

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA
2:30 o'clock, Wednesday, March 20th, 1963.

Opening Prayer by Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions.

MR. MARK G. SMERCHANSKI (Burrows): Madam Speaker, I beg to present the petition of The Greater Winnipeg Society for Christian Education, praying for the passing of An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Greater Winnipeg Society for Christian Education.

MADAM SPEAKER: Reading and Receiving Petitions

Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees

Notices of Motion

Introduction of Bills

HON. STEWART E. McLEAN (Minister of Education) (Dauphin) introduced Bill No. 45, An Act to amend The Manitoba Teachers' Society Act.

HON. OBIE BAIZLEY (Minister of Labour) (Osborne) introduced Bill No. 48, An Act to amend The Fair Wage Act.

MR. JAMES COWAN, Q. C. (Winnipeg Centre) introduced Bill No. 28, An Act respecting Trustees of The Apostolic Temple Congregation in The City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba.

MR. SMERCHANSKI introduced Bill No. 32, An Act to incorporate The Holy Family Nursing Home.

MR. D. M. STANES (St. James) introduced Bill No. 31, An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Trafalgar Savings and Loan Association.

MR. COWAN introduced Bill No. 30, An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Community Chest of Greater Winnipeg.

HON. CHARLES H. WITNEY (Minister of Mines & Natural Resources) (Flin Flon): Madam Speaker, I wish to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Public Health, that Madam Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the proposed resolution standing in my name.

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

MADAM SPEAKER: Would the Honourable Member for St. Matthews please take the Chair.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolved that it is expedient to bring in a measure to amend The Mining Royalty and Tax Act by providing, among other matters, for a mining claim tax of \$10.00 on all mining claims under a patent or lease.

MR. WITNEY: Mr. Chairman, when a mining claim goes to lease at the present time there is a \$5.00 annual tax imposed. For the first 21 years the tax is an annual tax; on the second 21 years the tax is raised to \$10.00 a year. In this measure we are proposing that the tax be raised from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per year per mining claim for the duration of that lease.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution be adopted? Agreed. Committee rise and report. Call in the Speaker. Madam Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House has adopted a certain resolution, directed me to report the same, and asks leave to sit again.

MR. W. G. MARTIN (St. Matthews): Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Morris, that the report of the Committee be received.

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

MR. WITNEY introduced Bill No. 50, An Act to amend The Mining Royalty and Tax Act.

MADAM SPEAKER: Before the Orders of the Day, I would like to attract your attention to the gallery on my left where there are seated 36 Grade 5 students from Greenway School with their teacher, Miss Lambert. This school is situated in the constituency of the Honourable Member for St. Matthews. I would also like to attract your attention to the gallery on my right where there are 63 Grade 8 students from the Cecil Rhodes School with their teachers, Mr. A. M. Kozak and Mrs. R. Werier. This school is situated in the constituency of the Honourable Member for Assiniboia. We are pleased that you have taken time to visit the

(Madam Speaker, cont'd) Legislative Assembly this afternoon. We trust that your visit will be enjoyable and of benefit to you in your studies. May your observations here help to stimulate your interest in this Assembly. Come back and visit us again.

Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE HUTTON (Minister of Agriculture) (Rockwood-Iberville): Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to lay on the table of the House, the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture and Conservation for the year ending March 31st, 1962, and I would like to advise the House that the Annual Report under The Water Power Act is incorporated in the Annual Report of the Department. I would also, at the same time, table a report from the 9th Annual Progress Report on Agriculture and Research in experimentation conducted by the Faculty of Agriculture and Home Economics at the University of Manitoba, and advise the members that a copy will be made available to them all.

HON. GURNEY EVANS (Minister of Industry & Commerce and Provincial Secretary) (Fort Rouge): Madam Speaker, the other day my honourable friend from St. George asked a question concerning the Columbia Hardboard Corporation and some petition in bankruptcy filed in the United States. I have no direct knowledge of any loan that the Hardboard Company may have with the Development Fund and so I do not refer to that aspect of the matter. I'm advised that the Columbia Forest Products Limited of Canada is an entirely separate corporation and I'm in possession of a copy of a bankruptcy certificate from the Registrar and Official Receiver in Bankruptcy which shows that of today's date there is no record of proceedings in the Province of Manitoba under The Bankruptcy Act in respect of the Columbia Forest Products Limited.

MR. ELMAN GUTTORMSON (St. George): Madam Speaker, I didn't suggest though that there was an action being taken against the firm at Sprague. It was the parent company that I mentioned, that the action was taken against.

MR. EVANS: That matter, of course, is outside my knowledge, but the Manitoba corporation is a separate corporation, and there is no action whatever against them.

MR. GILDAS MOLGAT (Leader of the Opposition) (Ste. Rose): Madam Speaker, on this same subject, if I may, did I understand the Minister correctly to say that he had no knowledge of the loans of the Manitoba Development Fund to the Columbia Hardboard firm?

MR. EVANS: I have no direct or official knowledge of any loans of that kind, and I don't discuss individual loans in the House.

MR. MOLGAT: correct though, Madam Speaker, that last year the Minister was at the opening of this plant, and announced that it had been helped by the government of this province?

MR. EVANS: I made no such announcement.

MR. McLEAN: Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I wish to lay on the table of the House a Return to an Order of the House, No. 5, which was made on the 18th of March, 1963 on the motion of the Honourable the Member for Inkster.

MR. MOLGAT: Before the Orders of the Day, I'd like to address a question to the Minister of Education. Yesterday -- and I'm referring to Hansard of yesterday afternoon -- the Minister, in explaining his position on the matter of teacher standards, said the following: "I wish to say to the committee that I have given instructions to the Department to revert to the former wording of the regulation, whatever that was, and to say that the former wording will -- that is, have indicated my opinion that the former wording should be restored. I find, however, that any change of this sort now must be referred to the advisory committee -- advisory board rather, for their opinion, and that will be done." My question, Madam Speaker, is this. If the change is made in June without reference to the advisory board, why does he have to refer to the advisory board now?

MR. McLEAN: That board was not in existence last June. It was appointed subsequent to June; had its first meeting, as I recall, in November.

MR. MOLGAT: But, Madam Speaker, if the change was made in the first place by the department, should not the department simply proceed to do this itself, as it did the first thing.

MR. McLEAN: Madam Speaker, I would like to save the Honourable Leader of the Opposition any great concern in this matter by saying that if it does not require to go to the

(Mr. McLean, cont'd) advisory board it will not go. I was simply saying what I had been informed and advised by the departmental people. I'll check it, and if it doesn't have to go to them, it won't go, and I'll make the change myself.

MR. GORDON E. JOHNSTON (Portage la Prairie): Madam Speaker, I'd like to address a question to the Honourable Attorney-General. It is to do with my motion concerning the widening and dividing of No. 1 Highway. I find it hard to get this information; I don't think it's in any public source. This is the question. Could he take this as notice to find out and tell me of the number of accidents that have occurred in the past five years on No. 1 Highway between Headingley and Portage la Prairie, the number of deaths that have occurred from accidents, and the number of injured?

HON. STERLING R. LYON, Q. C. (Attorney-General) (Fort Garry): Madam Speaker, I would suggest to the Honourable Member that he place that information in the form of an Order for Return on the Order Paper. While speaking to him, though, I should advise him that I doubt if we could give him the actual number of accidents. The number of fatalities, or fatal accidents, yes. But we will certainly try to get whatever the honourable member asks, provided we have the information.

MADAM SPEAKER: Orders for Returns. The Order for Return standing in the name of the Leader of the New Democratic Party. This matter is still under consideration. The Honourable Member for St. George.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Emerson, that an Order of the House do issue for a Return showing the date when tenders were let for the following materials to be used at Cedar Lake (Easterville), namely: (a) 3,700 sheets of 4' x 8' x 3/8" Cedarwood Standard Belt; (b) 500 sheets 4' x 8' x 3/8" Ranchwall; (c) 1,060 sheets 4' x 8' x 5/16" underlay fir; (d) 80 sheets 4' x 8' x 3/4" fir plywood; (e) 220 sheets 4' x 8' x 1/4" fir plywood. 2. The names and addresses of persons and/or firms submitting tenders on the above material. 3. The prices submitted by each tender showing (a) the unit price; (b) the total price. 4. The name and address of the successful bidder. 5. The date that the tender was awarded. 6. The date the material was delivered to Cedar Lake.

Madam Speaker presented the motion.

MR. EVANS: Madam Speaker, I propose to vote for this order on the understanding that the return will not show any information that has been submitted to the government in confidence with respect to prices, either unit prices or total prices. Now, to set my honourable friend's mind at rest on this point, I might say I have looked into the matter, and there is no confidential information in this particular case. I hope my honourable friends will recognize that I am accepting this order in this form so as not to establish a precedent that information that has been submitted to the government in the past in a confidential manner shall be revealed. I think that they would not expect that this would be done. So I propose to vote for the order with that proviso, but after assuring my friend that there is no such information in this case.

MR. M. N. HRYHORCZUK, Q. C. (Ethelbert Plains): Madam Speaker, we've had in several instances the Ministers refusing to accept orders for returns on the grounds that they could not disclose the names of the bidders, which they consider is not for public consumption. May I suggest, Madam Speaker, that instead of giving the names and addresses of the bidders, if they only gave the particulars of the bids without mentioning any names, then you'd overcome that particular objection.

MR. EVANS: Well, I feel certain that that's a valuable suggestion in cases which do not come within the class that I have just outlined. I'm now able to assure my honourable friend that we will give him the full information that he asks for, and we'll proceed that way. If it does come to a case where some confidential information has been considered, we'll consider the advice of my honourable friend from Ethelbert and see whether that will help to provide at least partial information.

Madam Speaker put the question and after a voice vote declared the motion carried with the reservation of the Honourable Minister.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for St. George.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member

(Mr. Guttormson, cont'd) for Emerson, that an Order of the House do issue for a return showing the tender documents for the following: (a) The contract for the road between Gypsumville and Grand Rapids which McNamara was successful in obtaining; (b) The substructure contract for the bridge across the Saskatchewan River at Grand Rapids; (c) Superstructure contract for the bridge across the Saskatchewan River at Grand Rapids; (d) The grouting contract at Grand Rapids -- contract A and contract B, and also the date tender was advertised, the date tender was closed and the date tender was awarded for each of (a), (b), (c) and (d) as shown above.

Madam Speaker presented the motion.

MR. LYON: Madam Speaker, if I might have leave of the House to ask a question upon paragraph (d) of the order for return, "The grouting contract at Grand Rapids -- contract A and contract B". If the honourable member would be good enough to be more specific as to what he is referring to there -- is he referring to the grouting on the dike around the reservoir on the Hydro-Electric project?

MR. GUTTORMSON: Madam Speaker, I was referring to the grouting contract. There were two contracts signed I understand, and one -- there's an A contract as I understand it, and a B contract. Now, the Minister knows more about this -- maybe this is incorrect -- he could advise me.

MR. LYON: If the honourable member could merely advise us, Madam Speaker, if the grouting contract to which he has reference in paragraph (d) refers to the Manitoba Hydro-Electric or to the Department of Public Works.

MR. GUTTORMSON: The one I had in mind was the Hydro.

MR. LYON: I would suggest that he then amend it to -- just to say the grouting contracts at Grand Rapids, because there are no contracts A and B.

Madam Speaker put the question, subject to the Minister's reservation.

MR. GUTTORMSON: I understand there were two contracts, A and B. Now as I understand -- the Minister says all contracts then -- is this correct? He's prepared to assess it on the basis of all contracts. All right, we'll amend it to read that way then.

Madam Speaker put the question, and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. LYON presented Bill No. 35, An Act to amend The Coroners Act, for second reading.

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Premier)(Wolseley): Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Attorney-General, that Madam Speaker do now leave the Chair, and the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

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

MADAM SPEAKER: Would the Honourable Member for St. Matthews please take the Chair.

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I might answer two or three questions that were left over from our discussions last evening. First, with respect to the matter raised by the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition concerning the textbooks used in geography, I have this information for the members of the committee:

North and South America, Regions and Peoples of the World. When the curriculum committee chose these texts they were aware that they did not suit our purpose completely, but there was nothing else available which was as suitable to the course pattern which had been laid out.

Phillips Modern School Atlas. After careful deliberation, the committee chose this atlas over the Oxford Atlas, 1957 edition. Since that choice was made, the revised Canadian Oxford School Atlas was issued in January of this year. The committee had discussed texts on the 11th of March last as a result of the recent series of meetings with teachers who are teaching the course. These are the points made: (1) The majority of teachers favour the text presently authorized because of their clear organization and presentation and because the pupils can read them easily and get the material from the text with reasonable ease. (2) A minority of teachers opposed the text on the grounds that they do not contain enough material and are too simply written. (3) Pupil response is overwhelmingly in favour of this current text. As one pupil said: "The words don't get in our way when we read." Some further general comments: 1. All general course texts are considered experimental until we have had a chance to give them a solid tryout. 2. We are still looking for a Canadian text written by Canadians for Canadian

(Mr. McLean, cont'd) schools which fits our course. 3. The proposed divisions, not only of the matriculation course but also of the whole social studies program, which might well change the whole pattern of geography teaching, would make it unwise to rush into a change at this time, especially as we do not have proven and acceptable substitutes available for the two geography texts now in use. A final point. It is our hope that when we have completed the Grade 12 new general course outlined, we may be able to find one atlas suitable for all three grades and courses in the new general course.

Then the question asked by the Honourable the Member for Seven Oaks concerning the number of persons taking pre-apprentice training who subsequently became indentured apprentices, and he was referring to page 95 of the Annual Report -- the number is 12.

The Honourable the Leader of the New Democratic Party raised some questions concerning the pre-employment classes in which it was shown that 30 persons completed the classes. The total number of persons in those classes was 88, and the total number of persons in the schedule "M" classes was 1,375.

A further question was asked as to whether or not persons in the pre-employment classes continued to receive unemployment insurance benefits while taking the courses -- the answer is yes. And the question whether or not they received subsistence allowances -- that is, separate and apart from the unemployment insurance benefits -- the answer is no.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could ask another question or a couple of questions from the Minister arising out of his statement. Could he indicate to us who are the members of the committee who chose the texts in the geography course?

MR. McLEAN: No, I haven't that information here.

MR. MOLGAT: Could it be obtained, Mr. Chairman, and submitted to the committee at a later date?

MR. McLEAN: Yes.

MR. MOLGAT: Also whether the text that was used -- the text I listed yesterday -- is actually the text that was recommended in the first place by the committee?

MR. McLEAN: That's my statement. It was the one chosen by them.

MR. MOLGAT: Fine. On this matter, Mr. Chairman, the reason I brought the subject up is that we are having some difficulties with the general course, and I think this is one of the points that was made to the Minister, in fact, by the committee that met with him in February, that it's not receiving quite the acceptance that we had hoped it would, and if we're going to have it accepted by employers in particular, then the course must be of such a standard that it deserves acceptance. Now to say that it's good to have a course in geography in Grade 10 which is using a text where the English is specifically designed for people who have a limited knowledge of English -- in this particular case African students -- and to say that this makes it easier to teach geography because the language is simple, I think is defeating the purpose of building up the general course. It's true that this isn't specifically a course in English but surely the standard of English used in this particular course should be up to the general level of the grade concerned, and it seems to me that in the choice of this text that we are actually going in reverse in the general course and, rather than building it up to the point where we want it built up to receive the general acceptance, that we are defeating this purpose.

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Chairman, I'm sorry, I think perhaps I should not let that comment on the record without some comment from me. First of all, it would be quite impossible for us to debate and discuss and select all of the textbooks in this Assembly, as that would be a task that would take our time 12 months of the year. Secondly, I am glad he said "We are having some difficulty" referring to himself. I'm in no concern about the general course. It's good; it's being accepted; and he's entitled to any opinion that he personally wants to have. I'm quite well satisfied that things are going well with the new general course.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, is it not correct that in the joint presentation made to the Minister by the Urban School Trustees' Association, by the Manitoba School Trustees Association and by the Manitoba Teachers' Society, on the 22nd of February of this year, that those three groups indicated some concern about the acceptance of the general course? Mr. Chairman, I've asked the Minister a question. Is this not correct?

MR. McLEAN: The Honourable the Leader of the Opposition can put any interpretation he wishes on the representations which were made.

MR. MOLGAT: Well, the Minister is not denying that these three groups jointly were concerned about the acceptance of the course?

MR. McLEAN: That is not my interpretation of what they said and in any event, if they were indicating any concern, I have no concern.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Department VII, Resolution 44, Appropriation 1. The Attorney-General.

MR. LYON: Mr. Chairman, I welcome the opportunity on this annual occasion to make a few preliminary remarks and to outline to the committee in a very general way some of the highlights of the progress in the department during the past year, as well as to give some indications of future plans and policies for the department for the forthcoming fiscal year. I would like, as I have done on previous occasions, to pay my sincere respects to the staff members of the Department of the Attorney-General, all of whom worked so capably, so well, and I believe so efficiently under the very able direction of Brigadier O. M. M. Kay, Q. C., the Deputy Attorney-General. One item I think members of the committee might wish me to mention is that the calendar apparently indicates that the Deputy Attorney-General should be considering the question of retirement. He has indicated that he has been looking at the calendar. We are all very well aware of the splendid service that he has given to this department over the past 35 years with which he has been associated with it, and I can assure members of the committee that should he reach the decision that he wishes to take leave of his onerous responsibilities when that time comes around later in this calendar year, it will be with a great deal of regret on the part, not only of his Minister, but of the government and I am sure of this Assembly as a whole; and I would like to pause just for the moment to pay him a just and sincere tribute that is due to him on this occasion, and to hope that perhaps he will not look too closely at the calendar when that time comes around toward the end of 1963.

I would remind the committee as well, Mr. Chairman, of the splendid work that is being done day by day, month by month, year in, year out, by the police forces of this province. I've had occasion, on different Estimate remarks, to mention this fact, and I have no apology for reiterating it again. The service that is rendered to the people of Manitoba by the various police forces who are charged with responsibility for law enforcement is, in my opinion, of the highest calibre, and I take this further opportunity to pay tribute to all of these forces, to the individual constables, NCOs and their officers, who make this high degree of law enforcement possible in our province. We have been blessed for many, many years in this province with good police forces and we certainly hope that that same reputation will continue in the years that lie ahead.

Dealing in a very general way with the topic of the administration of justice, I can advise the committee, as they have already heard from the Throne Speech, that a start will be made this year by the department on the implementation of the recommendations, some with certain modifications, of the Judicial Boundaries Commission, and there will be placed before the House a little later in the Session on the first statute with respect to judicial boundaries so that the House will be able to give it full consideration. Other changes in boundaries can be effected by Order-in-Council, but I wish to tell the members of the committee that we want to have full opportunity for the members of the committee to give consideration to these other changes as well, and I have already taken some preliminary steps by way of brief discussions with the Law Society, the Manitoba Bar Association, the Union of Municipalities, the Urban Association of Manitoba, to acquaint them in a very general way with the task which lies ahead of the department in this connection, and to solicit their advice and their assistance in effecting this rather fundamental change in our judicial boundary set-up in Manitoba. I would advise the members of the committee that although we will be discussing this matter in more detail when the bill appears, and without anticipating that debate, that these changes probably will take place over a two to three year period. It will not be possible to bring in all of the legislation or to effect all of the boundary changes at the present time because, while those subjects in themselves can be dealt with somewhat readily, the question of staffing and the provision of necessary new plant, particularly in northern Manitoba, will require some considerable time and consideration vis-a-vis the expenditure involved, but the start will be made this year. This, as I have mentioned, will be the beginning of a fundamental reorganization of our boundaries, and in the case of the County Court Districts of Manitoba, a fundamental reorganization

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd) of the personnel required to give effect to the administration of the County Court Act. Certain amendments will be brought before the House at a later date to the Jury Act, and I will not anticipate those amendments now, except to say that provision is made in the current Estimates which are before the committee for some adjustment in the per diem rate to be paid to jurors, and in the travelling and out-of-pocket expenses to be made to persons who are summoned on jury panel.

A further item in the Estimates which honourable members will come to in due course involves a proposed increase in the stipend which is paid to Surrogate Court Judges for occupying that position on behalf of the province. There has been no adjustment in these salary rates since 1932, and an adjustment is contained in these Estimates and a subsequent bill will be brought before the House for your approval.

The revision of statutes, I can advise the committee, is proceeding now under the direction of the revising officer, Mr. G.S. Rutherford, Q.C. Mr. Rutherford retired this past year as the Legislative Counsel for the Province of Manitoba, after having served many years with distinction in that very important position. He has agreed to remain on the staff of the department in this capacity as revising officer and I think that we can count ourselves fortunate in having a man of his background and experience undertaking this revision on behalf of the Province of Manitoba. I should mention in that connection -- although it is not news to the committee any longer -- that appointed in Mr. Rutherford's former position as Legislative Counsel, was Mr. Ray H. Tallin, who was formerly the Deputy Legislative Counsel. He has now assumed the sole position and is carrying on, I think certainly in the spirit, and with the same devotion and efficiency to that particular work as did his predecessor.

One other change in the senior administrative staff of the department will occur within the next few weeks with the retirement of Frank G. Ritchie, who has been for many years -- I believe approximately 20 years -- the Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent. Mr. Ritchie leaves that post after long years of very good service to the province, and I wish to pay tribute to his service at this time.

Also, dealing with the field of the general administration of justice, I can give to the committee a piece of information which is perhaps rather timely. We had submissions recently, as recently as three days ago, from the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of Winnipeg with respect to their proposal that a night traffic court be established on a trial basis for six months at the City Magistrate's Court, to sit Monday evenings between the hours of 7 and 10 p.m. I am pleased to be able to advise the committee that that proposal has been concurred in by the government and the necessary order-in-council to appoint the magistrate -- by the way we are accepting the recommendation of the Board of Police Commissioners and asking former Magistrate Maris H. Garton, Q.C. to assume that responsibility for the trial period of six months -- and so that court will be established now as requested by the Board of Police Commissioners. The province will share in the costs of the police magistrate and of the crown counsel who will service that court on the same basis as we do for the regular day court. This is a project of an experimental nature. We're happy that the Board of Police Commissioners have developed their plans to the point that they have, and are quite ready to extend our cooperation to them in the establishment of this court. We have no fixed date as to when the court will actually begin operations, but I would expect that this would take place within the next two to three weeks, according to the information which has been given to me. At the end of the six-months period an assessment will be made of the work of that particular court. I should mention, of course, that it will be restricted to the hearing of highway traffic and related by-law offences, and some procedure will have to be established, of course, whereby persons utilizing the court will be selected on some basis, so that that court will not become tremendously crowded to the exclusion of the afternoon court. In other words, there will have to be some basis of selection whereby persons can avail themselves of the new court which will be established.

Moving on, Mr. Chairman, into the general field of correction, there are a number of items in the estimates upon which comment should be made, and as well, there are a few items upon which I might give a general review to the House arising out of last year's program and the developments that have occurred since that. The items of special note in the estimates might generally be categorized in the following way. First of all, you will be asked to approve

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd) an increase in the probation and parole staff by four new probation officers. This will permit the Director of Probation to establish a full-time probation officer in the city of Portage la Prairie, a second full-time probation officer in the City of Brandon, an additional probation officer for the Winnipeg City Magistrate's Court, and an additional probation officer for the staff of the Winnipeg Juvenile Court dealing with responsibilities for female juveniles. This increase represents an increase of approximately 11 in the staff of the probation branch since I have had responsibility for this department, and I hope that it augurs the same type of general improvement that we wish to make in this very important service over the years that lie ahead. One cannot make all of the additions to staff at one time that one would wish, but I think that if we make general additions from year to year to meet the growing responsibilities of this program as it expands into all parts of the Province of Manitoba, then we are certainly meeting one of the great needs that exist in this whole field, and certainly the increase of staff that is proposed here I'm sure will meet with general approval from all sides of the House.

There's a further item in the estimates under Probation and Parole which will take account of salary adjustments which are being proposed at the present time to the Civil Service Commission on behalf of probation and parole officers.

Another item that I would draw attention to the committee refers to the Juvenile Detention Home and the fact that provision is made in the estimates this year for the addition of six new guard officers at the Juvenile Detention Home, the male section, on Vaughan Street. This will provide a completely separate staff for this institution. And I should like in this connection, Mr. Chairman, to give a brief resume of what has been going on in the Vaughan Street Detention Home with respect to program since the committee last considered these estimates. I think that the most significant advance made in the whole program has been the administrative changes made whereby the two institutions previously known as the boys' detention home and the girls' detention home have been combined as one institution which we now call the Provincial Juvenile Detention Home, and placed under the administrative responsibility of Mr. Bill Zimmerman who is the Chief Juvenile Probation Officer. This change in administrative responsibility was designed to encourage a different approach to the handling of juveniles in detention -- a different approach, that is, than is possible or appropriate in the case of adults. Mr. Zimmerman is now completely responsible for the policy and practices to be followed in the detention home, and he reports directly to the Director of Corrections on this matter.

As I've mentioned, provision was made in the estimates for the additional six guard officers to staff the boys' section of the Juvenile Detention Home, increasing to two the number of officers on each shift, because honourable members will appreciate that when one considers staff for a detention home one must consider staff in terms of a 24-hour basis, three shifts of eight hours each, so it's not sufficient to say that you're going to hire one more man to increase the staff. If you want to hire one more man you must hire three in order to get the same service on a round-the-clock basis, and so this will provide for two guard officers on a round-the-clock basis whose responsibilities will be limited solely to the boys' detention wing. With an average population of something like 17 boys per day, one guard officer certainly cannot properly supervise the activities of this number of boys and take care at the same time of discharges, new admissions, boys required for court, visitors, and so on. The staff will make it possible, of course, to operate the detention home completely independently of the adult section with the exception, of course, of meals, which are prepared in a common kitchen for the adults, the boys' and the girls' wings in the total institution.

The boys' and girls' counsellor, Mr. Duffy, who was appointed to this position last year -- he will have more time as a result of these staff increases to devote to the pure function of counselling and acting as counsellor to adults as well as to the juveniles in the detention home. Particularly he wishes to extend his counselling work into the field of the trustees, and thereby introduce a rehabilitative factor in the Vaughan Street Detention Home which certainly has been non-existent to the present stage.

As I mentioned, Mr. Duffy was appointed as counsellor and program supervisor last spring in the Juvenile Detention Home. He was previously a probation officer on the staff of the Juvenile Court, and prior to that had served in one of these positions in Scotland. He also had considerable experience in youth hostel work in that country. His appointment, I can tell

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd) the members of the committee, has brought about a very noticeable change in not only the atmosphere but the attitude of most of the boys in detention. Some of the most difficult boys who have not always responded to this change in emphasis, one might hope this type of problem would be overcome. A greatly expanded activity program has been possible with this appointment and I'm in a position to say to the members of the committee that it represents a vast improvement over even what we contemplated when this program was begun.

I should like to pay public tribute to outside organizations who have contributed to the sponsorship of this program by contributing facilities, and particularly to mention the central YMCA who have given the department the full use of their swimming pool twice a week in order that the boys may be taken over for recreation in the pool. I would like to pay tribute to the Imperial Orders Daughters of the Empire for their contribution of a television set, a number of painting sets which have proven very popular during the winter months, and for donations of books for the library and magazines for casual reading. As well, various industrial firms in Greater Winnipeg have made it possible to arrange tours of industrial plants and factories as part of the education program that Mr. Duffy carries on with the detainees in this home. A much greater use has been made since this appointment of the exercise yard at the back of the institution where juveniles have had regular daily exercise periods, weather permitting, since his appointment. Boxing and wrestling is now part of the sports program in the recreation room, and the boys have been taken out to City Park for games requiring a playing field.

Several mornings a week, as time permits, the counsellor holds school for a two-hour period in the detention home, teaching subjects at the elementary school level. He also undertakes a regular counselling program for all boys in detention, and does some psychological testing to assist the psychiatrist and the psychologist on staff in that particular institution. Daily report is made by the counsellor to the probation officer of each boy while he is in custody, relative to the boy's behaviour, his attitudes, his problems, and any matters which the counsellor has been able to determine from his observations of the boy.

As I mentioned, the average number of boys in the detention home is about 17 per day. The capacity of the section has been increased by the use of double bunks rather than single bunks as before, to 20 beds. The average number of admissions to the home during the past six months has been approximately 132 per month. The average length of stay in the home is much the same as it was last year, between four and five days per boy, but during the four and five days that the boys are there, honourable members can appreciate that this program of recreation, education, tours of industrial plants and so on, is now going on, so that one can hardly say that their time spent in detention while other services are being brought to them in terms of probation, psychological and psychiatric testing, one can hardly say that this time is being wasted.

In the girls' section the program here is much the same within the girls' section, but outdoor exercise periods have been very greatly increased. The average length of stay similarly in the girls' section for detainees is between four and five days. They have even tried experiments in the detention home of having the girls participate with the boys in the viewing of movies that are brought in on occasion, and this has proved quite successful, and consideration is being given at the present time to a similar joint program of classroom instruction on a co-educational basis in order that the work of the counsellor can be spread over both of the groups for whom he has responsibility.

The detention cells, which I believe a number of the honourable members saw last year in the Vaughan Street Home, the closed detention cells, have been equipped with cast aluminum water closets and washbasins, and the lighting in these cells has been improved. These are the "thinking rooms" that I believe honourable members will recall seeing when they were there last year.

At the same time I can mention to the members of the committee that a juvenile detention room has been provided at the Court House at Minnedosa, thus bringing to five the number of such juvenile detention rooms that have been established throughout the province for the temporary detention of juveniles in points outside of Greater Winnipeg.

Another item that I should like to bring to the attention of members of the committee, Mr. Chairman, relates to a \$50,000 appropriation as a new item which appears under "Maintenance of Boys and Girls in Refuge Homes". This \$50,000 item is being established in the

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd) Department of the Attorney-General to provide a fund out of which juvenile courts may commit directly juvenile boys or girls to hostels or to foster homes. These children previously -- if this type of specialized treatment in homes not under the jurisdiction of the department, if this type of treatment was desired -- these children formerly had to be committed back to the Children's Aid Society, who then had access to the Knowles School for Boys and the other institutions available to that Society. Now with the establishment of this new fund of \$50,000 it will permit much greater flexibility on the part of the Juvenile Court judges in the direct commitment of juvenile delinquents to homes where they feel that they will have a better chance for rehabilitation. In effect, what it does is to widen, broaden the spectrum of rehabilitative institutions that are available to our Juvenile Court judges when they must consider the type of treatment that is best suited for the individual boy or girl who appears before them and who does require some period away from his home environment in order that rehabilitative techniques may be used to counteract his behaviour problems; and so this is an important item. We will be working in the expenditure of this money, working very closely with the Department of Welfare, who previously had full responsibility through the Children's Aid Society for this type of commitment. This is a notable advance, I would suggest, in the treatment of juvenile offenders, and one to which I wish the committee to pay particular attention.

Now a word or two, if I may, Mr. Chairman, about the probation plan with respect to in-service training. Considerable attention has been paid in past years to the question of the qualifications of probation staff, the educational levels and so on, and I think some general information along these lines would be of interest to the committee. At the present time some five staff members are on leave attending three different universities taking courses that will lead to Bachelor of Social Work or Master of Social Work degrees: the senior probation officer, Mr. McKay; another probation officer is obtaining her B.S.W. degree, another one is attending the University of Toronto School of Social Work studying for his B.S.W. degree; the Superintendent of the Home for Girls is on leave attending the University of Manitoba School of Social Work, completing his second year of studies in that course; and finally, one further probation officer is attending McGill University School of Social Work on a \$2,000 bursary, completing his studies for a Master of Social Work, and he will join the provincial probation staff in Winnipeg upon graduation from McGill when his course is completed.

In addition to these bursary and scholarship and assistance plans, which are of very great benefit to the staff, there is an in-service training program, or course, being offered now for probation officers. This is designed primarily to meet the needs of a number of the probation and parole officers who do not have the necessary prerequisites to enroll in a School of Social Work, and in this connection a two year in-service course was established in September of last year and will include a prescribed reading course, appropriate lectures, attendance at extramural courses provided by the University of Manitoba, the Department of University Extension and Adult Education, or the School of Social Work, and examination. Mr. Lloyd Dewalt, the Chief Provincial Probation Officer, has undertaken the major responsibility for setting up and giving direction to this in-service training program. After successful completion of the course direct benefits will accrue to the successful graduates. The successful completion of the course, coupled with satisfactory performance on the job, which of course is an equal prerequisite -- each successful probation officer will then be eligible to be re-classified as a probation and parole officer I(b) which will give him access to the same salary range as the probation and parole officer with a Bachelor of Social Work degree, and when such a probation officer has reached his maximum for this I(b) classification he or she will then be eligible for promotion to a probation and parole officer II for which the maximum salary at the present time is \$5,760 per annum.

In addition to this, of course, members of the staff -- that is, of the institutional staff as well as the correctional staff -- take full advantage of the university extension courses which are offered during the fall and winter semesters of the university; a ten-week course in child development, of lectures of one night per week, commencing November 7th, 1962 -- this course, which was given as one of the '62 early evening institute series, had five adult, two juvenile probation officers and one or two from the staff of the Manitoba Home for Girls attending. Another one of these outside courses that is subscribed to by the department and sponsored

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd) jointly by the department with the Department of University Extension and Adult Education, is the institute in dynamics of deviant behaviour. This was a four-day institute conducted by Dr. J. Lapointe in April of 1962. The department paid half the tuition fees of staff members from this department, which included the jails, the rehabilitation camps, both of the juvenile training schools and members from the probation directorate. The institute for welfare workers, January 14th to 18th of this year -- this five day institute was designed as a refresher course for those who had previously attended a similar but more elementary course. Seven of our adult probation officers attended the course sponsored jointly by the University of Manitoba School of Social Work, the Department of University Extension and Adult Education. Fees were paid in all cases by the department as well as out-of-pocket expenses of two probation officers from out of the city who were enrolled in the course. In addition to this, the Superintendent of the Home for Girls attended the National Training School Conference held this year in Ontario, and the Superintendent of the Home for Boys attended another conference, the Western Conference of Training School Superintendents at Kearny, Nebraska in October of last year as the representative from the department.

I am pleased to be able to advise the members of the committee, Mr. Chairman, that the Chaplaincy services, about which mention was made in last year's Estimates, have now been established within the department. Two appointments have been made to fill the positions of a Roman Catholic and a Protestant Chaplain. These appointments were made in consultation and may I say with very great assistance from the Winnipeg Council of Churches and with the added assistance of His Grace the Most Reverend George Flahiff, Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Winnipeg. Father Canasius Sieferling was appointed as the Roman Catholic pastor and commenced his duties on the 1st of March of this year. The Reverend Father Eric Cox, an Anglican chaplain, was the person recommended on behalf of the various Protestant churches, and Reverend Cox will begin his services with the department on the 1st of April, just another two weeks. He is at the present time in Minnesota taking a six-week chaplaincy course designed for correctional institutional chaplains. Both of these chaplains, Mr. Chairman, will have their headquarters at Headingley Jail where they will provide spiritual counselling and guidance to inmates of that institution, and in addition they will assume administrative responsibilities and are assuming them at the present time for chaplaincy services to other jails and training schools in Manitoba working, of course, through the local clergyman in each case who has been providing religious services on a voluntary basis up to the present time. I can't tell the members of the committee how important these two additions to the staff will be, not only in terms of the spiritual counselling which will be available to all of the inmates of our institutions, but as well to give to these institutions and to lend to these institutions an atmosphere and a hand of help that formerly was not there in the person of such dedicated persons as Father Seiferling and Reverend Father Cox. We are hopeful that as time proceeds and as these two gentlemen begin to get a grasp on their full activities within the correction system, they will be able to give added impetus to the building of a chapel at the Headingley institution as a co-operative effort between the churches and this department.

One other matter that I should like to attract the committee's attention to, is the Women's Jail at The Pas. Honourable members of the committee will recall, Mr. Chairman, that last year provision was made in the Estimates for the establishment of this new institutional facility at The Pas which has been designed and will be staffed to handle mainly women of Indian and Metis descent who run afoul of the law and who are sentenced to terms of imprisonment, particularly from the north country. The construction of the new jail I can report, is now complete and the furnishings and supplies are being delivered and the staff are in the course of being appointed to that institution at the present time. The opening date of the institution will be announced in the very near future. Now this new facility has been built on a minimum security basis and represents, I think, a very important addition to our whole corrections program in Manitoba, particularly with reference to that part of the program devoted to the training and rehabilitation of women of Indian and Metis extraction. With but a few exceptions it will no longer be necessary to transfer to the Women's Jail at Portage la Prairie female prisoners who are sentenced from the various magistrates' courts north of the 53rd parallel, and of course the immediate and obvious saving that results there is the great transportation saving which formerly had to be expended to bring women down perhaps for a 10 or a 20 or a 30-day

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd) sentence.

The building itself consists of a nine four-bed rooms, a combination dining room and recreation room, a modern kitchen, a laundry, a doctor's examining room, and office and storage rooms. The building is a prefabricated steel structure set on a concrete slab foundation. It was built at an approximate cost of \$60,000, including the furnishings. Subsequently, as plans develop in the north, it is anticipated that if a full-time institution for males and females is subsequently needed up there that this building can be readily converted as a satellite to the larger institution or as a trade-training or a recreation centre for any larger institution that might be built on the same property. The instructional program is planned to include education in basic reading, writing and arithmetic along with instruction in personal hygiene, cleanliness and good grooming. Sewing, cooking and some basic knowledge of diets and nutrition will also be included in the educational program.

The new Indian and Metis Friendship Centre which has just been established at The Pas will be able, we hope, to recruit volunteers from that centre to assist in the general education and recreational program at the Women's Jail. The staff of nine, as I mentioned, are in the course of being selected at the present time from among a large number of applicants who have an interest and experience in working particularly with women of Indian ancestry. I should mention that three of the wardresses who have already been selected for positions on this staff are themselves women of Indian ancestry. They speak Cree and English fluently, and a determined attempt, and may I say a successful attempt was made by the personnel of the department to attract just such women to our staff. I'm happy to be able to report that we have, because we feel that this in itself will be a great addition to any type of program that we can carry on within this new institution. A Superintendent has been selected. She is a young lady who is a registered nurse. She has five years nursing and supervisory experience at the Clearwater Bay Sanatorium and St. Anthony's Hospital at The Pas and she will be undertaking her duties, that is the organization of her staff; staff-training program; familiarization of the staff with the problems that they will have to face and so on, I would expect within the next few days.

Mr. Chairman, mention was made last year during this debate of the proposed establishment of a student field unit by the school of social work in the probation directorate within the department. I'm happy to be able to report to the committee this year that, in co-operation with the University of Manitoba, this first student field unit commenced operation in September of 1962 at the Winnipeg Juvenile and Family Court. This unit has provided six university students doing post-graduate study toward a Bachelor of Social Work degree, with practical training and first-hand knowledge in the field of correction. The supervisor is a staff member of the School of Social Work and the Attorney-General's Department pays two-fifths of his salary. Enrolment at the School of Social Work is limited by the number of field work placements available, and the addition of this unit, this field work unit within the department, has therefore had the corresponding effort of making a larger enrolment possible at the School of Social Work at the university. The professional training of social workers thus has been augmented because of this additional unit. I believe as well that it will have -- we are hopeful that it will have the indirect effect of interesting more university-trained persons in the opportunities of professional careers in this important field of correction.

I could mention as well to the committee another matter of importance that occurred during the last two or three months with the holding of the Third Magistrates Conference in these buildings on the 17th, 18th and 19th of January. Twenty-six of the provincial police magistrates of this province were in attendance. The items on the agenda were those suggested by the magistrates themselves and provided an excellent opportunity for the magistrates to discuss common problems and to compare their various procedures and sentencing practice. In addition to several members of the department who spoke to the magistrates when they were assembled here, the conference was also addressed by the provincial psychiatrist, Dr. Ed Johnson; by Mr. Daniel Coughlin, the Director of Probation Services for the Province of Ontario; Dean Tallin of the Manitoba Law School; Mr. Remple of the National Parole Service; and Chief Taft of the City of Winnipeg Police Department. In addition, a few of the members -- and I mention that a few members of the conference only were able to attend a tour of the Falcon Lake Rehabilitation Camp because inclement weather moved in the night before and cut off the number who wished to attend and tour that institution.

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd)

That leads me to a word or two about the Rehabilitation Camp program. As I advised the members of the committee last year, this program has now expanded and has been operating successfully over the past three to four years at the three sites; namely, Falcon Lake, at Bannock Point in the Whiteshell and at Cash Lake in the Duck Mountains. There have been five trainees who have escaped and caused some damage from one of the camps located in the Bannock Point area. To date, however, I would mention to members of the committee that we have had a total of 1,215 trainees pass through this camp system. Of the 1,215 trainees, only 12 have been charged with escaping lawful custody and, in some cases, also with break, enter and theft. While we don't hold this up as any proud record, we do say that considering that these are minimum security camps and that all a man has to do to leave camp is open the door and walk out, we figure that this record is worth mentioning in the House as an evidence of the success of the minimum security type of camp program that has been undertaken.

Now undoubtedly, Mr. Chairman, there are a number of other items that could be mentioned at this time. One final item that I shall mention to the committee, however, because I'm sure some members of the House will be interested in attending this particular event. The Fourth Canadian Congress of Correction will be held in Manitoba this year from June 2nd to the 7th at the Fort Garry Hotel. This Congress will bring together in Manitoba, the host province, approximately 500 delegates from all parts of Canada and several from England and the United States. Participating in the Congress will be correctional personnel from every field of corrections, including the commissioner of penitentiaries, magistrates, judges, training school superintendents, staff, probation and parole officers, psychiatrists, research specialists, wardens, chaplains, after-care agencies, custodial officers, and so on. Topics of interest to all correction personnel will be on the program, with particular emphasis on research and staff training. I would like at this time, any members of the House or of this committee who may be interested in further details on this conference and who might wish to attend it, if they will direct any enquiries to me or to my office I will certainly be happy to try to get them any of the explanatory material that they may want.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I've carried on perhaps somewhat longer than I had wished. I will close, however, on what I hope will be perhaps a happy note for the members of the committee with respect to our jail population. It's always of interest to compare jail population of one year with the next, and I was advised only today by the Director of Corrections that the estimated daily average population at Headingley Gaol -- and this includes the daily population that we have in the Falcon Lake and the Bannock Point Camps -- the average daily population in 1961 was 490.4 men. In 1962, this is the calendar year 1962, based on the population on the first Sunday of each month, the average estimated daily population was 440.5. That would indicate that the average daily population has decreased from our largest institution by some 50 persons over the past year. Now the same story can't be told of course with respect to all of the institutions. Dauphin is an example. Their average last year was 40.4, this year 67.4; but I would remind honourable members of the committee that that population includes the Duck Mountain Camp which has 40 inmates in it, and that would account for the increase, or part of the increase at least, in that population. There was a slight increase at The Pas. Their average last year was 30.3; this year 36.7. There was a decrease at Brandon. Their average last year was 59.2; their average this past year, 1962, was 56.8. Portage Gaol for Women decreased. Their average was 66.6 in 1961; in 1962, their average daily population was 52.7. And so, as I said, Mr. Chairman, I end I think on that generally happy note that jail populations, by and large, are down. The average population for all of our jails at any one time last year was 687.1; the average jail population for all of our institutions in 1962 was 654.2.

I would like to be able to stand before this committee and say that this reduction is due entirely to the probation program and that you should vote me another \$100,000 so that we can extend this beneficial program. I think at least one of the indirect effects or benefits from that program is certainly displayed in these figures. Certainly that program can't take full responsibility for the reduction, slight as they may be, that have occurred, but I think it is a good omen for the future and I certainly hope that honourable members will see fit to approve the expenditures which are laid before them. I, in my turn, will attempt to answer fully as I can any questions that may be put to me.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, insofar as the estimates and expenditures are concerned, the Honourable the Attorney-General can expect my support. I do not agree with him entirely but I do want to, first of all, join with him in complimenting the staff of the department. I most heartily endorse everything that he had to say in that department. In particular I do want to join with him in complimenting his Deputy, Mr. Kay, who I had the pleasure to work with for a period of 3 1/2 years. His is a tremendously demanding position. I have never, in any one day in the 3 1/2 years that it was my pleasure to work with him, seen his desk any other way but with a pile of files on it. I've often wondered how the man could do the amount of work that he was asked to do and on many occasions I asked him to slow up, which of course he could have very easily done, but he'd only make the back-log that much larger. It takes a man not only with a lot of devotion and dedication, it takes a man with a lot of stamina and energy to be able to do the work that he has been doing. I always have said that there's no person indispensable, that you could always find a replacement. I doubt very much whether this particular department will ever be able to replace the present incumbent of the Deputy Minister's office, who would have all the characteristics that this man possesses. I'd be sorry to see him leave the department but I can also understand that you can carry a load that big only so long before you have to give up, and all I can do, Mr. Chairman, is hope that his health permits him to carry on. If it doesn't, I do hope that he will find something pleasant to do in the remaining span of his allotted years, and that they will be good to him and reward him, at least partially, for the work he has done for this province.

In speaking on this department's estimates, Mr. Chairman, I would like to touch on some of the branches just very briefly and individually, and then go into what we'll call the administration of justice a little more fully and in more detail. Insofar as the Land Titles Office branch is concerned, I think that the legal profession will agree with me that we have as good a system of land titles as there is anywhere else in the Dominion of Canada. The services are excellent; the co-operation is good. There's no doubt that some of these offices could do with a little more assistance, but that is something that I think we'll be running up against all the time.

Insofar as the Legislative Counsel is concerned, I'm glad to see that the gentleman who has taken the place of our friend, Mr. J.S. Rutherford, is doing his work as we'd expected him to, and I think he's a good replacement.

Insofar as the Administration of the Estates of the Mentally Incompetent, I'm sorry to hear that Mr. Frank Ritchie is leaving. He also had a load which was a little too much for him to carry for many years, and his responsibility was somewhat lessened with an increase in the staff. However, I notice from the report that the value of the estates is starting to climb continuously. Where it used to be in the thousands of dollars and then the hundred thousands, they're starting to go into the millions. This is a very, very important branch of this particular department. This is where those unfortunates who find themselves in the mental institutions, depend upon the administrator and his staff to look after their worldly possessions as long as they are incapacitated, and I think that something more should be done in that direction than is being done at the present time. I think there should be more trained personnel put in there and the work distributed a little differently from what it is.

Now coming to what I consider the main responsibility of this department, and that is the administration of justice, and when I say the administration of justice, Mr. Chairman, I'm referring to law enforcement and our courts and the treatment of our offenders. Insofar as law enforcement is concerned, I agree with the Attorney-General that we have an excellent police force, both provincially and insofar as our city and town police are concerned. They are efficient men; they are respected, which is very important in any police force; and I do feel that we really have a police force and can be thankful for it. I was sorry to see that not so very long ago -- not so very long ago I'm told an order went out to the various detachments that they were to cut down on the use of motor vehicles. I guess it was a part of the austerity program. I don't know whether the Attorney-General is aware of this or not but I think it was a very bad mistake, because if our police force is not given a free hand insofar as patrolling and doing other work that they are dependent upon to do, then they of course become less efficient. I think that the Attorney-General should look into this aspect of the thing and see that if there were any orders of that nature or if there was any curtailment of the use of vehicles,

(Mr. Hryhorczuk, cont'd) that this should be done away with immediately and that they be given the same free hand that they had prior to this particular order. As I say, I think the enforcement angle of the administration is very good. I think that the fact that we don't see any organized crime is a sign that our police force is on its toes.

Now insofar as our courts of justice are concerned, I was glad to hear that there was going to be an increase in the remuneration to our Surrogate judges. I think that insofar as the service of these courts are concerned, they are satisfactory, with one exception, and that is the police courts. I think that we're making a big mistake when we overlook the importance of the police court and our police magistrate in the Province of Manitoba. This is where the vast majority of our people that have to appear in court at one time or another make their appearance. This is where the vast majority of our people come in contact with courts and, in order to let them have the respect for our courts that we would wish them to have and which they should have, I think that our police courts should be as efficient as we can make them; and in order to do so, I doubt very much whether we will be able to do it if we have police magistrates who are employed or engaged on a temporary basis. I said in this House before, and I want to repeat, that in order to make this particular branch of our courts as good as it should be, we should have permanent police magistrates; and I would suggest to the Honourable the Attorney-General that we have at least one permanent police magistrate in each of our judicial districts -- at least one.

In the Dauphin area, unfortunately, our police magistrate resigned and it wasn't long before it became apparent how important it was to have a police magistrate. The docket started to build up, and naturally when a police magistrate was sent in from some other area, he couldn't give the time nor the consideration to the individual cases that they deserved. There was another thing that became quite evident, and that was that the police were not receiving the type of support and encouragement that they rightly deserve because of the build-up in the dockets. They probably found it necessary at times to suggest to the accused that he enter a plea of guilty, probably to speed up the process. Well I think it is wrong when a police officer -- a peace officer makes the suggestion to an accused that he should enter a plea of guilty. I don't think that it is wise for any of our enforcement officers to make any suggestions of that kind, or otherwise, to an accused person at any time.

Now insofar as the treatment of our offenders are concerned, I'm glad to see that the Attorney-General has been able to convince the government that the services of probation and parole and the other correctional services should be increased, and I'm glad to see that they are. It was the former government that implemented these services and they did so because they believed in them, and I think that he's on the right track insofar as the treatment of offenders is concerned.

The note he ended on, about a reduction in the population of our various jails and so forth, is a good piece of news; but I think most of that could be attributed to the probation and parole services and not so much to the decline of crime, because I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that there is any decline of crime. I think that the number of juvenile delinquents and the number of adult offenders is continually on the rise. As I have so often said in this House before, and I'm going to repeat it today, I believe that we're approaching this whole problem too late -- far too late. We only look after the individual after he has already chosen a way of life and the course of action and, no matter what you do for that person, his life is no longer what it would have been had he not chosen that particular course of life. Although the probation services are good and necessary, the parole services are good and necessary, the various assistances that we give in our institutions are good and necessary, I do not like the idea of having to build bigger and better institutions to look after these people. That is another necessary evil, and I don't think it is anything we can be proud of.

I think we have to do the same thing with this type of a patient as medicine has done in connection with the physical ailments of our population, and that is to go into the preventive field. It isn't so very long ago that we had to fight the idea of preventive medicine the same way in which we are now obtaining absolutely no or very little co-operation for the idea of preventive steps in the field of delinquency and crime, and yet we know that millions upon millions of people would have been physically sick had it not been for the preventive medicine that we have adopted. And I say to the Honourable the Attorney-General that if we put our efforts into

(Mr. Hryhorczuk, cont'd) the prevention of delinquency and crime, we won't have to build these bigger and better institutions; we won't have to worry about more and more probation and parole officers; and it doesn't look to me, Mr. Chairman, if there is an end in sight to this ever-increasing volume.

We hoped, some of us did anyhow, that probably these rehabilitation camps would do something towards correcting some of these offenders. It was a hope that we'd do away with as many repeaters as we possibly could. I'm sorry to say that in my experience that end has not been accomplished with the trainees in the Duck Mountain rehabilitation camp. The figures given for the Dauphin area show an increase of approximately 50%. Now I may not have the cause and effect properly evaluated, but it seems to me that the people find themselves in this particular camp — I'm not talking about the others because I do not know what has been going on there — but the type of people we find in these camps are the people who would rather be there than anywhere else. Our crime in certain sections of the community, that is served by the Dauphin jail and this particular camp, has been almost out of control in some sections. I don't know whether the Attorney-General is informed of what I am talking about. I don't want to put my finger on any particular segment or any particular section of the community, but it would appear -- it would appear, from the manner in which certain sections of the community have behaved since the establishment of this camp, that it is their desire to find themselves in that camp because they are treated, according to their standards, royally. Now I'm not suggesting for a moment, Mr. Chairman, that they should not be treated royally or otherwise, but what I am suggesting is that if that is the reason for the increase in delinquency and crime up in this particular area, then we should take a look at the manner in which these camps are operated to see if we couldn't correct the situation as it is today.

Now I suggest, Mr. Chairman, and I want to come back to my "pet subject", one that I've spent many, many an hour and day reading about and thinking about, and that is the matter of preventing juvenile delinquency and crime. Just a short while before it was dedicated or designated or whatever you want to call it by the people of this province that the affairs of the government be taken over by the present government, there was considerable interest shown in the establishment of a committee that would look for ways and means of preventing delinquency and crime, and I was happy to see that we have the support of hundreds of good, loyal, solid citizens of the Greater Winnipeg area behind this particular idea, not only by way of lip service, but they were quite prepared to go all out and help in every way possible to make this committee a success.

I pointed this out to the Attorney-General at the first Session. At that time he told us that they were thinking of a co-ordinating committee of the various departments to carry on this particular work. Well that idea never bore fruit. Why it didn't I don't know, but I think we're missing the boat, and this isn't only applicable to the Province of Manitoba, this is applicable to all sections of this country. It has only been tried seriously in some parts of the United States and I may say, very, very successfully. But I still would ask the Attorney-General to reconsider this idea; see if we couldn't save human lives by keeping them away from that particular inclination towards a life of crime. Now we know pretty well what the reasons are -- why most of our young people become delinquent. We also know why most of our criminals are criminals. It is a matter of getting at the root of the evil, and the only way you can do that is by having a committee formed for the purpose of finding out how to attack this particular problem and then following through with their recommendations. I would again ask, Mr. Chairman, that this particular part of our program, towards the situation as we find it today, be very seriously considered by the Honourable the Attorney-General as well as the government, and I hope that the next time we meet here that he'll be able to tell us that a program of that kind has been inaugurated and is, in effect, working.

MR. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Leader of the New Democratic Party) (Radisson): Mr. Chairman, may I at the offset join with the Honourable Member for Ethelbert Plains and the Attorney-General in paying respects and thanks to the staff of the Attorney-General's Department. I have not had the association with the Deputy Minister that the Honourable Member for Ethelbert Plains has had, due of course to our different occupations, but I have had good co-operation from the department when required.

At the outset, Mr. Chairman, I cannot help but reflect some of these statements that were

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd) made by my honourable friend from Ethelbert Plains when he's talking of the emphasis in the field of prevention and parole. I shut my eyes for a moment and I thought that I was listening to the speech that was given by a former colleague of mine, namely Lloyd Stinson, about six or seven years ago to the then Attorney-General of the Province of Manitoba, the present Member for Ethelbert Plains. I think that it is sad to relate that after these six or seven years that it's still necessary to make the same type of speech, because I would suggest that under both jurisdictions, in this field of prevention, very little has been achieved and it is a great field of endeavour.

I want to say I was somewhat amused by the last remark of the Honourable the Attorney-General when he was closing his remarks on a happy note, when he said that he hoped that the committee would approve of his Estimates and that he would be happy — I think he said he would be happy to have \$100,000 increase in the appropriation for parole and probation services. I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that if it was within the capability of a member in opposition to make a motion increasing the appropriation by \$100,000 and it being accepted on the other side, then most assuredly I say to the Honourable the Attorney-General that such a suggested increase for his department would be forthcoming from at least this group in this House.

I want to say that it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that once again when we're dealing with the whole question of the administration of justice in the Province of Manitoba, that the emphasis is still being laid on detention of, and guarding of, particularly our juveniles who happen to come in conflict with the law. While my honourable friend the Attorney-General pointed out that there is apparently provision for four additional parole or probation officers, he at the same time said that we were going to increase the number of guards required by six. So here on one hand we're going to increase the staff by four in the field of probation and parole and, at the same time, increase our guards at least to the extent of six.

As I peruse the report of the jails of the Province of Manitoba it seems to me that notwithstanding the fact that we have had some increases over the years in the personnel concerned with parole, that it does not seem to me from the report that there is very much emphasis or guidance given in the whole field of parole, because if we note in the Annual Report on the disposition of discharged prisoners from Headingley, we find that only 55 in total have been released from that institution on parole. It does not seem to me, Mr. Chairman, that it is reasonable that out of a turn-over population of 3,625 or thereabouts, that only 55 would qualify for parole. This same tendency, as we read in the reports of the other jails, and go through them, we find that there are a very very small number of individuals who are granted parole or put on probation; and I would suggest that in this field that there should be a far greater number of persons who are committed to the institutions should be eligible for parole. I know for instance, Mr. Chairman, in the Portage Jail for Women that, in the list of discharge of prisoners, only three are listed as being granted parole. It may be that the Honourable the Attorney-General will be able to make a comment on this point that I'm raising at the present time.

Further in the report, Mr. Chairman, I just want to briefly run through a few items of interest. In direct comment on the report, I note that the superintendent at Headingley is mentioning the fact, under dealing with recreation on page 28, that the appointment of a sports and hobbycraft officer is under consideration by the department. I think, Mr. Chairman, the Honourable the Attorney-General will recall a matter that has been given consideration for a number of years, and it might be that he'll be able to reply to me that there is now a sports and recreation officer that has been established since the report was received. And on this point, Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a suggestion to the Honourable the Attorney-General because of the fact of the nature of this report, and it being only a mimeographed report, that we might possibly be able to get an up-to-date report on a calendar year basis so that when we're speaking here on his Estimates dealing with the administration of justice, that we're more up-to-date with the figures that we have before us. I don't think this would create any hardship at all for the department.

I would like to make a comment or two in connection with the report of the superintendent at the Brandon Gaol. I haven't been through, or in the jail at Brandon, and I hope to be able to keep out even though we go up there the next week or so, but I do note in the report on the

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd).....Brandon Gaol this comment, Mr. Chairman, in respect of food. The jailer reports: "We do not employ a chef. The meals are prepared and served by inmates serving long sentences who are willing to do this work. Meals are usually palatable and we have had few complaints regarding same. The only trouble we have with this set-up is the purloining of food from the kitchen." Now I don't know exactly what the honourable gentleman that compiled this report has in mind when he says that the food is usually palatable. I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the food in an institution of this nature, or any nature, should be always palatable; and I wonder whether or not that in an institution which has a daily average according to the figures that I have before me, a daily average of 61.3 inmates, should not have a chef rather than the inmates preparing the food as contained in this report. And again the Honourable the Attorney-General may stand up and say to me that provision is now made -- (interjection) -- My friend says that it was made last year and the report deals with the year ending March '62, another reason why I suggest to my honourable friend that the report should be calendar so that we don't have to raise these points in order to get an answer from the Attorney-General to say that this is now being done.

MR. LYON:Mr. Chairman, that in last year's Estimates, chefs were provided positions for all institutions and they were put into place, oh, sometime early last spring. They're all receiving chef's food now and I join him in being happy that that is the situation. Just another one of these progressive measures that we move along with every year.

MR. PAULLEY: Yes, I appreciate the remarks of my honourable friend but I would point out to him also, and I think that he would agree with this, that quite frankly quite often the committee on Estimates make approval of expenditures of money for certain things which don't come to fruition, so we can't simply go by the statement of the Honourable the Attorney-General that provision was made for this, that or the other last year so, therefore, we should consider it as being done. It's up to us here to make sure that it is done and that is my point.

Also in connection with the Brandon report, Mr. Chairman, I refer my friend the Attorney-General to the remarks contained in the report dealing with the question of employment, and this ties in, I believe, with the campsite facilities for those who are incarcerated. The statement here says: "The formerly called K. campsite project fell through this year but I believe we should again arrange to have several men employed on cleaning up the campsite of the Department of Mines and Natural Resources if some way were found to employ an extra officer to supervise the men working on this project." I don't know whether or not this extra officer has been provided in order that the men at Brandon have the same opportunities as those who are going down to Falcon Lake. Then the report goes on further -- of the jailer, to say that: "It is my firm belief that everything possible should be done along this line so that a man leaving a jail will have a few dollars to keep himself pending the finding of gainful employment.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to bring up another point at this time and I must apologize for this being rather a rambling group of remarks that I'm making. I do note that throughout the report that there are still quite a number of youngsters of juvenile age and younger who apparently are in our jails in the Province. I noted that in the report of the Brandon Gaol that there is a person of 12 years of age incarcerated or listed under the prisoners; one of 14 years; and then between the ages of 15 and 19 years, a sum total of 97. I would like to have from the Attorney-General an explanation as to why any youngster of 12 years of age is placed in an institution of this particular nature. I think this is also true in some of the other institutions.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I also want to make a comment or two in regard to the Portage Women's Gaol. It seems to me that from the report of the jailor, again a report that is nearly a year old, it seems to me that there's lots to be desired in the treatment of our prisoners and that we still have not got a truly proper, or half proper system of incarceration here in the Province of Manitoba. I note that in the report of Portage Gaol that there were 18 drug addicts admitted and 40 chronics -- this is on page 4 of the Portage report -- 40 chronics and, in parenthesis, mentally and/or physically incapable of accepting prison routine and pregnant, who were admitted into the Portage Home for Women -- or Jail for Women. I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that here again is a field where we have to go a long way yet because I cannot find in any part of the report where these people were placed in segregation away from new offenders. I think the same old policy and the same old treatment that we've had in Manitoba

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd).....for years, that it's immaterial whether an individual is a first-comer into the jails of our province or a real hardened old-timer, they are all lumped together in treatment and incarceration within our whole jail system. I think that greater emphasis should be laid on this matter and I think that the Attorney-General, while he may be proud of some of the jobs that are being done, certainly has a long long way to go before we have a humane system of jailing here in the Province of Manitoba. I think that in other jurisdictions greater strides have been made than we are making here. Going back once again to the question of juveniles incarcerated, I notice even in the report on the Brandon Judicial District jail that there are three under the age of fifteen in the classification of ages of those who have been incarcerated in the Dauphin Gaol.

Now I want to say a word, too, on prevention. I think that we should be lending ever greater emphasis in the field of prevention. I think that the department should have, in addition to a director of correction, a director of prevention to work with the various community clubs and organizations; to work with the various school districts and the school boards in a whole program of prevention of crime. I agree with the remarks of the Honourable Member for Ethelbert Plains that this is a field which has to be given greater consideration, but a start must be made. Now, I don't know. I sometimes think it would be far better in the interest of correction and the prevention of crime in the Province of Manitoba if this whole field of correction and prevention was taken away from the Attorney-General's department and placed in the department of welfare. I think that what we're doing at the present time, and we have been doing in the past, is making a connotation of crime too self-evident when we have the field of correction and the field of prevention in the hands of the very organization of the state that is charged with the responsibility of arrest and prosecution. I don't think, Mr. Chairman, that there's compatibility in the way that we emphasize correction and prevention at the present time. I don't think that it is possible to have on one hand, as we do at the present time, the very self same setup and organization for arrest, conviction, and prosecution, that is handling the field of prevention and welfare, because I think that there is a difference. I've known a number of young boys and girls who have been mislead or gone astray and the minute that they get -- in the clutches I was almost going to say -- and I don't mean this in its usual sense, but there is the feeling among their fellow playmates, their school chums and the likes of that, that simply because of their connection with the forces of prosecution, the enforcement of our laws, that they're labelled then for the rest of their days. I think that the government should give serious consideration to changing this field of prevention at least and taking it away from the department of the Attorney-General. After an individual has served his penalty, then he should be on the other side of the field, outside of the jurisdiction of the Attorney-General of the Province of Manitoba.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I'm sure that there will be others who wish to speak on this matter, and I shall end now. I may have a few remarks on the various items to make later. There's just one thing apart from crime and prevention that I want to draw to the attention of the Attorney-General, and I think under administration is the only way in which I can do this, and that is a matter in connection with the Manitoba Liquor Commission. While I'm sure that many people have lots of criticisms insofar as the operation of our liquor laws are concerned, I just want to draw to the Attorney-General's attention one point that may seem to some to be rather facetious. If you recall, Mr. Chairman, a few years ago we had a commission here in the Province of Manitoba that was set up to change our liquor laws and to encourage the industry, the hotel industry, to get away from the "hole in the wall" sort of attitude and to brush up their premises and make them look lovely and beautiful. This has been done, and I appreciate very much the efforts of the liquor commission and the hotel industry in general because it is now, generally speaking, possible for a fellow who doesn't mind taking an ale now and again to go into a --(interjection) -- Yes I happen to be one -- to go into a beverage room in a very very lovely surroundings. But I have a beef. After our hotel and motel keepers have gone to all the expense of very luxurious carpets, lovely looking drapes and beautiful chairs, just recently, lo and behold, the liquor commission upset the whole apple cart by forcing them all to have placarded on their walls, not one, not two, but three big huge signs about 20 inches wide and about 3 feet high -- ugly looking placards directing the attention of the customer that there are 17 brands of beer that they must have in stock at all times. I would suggest to the Attorney-

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd).....General that those responsible for the liquor commission side of his activities be requested to take down these unsightly looking placards and let's get back to the real lovely decor that we had before this was instituted.

So with these few remarks, Mr. Chairman, I yield the floor, again saying to the Attorney-General that there's a world yet to conquer in the field of correction, but the most important field is prevention. I think that this prevention can be achieved outside of the Attorney-General's department, possibly a combined effort by the Ministers of Health and Welfare. Help to keep them mentally alive and mentally active. I should also say that if the Minister of Education would come into this field, by a combination of these three, that we may make progress in the field of prevention. I do say, and I do think that the Attorney-General's department is not the department to take this under as one of their functions.

Continued on next page.

MR. T. P. HILLHOUSE, Q.C. (Selkirk): Mr. Chairman, I regret that I cannot confirm nor deny the statement made by the Honourable Leader of the NDP about the signs in these rooms that he's been in. I haven't been in one of these rooms since the night R. B. Bennett was elected, and at that time they were just bootlegging. Regarding the question of probation, I feel very much like the Honourable Leader of the NDP does, and if it were possible for members of the Opposition to vote additional funds for this purpose I would be very willing, and very pleased to second any motion made by him to increase the allotment for that purpose. I believe that our probation and parole service has done a tremendous amount of good in this Province and I know, being a person who is actively engaged in police court once a week, I know something of the work that they have done in my area and of the fact too, that they have saved from jail and put on the straight and narrow path many people who without their help would have in the past gone to jail and been stigmatized for the rest of their lives.

I'd like to speak on the question of juvenile delinquency. China is a much older civilization than ours and in China there is no such thing as a juvenile delinquent; there's only a delinquent parent, and I think that's also true in our country. But unfortunately a child cannot choose its parents and sometimes a child is born into a family where both parents are delinquent and consequently the child suffers the same fate. But I do believe that in the matter of juvenile delinquency that one thing must be done and must be done soon, and that is to change the definition of a delinquent as it appears in the Juvenile Delinquency Act. Under the Juvenile Delinquency Act any child in Manitoba under the age of 18 years who breaks a municipal by-law is a delinquent, and I think that we're all too prone to categorize as delinquent children who are not charged with crimes at all, but who are charged with petty offences. I also feel too, that we should not include in the category of delinquent children who do certain things simply as a result of growing pains; but unfortunately we have quite a large number of children today who are today committing serious crimes.

Several years ago in Selkirk -- and this deals with the question of prevention and discovering of delinquency before it blooms into fruition -- we had a corporal in the Mounted Police by the name of Brown, who is now at Kenora. Corporal Brown was a man who was dedicated to his work, and he was dedicated too, to the problem of delinquency. As a result of his interest in his work and in the subject of delinquency, he set up a committee there, purely voluntary, consisting of the social worker who was attached to that area, the public health nurse, who was also attached to the health unit there, and he also enlisted the services of one of the psychiatrists at the Selkirk Mental Hospital. Now the way they operated was strictly on a voluntary basis which never cost the Province of Manitoba one cent, and never cost the community one cent. But the way they operated was briefly this. The public health nurse, while visiting the schools, would learn of any children who were a problem to the teachers in the matter of their behaviour. She would investigate that problem and if she felt that it was worthy of bringing to the attention of this committee, she would. The committee would interview the child and interview the parents, and I can say that they did a tremendous job, that they prevented a lot of children who if they had been allowed to go on in the path which they were following, would eventually have become delinquents. But, due to the efforts of those people, and they did it on their own time, without cost to us, due to their efforts and due to the understanding of the problem which was involved, they saved many children who otherwise if not looked after would have become names in the docket in the Juvenile Court. And I believe that it's up to every community in Manitoba to try and form similar committees. The government can give its help by giving us trained personnel. But I do believe that that is the first essential in the tackling of the problem of juvenile delinquency, is to tackle it at the source and before the delinquency actually comes into being. Unfortunately we lost the services of Corporal Brown, and this committee that had been set up gradually disappeared, and I can say too that delinquency increased as this committee disappeared.

There's another matter concerning which I'd like to deal. It has already been dealt with by the Honourable Member for Ethelbert Plains, and that is the question of our police magistrates. I agree with the honourable member that our police magistrates should be on a full-time basis. I don't think that any man who is practicing law today can so divide his time between his general law practice and that of a part-time magistrate to give to the police magistrate's job the time and attention it requires. I also feel, and I appreciate the fact, Mr. Chairman, that due to the

(Mr. Hillhouse cont'd) divided jurisdiction in Canada, I also feel that if we could only evolve a system whereby our magistrates were appointed on a permanent basis, full-time basis, and as vacancies became available in a county court, they could be moved up to the county court and as vacancies became available in a higher court, they could be moved up to the higher court. If we could only introduce that system in Manitoba and get away from politics altogether, I think that we would have one of the finest judiciaries of any province in Canada. I realize there's practical difficulties to it, but today there isn't much sense in a man taking a job as a magistrate on a full-time basis if he knows that the limit of his salary is going to be "X" dollars, and there's no possible chance of his promotion above that particular position or above that salary.

I also feel, too, in the matter of crown attorney, that all crown attorneys should be full-time employees at the Department of the Attorney-General. I don't think that the system of having part-time crown attorneys representing certain areas is a good system, because in most instances these crown attorneys are carrying on a practice of law as well as their practice on behalf of the Department of Attorney-General. I realize that there may be some difficulties in the way of getting the men to fill these jobs, but I think that it can be done. Now I know that we've had a problem in Manitoba recently regarding our magistrates. I know that due to deaths and due to other reasons there is a shortage of magistrates in Manitoba, and I feel that we must do something to make the position of a police magistrate in Manitoba more acceptable to members of the legal profession; and the way that we can do it is to pay a salary to these magistrates which is commensurate with the responsibility of the work that they're called upon to discharge. I don't think the salaries that we're paying our part-time magistrates are at all commensurate, and I doubt very much too if the salaries that we are paying our full-time magistrates are commensurate with the responsibility of the work that they have undertaken.

I was glad to hear the Honourable the Attorney-General mention the fact that some action is going to be taken in respect of the Judicial Boundary Commission report. I appreciate the fact that it's going to be exceedingly difficult; it's going to be touchy to carry out all of the recommendations of that Commission, but I submit with all seriousness, Mr. Chairman, that in order to ensure the efficient administration of justice in Manitoba, in all its aspects, that the recommendations of that committee are good recommendations and recommendations worthy of very very serious consideration. I was glad to hear that the Attorney-General is bringing in legislation increasing the salaries of our Surrogate Court judges. There has been no change in their salaries since 1932. I think they're being paid \$1200 a year for that work, yet the volume of cases, or volume of estates that they're handling now is just about treble what it was when they were given the first salary of \$1200.00.

I would also like to pay my respects to the Deputy Attorney-General whom I have known for a great number of years, and to Frank G. Ritchie, whom I've also known for a great number of years. Both of these gentlemen are very dedicated in the positions which they occupy. They have rendered a worthy service to this province, and this province is going to be poorer indeed without their services.

I would like to know regarding the probation officers in Manitoba. I notice the Attorney-General says that there's going to be an increase of 11 in the number. Four is it? You've increased your total staff by 11 since you took over. I notice there's going to be an increase of four in the number of probation officers in Manitoba, and when the Attorney-General gets up to reply, I wonder if he would be kind enough to give us figures of the case loads of each one of these probation officers. I was sorry to hear that there's nothing in the program this year respecting the building of a new Juvenile Detention Home. I don't think that the present home is suitable for that purpose, and I don't think that there's any member in this House who visited that home last year who feels otherwise than I do. That building reminded me of a medieval castle, and I don't think that it's a fit or proper place to keep any child. In my opinion, such a home should be out of the city completely. It should be surrounded with decent grounds where there'd be decent opportunities for recreation -- and as to the facilities for recreation there now in that little yard, I can't see where any boys of that age could get any recreation in a yard that size.

I'm glad to hear that the Honourable Attorney-General has announced a program of in-service training for probation officers. I spoke on that matter last year, and I wonder if the

(Mr. Hillhouse cont'd) Honourable the Attorney-General is following the system or procedure of the home office in Great Britain, or whether you have introduced a system of your own in Manitoba. I notice, too, that a sum of \$50,000 is being voted for the maintenance of boys and girls in foster homes. I think that's an excellent idea, and I think if these boys and girls get into the right homes, they should have every opportunity and every encouragement in rehabilitating themselves to the example set by their foster parents. I hope, too, that there's going to be no road blocks placed in the way in respect of religion. I hope that these boys and girls are placed in homes solely on the basis of these homes being the best homes for them to be placed in.

Now, I also noted that the Honourable the Attorney-General mentioned the fact that there had been three magistrates' conferences since he took office; and I also noted too that he mentioned the various subjects which were discussed at these conferences, one of which was the question of sentence, or uniformity of sentence, or determining some principle upon which sentence should be based. And I'd like to ask him whether that last conference took place before my ex-learned friend Webster was sentenced. He was the man that got two weeks.

Regarding the rehabilitation camp program, we learned from the Attorney-General that there's been 1215 trainees in these camps. I wonder if he would be kind enough to give us the figures of the number of these trainees who since being released from these camps have been charged and convicted of other offences since the date of their release. It is my intention, Mr. Chairman, to speak on various other items as they come up in the estimates.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 1 (a). The Honourable Member for St. John's.

MR. SAUL CHERNIACK (St. John's): Mr. Chairman, I had a number of questions I wanted to ask and points to make, but I've had an opportunity while the other speakers were speaking both to listen to them and to work my way through the budget to ascertain just where my questions fitted in. I've only been left with a few questions which are of a general nature, and otherwise I have them now allocated to their specific budgetary items. There is one matter on which the minister did not -- on which he did not develop today -- and that is his report of last year as reported in Hansard on Law Reform Committee. Now as I recall it he spoke with some enthusiasm about a year ago about the work that was expected to be done by the Law Reform Committee. I was a little disappointed that he didn't mention it today but I trust he will elaborate on progress in that respect. I don't suppose he needs the reference in Hansard to that, so that I'll just let it go at that.

The other point, Mr. Chairman, and I couldn't quite find it in the budgetary items -- I'd like to refer to it now -- is to ask the Minister whether his department is deficient in either numbers or ability of legal talent so that he could undertake the work which I find is being done on a farmed-out basis by lawyers in this province. I can refer specifically to what has come before us a few days ago and that is the need to appoint counsel for labour prosecutions. Now I don't suppose you need a specialist for it; I would guess that that could be handled in a routine way, so that the person or persons in the department who would be charged with such responsibility would acquire experience in the field and would be able to handle these cases as they arise from time to time, rather than the need to scout around in the profession to find someone else who might be able to do it on a retainer basis. I looked yesterday, Mr. Chairman, at the report that we had on the Manitoba Development Fund and, as I recall it -- and I'm not too sure of this, but I'm sure the Minister will straighten me out -- that that fund too, finds it necessary or advisable, or desirable, to go into the general field of the profession to find lawyers who can handle the work of that fund; and I would like to think, Mr. Chairman, that we have a staff in the Attorney-General's Department who have both the capability and the time to give to doing work on behalf of the government and of government agencies. I am thinking not only of cost, but that too is a factor, because as each minister rose, and there have only been a few so far, each has said "if only we could find more money for this or that", and I would suggest that it's much cheaper, much more economical, that it's administratively better to do the work within the department and within the government employees rather than to farm it out. Now there must be other occasions when counsel is employed from outside the department, and I don't know whether it's necessary to ask for an Order for Return or whether the Minister will be in a position to inform us as to the number of lawyers that have been hired by the province and its agencies or boards, say in the last year -- the amounts paid to them. I can appreciate that there

(Mr. Cherniack cont'd) might be something special such as -- well I would say the Paton and Cox case might have been something where the Minister found that he could not spare counsel for a long haul, but in the main, and especially it occurs to me in this latest example of prosecution of a labour offence that it should be possible and desirable to do it within the department. So I hope we will find out how many occasions there have been when lawyers have been employed, who they are or how many there were, what they received in payment and the rate of payment -- whether it's on an hourly, daily or otherwise basis -- and also the qualifications which the minister in charge looks for in employing these lawyers, because there are so many lawyers in the province I wonder how they can decide that any one of them is the person to be selected. If there is a list -- it's suggested on my right here that there is a list of lawyers -- I've never heard of it, but if there is such a thing it would be interesting to know who prepared the list and again, on what basis it was prepared. --(Interjection) -- Well others know but I don't and I'd love to find out and I'm looking forward to the Minister's response to these questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 1 (a).

MR. LYON: Mr. Chairman, if there are no other questions of a general nature I can perhaps attempt to give answers to some points that have been made. Dealing first with the comments of the Honourable Member from Ethelbert Plains, he made reference to the alleged effect of the federal austerity program to the RCMP. I can hasten to assure him that, contrary to some of the cartoons that appeared I think it was in the eastern papers where RCMP were in hot pursuit of safe breakers or some other criminals and they checked their gas tank in mid-flight and said, "Oh, we've got to stop and turn around, we've just gone over our gas allotment." Contrary to those cartoons, no such thing happened in Manitoba nor am I aware of it happening in Canada. I'm not aware of any noticeable restriction on motor vehicles at all. As a matter of fact I believe that there has been some decentralization of ordering procedure with respect to vehicles and gasoline within the total RCMP branch in Canada so that that is left pretty much for the consideration and decision of the local commanding officer to determine what his division actually requires in terms of vehicles, gas and so on. They do maintain a general check on mileage and so on but not to the point, insofar as I am aware, that it impairs in any way at all their fine purpose in life, namely the enforcement of justice in Manitoba. So I hope that I can set his mind at rest on that point and assure him that no hot pursuits were broken off in mid-flight as a result of any orders that my have been received from Ottawa.

He made comment about the magistrates' courts and suggested that it would be a mistake if we overlooked their importance and I must tell him that I agree, Mr. Chairman, that it would be a mistake if we were doing that; but of course I suggest that we are not doing that. I suggest that neither his administration nor the present administration overlooks the importance of police magistrates' courts in the over-all administration of justice in Manitoba. The fact that the police magistrates of our province now have their own association, the fact that they have had three meetings at approximately eighteen months to two year intervals over the past five years I think is indicative of the fact that they have, if one wants to refer to it in terms of status, a rising status within the judicial hierarchy and certainly are not being overlooked in the very important field of remuneration. They are not being overlooked because considerable amounts have been voted in the past years to improve and increase their stipends and allowances that are made to them for clerical assistance and so on, and we look with great care upon any recommendations that are made by magistrates as to any manner in which the whole functioning of their court can be improved, and I assure the Honourable Member from Ethelbert Plains that he need have no concern in that regard, that the importance of these courts is a matter of grave concern to the department and this is an item on which we are as one when it comes to making sure that the courts are enhanced in importance. Such items -- we've had under consideration the idea that is utilized in Ontario of providing a special form of gown, court dress, for the magistrates and so on. No firm decision has been made on this but this is the type of item to give some distinction to magistrates as they go into court. My own personal view is that police magistrates should be gowned when they go into court, and if consideration should show that the form of special gown would be desirable why that certainly can be considered at a future time as a separate and special designation for police magistrates, to impart to the general public who come into contact with the magistrate that this indeed is not only a special

(Mr. Lyon cont'd) court and the one which most of the public see, but it is a court of excellent reputation and one in which they can have complete faith that the principles of justice as we know them will be upheld.

The honourable member mentioned the question of prevention. I don't think that he will find me on any disagreement with him on that particular topic, nor will the Leader of the NDP Party. In fact, may I say that one of the great efforts of this government, not only through the Department of the Attorney-General, but perhaps more importantly through other departments of government than this department, have been to bring to bear upon this problem of prevention all of the weapons and all of the arsenal of weapons that any government can commandeer in order to ensure that the general social conditions in a community are raised to the point where children are not being bred in areas from which they stand little chance to emerge as anything but juvenile delinquents. I need only remind my honourable friend of the rather large sums of money that this committee will be asked to approve with respect to such items of general government program as social assistance, to mention only one very important program where, with the bringing in of the new social assistance program, much greater assistance was made available, particularly to those families where absolute basic need could be established -- not limited assistance but generous assistance could be brought to bear upon these families so that the children, if children did exist in the families, would certainly have a better chance of obtaining an education and of obtaining those basic amenities of life -- three meals a day, a decent room over their head and decent clothing for the variations of weather that we have in Manitoba. These are the basic things that are required and certainly I know he would agree with me when I say that the tremendous impact of the social assistance program alone is a great move toward the whole field of prevention. Need I mention to him, as well, the program of urban renewal which was undertaken by the federal, the provincial and the municipal governments, particularly having regard in Winnipeg to the new project which was started only yesterday -- I believe my colleague the Minister of Industry and Commerce was present with the Mayor and the Minister of National Defence turning the sod on the first of these major projects in Greater Winnipeg. And this is the type I suggest. This is the type of attack that is needed in the field of prevention and it's part of the over-all government program to attempt to eradicate those social and those physical conditions which in large part bring about an atmosphere in which delinquent children can flourish. There's an important program.

Need I mention to my honourable friend the program of recreation and development community leadership training which was initiated some two years ago under the aegis of the Department of Welfare, and in the estimates this year under the item of fitness and amateur sport we see an item of \$165,000 to provide leadership in various communities for our young people to assist those community endeavours which are designed to get our young people off the street and into productive recreational activities where their minds and indeed their bodies can be better occupied than if they were lazing around a local pool room or a local beanery trying to think up things that they could do to get into trouble. One may say that this is distantly removed. I don't think it is distantly removed from this question of prevention of juvenile delinquency, in prevention of the building of those attitudes and that type of character where once the juvenile who becomes the adult gets into the deep rut he is unable to get out. And so when money is asked for these various items I think my honourable friend can certainly join with us in supporting these programs because they are designed primarily to eradicate those areas of social life, those areas of social negligence actually, which have built up during the years and which require treatment by government in assistance with local agencies in order to better the conditions of the human beings who are found in need of these services.

I mention as well the tremendous program of community development among our Indian and Metis population. And I suggest to my honourable friend that that program by itself is one of the greatest modes of assistance, one of the greatest methods of eradicating and preventing juvenile and adult crime that the government could be sponsoring, because through this development, through the development and the projects within this branch of the Department of Welfare we find co-operative, we find self-help programs being initiated at our larger Indian settlements throughout the Province of Manitoba, community development officers going out and giving guidance where needed to assist these people to bring about productive ventures on their own behalf. Such things as the husband having a job that he can go to -- earning money.

(Mr. Lyon cont'd) This is a very basic thing, and I suggest, and I think my honourable friend will agree that it is most important in the whole field of prevention in the correction field that these basic things be done, as they are being done through the other departments of government. I need not mention to him I'm sure the existence of the Indian, Metis Friendship Centre here in the City of Winnipeg and the companion institution which is operating in The Pas; both with government assistance, both doing a tremendous job to try to fit the person of Indian and Metis extraction into the community in which he finds himself, and to keep that person out of court once he finds himself in a foreign surrounding such as a sprawling urban centre where he is perhaps unable without assistance to cope with the different pressures that he finds upon him. And so, I'm sure that my honourable friend will appreciate that the question of prevention is uppermost in the mind of the government, and because these items are not found specifically within the department of the Attorney-General I would not want him to feel that no action at all in this field is being taken, because witness the fact from the estimates alone hundreds of thousands of dollars are being devoted -- indeed millions of dollars if one considers the capital contributions to urban re-development. Hundreds of thousands, indeed millions of dollars are being committed for expenditure in this fiscal year alone in order to insure that the social and the physical conditions of certain areas of our province where juvenile delinquency and adult crime seem to find their home, where these areas can be uplifted; and that I commend to my honourable friend as a very fine program of prevention and I suggest to him that it has the support, the full and wholehearted support of this government, and I'm sure it will find him among the ranks of those who will support it when the estimates are up for consideration.

Well the Leader of the New Democratic Party, he agreed as well with the question of prevention and I think we could find the three of us on the same common ground here, that prevention of the type of activity that gets the juvenile into trouble or gets an adult into the field of crime is one of the uppermost considerations of government. He mentioned such things as the emphasis on detention. He felt that there should be more emphasis on prevention than on detention. I hope I have dealt in a general sense at least with the emphasis that is being placed on prevention, and I tell him that the particular responsibility, Mr. Chairman, within our department is to make sure that those institutions and those services that we are able to bring to bear upon those people who require assistance once they are before the courts, that responsibility remains with us and I think it would be negligence on my part if I were not able to stand before this committee as each year goes by and report to the committee different improvements that are being made in our detention facilities, because, make no mistake, despite all of the effort and all of the work that we put into prevention through urban renewal, community development, social assistance, fitness and amateur sport, Indian and Metis Friendship Centres and all of these other programs, we are still going to end up with people before courts requiring incarceration in order to protect the public. Now I give you this not as an opinion of the present Attorney-General, I give you this as a perhaps inadequate student of history. Since the dawn of Christendom we've had the problem and long after all of us in this House are gone our successors are going to continue to have the problem. They're going to continue to have the need for institutions, unfortunately. Now I don't like to be a pessimist but I can see that at least as far ahead as I can from, as I say, a very inadequate review of history from the earliest days that it is recorded. So notwithstanding all of the things that we do, we are still going to have to have these facilities and it is our responsibility to make sure that these facilities are up to scratch, providing the type of service that is best needed within the ambit of our responsibility.

He says we increase the jail guards by six and we only increase the probation officers by four. Well the two are not in conflict; the two are complementary one to the other. We increase the number of probation officers and I will give him some figures to indicate why we do this in terms of the number of persons that are on their case-load at the present time, and to indicate to him as well the numbers who are being kept out of these detention facilities because the probation service is available. But the hard fact always remains that your court of last resort will always be the detention or the incarceration facility and it must be there. I don't think I heard him complain or criticize us for hiring the six guard officers. He was drawing the analogy I think between the hiring of the six and the hiring of the four probation officers but I tell him that the two are complementary because what we are doing with the six guard officers is to provide a better form of detention for those juveniles whom it is found necessary to incarcerate

(Mr. Lyon cont'd) even if only for a three or four day period before they are dealt with by the probation officer, the psychologist, psychiatrists and finally by the juvenile court judge. --(Interjection) -- Many of these things are being done before they're incarcerated and my honourable friend is asking me to provide him with the key to life. I'm sorry I haven't got it, but I tell him that within the limited responsibility of our department, and within the limited vision of any government made up of human beings, we are attempting to do just the very things that he asks. He no more than I expects Utopia in our time, but striving for Utopia I think is a good exercise for all members of the House whether they be in government or in opposition. Well, we are having these six guard officers to provide a better type of detention facility at the juvenile detention home. I don't think I heard him complain about it but I make that point just to ensure that he is under no misapprehension that we are putting more weight on guard officers than we are on probation officers. We aren't. We want these boys in that home to have their own guard officers however, whose duties and responsibilities are limited entirely to the boys and who will not have a shared responsibility with the adults in the other wing of that institution.

Dealing with the question of probation, I can tell the committee, Mr. Chairman, that the success rate in the probation field in Manitoba in the calendar year 1962 was still above 80 percent -- 82.6 percent to be precise; that is the rate of recidivism was 17.4 percent 17.4 percent of those who went on probation subsequently were re-arrested for some other crime; 82.6 percent of those on probation stayed out of trouble during the year of review in question. That is a very good figure and I think demonstrates perhaps more adequately than a book or any mountain of words from myself or anyone else that the program is a success, that it needs to be expanded, as it is being expanded in these Estimates. Such items as the restitution paid by probationers is of interest. In 1962, \$2,798 paid in by probationers as restitution, whereas if they had gone to jail this money would not have been paid at all. Court costs paid, some \$885.00; these figures are down somewhat from the figures of last year but it indicates that by keeping the man out of jail and giving the man the opportunity, under guidance, to effect some rehabilitation upon himself there is a tremendous saving to society as a whole and particularly to the individual because he is able to remain hopefully in productive employment, to maintain his wife and family if he has a wife and family, and to fit himself back into the stream of life as a productive citizen rather than a person lounging in one of our institutions.

I need not defend the probation system, I know, in this House any longer. There was a day -- there was a day in my time when I felt that I had to defend the probation system, not so much, or not at all from my friends of the NDP but perhaps from some of my friends in the Liberal Party. But I'm happy to see that that day has gone by and that my friends of the Liberal Party and of the NDP Party now join in a voice of unison to support this program -- and we're happy to have all of you on the team -- (interjection)-- It's not a question of who joins who, it's a question of who's up ahead of the parade. Well we're happy still to be there and anybody who wants to follow in along behind we're happy to have them with us.

MR. PAULLEY: But you had the leadership from us.

MR. LYON: Well now, Mr. Chairman, in the juvenile probation for Oldfield, the total case load for all probation and parole officers -- this was asked by one of the honourable gentlemen opposite -- continues to show a substantial increase. In 1960, it was 1284; 1961, 1386; 1962, 1506. The case load for workers certainly is high, and it is by the addition of more probation officers that we hope to effect some reduction in this case load, but I am not standing before this committee and telling them today that the case load will be reduced to the theoretical point where the experts in the field say it should be. It won't be but we're working toward that goal all the time, and certainly the addition that we are having this year of four will do much to alleviate congestion in some of the areas where this assistance is being provided.

Well, my honourable friend mentioned that he was not too convinced -- the leader of the NDP -- that he was not too convinced that the parole service was operating in just the fashion that he thought it should. He mentioned that there are only 55 persons released on parole in the fiscal year report that is in front of him from Headingley Gaol. The other figure to which I would direct his attention is the figure with relation to the terms that are actually being

(Mr. Lyon cont'd) served by those 3600 inmates who are accounted for in this report. If he will look at page 6 of the annual report of the gaols in the Province of Manitoba, he will see that serving six months or less is a total of approximately -- and these are only rough additions -- approximately 2800 of the 3600 who are admitted to the institutions served terms of six months or less. While there is very little opportunity for the National Parole Board to take much effective action for a short-term sentence of six months or less, some action is taken occasionally, but I must say that insofar as I am informed, the bulk of their work, their parole work, is done among prisoners who are serving terms in excess of six months. If my honourable friend will look at those figures that follow, indicating the numbers serving sentences in excess of six months, he will see that this ratio of 55 to approximately three or four hundred inmates -- and that's again just by rough addition -- it bears a much better proportion to those inmates who are serving sentences in excess of six months.

I can tell my honourable friend, of course, that the parole function is largely that of the federal government operating through its parole branch of the Department of Justice and the National Parole Board, assisted by outside agencies such as the John Howard-Elizabeth Fry Society, who receive assistance from the province and from the city and so on, and the Salvation Army and other agencies which do some supervisory work and some work of assistance in this field of parole. I think he attempted to, or perhaps involuntarily confused the function of probation with parole when he said that only a small number are put on probation. I think he meant are put on parole from our institutions. Probation, of course, is the concept whereby the accused person never gets into jail; he's kept out of jail initially. Parole, on the other hand, is the release of the prisoner from incarceration after the sentence has been imposed, and the parole function is largely a responsibility of the federal authority here and in the rest of Canada.

Now, he said that the number of paroles at the Portage Gaol for Women was very small. I'm the first to agree that that is the case, but I remind him again that statistics sometimes can be misleading, and when I tell him, or remind him of the fact I am sure he is aware of, that the average length of stay for a prisoner in the Portage Gaol for Women is only 45 days, he can immediately deduce why there are few paroles from that institution. There are just not parolable people there. From the Annual Report again, you will see that the bulk of the offenders in the Portage Gaol for Women are there arising out of offences under The Government Liquor Control Act; The Indian Act, particularly the liquor sections; and so on. And so I hope he will realize again that it's not a lack of work on behalf of the federal parole officers or the other agencies, but rather a lack of available material within these institutions for whom their services can be of benefit.

He mentioned about the sports officer at Headingley. There is a sports officer at Headingley, a recreation and sports officer who has been on staff, I can't tell him now the exact term, but he's been on staff for some time now and is giving considerable assistance to the administrative branch in providing and organizing recreational activities off-hours for the inmates of that institution. All of the institutions, as he was kind enough to let me tell him during his speech, all of the institutions now have cooks. This was one of the small things, perhaps not so small if you're an inmate, that we found in looking for areas of improvement that were needed in the provincial institutions. Institutions such as Brandon, The Pas, had no chef. If they were lucky or fortunate enough to have a chef who had run afoul of the law and who was in jail, well then they ate well for three or six months, depending on his term. This was found to be a rather haphazard operation and we took action to ensure that the standard of food services at all of the institutions was brought up to the level that can be provided by having an institutional chef in each of the institutions so that he can provide, with assistance from inmates as and when it's required, he could provide that level of food service that should be available in any institution, whether it be one of corrections or one of incarceration for any other purpose.

The number of juvenile youngsters in adult jails -- I don't have the specific answer for him with respect to the one 12 year-old but I will enquire about that. Very often on a very temporary basis. I recall one case, I believe it was two years ago, where a 12 or 14 year-old who had run away was temporarily kept overnight in a cell in the male institution, the adult male institution, while his parents were driving from some considerable distance to pick him up. But as I mentioned in my earlier remarks, in the bulk of the judicial centres now, separate

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd) facilities have been provided for even short-term or overnight detention for juveniles; and the services of part-time wardresses or guards as the case may be, depending upon the sex of the juvenile, are available so that they can be kept separate and apart from any of the adults who may be incarcerated in the judicial centre.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, before we leave this point of the juvenile that I referred to from the report, of the 12 -- and this also applies, I think to those 14 and under. I think it might be beneficial to the committee that if in the report of the gaoler, no matter who he may be or she may be, of instances of this nature if there was some explanation contained within the report -- because I raised the question because the report just baldly states that there was an individual under 12, and it might be that there is a logical reason for it such as the one that my honourable friend referred to of two or three years ago -- and I remember that incident, there was a fair amount of publicity given to it, if I recall, at the time, and then explained away it sounded reasonable. I've raised the question today -- there may be some publicity on the fact of a 12 year-old. If the information as to why it was contained within the report, it might be acceptable without any accompanying publicity.

MR. LYON: I will certainly endeavour to get that information for my honourable friend, Mr. Chairman. As he is aware, the bulk of these young people, that is under 18 -- and they are few in number who finally end up in adult institutions. They end up there through two different channels by and large. First of all, the juvenile who has been sentenced to a term in a detention facility, either the Home for Girls or the Home for Boys, and who is found while incarcerated in that facility to be incorrigible, that is unable to be managed in the institution, and is recommended by the superintendent of the institution in an application before a county court judge -- or before a juvenile court judge that he be transferred to an adult institution because the juvenile institution just can't keep him because of his incorrigibility. That's one way that they get in. The other way of course is where a juvenile, say a 14, 15, 16 year-old is charged with a serious criminal offence, as serious as murder, and where the juvenile court judge because of the nature of the offence utilizes the power that is given within The Juvenile Delinquents Act to have that juvenile transferred to adult court and there charged as an adult, as the statute permits, then the adult court from that point forward can treat that individual as an adult and he may well be incarcerated, say on a charge of manslaughter, he may well be incarcerated for a period of a year or two or longer in an adult institution because the juvenile court judge saw fit to transfer him to the adult court for that kind of treatment.

He mentioned as well the Gaol for Women. He felt there wasn't proper segregation there. I can tell my honourable friend that that is one of the reasons why we are building and why we have completed the new Gaol for Women at The Pas, because something like 50 percent of the population of Gaol for Women at Portage arises from northern Manitoba, and by removing that population out, and they are largely of Indian and Metis extraction, by removing that population from The Portage Gaol for Women we will have an institution at Portage where the average population may well be in the area of 20 or 25 women a day. They'll be knocking around in that rather big building so that there will be, I think, much more facility for segregation. At the same time, we will be providing an alternative form of institution at The Pas which can be designed and which is being designed by the department and the staff to bear upon women of Indian and Metis extractions those types of treatment, those types of education, those types of hygiene teaching, etcetera, etcetera, that are particularly conducive to that type of population that we will get up there and we hope will be particularly beneficial to them. So, all in all, again we agree and we have already taken the step that will bring about, we hope, more available space in the Portage Gaol for Women to accommodate just what he asks for. I see now that my time is at an end and I will attempt to answer any further questions when the committee next sit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Committee rise and report. Call in the Speaker. Madam Speaker, the Committee of Supply has directed me to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

MR. W.G. MARTIN (St. Matthews): Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Brandon, that the report of the Committee be received.

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

MR. ROBLIN: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Attorney-General that the House do now adjourn.

Madam Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House adjourned until 2:30 Thursday afternoon.