payroll assembly, and this amounts to \$51,476.00. It is clearly stressed that the saving represented in the payroll, in the case of the payroll time freed within the departments of government which could only be resolved into a true saving provided the departments were required to take steps to redistribute the work load, thus avoiding hiring additional personnel that might otherwise be secured. It is perhaps sufficient to note that in spite of the fact that there have been increases in the government staff in the past year, no additional pay personnel have been added to the accounting areas wherein payrolls are prepared. In fact, most of these areas have assumed additional work over and above that which they were able to perform prior to central payroll preparation. It must also be considered that without the Central Bureau the cost to the department for work now done in the bureau would be considerably higher if the peripheral machinery were provided for departments on a full-time basis, and it would be extremely difficult to arrange for such work as for the Department of Education were Service Bureau facilities considered due to the very tight schedule that has to be maintained.

Conversion of the Civil Service payroll has taken place this last year starting in April and

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.)....completed in October. Discussions are presently taking place concerning the conversion of casual payrolls and other payrolls for employees who are not established civil servants. At the time that the proposal referred to above was made, a survey revealed that some \$100,000 odd was spent annually by the various departments on the assembly of all types of payrolls. It is believed that an annual saving of \$51,000 can be achieved when the payrolls are completely separated. To date this project is about half completed and therefore the full savings have not yet been realized. And then there is more to the same effect which indicates the kind of thing that is being done.

It should be borne in mind that in addition to additional responsibilities being loaded on to the payroll structure during the past year, that is, with the two payrolls a month instead of the one a month, which doubles the work as you can see, such items as the Group Life Insurance, personal mileage deductions for government vehicles, and MHSP premium changes, a subject with which we are all familiar, have been undertaken. Even assuming that this would not have occasioned additional staff in the department, it is certain that some other work would not have been carried out or there would have been demands for additional staff. In the Comptroller General's Disbursement Branch, there have been two individuals resign who have not been replaced, and at their request the preparation of Social Allowance cheques was put onto machines because it otherwise would have called for additional cheque writers and cheque signers to handle the drastically increased volume of work expected under the Social Allowances program.

This is the point that I think my little friend would be interested in; the first factor that should be recognized is that the Manitoba Government has installed a Central Data Processing Bureau without any net expenses during its inaugural period. The cost of the first year's operations will have been borne from monies which were voted in the several departments without any further call from the exchequer. It may be argued that some departments will be requisitioning for supplementary estimates to meet the per capita charges that they paid for the Central Electronic Bureau Services, but to date none of these have been approved and I don't think any will be. Without the Central Data Processing Bureau it is inevitable that the departments presently using its services would request additional monies to have the services performed either inside or outside the department. The point that I want to make, Mr. Chairman, is that what we have done in establishing this bureau is to try and nail down the savings. One of the hardest things, and I admit it frankly, one of the hardest things to be sure of is that when you introduce some device which you think is going to save money, the hard thing to insure is that you actually do make the saving you anticipated, because unless you are very careful about it, what happens is that somebody spends the money on something else, and you have to really try and nail it down. So what we did in this case is when we set this bureau up services were undertaken for the various departments. They were nailed, if I can use a colloquialism, they were nailed on their share of that expense right then. Their total budget was not increased; they were obliged to make provision for a payment to the Central Bureau to cover the cost of their operations, and I think we have taken a very large step towards insuring that these savings are actually realized, because what is the use of bringing in a lot of new equipment and allegedly more modern ways of doing things if the saving is not actually realized as far as the Treasury is concerned? So one of the things we insist on is we don't look at any of these things unless the person bringing them in can show us where the saving is going to be made, who is going to make the saving and have the consent of that person to hand the money over. In that way we feel that we nail the saving down.

Now we have done that, so it means it's cost us no more in that respect, but in addition, by having this equipment we have been able to take on a very substantially increased work load with the same amount of money that we spent before, so I think that is better than the kind of cost savings that are made. Here's a typical example of the sort of thing; take the cost of collating the education examinations. This is a very laborious process by hand. Now this is the ratio of cost reduction by introducing electronic machinery. The figure in itself is not important, it just indicates the scale of reduction. The cost in 1958 was, say, \$2.46 for a certain type of operation; in 1959 without the Electronic Bureau it went up to \$2.85, increase in wages, increase in the examiners' pay and all that kind of thing. After introducing the electronic device it went down from \$2.85 to \$2.54, which represented quite a worthwhile

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.)....saving. It is worthwhile mentioning that the cost in this '59 is considerably higher due to an increase in marker's salary and in conversion costs. It is significant to note that the cost in 1960 has dropped to \$2.54 which means that to handle an increase of 18,000 papers from '58 to '60 the cost per paper has increased by eight cents whereas the cost per paper for processing and increasing in papers of 5,000 from '57 to '58 increased by 15 cents in cost. Now what it means is that we are doing more work for less money. Now, the difficult thing to get across is that in spite of that we see staff figures rising, and so we do, but the plain fact is that we are getting more results from each individual member of that staff than we got before. Every year the burden of the work rises; there are more children writing examinations; there is an increase in the cost; the examination costs are up; you say, "Where is your saving?" and the answer is that it would have gone up a good deal more if we had not adopted this new measure. So I bring that in to show you what should happen.

Another sort of thing that happens is that under the Social Allowance's Act the monthly cheques have increased from about 1,000 to 10,000, which is a very large increase, and yet it has been done within the same cost structure as we had before. And if we did not have this method of handling the cheques it would be very much greater than that indeed. The Comptroller General estimated that it would cost \$10,000 per year to write these additional 10,000 cheques per month. Using the Electronic Data it only cost \$6,000 a year more to do it, a saving of \$4,000 but the figures here show an increase, so one naturally he says, "Where is the savings?" The answer is, the work load has gone up, so the cost would be more if we had not introduced this form of handling it.

Well, there are several other examples; here is an interesting one. Take the cost of preparing the tax rolls for the municipality. There are 230,000 items recorded on the tax rolls of the municipalities that are concerned, which doesn't include Winnipeg and possibly some others, but the rural municipalities, the smaller towns and villages are included. They had some 230,000 odd items to be recorded on their tax rolls. Now doing it by manual preparation cost them 13.6 cents for each one, 13.6 cents. The first year of putting it on to the mechanized system with its initial costs, which are high, produced a cost of 12.54 cents, only a small reduction, but in subsequent years after the first costs are worked off, the cost will be not 13.6 cents per entry, but 6.65 cents per entry, about half what it cost before, so that one can see that this kind of thing carefully controlled can produce worthwhile savings in the administration of the government.

MR. D. L. CAMPBELL: I remember asking this question last year and I have forgotten the answer. This I think is a piece of equipment, or pieces of equipment, that were purchased rather than rented? This is a purchase, I believe.

MR. ROBLIN: There are some that you can purchase but I believe the major items that we are using are not purchasable; they have to be rented.

MR. CAMPBELL: The point that I was going to make was that -- and I certainly don't pose as an expert on this kind of work; all I look at are the figures there I see that they are going up. I recognize that there is likely more paper work. The cost, however, is more. I see in the Civil Service Commission Report that there are more employees, and it makes me wonder in spite of the explanations just where the saving is. But supposing that we take all that as being correct, and quite likely it is, wouldn't it be quite likely that the rental of the various machines amounts to at least as much, and perhaps more, than the saving cutting these costs down from \$2.84 to \$2.52, or whatever the figure is.

MR. ROBLIN: Those costs are all included in the calculation. I am not just giving the costs for labour that is involved in here, I am giving the total cost, including the rental of the equipment concerned, so that I think it can be said there is a net saving.

MR. GRAY:May I direct a question to the First Minister. Does it still require human brains to check the electronics?

MR. ROBLIN: There are some question that are difficult to answer, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Passed Item 4 (a) Passed; (b) passed; (c) Passed.

MR. SHOEMAKER: On Item 4 (c) I believe we were told a year ago that this item, which is higher now, was for automobile premiums. I notice that it is up about 11, 12, 13 or 14%, and I notice on checking the estimates for 1958, that it is up 100%. Now inasmuch as insurance

(Mr. Shoemaker, cont'd.)....premiums by and large have decreased, I take it that there has been a real increase in the number of vehicles.

MR. GRAY: The question.....I have a similar one. Years ago with the consent of the legislature, the government established an Insurance Trust Fund. Couldn't that Trust Fund be asked to take care of all the premiums, or do we still have to have premiums in addition over and above what we save from the Trust Fund?

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, there are two points involved here, both of which are well taken. I think the first one deals with the number of vehicles which we insure, and I can tell my honourable friend that there are 1,426 units that are covered by this insurance premium. Prior to our coming into office these premiums were allotted to a certain firm in the community which charged for them at board manual rates. After we came in we secured a discount of considerably greater discount by turning to independent manual rates which are slightly lower than board rates so we did effect a small saving there, but it must be frankly admitted that there certainly are more cars to insure now than there were before, and that of course follows directly from the new services that the government has implemented, put into action, and that is something which has to be reckoned with.

Now, my honourable friend, the member for Inkster, made an interesting suggestion. At the present time our motor vehicles are not insured by the government. There's been some thought given to dispensing with the present system which has been in effect for many years, of having them insured through the regular commercial agent, but that has not been done either by this government or its predecessors, and the main reason is because we think there's some advantage to having independent adjusters and independent companies deal with the public when a government car tangles with one of theirs. I imagine they feel a little better about it than if the government itself was trying to lay down the law as to who's responsible and what share of the damage they would pay, and all that kind of thing, and it was thought there were some advantages to continuing that insurance in private hands for that reason, and as far as I can find out that was the reason that motivated our predecessors, and on consideration we think it's probably the best thing in the public interest, so we continue to pay that out of the consolidated fund. Now we do, however, act as self-insurers in respect of government buildings up to the sum of approximately \$600,000 in our own insurance reserve which goes to stand behind any losses we might incur in respect of fire, etcetera, to public buildings. Now that wasn't the case; formerly we weren't self-insurers to that extent. That was the policy that was introduced a couple of years ago, and it costs us a great deal less to do it the way we're doing now being self-insurers up to the amount of half a million dollars, and we insure the excess risk which exists on certain buildings by one the new building, the new government building down town. We reinsure those with, I think, Lloyds of London for a very small premium indeed. Now if we were to be self-insurers for automobiles we would have to make an appropriation of pretty nearly, not quite, but pretty nearly the size of the appropriation we're asking for now to put into our own insurance fund, because the risks there are much greater to pay out. They're much more frequent and that money would have to come from some place and it would have to come from consolidated funds. So, we've looked at that suggestion and while it has some attractions we decided to make no change in that particular respect.

MR. M. N. HRYHORCZUK, Q.C. (Ethelbert Plains): Mr. Chairman, if I understood the First Minister correctly, these insurance premiums cover vehicles only -- insurance on vehicles only? Is that right?

MR. ROBLIN:they cover property damage, passenger hazard, fire and theft on government vehicles.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Well Mr. Chairman, the First Minister made the statement that they were able to reduce the premiums to some degree by changing the method in which the policies were taken out. Looking at the appropriations for year ending March 31, 1960 or those estimates, we find that for the year ending March 31, 1959 the premiums were \$23,700.00. These now have come to \$45,000, approximately double. Would it be right to assume that the number of vehicles have doubled?

MR. ROBLIN: I don't think it would be right to assume it, but if my honourable friend wants to study the report of the Motor Vehicle Control Board he can get the full details.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Chairman, the implication of the Premier's statement is that the

(Mr. Schreyer, cont'd.)....accident incidence on government cars is quite high. Does the Premier have any information as to the incidence of accidents?

MR. ROBLIN: It's running at the present time at about 200 a year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (c) Passed.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, is this where the Superintendent of Insurances comes under discussion?

MR. ROBLIN: It's a good place for it. We might just as well if -- we've passed it but if my honourable friend wants to open it up it's all right with me.

MR. MOLGAT: What exactly is the relationship of the Superintendent of Insurance with the insurance companies? What is his function so far as the insurance companies operating in the province is concerned? Does he have anything to do with rates, checking into their financial status and so on? Where does he fit into the picture?

MR. ROBLIN: I want to be sure that I give the correct information here and I'm operating on memory, but I think this is a fairly accurate summary of the situation. The Superintendent of Insurance is charged with administering the Insurance Act in the Province of Manitoba and if my honourable friend will refer to that Act he will find set out therein the main functions of the Superintendent of Insurance. They include among other things the responsibility of checking the insurance companies' operations, to see that they conform with requirements of that Act. That includes an examination of their financial operations to ensure that they're being conducted on a proper basis, that is with respect to protecting the interests of the policy holders that there will be enough resources there to deal with any losses that might be incurred insofar as that is covered by the Insurance Act, and he reports generally on anything that he might consider to be unbusinesslike or questionable in the operations of the company. He is assisted by an insurance auditor who actually checks into the figures of the companies concerned, and a report is made of these activities and a copy of it comes to me, and if the Superintendent of Insurance raises any points or observations on which I believe action should be taken, why then we write to the company concerned and point out the situation and ask them to make whatever changes are required. By and large, I might say that very little indeed seems to be of an exceptional nature in the reports I get from the Superintendent of Insurance. I believe he makes a very thorough check within the ambit of the statute and if there's anything which requires action we certainly don't hesitate to speak up about it.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairmanis also supervising the agents. And I also understand there is a revenue to offset expenditures.

MR. ROBLIN: The Superintendent of Insurance also has some responsibility respecting the agents, and if memory serves me the insurance industry have recently asked him to institute a sort of an examination, shall we say, for those intending to become insurance agents, and I think that is being done and they levy a charge of -- I don't know what it is -- \$2.00 to cover the cost of that service.

MR. MOLGAT:actually more interested in his relationship with the companies because every now and then there seems to be a rash of selling in the insurance field particularly in the accident and sickness, and salesmen go out and seem to indicate that the benefits under the policies are substantially greater than what is actually contained therein, and some of those I have seen are very limited coverage. Yes, they'll cover you if you happen to be standing on a particular corner at the right moment and so on. Now, this is the type of thing which it seems to me is all too prevalent now. Is he checking on this? Have there been complaints? Has the government acted upon them?

MR. ROBLIN: I just will have to deal with this in theory because I have no incident to call to mind, but it is true that the Superintendent of Insurance does receive complaints from time to time from people who think that misrepresentation has taken place. Incidentally it is not confined to the insurance industry. We have that in any commercial transaction. Caveat emptor is still a pretty good rule to follow. But where he receives any complaint from an agent he can take action on it, and I believe he can suspend the agent's licence and otherwise put him out of business should that be deemed necessary. I haven't any information nor any cases recently that have come to my notice upon which I can report, but I'm sure that is part of the Superintendent's responsibility.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, when I made the statement and asked the First

(Mr. Hryhorczuk, cont'd.)....Minister whether it would be right to assume that the number of vehicles has doubled since the present government took over, I understood him to refer me for an answer to the Motor Vehicle Control Board report. Was that where he told me I could get the information?

MR. ROBLIN: I haven't got it in my head so I'll just have to refer you to -- that's the authoritative statement as to the number of vehicles we have.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Well is that report tabled or is it delivered to the members of this House?

MR. ROBLIN: It's tabled every year to the best of my knowledge, Mr. Chairman.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Mr. Chairman, did I understand the First Minister correctly when he said that out of 1,426 government-owned automobiles there were last year 200 accidents? 200 claims?

MR. ROBLIN: Let's remember it takes two to make an accident and we can't really control the number of general public who run in to our vehicles even though perhaps we may exercise some disciplinary control over our drivers. But Mr. Chairman, this matter is not left simply to go as a matter of routine. Each one of these accidents in which any of our people are involved whether they're the innocent or the guilty party, are pretty thoroughly screened, and if we find that any one particular person is what you might call accident-prone or is giving us trouble in that respect, then action can be taken, but it's not dealt with as a routing matter. We try our best to check up on this. I think I must say though, in defence of the record of the provincial drivers, that a good deal of the trouble -- perhaps I might go so far as to say -- most of it, is not of their making. It's other people running into them. At least they seem to put forward a pretty good case of that as being the situation, at any rate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 10 passed. Item 5 Resolution 11 passed. Item 12 ...

MR. FROESE: Mr. Chairman, just what is covered under item 5? Would the

MR. ROBLIN:will refer to sessional paper that was filed earlier on in the session, he'll get the complete story of who is insured and for what. We had to file a sessional paper at the beginning of each session giving the full information as to the fidelity, hold-up and burglary and safe insurance policies that we hold and all about it, so it's on the table of the House.

A MEMBER:done by tender, Mr. Chairman?

MR. ROBLIN: Yes, this has been done by tender.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 8 passed.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, did you say -- Mr. Premier, it was done by tender? Are the tenders advertised or are they requested?

MR. ROBLIN: Negotiated arrangement, Mr. Chairman, because of the peculiar nature of the business it's not -- you can imagine it's not very often that we arrive at a situation where some three thousand odd people are covered by an insurance bond at various sorts of degrees and this varies, the type of bond varies with the occupation of the person, and it really is a most involved and complicated thing, but I can give this statement. Fidelity, hold-up, burglary and safe insurance policies are placed by the Comptroller General. The rates are negotiated. The representatives of the insurance companies are called in and the rates were established by competitive offers. The rates negotiated were lower than commercial rates at the present time, and the rates are open to re-consideration if anyone ever wants to make us a better offer, so that's the procedure in a nutshell.

MR. MARTIN: Item 6 (a) passed; (b) passed; (c) passed.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, on (b) would

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, before that, could we get an explanation of (a).

MR. ROBLIN: Yes, Mr. Chairman. The government holds a good many special trust funds for a wide variety of organizations, and having their money, it's deemed advisable that we should pay interest on it because we have the use of it, until such time it is called for by the trust company, so we pay trust monies on the following sort of thing: The First Insurance Reserve Fund, \$101.00; Horn Cattle Purchases Act, \$1299.00; A. E. MacKenzie Foundation, \$4,307.00; and I could go through a very, very long list, but they add up to something in the neighbourhood of \$20,000.00 or whatever it is in the end.

MR. MOLGAT: in the rate of interest or did my honourable friends dig up a lot more funds, because last year it increased from \$14,000.00 to \$20,000.00, now this year it goes from \$20,000.00 to \$23,000.00. Why the increase?

MR. ROBLIN: Well, I presume we have more money on trust, Mr. Chairman. The rates we are paying this year is something about 5.4 interest and it is just about the same that was paid last year, but substantially higher than what was paid in previous years. So I would say that there may be a little more money in these various funds that we are paying interest on, but the rates of interest is the main change in factor.

MR. MOLGAT: My honourable friend mentioned the A.E. MacKenzie Foundation. Is this the proper time to discuss that fine institution or would he rather have that one under the Department of Agriculture?

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I would discuss it at any time. Go ahead.

MR. MOLGAT: What is the situation right now with the A.E. MacKenzie Company; does the Government of Manitoba own it? Is it still in private hands, or where do we stand?

MR. ROBLIN: but there has been absolutely no change to the A.E. MacKenzie Foundation since the days when it was handled by my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. MOLGAT: being derived at this time so far as the Manitoba Government is concerned from the A. E. MacKenzie Company, or is it mainly going to Brandon College?

MR. ROBLIN: Brandon College is the sole beneficiary.

MR. MARTIN: (a) passed; (b) passed.

M. N. HRYHORCZUK, Q.C. (Ethelbert Plains): of (b), please.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, if my honourable friend will refer to the soldiers' he will get particulars of this fund. Well that's sort of a nominal item, one might say. In the course of running the government, there are certain refunds that come up from time to time and this just makes provision for the fund to pay for them. I don't really believe I have got much information here on that, as to what kind of refund, which is probably the question my honourable friend wants answered. This is a routine item only and as far as I know has been carrying on for a long time.

MR. HYRHORCZUK, Q.C.: Mr. Chairman, the public accounts for the year 59-60 on page 187, has an item, refunds, and the refunds here are shown a little over a 150,000, and I was just wondering which of them enter into this item, if any, or where do we look for the balance?

MR. ROBLIN: In days gone by, one of the main items in refunds had to do with our own taxation, when we were raising our own succession duty taxes and matters of that sort. A number of those cases hung over for many a long day, and they accounted, as far as I am aware, for the bulk of the refunds in previous years. They are gradually declining as they are settled or cleaned up. That accounts for some aspect of the change.

MR. HYRHORCZUK, Q.C.: The items shown in the public accounts are not covered by this particular item under discussion at the moment?

MR. ROBLIN: Well, I don't think it shows that. It simply shows -- I don't know what the estimate was in that particular year, because I haven't got it in front of me, but this is purely an estimate. We may pay out very little, we may pay out some more; something like the forest fire business, you never can be sure what's going to hit you.

MR. WRIGHT: Under the Soldier's Taxation Relief Act, I understand the municipalities may grant \$50.00 rebate in taxation to these people. If this is a provincial act, Mr. Chairman, has any consideration been given to the fact that the \$50.00, not buying as much as it used to, should be increased to these people?

MR. ROBLIN: We have given some consideration to that. In fact, my honourable friend will be aware that last year we amended the act to broaden its positions and to take in certain people who weren't otherwise covered. That has been increased somewhat in the last few years. We have not given any thought to increasing the \$50.00 ceiling at the present time. That seems to be working with reasonable equity.

MR. MARTIN: (c) passed, Item 6 passed; Resolution 12 passed, Item 7.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Speaker, Mr. Chairman, rather, I see the item on expenditure for this year is the same as last year. Could the First Minister explain why the amount is the same. Isn't the population of the province increasing?

MR. ROBLIN: The amount is calculated, Mr. Chairman, on the basis of the statute. The statute provides that the count shall be taken on the date of the census and remain the same

(Mr. Roblin, continued...) until the next census period, so it remains constant over the term of the census, even though the population may be changing.

MR. GUTTORMSON: I understand then that if a municipality, population of a municipality increases, for the sake of argument, a hundred, they would not get their increase in until the census figures change.

MR. ROBLIN: That's what the statute says.

MR. GUTTORMSON: What is the figure now being paid to municipalities per person?

MR. ROBLIN: Well the payment is \$3.00 per capita on the basis of the last census.

MR. PREFONTAINE: I note that the \$3.00 per capita has not increased since the previous government left office. Now the Government of Manitoba in those years adopted this system from the Province of Ontario, and in the two years that they had adopted this, they raised it from \$2.37 to \$3.00. Now this grant was very well received by the municipalities of this province and these grants were instrumental in keeping the taxes static in some municipalities and lowering them in others, and they proved that the government had confidence in the elected men in charge of the municipalities. To my mind it's a better way to help the municipalities than by sharing costs of certain programs. They are not put on the spot. They are free to spend if they want to and they can reduce taxes if they want to. Now the income of the province has greatly increased in those three years through higher grants from Ottawa, and to the increase in revenues from liquor taxes and automobile licenses, and all the revenues have gone up. I should think that it would be a good policy to increase this amount of per capita grants. I am sure the municipalities would like it very much, even if that means possibly receiving a little less in other fields. I am not one to advocate the expenditure of more and more money all the time, but this is a tax of assistance with which I am very much enamoured, and I am sure the government also approves of it. I deplore the fact that it hasn't been increased in these three years and there is another matter that I would like to bring to the attention of the First Minister. It is the lateness at which these grants were made available to; I am not sure about the municipalities, I didn't check, but I know, with respect to local government districts. In the case of the local government districts, the grants go to the school districts themselves. Now I know that last fall before the first snow, the one school district wanted to get some assistance for snow ploughing, and they asked the government whether that assistance was -- the unconditional grant would be forthcoming in time, they had not received it yet. I think that was in November. I wonder what had happened that this grant had not been made available in spring or summer at least, to these school districts of the unorganized territories.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate my honourable friend's remarks, because it is true that this was initiated in his time. I think the last time these grants were increased were just before the last election in 1958.

MR. PREFONTAINE: They follow this practice in Ontario. They have increased it since then (interjection) and we would have done the same.

MR. ROBLIN: I am glad to see that. Maybe there is a constructive lesson there. What I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, is that if my honourable friend will give me the details of the school district in unorganized or local government district which did not receive this money, I will be very happy to look into it and see if we cannot put that to right. His interesting suggestion that he wants this increased at the expense of other services -- has he any in mind that he would like to decrease?

MR. PREFONTAINE: Not particularly, no, maybe the schools, maybe the roads. It's up to the government. I suggest that this is a nice way to have new increases and study of the increases of the government. We appreciate it; it's a good democratic way and it would do more good possibly, than going with the municipalities into conditional grants.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, when does the government try to get these cheques out? Is there any particular deadline they try to achieve?

MR. ROBLIN: I can't answer that question, Mr. Chairman; it's a matter of administration. I can get the answer, but I don't know it right now, I am afraid.

MR. GUTTORMSON: The reason I ask is like the honourable member for Carillon said men have said to me, "Why is there such a delay in getting these cheques?" because they like to plan their program and they say it is rather difficult at times if they don't get their

(Mr. Guttormson, continued...) cheques.

MR. ROBLIN: They know they're going to get it.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Is there any reason why the government couldn't establish a set date every year when this should be paid?

MR. ROBLIN: I am sure that it is paid within reasonable time when the estimate comes before us, but I really don't know the detail of it, I'll have to find out.

MR. MOLGAT: It seems to have caused some difficulty in certain quarters and this may be anticipating another debate, but due to the fact that this seems to happen in other departments as well, notably the Department of Education, where it turns out that the School Districts are financing the Provincial Government rather than the other way around, and here again I see no reason why these grants should not be coming to them on set dates and followed through regularly so that they know exactly where they stand, rather than by moving from one time to another. While we are on that same subject, in the case of the unorganized territories and particularly in the case of the school districts under official trustee, there appears to be some difficulties, in some cases, in the handling of the funds. At the moment they go to the official trustee who, by and large, is quite prepared to turn it over to other local groups if there is, for example, local committees organized, but there is always some difficulty in establishing that. Now could it be set up that where a local committee is established on a general basis in an area that the funds simply be turned over to them rather than have to go through the official trustee and then on to them? The second one that causes trouble is the special school districts, or orphan schools. In those cases, I believe the funds merely stay with the Treasury Department. Now what manner can we get them out from there into the hands of a local committee or into the hands of the official trustee, if need be, but as it stands now, in those special districts, the whole district is in the hands of the Minister of Education. Now what has been happening to those grants so far?

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, the grants are used to reduce local taxation, that would otherwise be the case, but I can look into the point that my honourable friend raises.

MR. MOLGAT: reduce local taxation in the case of the special districts, because by and large there is no local taxation in those, that's the reason they are special districts. So the question is where does the money go?

MR. ROBLIN: Well there's always lots of expenses.

MR. MOLGAT: I appreciate very much the fact that there are expenses, but we should still know where the money went. If it's been allocated, then has it simply been turned over to the Department of Education for expenditures in those particular areas or is it sitting in a fund for those special school districts, or where is it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 13 - Passed. Item 8, Resolution 14 ---

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, I wonder, two things -- first of all, I wonder if we could get an explanation of what this \$110,000 covers; and secondly, I wonder if we could get -- is this the entire government grant to metro for 1961 or are there other places where there are grants for Metro; and for what are they?

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, this amount represents the organizational expenses that were incurred to operate Metro from the time of the passing of the act until the first election of the first Metro Council. Some time ago, a couple of weeks ago or something like that, we received a delegation from Metropolitan government in which they made a considerable variety of proposals to us as to what assistance they should get from the Provincial Treasury. This item was included among them, and in view of the fact that their budget had to be settled very quickly, they asked us most especially to give them a decision on this particular request immediately, which we did, and undertook to recommend the expenditure to the House and here it is. In addition to that, they have made other requests of a rather substantial character for more money from the Provincial Government. We are in the process of considering those and we have not yet reached the stage where we can make a statement of policy with respect to these very considerable requests that are made to us, but I think it quite likely that this is not the only grant that will be made to metro Winnipeg but other appropriations will be made available to them as well. I'm not in a position at the present time to say because we are still consulting with all the departments concerned to see what the right answers should be.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, I intended to ask the same question now that was answered.

(Mr. Gray, continued...) I supported the metro organization or the metro bill last year. Now I understand that the Metro has all the power in the world to make assessments, collect taxes, and they have practically taken over the so-called management of the entire metro district. I was just wondering, because this is on probation days yet and we cannot judge the future of the metro, but I am just wondering whether there is an underlying opinion of someone that the metro is trying to do away with the municipalities in the metro district which have been created by this province. In other words, it seems to me that the City of Winnipeg will not have to have any more elections in the very near future because everything almost is taken away from them, except garbage removal so far. And isn't there a possibility, maybe a good one -- I don't know, I don't think so -- that with assuming all the responsibilities, almost all the important responsibilities in the metro district, that there will be no need for any elected representatives of the different municipalities, including the cities. Well that's the only way I can see it. So I feel that speaking to a grant, no matter if it's a hundred thousand dollars or a million dollars, I think that the province may look into the danger -- I say danger -- of doing away with elected representatives, and being a great admirer and bulwark of the democratic system we have, I feel this will not be a good thing and sometimes I only dream -- I have no evidence to support my opinion, definitely not -- I may be all wrong, but I feel that before they hand all the matters to the metro -- at least we cannot control the metro, it's already established and it's there; and it's there to stay; but I think before we do away with a hundred thousand dollars or a million dollars or even one dollar, to look into the advisement of them taking away duties which have been very efficiently performed by the municipalities.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, I just want to say a word, if I may, on this item. I don't think there's any other place in which we can discuss metro. I might say that some few months ago there was a suggestion made by some connected with Metro that a far greater portion of metro costs should be borne by provincial authority. Now the First Minister told us that other items are under active consideration by his administration, but at the particular time that I was asked a question, I stated my opinion was that actually it was only certain responsibilities to metro from this Provincial Government insofar as the actual operation of metro was concerned and a real thought that there was definite boundaries beyond which the Provincial Government should not go in respect of metro because, after all, the province is a little wider than metro, even though half the people of Manitoba do live in the metro area. I was glad that first it looked as though there may not have been any consideration, at least there wasn't any publicly, of any contribution to the government. I took the stand at that time, and do yet, that seeing as Metro was established by us by an Act of the Legislature, it was up to the legislature and the government through the legislature to make contributions for the initial set-up of metro.

I join with others who have criticized somewhat some of the large salaries which are being paid to the administrators of metro and in saying that, Mr. Chairman, I want it clearly understood that I'm not attempting any barbs at any particular individual or individuals. I was very very struck, for instance, tonight or this afternoon when we started in on these estimates to find that the total income of the Premier and the President of the Council of the Province of Manitoba was receiving a far less amount than some of the heads of metropolitan government. (Interjection) -- No, I agree, Mr. Chairman, It's nothing new, but I'm wondering as to the justice of it. Now I'm not trying to butter up my honourable friend opposite at all -- I'm not trying, Mr. Chairman, to butter up my honourable friend opposite at all, but personally and frankly, I cannot see any comparison in the obligations and duties and responsibilities of some of those within metro to that of my honourable friend opposite. And I would like to just suggest this word of warning, if indeed it can be considered as a warning, to those in charge of metro, that they should be very very careful on the basis on which they establish salaries for the future and possibly to reconsider those that they have established at the present time, in light of what I think is a very very good comparison of the responsibilities of individuals. If it does appear as though I am buttering up my honourable friend, I have no qualms of conscience, Mr. Chairman, of doing it at this time. I admire very very much the responsibilities of his position and indeed I also admire his capabilities within it.

Now then, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Honourable the First Minister, who apparently is answering insofar as these items are concerned, whether or not the government has under consideration, or has given any consideration, to contributions to metro in respect

(Mr. Paulley, continued...) to building of bridges. We recall, Mr. Chairman, that the government made a very very substantial if not all of the cost of the Disraeli Bridge. If I recall correctly, the City of Winnipeg were in a position almost where they had to go it alone with the contribution from the City of East Kildonan. The ratepayers in East Kildonan had, I believe, by by-law, a loan of all of the municipalities in greater Winnipeg area voted in favor of making a contribution to the Disraeli Bridge. Subsequently the government of the Province of Manitoba, I believe first of all the government headed by my honourable friend the Leader of the Opposition, had made certain commitments in respect of Disraeli Bridge and then -- (interjection) -- a very generous one. Yes, Mr. Chairman, it was a very generous one for him -- and then following that, my honourable friend opposite increased the kitty to a very much more substantial amount. Now then I am wondering whether or not, in view of the fact that it seems to be that metro government is giving consideration -- and as I understand, the act has the responsibility for the building of bridges -- is giving consideration to providing more bridges in the greater Winnipeg area, whether or not the First Minister and his Treasury Board and Cabinet have reached a position where they might say to metro council, and I can appreciate, Mr. Chairman, some difficulties in this sort of an approach, but have they reached any understanding with metro or are they likely to in the near future whereby Metro might know of what contributions may be forthcoming from the provincial treasury in respect of bridges, which are sorely needed in the greater Winnipeg area.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, there have been several references to the salaries paid by metro, and while I don't feel that I have any particular responsibility for the salaries which are paid, I have had some experience with municipal government, and I think that the inference which I took out of one of the speeches was that the salaries set were not only too high but were almost frivolously arrived at. I think that's a wrong inference and I must disagree with my leader who suggests that one compare the salary with the salary of the Premier. I certainly agree with him that the Premier has as responsible a job as the people who work for metro, but the underpayment of government elected officials is traditional in most democratic countries. I'm sure members will have seen, for example, that the Secretary of War in the U.S. government, the former president of Ford Motor Company is now - pardon me, Secretary of Defence, is getting paid a salary of \$25,000 a year and he was making either 3 or \$400,000 a year with the Ford Company. And the Secretary of Labour, Arthur Goldberg, is also making \$25,000 a year and it is reported that he was making at least \$100,000 a year from his law practice; so that this is an old story and I'm sure that most Cabinet Ministers, I won't talk about we ordinary members, but most Cabinet Ministers in democratic countries could be making substantially more in business or in professions than they make as Cabinet Ministers. But when you come to the salaries paid to Metro officials, I think that if one were to look at the reasons why they arrived at these figures one would come up with a pretty simple reason and one would find that they're not too far out of line. For example, one of the key positions -- the metro salaries had to bear a relationship to the salaries which were paid by the City of Winnipeg. The top officials in the civic service in the City of Winnipeg are the City Engineer, the City Treasurer and the Manager of City Hydro. Now the manager of City Hydro's salary may sound high if you take it by itself, but in comparison for example to the top officials of the Hydro Electric Board or the Power Commission, I think it's a pretty fair relationship. Similarly, with the finance person in the metro organization who was I think originally the Deputy Treasurer here. And so, Mr. Chairman, I don't want to enter a particular defence for each and every one; but I'm quite sure that if the members took the time and the effort, and I'm sure the First Minister would substantiate this, I'm sure he knows about this, that the salaries which they have set, on the whole, bears some relationship in comparison to particular similar jobs in the City of Winnipeg and the Province of Manitoba. And my understanding is that they were arrived at after a good deal of serious and honest consideration and that they bear a favorable relationship to salaries paid to similar positions in other government services.

MR. ROBLIN: I'll set the committee's apprehensions at rest at once by saying that positively no one has ever offered to employ me at a salary of \$100,000 a year. I can say in reply to the Honourable Member for Inkster that the policy of the government with respect to the organization metro remains unchanged from what it was last year. When the bill came in we gave a very detailed exposition of our views as to the scope of metro government, and it remains

(Mr. Roblin, continued...) unchanged from that time. Metro government, of course, did not create any new functions. It merely peeled off from the top of the municipal layer certain functions like water, sewer, and matters of that sort, roads, town planning, and consolidated them in the metro system. Now there's no sense in repeating that entire debate all over again, but I will simply say that if anyone cares to read Hansard -- I sort of dare them to, it's a formidable task -- and see what I said at that particular time, our views are still the same in respect to Metro in spite of what you may read in the press or in spite of what other people may be thinking. They have the right to suggest changes and to present their point of view, but the government itself has not made any change from its position of last year. The question of bridges is included in this study that we're undertaking and I regret I am not in a position to give any information, but I expect that we will before too long come up with something solid that we can talk over with the metro people.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I am one of the ones who has never posed in this House as being an enthusiastic supporter of the metro idea. I reiterate what I said before because I think it will bear emphasis, that is, that it was a mistake we made here as we have made in some other important areas, that the government got in in such a hurry, travelled so fast, so far, that it overshot itself once again; and this metro deal, like some others that we could mention, was, in my opinion, rushed too greatly, and there's no point that I can see of my honourable friend the Leader of the CCF Party and the Honourable Member for Assiniboia and the Honourable Member for St. Vital talking about the salaries of the metro officials now, because it's a fait accompli. It's all over - it's been done. The door was left open and there's the situation, and why should we now be talking about it. The mistake was made, in my opinion, Mr. Speaker, in the fact that we did not give the people of this area the opportunity of considering that very important question in the way that they should have had it. The First Minister has said that about all that's happened is that certain of the functions have been peeled off - no new services or functions, just some of them taken off the top and given to this group of people to administer. But there was another mighty important thing peeled off too. The thing that was peeled off was the right of the people, the taxpayers of the area, to say whether they would approve of expenditures or not. That was peeled off also. The fact is that we took that away from the people and we took it away from them without giving them an opportunity to express their opinions on it. If there had been a referendum on this question so that there would have been a period of education and discussion, there would have been a very different attitude on the part of metro itself and of the public regarding it. Now we've got Metro. This has been done. There's no use of us threshing old straw at this period, in my opinion. We've got it. We'd better give it a chance and let it get along with the job. I criticize the government myself because I believe that they are not encouraging -- at least allowing it to move, as my Honourable friend from Inkster has said, toward amalgamation. That appears to be the way in which it's travelling. I would expect unless something pretty definite is done and some pretty strong feelings are expressed pretty soon, that that tendency will gain momentum rather than losing it. It's time that some people did speak up about it, but as far as metro's own affairs are concerned I think we'd better let them go ahead and give them a chance to work out their own salvation now. We started them up here; we started them up too quickly. We didn't give the people the opportunity to discuss this question the way it should have been discussed. We've got it now; let's not be knocking it.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Chairman, while we're discussing metro, I'm just wondering what is the government's opinion on having a civil servant serve on metro board. Does the First Minister feel that at some time or other conflict of interest could arise where they could be questioned; whether the person in charge would be probably siding on the other side and not supporting the government's views? Then I always considered that the job of the Director of the Co-op Services Branch was a full-time job. I don't know -- is he in any way taking out some of his time for Metro, or how does the thing work out?

MR. PREFONTAINE: Mr. Chairman, I'm sorry that I haven't got the Hansard from last year, but I believe that the First Minister's position or his views have changed with respect to Metro; and he's just told us that his views are absolutely the same. Well I was one of those who were of the opinion, and I'm sure there are many in this House, that the government last year led us to believe that the government would not give any inducements in

(Mr. Prefontaine, continued...) the way of grants to metro; that they would have to finance themselves; and now we are voting \$110,000 and we've just heard the First Minister tell us that he's considering giving more grants. Is it a half million? Is it a million? We don't know. He's told enough now that we are sure that he will give some new grants -- some more grants. When will that be? Will it be 1961? If it's in 1961, I believe it should be in these estimates. And I think there is a change of policy. I do not believe that we were led to think last year that the government would come out with special grants fro metro. On the contrary, I think we were led to believe that it would not be an onus on the treasury of the Province of Manitoba; and I agree 100% with my leader when he says the mistake that was made was when the right of the taxpayers to approve the money expenditure was denied from him, or taken away from him in metro; and I think this will lead into difficulty. Now if the government jumped in to help metro time and time again whenever they are in trouble, as it appears that the government will do from the statement that we have just heard, it seems to me that the government would like to go into straight amalgamation; and before we reach that stage there will be a lot of trouble in this area. So I think there is a change of policy.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, first of all I want to say a word with regard to this question of the money by-law. I must say, Mr. Chairman, that it constantly amazes me to hear people in the legislature, particularly the people who were on the other side and who in the years that they were on the other side recommended to the House that millions of dollars be spent for roads and bridges and electric power development and everything else, and always said, and rightly so, that if the people of this province didn't like the job that they were doing they could handle it at the next election by electing another government, and this is the right and proper way for democratic governments to act; and the same people then proceed to lecture municipal officials; to try to create the impression that municipal officials are not competent; that they can't, that they haven't any good sense about what their municipalities or local governments need; that they need this halter of the money by-law with all the check which it puts on necessary progress. I want to suggest to them, Mr. Chairman, that the local governments are no different than the Provincial Government or the Federal Government; that they ought to be let to do their job and that if they make mistakes, as undoubtedly they will, as undoubtedly Provincial Governments have made and the people have known how to handle it, and they have known how to handle it on the Federal level; and I see no reason why municipalities ought not to have that right. I would say that the government moves in the right direction and I am hoping that one of these days they will move further and extend this same right to other municipal governments.

But, Mr. Chairman, I would like to say just a few words, I don't think I need to say too much with regards to the matter and maybe it is a good thing that we have a chance to discuss it around a specific case. Mr. Chairman, I think that government employees, whether they be Provincial Government employees or Federal Government employees or Municipal Government employees, are citizens like any other citizens and that they ought to be entitled to the same rights as every other citizen. I can see difficulties to a Provincial Government employee running for the Legislature and being elected and then being in the position -- (interjection) -- well I'm not even worried about that at the moment -- but then being in a position of, for example, being here to vote on estimates in his own department, in which case in a way he becomes the director of his own supervisor. I see some difficulties in that but surely we ought not to put any brakes on the rights of our employees to run for Municipal Office or to run for Federal Office. Of course, if the job takes time which they can't spare from their regular work, then they have the same problem of a negotiation as any employee from working for any private employer. But that is a separate matter, and I certainly hope, Mr. Chairman, that we will not reach the point at which we will be saying to government employees you are second or third class citizens and you don't have the right to run for office, which every other citizen has.

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MR. GROVES: While we are speaking of Metro, I think that when we were considering the Metro Act last year the statement was made, when we were considering the bill in committee, that the chances were that Metro would take over these services gradually and that the impact on local taxation would be small and spread over a number of years. Now this hasn't proved to be the case, and although the Hon. Leader of the Opposition has suggested that Metro has somewhat of a free hand in this respect, I don't agree entirely with this because we have in the Metro Act certain controls, particularly during the first four years of Metro's existence. Before the Metro Council can take over a responsibility for any of the services listed in the act, this must be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. So I think that during the initial period of Metro anyway, that the Province, that the government of the province does have a responsibility and has the power to ensure that Metro is a gradual take-over. Now, recently Metro was granted the power to take over the authority over streets and I can find very few, or have been able to find very few municipal men that think this is a good idea at this time. They feel that there will be certain difficulties in working out the authority over streets, more so than some of the other services that Metro are taking over at the present time, and they feel that these difficulties will be accentuated by the fact that Metro is in the process now of taking over so many other services and it probably would have been wise to not give them the power at this time to take over streets. I would merely like to point out that the province does have a responsibility; that they have the authority and the power to restrict Metro's activities, particularly during the initial stages; and I think that they should use it if they see that Metro Council is going too far and too fast. And also we in the Legislature have the power to put certain brakes on Metro, and we'll be given the opportunity to do that when we are considering the amendments to the Metro Act that the council are requesting. Some of these are asking for more powers and clarification of powers than they had in the original act. So I think that the government has a responsibility to the people of the Metro Area, as well as the council, to see that this thing doesn't get out of hand and also that we as members of the Legislature, as the creators of Metro and the ones who will decide on future amendments to the Metro Act, that we also have a responsibility to the people in the Metro Area and we should use it to see that this thing doesn't develop into something that is unmanageable and that is going to cost the people more money than it would if these services were taken over on a more gradual basis.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I think I ought to rise to the defence of the Director of Co-operative Services whose activities on Metro Council have been brought into question by the Honourable Member for Rhineland. I subscribe very largely to what the Honourable Member for St. John had to say about this. It seems to me that we should be very careful not to restrict the rights of any citizen because of his employment more than is strictly necessary. If you will recall at the time the Metro Act was brought in, there were certain restrictions laid upon people who could be candidates for Metro office; and we decided, and I think rightly, that it would be wrong to allow people who are employed by municipal governments in the area to run for Metro Office, for the reasons that have been suggested that there might be a serious conflict of interest, and that was done; but I think that is as far as we ought to go. I think we should not prevent employees of the Federal Government, or the Provincial Government, from running on Metro. I would subscribe to the general principle that while it might be desirable to prohibit employees at a particular level of government for running for elective office for that same level, that it is not right to expand that principle to say that employees of government anywhere cannot run for other levels of government than the one in which they work; and that's why I think it was wise of us to act the way we did when the Bill came in. After all, it is no new thing for employees of the Provincial Government to be members of Municipal bodies. That happens all the time -- in school boards, it happens all the time. What I suggested is good, and while there may be cases where there is a certain conflict of interest, the person concerned may be up in a delegation to interview the Provincial Cabinet, let me assure you that while that may exist in theory, it doesn't exist in fact. I think the Honourable Leader of the Opposition can support me in this because during his time the same civil servant that we talk about was Mayor of the Municipality of Fort Garry, and I don't think that resulted in any conflict of interests in any way whatsoever. So I would say that I would not support the Honourable Member for Rhineland in his suggestion with respect to the Director of Co-operative Services. I think it is quite

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) proper that if the people wish to, they should have him serve them on the Metro level of government, or the Municipal, or indeed, the Federal as far as I am concerned; though I agree that perhaps we should draw the line in having him serve at the provincial level of government. So I would like to defend that gentleman's right to be elected and defend the right of the people to vote for him if they want to, and to say that in my opinion, that is quite a proper and orderly thing to do.

Just one or two other things: respecting the grant, what happened at the last session was that members opposite, I think probably the Leader of the CCF Party was one, certainly some opposite pressed the government then and there to declare that they would provide special grants for Metro. That we decline to do, but as members who remember the statute will recall, a permissive Clause was placed in the statute indicating that we could make grants if we thought that the circumstances justified it. But it is quite true to say, as the Honourable Member for Carillon did say, it is quite true to say that we did not, and indeed we are not contemplating any special set of grants applicable only to Metro that might be involved perhaps in what they have requested us to do. I don't think we are considering that at all, because one of the purposes of establishing Metro was to give it a sufficient financial base so that it could, by its own resources, finance many of the things which member municipalities were unwilling or were unable to finance individually. That was one of the main purposes why it was established, and when one considers that 64% of the assessed value of the property of Manitoba is now confined within the area of Metro, one can understand that they are a body with very considerable resources of their own. But members should also remember this, that the government has in years gone by, both governments, provided very substantial sums to the Metropolitan Municipality, particularly for the construction of roads and trunk highways leading through that area. We have provided municipal grants to all kinds of municipalities in the province and we have provided very substantial grants to the municipalities within the Metro area. Now Metro is taking over a good many of the road responsibilities for which we are already committed, as a matter of fact, to provide certain assistance and certain monies to the former municipalities that controlled them. And our view is that we should consider very carefully; that we should not appear to be getting out of any contribution to municipalities; that we should not be considered using Metro as a means of relieving our own responsibility but that we should, when they take over any system of roads, develop a policy of municipal assistance to them along the same general line, though perhaps different in specific detail to the municipal grants that were formerly given to the old municipalities which used to operate those roads. Now that is, I think, the main area in which a consideration is being given to Metro Grants. We have no structure or policy on that. As a matter of fact, there wasn't anything very definite laid down for the municipalities that formerly got these grants, but money was paid out and our job I think now is to devise some equitable formula that will be just as fair to Metro as we were to the municipalities that formerly had that particular kind of responsibility. I do not think that we would be right in considering, apart from this one initial grant here which I will admit is certainly a special grant, I don't think we would be right to consider any new series of grants we haven't heard of before, or something special or extra for the Metro level of government, but we do have the responsibility of not diminishing the air that we provided for the citizens of the Metro area merely because we have established the Metropolitan government.

Now that's not a definitive statement of the government's policy on these matters because I said it's being considered, but that certainly is one of the principal matters which we have to consider. I just wanted to say that so that my honourable friend and myself would, I trust, see eye to eye on what the Government's policy is and stand on this matter. But I reiterate again that our general feelings about the services that Metro should undertake and the present division of responsibility between Metro Municipalities and the Metro Government themselves, I think should remain our policy for some considerable time because, after all, it was carefully thought out; based on a royal commission; based on the policy presented to the House just a year ago; and I think we must certainly allow that to work itself out and consider that to be our policy at the present time. But that is certainly not going to prevent other people outside the House and outside the government from having other ideas and no doubt they will try to promote them or at least see that they are ventilated from time to time. And who can object to that? But I feel like I should reiterate once again what I said, that fundamentally our policy remains

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) as stated in the House about a year ago.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, I just want to say this, particularly after the Leader of the Opposition and the Honourable Member from Carillon have made their statements in connection with the manner in which Metro was established. I, today, have no differences of opinion with myself, no different stand today than that I took a year ago in respect to setting up Metro. I said at that time and I reiterate today, that I felt that it was the responsibility of us who were members of this Legislature to stand up and be counted on Metro, as indeed, Sir, I figure it is our responsibility to stand up at times on other issues as well as members of this legislature. I am sure that the Honourable the Member for Carillon did not mean, when he was talking of grants, those grants that have been enumerated by the First Minister in respect of roads and bridges. Surely he did not mean that that type of grant should be deprived of Metro, because in my earlier remarks, I spoke particularly of bridges because there had been substantial contributions made by governments to it and I wanted the assurance today, here, that because of the setting up of Metro, there wasn't going to be the sloughing off to the larger area the sole responsibility for it, which wasn't the responsibility of Winnipeg or any of the other component parts of what is called Greater Winnipeg in respect to these major expenditures. And I, Mr. Chairman, am very very glad to hear from the First Minister this evening that, in general, those grants which formerly inured to the municipalities comprising Greater Winnipeg will continue for Metro. I am sure that many members of the Metro Council will be pleased to know that and many of the member municipalities -- or all the municipalities will know from the statement of the First Minister tonight that there is no attempt to cast off onto Metro those major responsibilities and expenditures.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the First Minister if there is any truth in the rumor that the appointment of one of the top notch civil servants; to the position of Chairman of the Municipal Board was caused because the government wanted a really strong man and a strong board, five men instead of three, because the government was somewhat afraid that Metro was going too fast in its expenditures and they wanted a strong hand to be able to control Metro. Is there any truth in that?

MR. ROBLIN: We appointed the gentleman because he was the best man available.

MR. PREFONTAINE: May I ask if there have been any requests made to the government that the \$3.00 unconditional grant in this area should be paid to Metro rather than to the municipalities?

MR. ROBLIN: No, sir.

MR. ROBERTS: Would the First Minister explain why the \$110,000 grant -- I mean in what percentage of the actual cost of setting up the organization of Metro this \$110,000 consists of? How is the figure of \$110,000 arrived at? It certainly isn't the whole cost of the 1960 setting up of Metro.

MR. ROBLIN: Sir, it is. It is the whole cost of setting up Metro from, I think, July 1st or whenever Mr. Bonycastle was appointed and started paying wages and the cost of conducting the election and all that kind of thing, up until the Metro Council was elected on, when was it, something day of October. Those are the costs from the inauguration under Mr. Bonycastle until the council was elected on the 25th of October.

MR. ROBERTS: It includes -- the metro year starts on January 1st, doesn't it, rather than at the time the Metro Council was elected?

MR. ROBLIN: Well, I don't know, whether the council year, whether their financial year is on the first of January or not, but it has nothing to do with the case. The facts are that this was the cost incurred by Metro from the time of its beginning until such time as the council were appointed. They took the view that these preliminary costs; over which they had no control and were not responsible, and which included the rather expensive cost of conducting the first election, should be paid for by the Provincial Government and we agreed with that view.

MR. MARTIN: Resolution 14 passed.

MR. PREFONTAINE: May I ask the salary of the Chairman of Metro Board?

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, that is a matter that is not within my official knowledge. I think it was in the newspapers, but I can't remember what it was.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Provincial Secretary, 1 (a) Administration.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to make a general statement on the Department as such. I shall have a few remarks to offer in connection with the Civil Service Commission, in connection with the superannuation fund; but I think if it suits the convenience of the committee, we will proceed with any questions the members might like to ask until we reach the item of Civil Service Commission.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Has the minister any statement with respect to the Department?

MR. EVANS: Not with respect to the department as a whole, but I expect to say something on the Civil Service Commission item.

MR. PAULLEY: Just before we leave administration, I don't know if this is the proper time to ask this question or whether or not the Minister will answer it if I do ask it at this particular time. I do note in reading the Manitoba Gazette that there has been a considerable number of changes in fees for services within the Department of the Provincial Secretary. I am wondering whether it would be proper, or whether the Minister would outline to us those changes in the fees or whether that should be taken up when we are discussing the budget and revenue rather than this particular item. One reason I might say to you--to the Minister, the reason I am asking this at the present time is because I note there is, if I recall correctly, there was some substantial increases in fees for change of name and the likes of that. I am interested in that aspect of it and also others as well. Now I can appreciate the position of the Provincial Secretary, he may not wish to answer this at this time, and if he doesn't, well then it's okay by me.

MR. EVANS: Thank you. I appreciate the honourable gentleman's consideration. I have a list of the changes of name here and this is--the reference I have here, Mr. Chairman, is to a section and sub-section of the act and then it says, "Change of name in Section 11 has been raised from the old rate of \$25.00 to \$50.00. I am not sure whether that refers to a change of private name or change of corporate name, but let me go on with the rest of the list, which I think is self-explanatory. Amending letters patent or supplementary letters patent, or correcting errors, raised from \$5.00 to \$10.00. The information I have here, Mr. Chairman, isn't complete enough for me to give an explanation. It does begin by reference to sections of the act, and I am not familiar enough with the sections of the act. Will the honourable gentleman let me bring that information the next time we meet?

MR. PAULLEY: I would like that Mr. Chairman, if the minister would be so kind. I would like the changes of all the fees within his department, if that's agreeable to the minister.

MR. M. N. HRYHORCZUK: Q.C. (Ethelbert Plains): Mr. Chairman, could the minister give us the underlying reasons for the change in the fees? What prompted the government to increase them?

MR. EVANS: The basic reason is to make the fees more appropriate to the costs of performing the service.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, that doesn't quite answer my question if that is the only answer, and if you look at the estimates for the previous years, you will find the amount that the services cost the government have just about not increased at all. There must be some other reason for it, because the actual cost hasn't increased to anywhere near the percentage that the fees have been increased. There must have been some other reason for increasing them. (Interjection). Oh but, Mr. Chairman, they certainly did cover the costs.

MR. PETERS: Mr. Chairman, under other salaries, I notice there is an increase there; is that due to the more people working in the department or is that due to the increase in salaries that we will be asked to vote on later?

MR. EVANS: The other salaries. Well we have one item of a Clerk-Stenographer which is the ordinary annual increment under the pay plan currently in force. There is a new position there, an Administrative Officer I as an Assistant, mostly for the Clerk of the Assembly and the Deputy Provincial Secretary; an amount is provided for this new position of \$5400.00. There is an increment for the Accountant II; an increment for a Clerk-Stenographer; there is a pay item here for one Clerk, an additional pay for pay in lieu of holidays not taken; another item for an increment for a Clerk-Stenographer II. Item No. 5, well there is one reduction of \$270.00 for one incumbent, the position is now filled by someone of a lower grade than the person who formerly occupied the position. Those are the general explanations of the rises.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, can the minister give us the numbers of people, this year, in this item of other salaries? There will be the Deputy Minister and how many others?

MR. EVANS: There are eight incumbents at the moment, two positions vacant, and then two of the items do not have numbers of people attached to them, and that is holiday relief and casual employment. I would think that perhaps, it might be wiser to wait for the statement

(Mr. Evans, cont'd.) of the numbers of people employed, because there may be some differences between the date at which this information was compiled, which if my memory serves me, is around August, for purposes of preparing the estimates in advance, may not correspond with the exact date that will apply in the case when the returns can be brought in by the first minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (b) passed, Resolution 15 passed, item 2 (a) passed, (b) 1 passed, 2 passed, 3 passed, (b) passed Resolution 16.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Mr. Chairman, may I ask if the work being done locally by the Queen's Printer is on the increase all the time or about the same.

MR. EVANS: There is a considerable increase in the amount of work being done by the Queen's Printer. The amount that is estimated to be put through the open ledger account, now that is the amounts -- as my honourable friend will know perhaps as well as anyone -- those are the amounts which are charged out to other departments, has risen to \$421,260.00 this year, by comparison with \$349,220.00 the year before. This is accounted for in two or three items, one is the rise in paper costs, a rise in the cost of labour and also an increase in the volume of printing. As we get farther and farther away, for example, from the issuing of the Statutes, we get more and more reprints of statutes and acts and bills to be sent out, and other increased costs of administration have raised the volume of printing and the volume of printing is being done by the Queen's Printer.

MR. PREFONTAINE: I can understand that there is more work done, at least the charges have increased to the different departments, but my question was whether there is more being done locally by the employees of the government or more turned out to outside firms, because, I suppose this amount of \$354,000.00 would include all that, what is made locally and estimated at certain costs and what is sent out to be printed outside.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Chairman, I haven't had an opportunity to answer my honourable friend. I would think, Mr. Chairman, in answer to that, that the volume of work has increased, although the staff has not increased with the exception of amounts required for increments. The volume of work that has been put through the machines by the Queen's Printer himself, has increased, I think those machines are now working to pretty near their capacity.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, when this government first took office, at the first session I introduced a resolution regarding the deductions on cheques to Civil Servants. At that time the House unanimously passed the resolution and to my knowledge these deductions are still not being shown on these pay cheques because the last time I spoke to these people who were concerned about it, they haven't seen it on the cheques as yet. My question is this: Does a resolution unanimously adopted by the House not have any effect at all?

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I'll undertake the responsibility for answering this, because it comes under the Central Electronic Bureau, and when I read my report on that just a few minutes ago, reference was made in what I said to this particular category, and I must admit, with some chagrin, to my honourable friend, that in spite of our best efforts to get these people on the payroll system with the notations on the stubs that he asks for and which we have all agreed should be done, it has not yet been accomplished. I can say that I have made certain enquiries about this -- my honourable friend can judge the nature of them, because I knew very well that he would be asking about this matter, he takes a great interest in it and I must say that I do regret I am not able to tell him that it is being done at the present time. I am now told and I hope this information is accurate, that it will be done in the course of the next few months, that this was the last group to be mechanized and brought on the system, and they are now considering getting that done. But it has not been done as yet, and as I say, it is a bit embarrassing to have to report this, because I had hoped to be able to say that it was done by this time this year. However, those are the facts, I hope my honourable friend will bear with us a little longer and we will accomplish it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 16 passed, item

MR. PAULLEY: Is the Provincial Secretary going to reply to the Honourable Member for Carillon or did he -- in connection with

MR. EVANS: I did reply that the work has increased and the machines now are working at their effective capacity.

MR. PAULLEY: Did he not ask about whether this work was all performed by the

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd.).....Queen's Printer, here, or whether this included the amounts that was sent out to other printers as well?

MR. EVANS: No, I think I answered my honourable friend that the open ledger account is mainly the items that are put out, but that the work -- I thought I had answered the question by saying that the work of the Queen's Printer itself, by their own machines and own labour downstairs, has in fact increased and is now working at about the capacity of the equipment they have.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Am I not right in saying that the amount charged here comprises not only the work done here, but also the work that was done outside?

MR. EVANS: That is correct. Now does my honourable friend want the amount of work that was done outside and the amount that was done by the Queen's Printer itself.

MR. PREFONTAINE: If you have it, yes.

MR. EVANS: I will be glad to get it for you.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, does the Queen's Printer print the information bulletin?

MR. EVANS: I am not aware as to whether -- I think that printing job is done in two parts, first of all to print the stationery on which the bulletin is run off and then the individual copies. I can find out for my honourable friend if he would like to know that particular item, I don't know at the moment. (Interjection)

MR. CHAIRMAN: 3 (a)

MR. MOLGAT: Is this the item under which the bulletin is to be discussed.

MR. EVANS: The what?

MR. MOLGAT: The information bulletin, or the propaganda sheet or whichever term you prefer.

MR. EVANS: the part that my honourable friend is talking about would have to do with the Department of Industry and Commerce. . . . (interjection)

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Chairman, I assume that this is the correct place at which to ask the honourable minister, if he has the information as to the number of new firms that have applied for letters patent.

MR. EVANS: Indeed, Mr. Chairman, I have that. The total active corporations including Credit Unions, Insurance and religious societies at the end of the year numbered 10,911. The numbers over the previous year were 896 more than the previous year. There were new incorporations of 912, and the grand total number at the end of the year was 10,911.

MR. SCHREYER: Does this include both the limited liability companies and the others?

MR. EVANS: I am sorry, I didn't hear the. . . .

MR. SCHREYER: Well would this grand total of 10,911 include both limited liability companies and the other companies?

MR. EVANS: I think they would all be incorporations of some kind; it would not include partnerships or sole proprietorships that were not registered. This would be any company that is registered or incorporated.

MR. SCHREYER: I assume that when a company or company in the stage of formation, applies to the department for registration or for letters patent, that the department does a fairly thorough job of investigating the field of work or the reason to be of the company. Is this not the case?

MR. EVANS: The letters patent are granted giving the company power to engage in certain commercial operations. They apply for the right to do those things, and about the only restrictions that I can think of, are such matters as running a commercial bank and an insurance company -- those are about the only two things. I think citizens generally have the right to apply for the right to do business within certain limits. We do not, as far as I know, exercise any restriction on the classes of business that they can engage in, apart from those limited number I spoke of.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Chairman, what I am getting at is simply this. I was glad to hear that there are certain restrictions and it seems to me that this department could have exercised more discretion when it granted registration, license to operate, to a company that's operating within this province, selling pre-arranged funerals. It seems to me that this company is of absolutely no value; it's serving no worthwhile purpose in this province, because as I

(Mr. Schreyer, cont'd.).... understand it, it has salesmen engaged throughout the province selling pre-arranged funerals, averaging \$300.00 per case, of which it takes \$150.00 and by doing it in bulk or in large volume is able to buy insurance policies, it has an insurable interest. It buys an insurance policy for \$150.00 which covers that person; when that person dies, then the company has a \$300.00 policy value there, which covers the cost of the funeral. Now you notice that of the \$300.00 which it took from the individual, it spent \$150.00; it is left with \$150.00 then to re-invest or for profit, absolutely no effort, no investment on their part. I feel this is a bilking of the public, and it seems to me that this department could, and it should, exercise some discretion in protecting the public interests. I might point out that in Alberta and Saskatchewan and jurisdictions south of the border, legislation is on the statute books which demands that the company operating in such a manner put 88% of monies collected in trust. This is not the case in Manitoba and I think it should be looked into.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I thank my honourable friend for raising this matter, because it gives me an opportunity to inform the committee that we expect to bring in legislation during the present session dealing with this subject. Some of the objections raised by my honourable friend has indeed become apparent and it is deemed advisable to bring in some measures of regulation to make sure that the public interest is protected in this particular matter. I thank him for raising the point and inform him that we have every expectation of bringing in legislation to deal with it in the present session.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, what the first minister said reminds me of something that I think has been quite evident in the last year or two. We seem to be getting more and more applications for limited liability companies, and there also seems to be several petitions in bankruptcy in connection with limited liability companies. A lot of small people are getting hurt, and if you are bringing in any legislation in regards to what the Honourable Member for Brokenhead raised, would it not be timely to look into the controls that we now have under the companies act so far as limited liability companies are concerned, and see if we couldn't put a little more teeth into them, too.

MR. ROBLIN:had not intended, Mr. Chairman, any wide change in the law of that nature. However, if my honourable friend would like to give us an idea, not necessarily now, but at some convenient time, of the kind of change or regulation that he thinks might protect the public interest we will certainly consider it; but we would be I think reluctant to get our company legislation out of line with the other provinces and with the national company legislation without good and sufficient cause. However, if there is any particular point my honourable friend feels he would like to bring to our notice, we would be very pleased to look at it.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, I haven't made a study of this point at all brought up by the Member from Ethelbert but I understand that in Britain there is a different law with regards to bankruptcies, and certainly we have had at least one case which is now before our courts, or was before our Courts in Manitoba, which seemed to indicate that we might need some revision in our laws. I appreciate what the First Minister says, it is difficult for one province to take this step, but there have been some contacts, I understand, between the Attorney's-General of various provinces and I would suggest that this might be a very good subject for discussion with the other provinces to see if we cannot tighten up the situation. After all, the limited liability company was set up true, for the protection of the individuals who go into such a company to limit the liability they go into, but certainly not to permit them to defraud other people, and where there are recurring cases of this type with the same individuals, then there is no reason that there could not be some limitations of the law. I understand the British system is you are allowed I believe two bankruptcies and after that you cannot incorporate any further companies. I think maybe this should be looked into.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, it is eleven o'clock and I know we are going to rise but I just simply wanted to say this, that we, as far as our group is concerned, are very, very pleased to hear the Honourable, the Premier say that there will be legislation forthcoming in respect of the matter raised by the Honourable Member from Brokenhead. I might say Mr. Chairman through you to the First Minister, it had been our intention to bring in a resolution in connection with it. I am glad to hear at this stage that the government is going to do it, in order that that's not necessary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 17.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Chairman, would this be the proper time to question whether how many business companies or organizations did go into receivership or declare bankruptcy?

MR. EVANS: Mr. Chairman, I think for the information of the honourable member that is a Federal Statute. I'll try to get the information of the number of bankruptcies that did occur in Manitoba.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I suggest that it's eleven o'clock....

MR. PAULLEY: Do we consider Item No. 16 as having passed and start tomorrow with 17? I just want to know where we're at. I think that is correct.

MR. EVANS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 16 passed. The 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 for Cypress 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 Minister of Industry & 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 2.30 Tuesday afternoon.