

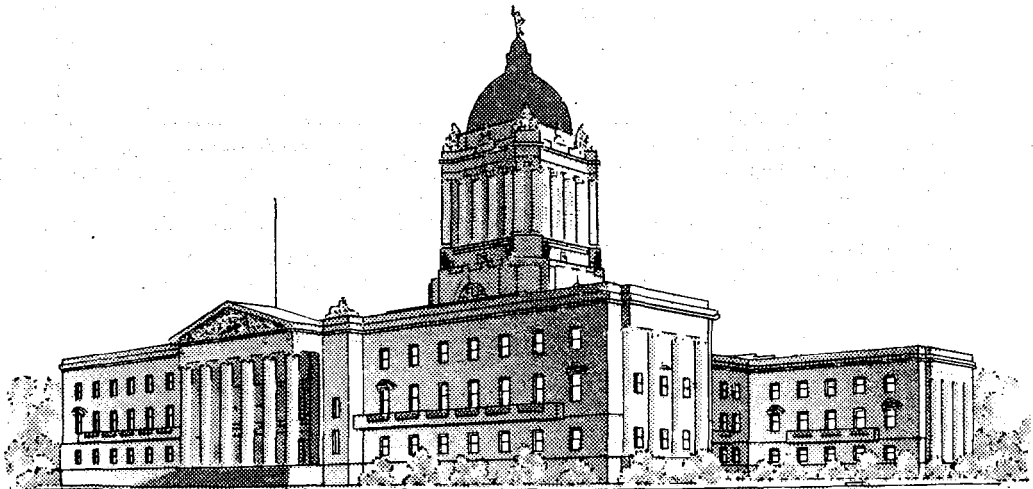


Legislative Assembly Of Manitoba

DEBATES and PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable A. W. Harrison



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Friday, July 10, 1959

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

2:30 o'clock, Friday, July 10th, 1959

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

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

The Honourable Minister of Education.

HON. J. B. CARROLL (Minister of Public Utilities) (The Pas): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the Minister of Education who is attending the Dauphin Fair I would ask that this matter stand.

MR. SPEAKER: Stand. Honourable Member for St. Boniface.

Mr. L. Desjardins introduced Bill No. 86, an Act to amend the St. Boniface Charter 1953 and that the same be now received and be read a first time.

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

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

HON. J. THOMPSON (Minister of Labour and Acting Minister of Municipal Affairs) (Virden): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Attorney-General that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the proposed resolutions standing in my name.

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

MR. SPEAKER: the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House and would the Honourable Member for St. Matthews take the Chair?

MR. THOMPSON: His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed resolutions, recommends them to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution No. 1. Resolved that it is expedient to bring in a measure to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act (1) by providing, among other matters, for increases in the compensation payable to various persons and for bringing within the scope of the Act persons to whom it does not now apply and applying the Act to certain accidents not now compensable.

MR. THOMPSON: Mr. Chairman, this resolution was presented to the previous Legislature concerning certain amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act which were recommended by the Royal Commission under Mr. Justice Tourgeon and certain other amendments in addition to his recommendations. The amendments include such matters as the broadening of the definition of the term 'accident' under the Act; it eliminates the waiting period under the present statute; it raises the compensation for permanent total disability and for temporary total disability; and it changes the ceiling for computing compensation on a salary of \$3,500. per year to a salary of \$4,500. per year. These are some of the main provisions of the amendment and, Mr. Chairman, I'll be pleased to answer any questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution be adopted. Resolution No. 2. Resolved that it is expedient to bring in a measure to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act (2) by providing, among other matters, for the application of the Act to servants of the Crown.

MR. THOMPSON: Mr. Chairman, this Bill puts in the statute what has been the practice, I understand, at the present time. It provides that by statute every employee of the Crown and the right of the Province of Manitoba shall be under the provisions of The Workmen's Compensation Act.

MR. D. L. CAMPBELL (Leader of the Opposition) (Lakeside): Mr. Chairman, was that not the case before?

MR. THOMPSON: Mr. Chairman, it was not the case by statute. It was the practice the province voluntarily placed its employees under the Act. This provides by statute that they shall be within the provisions of the Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution be adopted. Resolution No. 3. Resolved that it is expedient to bring in a measure to amend The Civil Service Superannuation Act by providing, among other

(Mr. Chairman, cont'd.) . . . matters: (a) authority to bring certain additional personnel within the purview of the Act; (b) for payment by the government to the fund of an amount in lieu of assuming a further accrued liability; (c) for employment of an actuary by the board; and (d) for payment of augmented superannuation allowances in respect of certain past services.

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Premier) (Wolseley): Mr. Chairman, in the absence of the Minister in charge, perhaps I could undertake to offer an explanation of these things. There are a number of amendments, mostly of a minor nature to The Civil Service Superannuation Act but some of them affect the finances under that regulation. One of the measures here under (a) will make it possible to bring in the Municipal and Public Utility Board, which is being split into two new boards under legislation that is to come: This will make it possible for them to be taken under the Act under the new name. There is also another board covered in another Act called the Water Supply Board which will come before the House quite soon, and this makes provision for the employees of that board to come under this Act as well.

The second thing is that the government has made it possible for pensions to be paid for certain classes of people who were not covered by previous legislation. No contributions were made for them in the past and the question of making the payments into the fund to provide their pension arises. We wish to be able to make those on an annual basis in accordance with the liability that accrues each year rather than providing the fund with a capital fund to do so instead. This means it's done on an annual basis instead of once for all. The new Act will also make it possible for the government to employ its own actuary for an examination of this fund should it wish to do so. There is at the present time, of course, statutory provision for the fund to be reviewed every so often by their actuary, but certain matters have arisen which make it desirable for us to have the express authority to do this should we wish. The Civil Service Association has asked for certain information respecting the fund which can best be provided in this way and in order to make it possible this stipulation is in this Act. Those are the main points, Sir. The item under (d) here is a procedural matter only and, as I understand it, does not involve any policy change.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, could I ask the Honourable the First Minister as to approximately how many are dealt with under the accrued liability section?

MR. ROBLIN: I would make a guess and say about 75. I can get the actual figure in committee of the law amendments; we'll have the details available. But it's a fairly large number. I may be overstating it but that would be my estimate at the moment.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, with regard to (c); I understood the First Minister to say that it was the government that was thinking of having an actuary make an assessment of the superannuation fund. This reads "for employment of an actuary by the board".

MR. ROBLIN: Perhaps we could check that later on. I think maybe it may be a misprint there. I believe it's the other way around, but we'll have to check it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution be adopted. Will the committee rise and report? Call in the Speaker.

MR. W. G. MARTIN (St. Matthews): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole has adopted certain resolutions and directed me to report the same and ask leave to sit again.

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

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

MR. THOMPSON: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable the Attorney-General, that leave be given to introduce a Bill No. 12, an Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act (1), and that the same be now received and read a first time.

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

MR. THOMPSON: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable the Attorney-General, that leave be given to introduce a Bill No. 13, an Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act (2), and that the same be now received and read a first time.

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

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, that leave be given to introduce a Bill No. 87, an Act to amend the Civil Service Superannuation Act, and that the same be now received and read a first time.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. P. WAGNER (Fisher): Mr. Speaker, I want to direct a question on, to the Honourable Minister of Agriculture. Can he tell me whether the flood team investigated already the Interlake area?

HON. ERRICK F. WILLIS, Q. C. (Minister of Agriculture and Immigration) (Turtle Mountain): I'm not sure in regard to it. We discussed it and made arrangements for a man to go up there. Whether he's actually gone yet, I don't know; that he will go are my instructions.

MR. A. E. CORBETT (Swan River): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to call the attention of the House to a group in the Speaker's gallery up there. There's five young men who received the highest honours in Grades 9 and 10 in the Municipalities of Swan River and Minitonas. And in recognition of their outstanding scholastic attainments, the local agents of the Imperial Oil have brought them down on a trip to Winnipeg and we had the pleasure of meeting the Premier this morning. I would like to introduce to you -- Murray McKay, Jerry Houski of Minitonas; and Wayne Stafford of Swan River; Lawrence Latimer and Walter Beselt of Swan River Municipality. And, I thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. MORRIS A. GRAY (Inkster): Mr. Speaker, may I direct a question to the First Minister? I take it that he was informed about the certain news of the Old Age Pension Bill being defeated. The question is, whether he has been informed by anyone in Ottawa while he was there, whether the Clerk's Report on the old age pension will or has been considered.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I took up a great many matters when I was in Ottawa, but I must confess that this particular one was not among them. I have no information I can give my honourable friend.

MR. E. GUTTORMSON (St. George): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to direct a question to the Minister of Public Works. Has he heard any word from the engineers enquiring about the logs on the Fairford River?

MR. WILLIS: I understand they were to be there yesterday afternoon, investigating the situation and I've not yet received a report.

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Leader of the CCF Party; and proposed motion and amendment thereto by the Honourable Member for Souris-Lansdowne; and the proposed motion in amendment to the amendment thereto. The Honourable Member for Hamiota.

MR. B. P. STRICKLAND (Hamiota): Mr. Speaker, I ask the indulgence of the House to have this matter stand.

MR. SPEAKER: Stand. Adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for Pembina and the proposed motion in amendment thereto by the Honourable Member for La Verendrye. The Honourable Member for St. Rose.

MR. GILDAS MOLGAT (Ste. Rose): Mr. Speaker, I don't think there is any need to have a long speech on this particular resolution at this time. It appeared to me that when we were discussing it previously there was a general amount of agreement between us as to what we wanted to do. But I must say that since the sub-amendment has been passed that we find this resolution in a - I would say positively stupid situation, and something must be said and something must be done to correct the resolution as it stands now.

As it now reads the first paragraph states the case - "since the government is doing something" and then the second paragraph comes along and says, "this is what the government should do." Merely what the first paragraph says, it is already doing. Now it just doesn't make sense under its present basis. I must confess that I do not understand the logic of my honourable friend from Morris -- I regret he's not here. In presenting this, I'm extremely surprised at my honourable friend from Manitou in supporting the sub-amendment and I simply can't see the strategy behind the whole affair. What is intended by it, I don't know. I'm almost tempted to suspect that my honourable friend the First Minister must have been wagging his finger and objecting to the fact that there was some implied criticism of Ottawa in the amendment that we have proposed. Now that was not the intention in the least, it was simply to correct the situation that has arisen. I will admit, particularly since there has been a change in Ottawa under the new dumping regulations, but nevertheless the situation is there. It has caused considerable difficulty to a number of farmers in the Province of Manitoba and the only purpose was to correct that

(Mr. Molgat, cont'd.) . . . situation. Now, I think we have to do something to this resolution to bring it back on the 'rails' so that it makes some sense and when we propose it to Ottawa, that they can proceed to take some action to correct the difficulties that I know the member -- pardon me, I said Manitou a while ago, I should have said Pembina -- the matter that the Honourable Member for Pembina originally wanted to do.

I therefore propose, Mr. Speaker, to move a sub-amendment to this resolution as follows, seconded by the Honourable Member for Selkirk: That the resolution as amended be further amended by deleting all of the first paragraph thereof and substituting the following: And whereas where such farm implements have in the past been made subject to excise and sales tax when they are used for some secondary purpose, such as snow blowing on municipal roads in the municipality in which the importing farmer resides - therefore be it resolved that this government ask the Government of Canada to make such changes in the law as are necessary and essential to exempt from the imposition of any subsequent duty or tax, any farm implement or tractor, including any and all equipment or accessories, hydraulic or otherwise, imported as aforesaid and subsequently, but temporarily used by any farmer of Manitoba for some secondary municipal purpose in the municipality in which he resides.

MR. SPEAKER: I'll inform the House that I'll take this one under advisement. I would say it's maybe the most complicated amendment that the House has ever faced. It will have to be taken under advisement and examine the resolutions that have already been defeated by the House and see if it's in an order or not.

Proposed Resolution of the Honourable Member for Logan and the Proposed Motion by the Honourable Member for St. Vital in amendment thereto, and the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Seven Oaks. The Honourable Member for St. James, has the floor.

MR. D. M. STANES (St. James): Mr. Speaker, I have listened with interest to the debate on the resolution and its subsequent amendments. I would like to say a few words on this most important and somewhat perennial or perhaps I should say precession resolution with its subsequent amendments.

The amendment to the amendment does not actually basically change the original resolution except, Mr. Speaker, it does change the scope. It restricts it to this province, the Province of Manitoba, and it does not actually state the amount of the increase which is required. No specific amount as I say was increased and therefore I would assume that in moving the amendment to the amendment, the amount of the increase will be set by the Minimum Wage Board. This question, Mr. Speaker, of increases of the minimum wage is not just a question of an arbitrary low figure, but as indicated by the Honourable Member from Seven Oaks, it does increase the amount of money in circulation and, therefore, has a direct bearing on general wages, not just minimum wages. In his speech last week, Mr. Speaker, he made it very clear the effect on the economy of this province, and in fact, of the country on increasing the amount in circulation. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I submit that we're speaking not purely on minimum wages but are speaking about wages in general and amount of money in circulation.

To me, Mr. Speaker, it is not just a question of increasing the amount of money in an individual's pocket. I don't suppose there is a single member of this House that without political consideration, would not favour the increase in the spending power or buying power of the individual. But the increasing of the money in the pay packet to the individual does not by any manner of means increase the spending - the buying power of that individual. Surely, Mr. Speaker, it is not a question of how much money he gets at the end of a week, two weeks or a month, but how much he can buy with that amount of money. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I submit that such a resolution or such an amendment to an amendment is rather that of an Indian giver in that the worker himself might be worse off having set his wages higher. And surely, Mr. Speaker, is it right that we should set the cost to the manufacturers and the cost of labour generally by legislation?

Mr. Speaker, during the honourable member's speech - the Honourable Member from Seven Oaks speech, he mentioned the speech from Prince Philip in which he stated that it is estimated that 34% of the male population of military age are unfit for service. That is not a completely true statement. Sure it's a true statement of what was said, but surely one must couple that statement with the physical standards which are set. Also on this question of physical standards which has been mentioned by that honourable member and by several other honourable members. I was rather amazed considering the importance of this item, and I must fully agree personally

(Mr. Stanes, cont'd.) . . . that it is extremely important, that not a single question was asked by anybody in this House of the Honourable Member of Education as to why there were no estimates in his estimates of education on physical education, and he was not questioned by anybody on this very important subject.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit that this question of minimum wage is a most complicated subject; it's a subject which cannot be dealt with lightly. It's a subject which all matters pertaining to it must be considered and should be handled by the Board which is set up to do that, and I understand are at the moment sitting and are accepting hearings. Assuming as I do that the mover of this amendment to the amendment has left the minimum wage in the hands of this Minimum Wage Board, I submit that that is the right place to leave it, together with the question of whether the increase should be made and to what amount it should be made. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I cannot personally support the amendment to the amendment, but the amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

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

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

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for Rhineland. Stand.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, may that item stand in the absence of the Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for Brokenhead. The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. KEITH ALEXANDER (Roblin): Mr. Speaker, may I have indulgence of the House to have this matter stand?

MR. SPEAKER: Stand. Proposed resolution of the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable the Member for Ethelbert Plains: Whereas at the fifth session of the Twenty-fourth Legislature of the Province of Manitoba there were enacted statutes designed to institute a non-partisan approach to the selection of Mr. Speaker; and whereas it was unanimously agreed by the members of the Twenty-fourth Legislative Assembly that such an approach would encourage the members so chosen to be completely independent in the discharge of his duties, which, if he continued to be a member would result in the likelihood of his re-election to the Chair regardless of changes in the government. And whereas it was also unanimously agreed by the members of the Twenty-fourth Legislative Assembly that this procedure and the principle of the so-called "permanent Speaker" should be put into effect in the selection of Mr. Speaker for the Twenty-fifth Legislature; and whereas no such approach or procedure was followed in the selection of Mr. Speaker for the Twenty-fifth Legislature or the Twenty-sixth Legislature; and whereas it is desirable that the said procedure and principle should be considered by the Twenty-sixth Legislative Assembly, therefore be it resolved that this House affirm its support of the principle of a non-partisan approach in the selection of Mr. Speaker, and its opinion that this principle should be implemented as soon as practical, to ensure the complete independence of Mr. Speaker and the greatest permanence possible in his tenure of office.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Speaker, if it wasn't for the fact that there are so many members here now who were not present at the time that this matter was discussed in the House - the time of the legislation referred to - I think I could be much briefer than I shall be in speaking to the resolution. Because there are so many new members and because this is a subject of, I think, great importance, I propose to give a very brief review of what we might refer to as the United Kingdom tradition on which the action that we took back at the time of the Twenty-fourth Legislature when those bills - that legislation was under discussion. The whole purpose, as I understand it, of the tradition that has grown up in the United Kingdom -- and it has obtained there for a century and a quarter or thereabouts -- has been simply that Mr. Speaker should be chosen on so far as possible, a non-partisan basis; and that having been chosen in that way, that he will of course, become as time goes on more and more acquainted with the important work of that office; and more and more an expert on the procedure of the House; and more and more useful in guiding the members of the House through the business, which through the years has grown greatly in volume ---- and by no means the least important of all, that he will,

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(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.) . . . to quite an extent, be removed from the hurly-burly of political discussions and political campaigning and be likely at least to be returned from his constituency unopposed or by acclamation.

Now, that hasn't taken place in fact and completely even in the United Kingdom, because there have been a couple of occasions where Mr. Speaker has been opposed since this tradition was established over there and there has even been one occasion, I believe, where having come back to the House, he was not re-elected by the members of the House. And as I mentioned when I was introducing the legislation back a little more than a year ago, nothing that we could or should do here in this House, would ever take away from a constituency the right to make its own choice of its representative. We could never even contemplate saying that the Speaker shall be elected by a particular constituency. We could never, of course, say that he shall be re-elected a Speaker of a new House, because after all a new House makes its own decisions; and even if that were not the constitutional fact, it would be completely undemocratic to attempt to take that sort of an arbitrary action. But what the United Kingdom has done, is to encourage, as they have in so many other things, the tradition to grow and strengthen with the result that I think it can be safe to say now, that it is pretty thoroughly engrained in their parliamentary system in that country. And what we were planning to do here, was to make the first start toward encouraging such a plan in Manitoba, and we did the one thing, so far as I know, the only legislative thing that they did in the United Kingdom, and that is we passed a Bill that just made the Speaker's salary a permanent charge by legislation on the consolidated fund rather than being voted annually in the estimates. And that's all that was done in the United Kingdom, a century and a quarter ago, was just to do that same thing to give a little added prestige to the position of Mr. Speaker. And then, of course, the rest of the tradition had developed as the years went through. The other bill that's referred to simply sets the salary of Mr. Speaker as being double the indemnity of the private member, which was something that had been agreed to by the House as a whole.

Now, I believe that this subject, both before this resolution appeared on the Order Paper and since, has been receiving some attention by honourable members, and I'm sure that several of them have been doing some reading on the subject, because when I went to the Library to check up on some volumes that I had read rather fully back a couple of years ago -- and particularly a year and a half ago when the legislation was introduced -- I found that in our Library, which as honourable members know, is quite well supplied, there was not a single book - not a single volume - left in the Library dealing with this particular subject. So somebody - somebody has certainly been studying it reasonably assiduously. Well I'm glad of that, because I think it's something that's worthy of a great deal of study, and while I don't intend to quote at any great length from any of those volumes, I thought I would read from Dr. Ivor Jennings, who -- fortunately this book was returned to the Library just a couple of days ago -- Dr. Ivor Jennings, M. A., L. L. D., Reader in English Law in the University of London and of Gray's Inn, a Barrister at Law. I think this would be considered as one of the authoritative volumes on parliamentary procedure in general and on this question of a permanent speaker. Now rather than attempt to give any summary of my own, I thought that if I just read out a page of what Dr. Jennings said here, that the honourable members would get his views on the subject and then they, of course, can read more of this volume or the other volumes from the Library, which I'm sure they will find interesting as well as instructive. On page 58 of this Dr. Jennings' volume, which is entitled "Parliament" and dealing with the Speaker and the Chairman, Dr. Jennings says: "It is, also, the normal practice not to oppose the re-election of the former Speaker at a General Election. There have been two recent exceptions only. In 1895 Mr. Gully's re-election at Carlisle was opposed by the Conservatives, and Mr. Balfour even wrote letters supporting his opponent." Mr. Balfour, I might mention was at that time, the Leader of the House in the Conservative Government, but not the Prime Minister, quite a frequent custom in the Old Country, as honourable members will know. "Sir William Harcourt thereupon wrote to Mr. Gully"-- and Sir William Harcourt, at that time, was the Leader of the Liberal Opposition -- Sir William Harcourt thereupon wrote to Mr. Gully - "As one who entertains profound regard for the established and honourable traditions of the House of Commons I cannot but deplore that the Leader of that House should have thought it right to take part in an electioneering attack on the seat of Mr. Speaker. Such a proceeding is contrary to the whole spirit and practice which has hitherto prevailed in

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.) . . . our party contests, and cannot but have a most injurious effect upon our parliamentary life. It is without precedent in the past and I sincerely trust may find no imitation in the future. It is well known that the Speaker from the nature of the office he has lately filled cannot take an active part in the political contest, and this consideration is one which should restrain everyone, and most of all the Leader of the House of Commons, from taking an unfair advantage of his situation." That's the end of Sir William Harcourt's letter. "Mr. Gully was re-elected to parliament and his re-election as Speaker was proposed by the Conservative Government. With the extension of the franchise, it is not so easy to maintain Sir William Harcourt's principle as he indicated. The position is not merely that the constituency is disfranchised by having its representative as Speaker, but also that it is most difficult to keep an organization together for the event of the Speaker's retirement."

I would like to re-read that sentence, Mr. Speaker, because I think it's quite an important one and has a bearing on this point that is frequently mentioned in connection with the so-called permanent speakership of what is believed to be a certain amount of disfranchisement of a constituency due to having Mr. Speaker represented at any time, but particularly -- particularly under the system that has become the tradition of the United Kingdom. So I repeat that sentence, "the position is not merely that the constituency is disfranchised by having its representative as Speaker, but also that it is most difficult to keep an organization together for the event of the Speaker's retirement." And I must pause to interpolate again that the speaker's retirement seems to happen fairly often over there, even though we talk about a permanent speakership, because of the fact -- well, I won't say because of the fact, but no doubt influenced by the fact -- that Mr. Speaker over there gets a very handsome pension upon retirement. It might be interesting to note that he also gets living quarters while he is Mr. Speaker. And to continue with Dr. Jennings: "The Labour Party, in particular, relies for most of its electioneering on unpaid assistance rendered by enthusiastic supporters whose sole incentive is the hope of the ultimate election of their candidate. The highly complex organization which any well organized divisional party has to evolve, is kept in existence between elections, and the process of "nursing" is continuous. The election contest itself, even if obviously doomed to failure, is interesting and exciting. The supporters are willing to work hard even if the chance of election be remote. If, however, there is no election the difficulty of maintaining the organization is substantial. The honorary officers of the local parties are all the more discouraged if there is evidence that the political complexion of the constituency is changing. For these reasons, the divisional Labour Party at Daventry, supported by the central Labour organization, decided to oppose the present Speaker in 1935. They believe that, given an ordinary election, a Labour candidate would be returned. They believed also that, unless they could have an election, they could not keep an organization together ready to seize the seat when the Speaker resigned -- whereas the local Conservative association, relying mainly on paid labour, could improvise the necessary organization. The decision was attacked by the other parties. Mr. Speaker himself, feeling that he could not wage a campaign without taking part in politics, contented himself with sending out a strictly non-political election address; and leaders of the Conservative and Liberal parties spoke at meetings arranged to support his candidature. Mr. Speaker was elected and his re-election as speaker was seconded by the Leader of the Labour Party." Then this sentence that I call the members' attention to particularly, "the possible disadvantages of making the Speaker a partisan are sufficiently great to outweigh the obvious disadvantages of following the well established precedent. At the same time, there is no real answer to the suggestion which has been made that Mr. Speaker should be given a fictitious constituency or, if fictions be disliked, should be empowered to sit in parliament without a constituency." Mr. Speaker, if the little excerpt that I have read from "Dr. Jennings's Parliament" is of interest to the members, I hope they will follow it up by reading the rest of that chapter on the speaker and the chairman.

So, with that small background, I would move on to the events that led up to the legislation that is spoken of in this resolution. A good many of the honourable members will recall the famous "Pipeline" so-called debate in Ottawa, and the turmoil that surrounded that particular debate. Not so many perhaps, except those who were in this House, will remember the beer price debate here, and the decision that Mr. Speaker, of that time, had to give. Personally, I feel now as I did then, that the rules of our House being what they are that our Mr. Speaker of that day could give no other decision than the one he gave, but it caused a lot of debate

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.) . . . and discussion, both in this Chamber and in the newspapers of the day. But even before that time, partly because I had spent quite a little bit of time listening and watching the House of Commons in London, England, I had been impressed by this thought of working toward the so-called speakership here, and not because of these happenings that I speak of, but just as one of the things connected with it, I decided that I would have a discussion with some of our people regarding it. And first of all I spoke to Mr. Speaker of that day, because there was certainly no thought, either direct or implied, of any criticism of him or of his actions in suggesting that we might move along toward the tradition that has been so successfully founded over in the United Kingdom. As a matter of fact, I repeat, that I am convinced that his action at that time was the only possible one under the rules that we had and they have been changed somewhat now, but as they were at that time, that he could make no other. So there was no thought whatever of criticism of him at that time and I discussed the question with him quite frankly. He also did a considerable amount of research and actually together and separately, he more than I, did quite a bit of studying of this volume and others somewhat similar to it. The speaker of that day was quite in favour of legislation of that kind being introduced and of a start being made when the new House assembled to try and adopt that system to this Legislature.

And just as I say that there was no thought whatever of criticism of the speaker of that day in the introduction of this idea, I'm equally honest, Mr. Speaker, in saying that there is no thought whatever in introducing the resolution today, of any criticism towards the present Speaker of this House. I note that he has left the Chair. I am sorry that he is not in the Chair, because quite frankly, this resolution has no thought whatever of being a criticism of him. If I voice criticism at any time at all, and I have no wish to be critical -- I'm simply trying to establish the Case as I see it -- if I had any criticism to offer, it would of course be offered towards the First Minister himself and the members of his government - none whatever towards Mr. Speaker himself.

But having discussed the subject with Mr. Speaker of that day, I then of course discussed it very fully with our own caucus. There were some members of our caucus who thought that it was not a very important matter when first introduced, but as they became more familiar with it - and several of them did some studying on the question -- they too, became more and more convinced that it was a worthwhile innovation, if we could get it initiated slowly and cautiously as they had done over in the Old Land. And then my next approach was to discuss the matter with the leaders of the two opposition groups and I discussed it with them at the same time, not separately but together. The present First Minister and the former Leader of the CCF Party, both did me the favour of coming to the office and we had quite a worthwhile discussion on this subject. I had as I mentioned given it a lot of thought and some study, and I told them quite frankly the whole distance that my thinking had gone on it. Even to the extent of telling them that it seemed to me that this question of the disenfranchisement of a constituency if the permanent speaker principle were introduced, seemed to have some weight, that perhaps we should even consider ways of dealing with that subject. Now I must confess, Mr. Speaker, that one place that I differ from the authorities -- and I have a habit of differing sometimes with the experts - one place where I do not attach the same weight to their views as I do in most regards, is on this question of disenfranchisement of a constituency. It doesn't seem to me that that is quite as serious as some of the authorities seem to regard it; but at least practically every authority that you read on this subject pays considerable attention to it, and so it seemed right that we should too. So I had asked a few people from the university, from other walks of life, who were particularly interested in this subject to give me the benefit of their advice regarding it. And from the discussions that we had had, this suggestion of a fictitious constituency had arisen, and from that we had moved along to where we had even thought -- and I take full responsibility for this -- I do not want to give the credit or blame, whichever it may be, to any of the others who were advising me, but I came along to the idea that perhaps rather than a fictitious constituency, it would be best to suggest an actual constituency for Mr. Speaker, so that rather than using a so-called fictitious one, that we would set up an actual constituency which would be, by legislation of course, which would be just these grounds that the Legislative Building sits on. Then the legislation would name the electors as those persons who are elected members of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba; then that constituency, perhaps almost fictitious, but an actual constituency, would be the one that would be kept for Mr. Speaker. And I outlined this plan in very, very broad detail -- very broad terms, not in detail, to the Leaders of the Opposition groups, when we discussed

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.) . . . this matter. But I made it very, very plain as I later did in the House, that we had no intention of submitting any legislation on that subject at that session -- the session of the House then approaching. I made it very plain that we were going to present these two Bills, and the honourable the then Leader of the Opposition, now the First Minister, very kindly consented to second one of them, and the honourable the then Leader of the CCF Party agreed to second the other.

And both in our discussions at that time and when the bills were before the House, I made it plain that we had no thought of going further than introducing these bills and then laying this proposal of a special constituency before the Legislature to take action if it wanted to, later on, but certainly not that year. I made it equally plain that we had no thought of moving toward the nomination of anyone for permanent speaker until after the election had been held; and I made it very plain as well that though I expected to be still heading the government after the election was over, that I would be again calling them into consultation if they and I were back here in our similar positions. Well, now unfortunately for the province, that did not occur. We were not back in our same positions, and so, quite frankly, a changed set of circumstances had to be faced. But I did make it plain at that time and always when discussing this matter, that we would be trying to approach this question in a completely non-partisan manner so as to get it off to the best possible start. And I have always felt that the only way to approach it in a non-partisan manner is to have the leaders of the different groups at least in on the discussion of the 'choice of nominee.' And then the leaders of the different groups, of course, would discuss the question in similar terms with the members of their own caucus.

Well now, as I say, the situation was changed after the election and I must say for the First Minister, that he did call the then leader of the CCF Party and myself into consultation -- not together in the first instance because I had the pleasure of sitting in with him alone on the first occasion. I had suggested that we should be there together, but the First Minister gave me reasons which seemed to both him and to me, to be sufficient as to why the Leader of the CCF Party was not there, and so we proceeded with some discussion on this matter. And then, I think it was a week later, the three of us met together. And I have always felt, and still do, that the negotiations that were conducted then were not the ones that were contemplated either by myself, when I discussed it with them some time earlier, or by the House when we had unanimously passed the bills referred to. Because I felt and still do, that the action that was taken then did not fulfill the understanding that we had. Now I do make a distinction between the term "understanding" and "undertaking" because I must say, in fairness, to the First Minister, that he had given no undertaking that there would be a completely non-partisan approach to this. I had given that undertaking. He I must say had not; neither had the Leader of the CCF Party. If the CCF had happened to be victorious in that election, it would have still been for the Leader of that party to have decided what he would do. But I maintain that the negotiations were not conducted on the basis that I had understood the understanding to be, because certainly I consider it to be a very great difference, whether the leaders of the other groups are called in to discuss the 'choice of the nominee' or whether they are called in to discuss whether or not they will agree to a particular nominee. And that is the situation with which Mr. Stinson and I were faced.

Now I have no particular wish to rehash points of difference between the Honourable the First Minister and myself in this regard. I don't intend to waste the time of the House by doing that. My whole argument, so far as I am concerned, is simply that to make the point that the program, as we had envisaged it from our side of the House was not carried through because of the fact that the Honourable Leader of the CCF Party of that day and myself were not given the opportunity of discussing the choice of speaker on a non-partisan basis. We were faced with the decision that had already been made by the one group. But that's all passed and gone.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to have had the speaker in his place at this time, because I would like to have re-affirmed that I have no criticism whatever of his part in this regard. And all I'm anxious to see now is to see that the principle of a non-partisan approach is re-affirmed because I think that if we're going to get the procedure established, that it's absolutely necessary that we should have a non-partisan approach. And that's why I have put the resolution on the Order Paper in the terms that the honourable members have before them.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I believe the five "Whereas" clauses of this resolution to be strictly according to facts. You don't need to go over them clause by clause. I believe them to be completely

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.) . . . accurate and will be prepared to debate them anyplace, anytime on that basis. But the question is, even if I could get unanimous agreement on those points, what do we do now? Well, I can assure the House, Mr. Speaker, that I'm not interested in arguing this case just for argument's sake; and I'm certainly not doing it just to try and embarrass the Government, and by all means not trying to do it to embarrass the speaker in any way. And I repeat once more, that it's not actuated in any way by vindictiveness toward Mr. Speaker. None whatever. But what I would like to do is to get the House to adopt a program that will result in the establishment of the so-called permanent speaker principle here. That's all I'm interested in. And I think that is worthwhile for the Province of Manitoba. That was agreed to unanimously in the Twenty-fourth Legislature. I think it was a mistake that it wasn't carried through in that basis, but mistakes occur and we've got to deal with the situation as we find it now, and so the question is, what do we do now? It is my conviction that this can't be done unless and until the choice of the speaker is first made on a non-partisan basis. On the other hand, Mr. Speaker, we simply must be realistic and we certainly can't expect a change at once, and under these circumstances, and I'm not advocating that. It would be completely unrealistic to suggest that the House having taken a stand on this matter, would now change its mind. And I'm not so naive as to suggest that anything like that be done.

And I'd like to say further, Mr. Speaker, I'd like you to communicate this to the individual concerned -- to say that as far as Mr. Speaker himself is concerned, that I have no complaint whatever on the main ground of his impartiality -- none whatever. And I consider that to be the main ground of all -- and therefore the resolution that I move is careful to say in the operative section that this House affirm its support of the principle of a non-partisan approach in the selection of Mr. Speaker, and its opinion that this principle should be implemented as soon as practical -- as soon as practical. Because I recognize that it's impractical to suggest that any change should be done -- made at the present moment. That's why we have the words 'as soon as practical' in there.

Now I might be presumptuous enough to suggest to the First Minister that he has an opportunity to make it practical if he wanted to, because when I was in his position I used to get some advice from members of this side of the House as to individuals who were worthy and deserving of Cabinet appointment and I am indebted to information in the Press that my honourable friend has that matter under consideration now. I've never thought it to be my province to begin to advise him on the subject but I would say to him, that if he is giving consideration to that particular question, which is entirely his business, I admit it, that if he thinks of it that way, I would say, as a further tribute to Mr. Speaker -- whose impartiality I've already spoken of, Mr. Speaker -- that I think the present speaker would not suffer by comparison if the Prime Minister -- the Premier decided to give him the opportunity, he would not suffer by comparison with several of his present ministers. Seeing that there're only two of them left in the House at the moment, I might say, present ministers.

Mr. Speaker, I have purposely omitted from the resolution any reference to the special constituency, because even though it's something that I think is very well worthy of consideration, the fact remains that when this question was being discussed in the legislature that I have referred to, the present First Minister expressed not his disagreement, but at least his reservation with regard to that particular suggestion. (Interjection) No, no, not hostility. No, my honourable friend is incorrect. He did not express any hostility. He expressed a reservation. That's as far as I would be prepared to go.

MR. ROBLIN: A large one.

MR. CAMPBELL: However, he expressed a reservation and consequently, so that I could be correct in saying that this was unanimously agreed to, I have purposely left out any reference to the special constituency. I think that will come in time because I think that so many of the authorities pay so much attention to this question of disenfranchisement that I think it will appear in time that that's the way to get over it; but I've not included it in this resolution and I'm not arguing it now. I'm a believer in one step at a time in these matters and I think we should let the tradition develop in the way that it has developed in the Old Land.

And I'm going to close with another very brief quotation from Dr. Jennings which was written from Canada actually, because Dr. Jennings says this in his preface to this edition: "Since this book was written, I have spent a few months teaching political science in the University of

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.) British Columbia. When my students have asked me to compare in general terms the ten Canadian Legislatures with that of Great Britain, I have been compelled to emphasize, not merely the atmosphere created by ancient tradition, but also the technical devices adopted during the past sixty years to cope with the rapidly increasing business of government. The Mother of Parliament has discovered that the secret of perpetual youth, and indeed of continued existence, lies in the ability to adapt the technique of its practice and procedure to meet the problems of new generations. " I think, Mr. Speaker, that we will find that as time goes on that this will be a practice that will quite likely be adopted in the Province of Manitoba, and I think it would be one that we'd all be very proud to see in practice here. And my resolution in simple terms, to affirm its support of the principles of a non-partisan approach in the selection of Mr. Speaker, and its opinion that this principle should be implemented as soon as practical to insure the complete independence of Mr. Speaker, and the greatest permanence possible in his tenure of office.

MR. R. O. LISSAMAN (Brandon): Mr. Speaker, I move that the debate be adjourned.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

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

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of Bill No. 43.

MR. J. COWAN (Winnipeg Centre): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for St. Boniface that Bill No. 43, an Act to incorporate Council 1107, be now read a second time.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. COWAN: Mr. Speaker, this proposed Bill is to incorporate Council 1107 which is the name usually used by the Knights of Columbus in the Winnipeg area. The Knights of Columbus have been organized in Winnipeg since 1906. They're a charitable, religious and fraternal organization, and their activities are well known in this area. The international organization has been registered under the Companies Act since 1934, and now the local organization feels that it would be advisable to incorporate under the laws of the Province of Manitoba. This will permit them to carry on their usual work and the business of a private non-profit organization to operate the club premises they have recently purchased, and it will enable them to obtain the various club licenses, or to apply for the various club licenses available under the Liquor Control Act. The club will of course be represented when this bill comes before committee.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, I'm not opposed to the bill going to committee but perhaps the interested parties should appear before the Committee and find out why they insist of their wives the admission of members to the club. Is this another exclusive club? Then they will not get my support. And secondly, is this another liquor outlet?

MR. COWAN: This is a club where the membership is limited primarily on a religious basis, and this is a club which hopes to carry on its activities in the usual way. As a private -- (Interjection) Pardon?

MR. GRAY: religious basis?

MR. COWAN: Yes.

MR. GRAY: So what they want an outlet for?

MR. COWAN: One of the activities of the club. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of Bill No. 44. The Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre.

MR. COWAN: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Osborne, that Bill No. 44, An Act to incorporate The Wildewood Club, be now read a second time.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. GRAY: Mr. Speaker, this is another club and I don't want to have closed doors in any club in Winnipeg with my consent.

MR. COWAN: Mr. Speaker, this is a club that is already incorporated - wishes to be incorporated by special act. It is a recreational club. It carries on many sporting activities, badminton, aquatic sports, golf and tennis, and it hopes to carry on - have a curling club as well, within its organization. And in order to raise the money for the curling club, they find

(Mr. Cowan, cont'd.) that they have to incorporate by special act in order that they can put an assessment upon their members in order to raise the necessary money.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

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

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of Bill No. 63 - The Honourable Member for River Heights.

MR. W. B. SCARTH, Q. C. (River Heights): Mr. Speaker, this bill while short . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Move the motion, please.

MR. SCARTH: I'm sorry, Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Member for Roblin that Bill No. 63, an Act to incorporate Manitoba Health Services be now read a second time.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. SCARTH: Mr. Speaker, this bill is short but at the same time it covers more territory than a casual glance would indicate and I will take just a very few moments of the House, if I may, to explain it. And for the purposes of explanation, I'd like to subdivide, Mr. Speaker, the bill that is 1 (h), 1 (h) 1 and 1 (h) 2 into one category and h (3) into the second category. In 1942 the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba incorporated Manitoba Medical Services. The object of that incorporation was a body without pecuniary, it was without share of capital and its objects were to act really as agents on behalf of those doctor members; take up contracts with the various subscribers or groups of subscribers and receive payments of the contract charges and pay them over to the doctors from time to time. The bill incorporated 15 doctors, bankers and businessmen who comprised the membership and the board of trustees or their successors. And let me repeat, that there never were any shareholders, nor was it ever incorporated or intended for pecuniary gain. In 1958 by an amendment, the service was changed to Manitoba Health Service. As the health service stands at present, Mr. Speaker, it is a body which handles a considerable amount of money every year, but by its charter it may only invest its monies, its surplus monies and so forth, in investments which are permitted under the Manitoba Trustee Act, and that in my suggestion and submission is too cramped for an organization which has, perhaps, two or three hundred thousand dollars surplus at a time for investment, and they, the service, wish to have the powers of investing their money which are normally given to an ordinary company incorporated under the Companies Act of Manitoba for say, commercial purposes. They wish to invest their money in the same way as that company can do.

And then again, now I'm dealing with - that is (h) - they wish to invest their monies as an ordinary stock company may do. Under (h) 1 and (h) 2 through, I suggest, a misconception of the drafting of the act, the Health Service was never given power to sell, improve, manage or develop its own property, nor was it given power to say - invest in real estate for its purposes. It could not buy - could not legally buy an office building and retain it. Therefore again for (h) 1 and (h) 2 they seek the ordinary powers to deal with their own property and to acquire real estate for the purposes of the service.

That is all I have to say in that regard, Mr. Speaker, but (h) 3 is on different grounds. By this section, the service seeks power to form a subsidiary company. The subsidiary company will be an indemnity company and will be known as the United Insurance Corporation. This subsidiary company again will be absolutely a non-profit organization. The Manitoba Health Service has now reached the stage in development where it either has to perhaps diminish into nothingness, or else be at liberty to compete with other insurance companies who are selling indemnity contracts to the higher income groups of persons within Winnipeg and elsewhere. For example, the man with an income of \$10,000.00 or better would be very well advised today to take out an indemnity contract from some insurance company. The reason being is this, that let us assume that the doctor through the Medical Service only got \$175.00 for an intricate operation, that doctor, by the contract through the Medical Service, could ask this well-to-do man, if his income exceeded \$10,000.00, to pay him the difference. And, therefore, to the extent the man of over \$10,000.00 a year is subscribing to Medical Health Service, he still can be called upon to pay extra medical costs.

Since its inception, the Manitoba Medical Service, now the Health Service, was conceived with the idea of permitting everybody to pay by a certain contract price - be it \$50.00 a year or whatever it is - an amount in, so that if a catastrophe - a medical catastrophe struck his

(Mr. Scarth, cont'd.) . . . household, the three, four or five thousand dollar a year man would not be snowed under by doctors' bills. However, the costs of medicine like everything else have increased substantially since 1942 and the doctors as a profession are, Sir, quite willing to subsidize the three, four, or five thousand dollar a year man by a Medical Health Service contract, but they do, and I think quite rightly, object to subsidizing the ten or twenty-five thousand dollar a year man at the same time. Now here is a peculiar thing but statistics back it up. The three or four or five thousand dollar a year man will use the doctor so much, but the more wealthy is much more demanding of the doctor. He calls in the doctor very much more and I am advised by the service, and statistics seem to prove that the low income group - and I'll just give you one example here under a certain statistic - the average was \$5.95 in medical bills as against \$13.66 for the higher income group.

MR. N. M. HRYHORCZUK, Q. C. (Ethelbert Plains): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, is the honourable member trying to sell us some insurance with the Medical Society?

MR. SCARTH: No, I haven't got a license to sell insurance. (Interjection) But Mr. Speaker, the situation is this. The well-to-do man or the man over \$10,000.00 can, if he desires, go to this subsidiary company, the United Insurance Corporation, and take out an indemnity policy against medical bills, perhaps hospital and private nursing bills. This is the setup - the intended setup for the subsidiary company. It will be owned outright by the Medical Health Service. Its capitalization will be 2,980 non-voting, non-cumulative, non-participating, 6% shares of \$100.00 each and 20 non-participating common shares of \$100.00 each. The preferred shares will pay interest at 6% per annum. There will be no transfer of funds to be made from the MHS at all except this - I'm sorry, from the subsidiary company to the MHS. This is what will transpire with the monies which that subsidiary receive; (a) they will set aside yearly, a reserve as required by the Superintendent of Insurance; (b) they will pay up to but not exceeding \$17,880.00 per year on the preferred shares; and (c) all remaining monies, if there are a profit, will be left there to reduce the charges for the next year. So we have, therefore, if this bill goes through, the permission to the service to incorporate, by themselves and put up all the money, this subsidiary company which will issue the indemnity policies for those with \$10,000.00 incomes or over; to provide private or semi-private wards and nursing services; to give the higher income tax groups a chance to protect themselves at the cost of a policy and (c) to . . . and, I am informed, reduce the contract price to the service to those persons with an income of less than \$10,000.00.

I have, Mr. Speaker, spoken to the Honourable the Minister of Health and I hope that sometime during debate or in Committee that he has an opportunity as a member for the constituency of Gimli for giving the House or the Committee further light on the situation. When it goes to Committee there will be present Doctor Tanner, Doctor McMaster, the Executive Director of Manitoba Health Service, and Mr. Alan Sweatman, the Counsel for the body. I thank you.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question of the honourable member who introduced the bill? Is there anything in the bill that the public will benefit? (Interjection) Are you appealing now for the certain individual who will have an interest in it or are you appealing for the public or the patients?

MR. D. ORLIKOW (St. John's): I am not going to oppose this bill at this time. I can assure the honourable member who introduced the bill that when it is in Law Amendments Committee there will be more representations than just the people who are interested in the introduction of this bill, because this organization is now big business and its operation involves the welfare of a tremendous number of people. Those of us who are members have watched the rates increase very substantially. I'm not saying that they are too high. I'm aware of the fact that the cost of medical services has increased like everything else, but the fact is that the rates are now - my rate as I remember it is \$8.25 a month for my family, and if I were unfortunate not to be able to belong to a group it would be substantially more. Now I noticed in a recent report in the New York Times apropos of the hospital service there - they call it the Blue Cross there - but they were asking for a pretty substantial increase in the State of New York, something in the neighbourhood, as I remember it, of 34%, and when they announced that they needed this increase - and they also are a non-profit organization - their application for an increase was sent to the State Commissioner of Insurance, and organizations interested in the question of whether they were entitled to the increase or not were able to make representations to that office,

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd.) . . . and labour organizations amongst others did, and the State Commissioner of Insurance then made a finding, and as I remember it and again I'm speaking from memory only, he ruled that they were entitled to an increase but it was something considerably less than the increase they had applied for.

Now I don't know that our insurance organization here has the organization to do this this kind of study, but I'm sure that what was the municipal and public utilities organization has got the organization to do it. What I am saying, Mr. Speaker, is simply this, that I as a subscriber to this organization, and I am a subscriber, have two choices when they announce an increase as they so frequently have in the past. I can either pay the increase whether I think it is justified or not, whether I think I can afford it or not, or I can withdraw and terminate my contract. And it would seem to me, and since the honourable member who introduces the bill has talked about rates, it would seem to me that for the protection of the subscriber, which the Honourable Member from Inkster has raised the question, so that the subscribers shall be protected. I know that there are non-medical members on the board of this organization but I can assure the members of this House and the member who introduced this Bill that as far as the ordinary person who belongs is concerned, if you were to poll them they would tell you, and I've talked to them, that as far as they are concerned this organization is dominated and controlled by the medical profession. I don't say that that's bad; I don't say that they are doing a poor job, but public-relations-wise I think it would be a fine thing for this organization and the subscribers if, when they ask for an increase, and I'm sure that they will need increases in the future as they have in the past, that some impartial body could investigate the reasons for the requested increase and could make a finding, which I am satisfied the public and the subscribers particularly would be more satisfied with the kind of thing which has been done in the past. I am not being critical of what's been done in the past; I know it's a non-profit organization; I know that it's done a fine job; but I am suggesting the kind of proposal I'm making would be of use to the subscriber and to the organization itself.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member is closing the debate.

MR. SCARTH: First, Mr. Speaker, to answer the question of the Honourable Member for Inkster. He asked me, as I understand it, is there anything in the bill by which the public will benefit? Yes, there is. As I endeavoured to explain, the more wealthy group uses the doctor's time much more than the poor man. That is statistics in the U.S. and Canada and it is the experience of the Manitoba Health Service. The doctor, at the present time receives through Manitoba Health Service approximately 70% of his usual fee, but he cannot continue servicing the two classes as he services them now because, in effect, the poor man is, I think, subsidizing the better-to-do since the better-to-do use perhaps 2-1/2 times the medical service that the poor man does. Therefore, they are willing to go on, deal with the under \$10,000.00 group men on a contractual basis, but say to the chap with an income of over \$10,000.00 a year, we are sorry you'll have to take out an indemnity contract; you can take it out with anybody you want; you can go to the Great-West Life or anybody but we cannot take you in. Now that is the situation and it is the belief of the profession that the contract price to the man of under \$10,000.00 will, by this scheme, be reduced and in a like manner the wealthier group who can pay for the service by an indemnity contract through others can look after themselves.

The second question asked by the Honourable Member for St. John's, and I believe I understand his question. This - I mentioned only an indemnity contract - the subsidiary corporation isn't going into the general insurance business; it is only going into the business of indemnity, that is, paying the medical or perhaps private ward bills or semi-private bills or perhaps nursing services of those who take out policies. The doctors at present are receiving about 70% of the prescribed fee and this is the situation - nobody, no government authority within Manitoba may at the present time say to the Manitoba Health Service what charges they shall make, but it is the desire of that service to keep the fees down to the man who can least afford to pay.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of Bill No. 64. The Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre.

Mr. Cowan moved that Bill No. 64, an Act to incorporate Builders Trust Company, be now read a second time.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. COWAN: Mr. Speaker, this is simply an Act to incorporate a trust company which will be subject to all the usual conditions as provided in our Companies Act. No special privileges are being asked for.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Second Reading of Bill No. 68. The Honourable Member for Elmwood.

Mr. Reid in the absence of the Member for Elmwood moved that Bill No. 68, an Act to incorporate the Greater Winnipeg Society for Christian Education, be now read a second time.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. REID: Mr. Speaker, this Bill No. 68 is actually self-explanatory but I will make a few brief remarks on it. During the discussions on the estimates for private education we heard some very interesting debates on the religious education and moral guidance for our children. The essence of this bill is of such a nature. Here we have a group of citizens who, through their own free will and voluntarily, desire to form an organization and incorporate themselves to conduct their affairs in a business-like manner. The purpose and object of same is to... explained on Page 2, paragraph 2, and part of 3. "The basis of the society is a belief in the valuable word of God as interpreted by the reformed standards of Christianity, namely; The Belgic Confession, The Heidelberg Catechism, The Canons of Dort, The Westminster Confession and Catechism, according to the Word of God and the above-named standards. The society shall be governed by the following guiding principles. That all things have been created to the end that the Triune God may be glorified in and through them; and that God by His covenant arrangement has appointed the parent to be responsible for the training of the child to the end that God and His Glory shall be central and supreme in life's total experience; that the training of the child shall be continued under the parent's responsible supervision in a school that carries out the basic God-honouring, God-centred program begun in the home; and that the purpose and object of the society is to maintain a school or schools for the daily instruction of the children of the members in accordance with section 2 and directed toward the end that these children may occupy their places worthily in society, church and state.

Their schools as such, Mr. Speaker, will be treated by the Department of Education similarly to other private ones. Many of the honourable members know the influx of school population within recent years and that any group of citizens who build and finance a school of their own are saving the taxpayers money. They intend to strictly adhere to the curriculum as set forth by the Department of Education and also teach our children, and others who may so desire, religious education and moral guidance as outlined in this Bill. Then it goes on to explain their board, executive and membership, and their rules and regulations as will be constituted when this Bill comes into effect. I sincerely hope, Mr. Speaker, this Bill meets with the approval of the House and is given second reading. Thank you.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Speaker, I just want first some information. The Bill is a good one but why is it necessary to incorporate a school?

MR. REID: Well, Mr. Speaker, I think the purpose in incorporation - I may not be too clear on it but I think the members - as I mentioned, it's a private school and they must have financial status of some sort, so further on the Bill explains I think that the members will be assessed \$10.00 at the minimum once they are eighteen years old. Thus I guess in any society where there is financial dealing, I guess it is better to incorporate it so it is run on a business basis.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. F. GROVES (St. Vital): Might I ask a question of the honourable member? Is this the incorporation of a new religious group or is it an existing religious group that is setting up a school - incorporating a school? And if so, what religious group is it?

MR. REID: No, I think it is a group that is in existence and I think they desire to incorporate, Mr. Speaker.

MR. GROVES: What.....

MR. REID: Well, I think for financial reasons like I explained and I think, furthermore, once it comes into Committee they'll have a presentation there and once it's all gone through you can get all the questions from them there.

MR. GROVES: What is the name of the religious group that wants to incorporate this school?

MR. SPEAKER: Order!

MR. REID: Well.....

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

MR. SPEAKER: Second Reading of Bill No. 69. The Honourable Member for Souris-Lansdowne.

Mr. M. E. McKellar (Souris-Lansdowne) moved that Bill No. 69 an Act to incorporate the Grand Chapter of Manitoba Order of the Eastern Star, be now read a second time.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. MCKELLAR: Mr. Speaker, I will be very brief. Speaking as a member for this chapter, I consider this a privilege to have the opportunity to present this Bill to this Legislature. This Bill makes it possible for the Grand Chapter to purchase, acquire, hold, possess, lease, exchange, and have take and receive by gift, or devise any real or personal estate necessary or desirable for carrying on its affairs or achieving its objects; and held upon, alter, or otherwise improve any such real estate and sell, alienate, lease, exchange, mortgage and otherwise dispose of any such real or personal estate whenever the corporation deems it expedient to do so.

This - I would just like to explain just in a few words for those who might not be acquainted with this Grand Chapter. It was instituted in 1922 and now has 62 chapters with a total membership of close to 6,000 members. One of their projects in the past, and still is, is the process of cutting, assembling and packing cancer dressings and pads. These dressings and pads are sent to the Winnipeg General Hospital where they are sterilized and are given free of charge to cancer patients in their own homes. From April '57, to April '58 there have been 585 requests made to the Cancer Institute for dressings and during that period there has been approximately 172,000 dressings and pads made and 167,000 have been distributed to cancer patients.

Many other projects for this year have been to the Manitoba Temple Fund, the Manitoba Heart Foundation and the Cancer Research where \$35,000.00 has been allocated for this project. Also, for a project called Pennies for Pusan, which is in Korea, and which many articles of clothing also have been sent to that Pusan Children's Charity Hospital. Also, the Grand Chapter has an overseas clothing committee and in 1958 over 8,000 lbs of clothing were sent to different countries overseas.

There are also different other projects that are looked after by the individual chapters in their own communities. I would also like to suggest to this Legislature that Mr. E. R. Mills, solicitor for the Grand Chapter will be there in Committee to answer any questions that any member of this Legislature may care to ask at that time.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Second Reading of Bill No. 54. The Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie.

Mr. J. A. Christianson (Portage la Prairie) moved that Bill No. 54, an Act to amend the Portage la Prairie Charter, be now read a second time.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. CHRISTIANSON: Mr. Speaker, this Act amends the Charter of the city of Portage la Prairie by extending the boundaries to incorporate an area of approximately 1,000 acres lying west of the city presently in the rural municipality.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I prefer to address my few remarks on this Bill to the sponsor of it as questions rather than make any extended comments, but inasmuch as he's a new member, perhaps he would prefer not to have it done in that manner and so I will make a few comments. It's a fact, Mr. Speaker, that during the course of a session we frequently have Bills introduced regarding changes in the municipal boundaries, and usually, I think, they come before us with agreement between the two municipalities concerned. So the one question that I would like to ask of the honourable member is - have the two municipalities concerned, namely; the city of Portage la Prairie and the Rural Municipality of Portage la Prairie agreed on this Bill? I would think that if they have not, its chance of securing the support of honourable members of the House will be considerably diminished. My information is that they have not agreed on it.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, I would like to know also from the honourable member if the City of Portage la Prairie has requested that it be introduced. I notice by the Bill that it is stated that the Mayor and council of the City of Portage la Prairie agree to this land being

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.) . . . taken in. Well, I should think they would agree to it because it is very valuable land, but I'd be very surprised to hear that the Rural Municipality of Portage la Prairie agrees to have it transferred. And quite frankly, although I have no intention of opposing the Bill going to Committee, I would suggest that every effort is made to be sure that the municipalities of both the City of Portage la Prairie and the Rural Municipality of Portage la Prairie are notified as to when it is going to be considered in Committee. And if the information of the Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie is that the City of Portage la Prairie is sponsoring the Bill, then I would like to know if the City of Portage la Prairie is prepared to recompense the Rural Municipality of Portage la Prairie for the loss of revenue that the latter municipality will sustain. I am told that that amount of revenue would be something in the neighbourhood of \$4,000.00 and that is a very substantial sum. I would like to know as well if the Rural Municipality of Portage la Prairie has been consulted with regard to this Bill, or the alternative, just who are the sponsors of it?

MR. SPEAKER: If the honourable member speaks, he closes the debate.

MR. CHRISTIANSON: Mr. Speaker, in reply to the questions of the Honourable Member from Lakeside, I regret to say that we do not have the full concurrence and agreement of the Rural Municipality of Portage la Prairie. The request did not come from city council; it came from the people living in the area by petition, and it is at their request that the Bill is introduced. The city council was merely asked to signify whether or not they would accept the property if the Bill was passed by this Legislature. The people wished to come into the city for the obvious reasons that they would have the benefit of all the amenities that living in this fine City of Portage would afford them, such as, water, sewer and all the other things. One of the pieces of property in question, as a matter of fact the piece at the extremity of the portion to be included is the water plant of the City of Portage la Prairie and we are presently paying taxes to that municipality on this piece of property something of the order of \$3,300.00 or \$3,400.00, I believe the figure is. Those I think are the answers to the questions the member raised.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of Supply.

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

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried; and asked the Honourable Member for St. Matthews to take the Chair.

(Continued on next page.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item 8 (a) Salaries.

HON. STERLING R. LYON (Attorney-General) (Fort Garry): Mr. Chairman, before we get into the detailed items under detention homes there were, I believe, one or two questions outstanding, the answers to which I undertook to bring to the House today.

The Honourable Member for St. John requested a breakdown as to the educational qualifications of the superintendents of the various institutions under the control of this department. In brief form, I would give him the following information, Mr. Chairman: F.B.H. Littlewood, the Superintendent of the Common Gaol, Eastern Judicial District - age 49, Grade X education, one year at Success Business College; employed as a RCMP officer from 1932 to 1955. During his tenure of office for the RCMP he took specialized courses in 1932, '34, '44 and '54. He was appointed Superintendent of Headingley Gaol in 1955. Thereafter he attended a training course at Oakalla Prison Farm in British Columbia in 1955 and subsequently he took the Penitentiary Officer's Training Course at Kingston in 1955.

K.D. Deans, the Gaoler of the Common Gaol of the Eastern Judicial District at Dauphin - Dauphin Judicial District that should be, at Dauphin - age 39; Grade XII education; joined the service of the Attorney-General's Department as the Clerk of the Court in Winnipeg in 1946; was transferred to Dauphin as Clerk of the Court and Deputy Sheriff and Bailiff in 1950; was appointed Acting Sheriff and Acting Gaoler in September of 1958; was appointed Sheriff and Gaoler - a joint position - in April 1st, 1959 succeeding W. J. Hilton on his retirement.

William Sutherland, Superintendent of the Common Gaol, Western Judicial District at Brandon - age 69, presenting being carried on extension; had public school education in Scotland; joined the service of the government as a turnkey at Headingley in 1918. He became Head Farmer at Headingley Gaol; was promoted to Superintendent of the Common Gaol of the Western Judicial District at Brandon in 1939, and has served continuously in that position for the past 20 years.

Miss Jessie Macpherson, Superintendent of the Womens' Gaol - I don't think the age is necessary in this case. Education - she has a two year Social Worker Diploma Course from the University of Toronto obtained in 1921-1922. Prior to her appointment as Superintendent of the Gaol for Women in 1948, she was employed in various positions as a social worker, the last of which was head of the Family Service Association at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

B. D. Jones, Superintendent of the Home for Boys at Portage la Prairie - age 58. Education - Second Year Arts with a Teacher's Certificate on top of that; appointed Superintendent of that institution in February, 1948 and has carried on continuously for the past 11 years. In his previous experience he was a personnel selection officer with the Canadian Army and taught for a number of years before entering the Army.

Director of Corrections - although not the head of an institution - Director of Corrections - A. J. Kitchen - age 46; Bachelor of Arts for the University of British Columbia 1939; majored in psychology; Social Service Diploma in 1940 from the University of British Columbia. I think the Committee will appreciate, Mr. Chairman, that it was only a few years ago that degrees were given in this course. He was employed as Provincial Probation Officer in British Columbia from '47 to '49; appointed Chief Probationer Officer in Winnipeg Juvenile Court and Family Court in November 1949.

Now there was an enquiry, Mr. Chairman, concerning the number of men on highway patrol, that is, the number of RCMP personnel on highway patrol in the Province of Manitoba. I would report the following to the Committee: there are a total of 37 men employed exclusively, that is, full-time on highway patrol. In addition, these 37 men are equipped with some 19 cars which operate in shifts, of course, with the men. In addition to that there are 60 rural detachments of the RCMP and all detachment personnel are required to do highway patrol work in addition to their regular detachment duties.

There was a question, I believe, by the Honourable Member from Ethelbert Plains concerning the status of the new remand quarters in the Vaughan Street Detention Home, that is, the remand quarters for delinquent girls. The girls' detention quarters in Vaughan Street -- the appropriation for the renovation was provided in last year's estimates. I'm pleased to advise that the building was occupied, the new renovated quarters were occupied on or about the 1st of October of 1958. They comprise the following; five bedrooms which can accommodate 12 girls; two thinking rooms, which are closed detention rooms for recalcitrant girls and so

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) . . . on; a large recreation room; suitable ablution facilities; a laundry room containing an electric washer and dryer and ironing facilities; staff office; staff washroom; doctor's office and examining room; two storage rooms, one of which is for inmates' personal property. Its accommodation and the equipment is all new and it's all in excellent condition now and I can report to the House that the quarters are a distinct advantage to the operation of the Home for Girls. We find that the question of keeping remand girls segregated from girls who are in the home, that is under conviction, is an excellent idea and this plan is working out very well. I don't know if there was any request for information about staff, but I can report that there are two persons on staff, that is two ladies on staff; two wardresses on staff. Shifts run from 8:00 to 4:00 p.m., 4:00 to 12:00 p.m., and 12:00 to 8:00 a.m., and two others on the swing shift. The Committee will appreciate that the dining facilities are provided from the Vaughan Street kitchen. There is no connection whatsoever between the other facilities in the Vaughan Street Detention Home and this Girls' remand quarters. There's a separate entrance to the building. The food is prepared in the general kitchen and is sent down by dummy waiter to the Girls' Detention Home for the remand prisoners. I don't believe there's any other information that is -- or any other questions that I have note of in any case, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We'll go on then to Item 8, Detention Homes (a) Salaries

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, I note that there is an increase in the amount provided for this, approximately \$24,000.00, which would include the increase in the salaries already in staff, and in comparing last year's estimates I find there is an increase of 19. It doesn't look as if there's been money provided for an additional 19 of a staff. Under the '59 estimates there was a staff of 60. Now it has been increased to 79.

MR. LYON: Well, there was a staff increase of nine for the girl's remand cage, the remand wing, in the Vaughan Street Detention Home. There are 13 established positions occupied at the Home for Girls, six unoccupied; 26 occupied at the Home for Boys, two unoccupied; 15 occupied at the Detention Home; five for general assistance for the Home for Girls; five for the Home for Boys; and seven for the Detention Home. That is the breakdown in staff.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, may I ask one or two questions in connection with the Home for Girls? When the new building is completed, is it the intention of the government to have the girls transferred from the private institutions to this Home? Second question is -- what is being done with the girls who are discharged and have no homes to go to? What I have in mind, is that they may be orphans or their homes are not in Winnipeg. Who is taking care of them in the meantime?

MR. LYON: Mr. Chairman, on the completion of the new Home for Girls at the Drewry Lane site, the intention is to make the gradual shifting of the population of the Marymount Home over to the new quarters. The girls of Catholic faith, of course, will remain at the Marymount Home under the contract which was entered into between the government and that institution prior -- by the old administration -- (Interjection) -- pardon.

MR. GRAY: remain permanently?

MR. LYON: Well, I hope not permanently, but till the end of their sentence.

MR. GRAY: They will remain permanently during their term?

MR. LYON: Yes, during their term. That is pursuant to the contract entered into between the government and the Board of the Home. The Protestant girls or the non -- shall we say the non-Catholic girls will be transferred to the new Home when it's ready to receive them and when the staff are ready to receive them. The second question was - what happens to girls on discharge if they don't have homes in the city? Well, to a large extent a fair amount of work is done in this field - this field which you might call after-care, through the Auxiliary to the Home for Girls and there is a certain amount of work - a limited amount of work, I understand, done through the agents or under the agents of the John Howard or the Elizabeth Fry Society. Beyond that, I can't give the honourable member any further information, Mr. Chairman.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, there are two institutions here in the Province of Manitoba that have done some wonderful work with our young boys and that is the Sir Hugh John MacDonalld Memorial Hostel and the Dawson Home. The former government saw fit to contribute considerably in a financial way to having the Dawson Home established and I do believe that they're doing not only very good work in rehabilitating the boys, but in keeping them from

(Mr. Hryhorczuk, cont'd) . . . eventually going into our Home for the Boys. I notice by a press report here, oh several months ago, that certain ladies' organizations here in the City of Winnipeg have asked that the same type of an institution be built for the girls. Now my own opinion, Mr. Chairman, is that an institution of that kind is far more important as far as the girls are concerned than as far as the boys are concerned. Not that the boys institutions are not important, and from the press report it appeared as if the government wasn't prepared to give these ladies' organizations any financial assistance towards establishing a home of this kind. I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, the government reconsider their position and give the ladies every assistance possible to have at least one home of this type built in Greater Winnipeg for the use of girls.

MR. LYON: Mr. Chairman, I would say that the press report, which I unfortunately didn't see, if it stated that the government wasn't prepared to give financial assistance, why of course it was in error. I can report to the Committee that I've had a number of discussions with the members of the Roslyn House Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. F.C. Cook and Mrs. Orlikow and Mr. Holden as the three prominent members who have been to my office on a number of occasions. In connection with the problems which they are facing in the establishment of the Roslyn Home, right now their problem is not so much a financial one as it is a real property situation of attempting to get a home first of all which is within the zoning by-laws of the City of Winnipeg, and that, at the present time, is the main hurdle which they have to overcome. They have reported to me that their private subscription for funds has been generously met and that they have already raised several thousands of dollars towards the establishment of this home. The policy of the government as expressed to the members of this Committee has been as follows, that immediately they feel they are in a position to set up this home, when they have the property lined up and the staff and the plans under which they attempt or will attempt to operate the home, that we will be very pleased to give them the same consideration as the former administration gave and as we carried out to the Hugh John MacDonald Hostel or the Dawson House of that establishment. It's true there is nothing in this year's estimates for the simple reason that there are no formulated plans as yet upon which the Roslyn House Committee is prepared to go ahead. They do not have at the present moment, according to my latest information, they do not have a home which they are ready to purchase, but they have been given the undertaking that their request will receive extremely active and sympathetic consideration from the government immediately they come before us with their finalized plans as to the location of their home and so on. It may well be that next year's estimates will contain something along this line, providing the proper material and the proper arrangements are made by this Committee in the meantime.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, apropos of the Manitoba Home for Girls, in the last couple of years there was considerable difficulty and considerable changes in staff. I'm not going to go into past history, whether it was necessary or whether it wasn't, but I listened with a good deal of interest to the report of the Honourable the Attorney-General with regard to the plans for the new building, or I guess it would be more correct to say buildings, and they sounded very good to me. I wonder if we could get a report on the thinking of the department with regard to the kind of staff which they're going to have in the new home, because I am one of those who believes that a new building of modern type and design will be fine, but if we're going to succeed in getting those girls out of the Home and into the community where they will be able to function as most of us and not get into trouble again, that we're going to need a much more specialized, much better-trained staff than we have had in the past. What I would like would be some kind of assurance that we're going to have the same kind of a staff as we're going to have a physical plant when we get started in the new building.

MR. LYON: I can assure the honourable member, Mr. Chairman, that he and I do not differ in the viewpoint that staff is, if not as important, more important than the type of building into which these delinquent girls are placed after a conviction for delinquency is registered. With that object in view we started as early as last fall when these plans were in the final stages of being matured, to look for a staff - for a new Superintendent for the Home and for a Deputy Superintendent and other expert staff, we might say, for the new building.

I can report that I have had discussions with the Minister of Reform Institutions in the Province of Ontario. As a matter of fact we have already interviewed, or we interviewed last

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) . . . year, two persons who are very well trained in this field and were occupying positions in this field in the Province of Ontario, and it's our -- we have been continuing since that time to conduct interviews with persons. I can't report that we have taken anyone on staff for the very simple reason that we have no building into which to put this staff as yet, but we have not lost sight of that very important objective and it is our hope to recruit absolutely the best qualified people that we can to staff this new building.

While I'm on my feet in connection with the Home for Girls, I made the statement that the tender for the Home was in the vicinity of actually 442 odd thousand dollars - \$445,000.00, that is, the tender for the construction for the Home itself. There will be additional amounts required of course for the furnishing and equipping of the building and those additional amounts will bring the appropriations required for that in excess of a half million dollars.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (b) Supplies, Expenses

MR. A. E. WRIGHT (Seven Oaks): Mr. Chairman, on discontinuing the Manitoba Home for Girls in West Kildonan we read of certain trained personnel resigning at that time. Has the Minister, or can the Minister tell us if these people have been contacted with the idea of resuming this service?

MR. LYON: Is the honourable member, Mr. Chairman, referring to the former Superintendent and her Deputy who left the service of the government during the former administration? I can report that there has been no direct contact between my office and these persons. I understand that they are both now located in somewhat similar fields. One, I think, in Ontario and one in Nova Scotia. But the policy of the department of course -- the policy of the government is to advertise these positions and if there is any interest shown by the persons who were formerly in these positions, I trust they will take advantage of the advertisements and re-apply.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if there are any plans for new staff along the line you've indicated you would hope to have at the Home for Girls -- in the Home for Boys in Portage, which I understand has somewhat between 125 and 135 inmates, or whatever you would call them.

MR. LYON: The honourable member will appreciate, Mr. Chairman, that the staff problem at the Home for Boys presents a different picture altogether. There we have what are known as house parents and we have a cottage system - a pure cottage system type of institution where you have a man and his wife residing in one of the cottages and acting, in effect, as parents to the boys who are classified into the various cottages. Of course classification is according to age and so on and so forth. At the present time we have sufficient staff, that is, of the house-parent type to staff the Home for Boys. I must admit that it isn't easy always to get a man and a wife who make a suitable combination for this type of position, but to date we have been very fortunate in securing the services of what I would call very dedicated people in this field, and while they are rather a rare bird, I think we have got the very best that we could find in the province at the Home for Boys and they are functioning quite successfully out there under the superintendance of Mr. B. D. Jones.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (a) -- Passed. (b) -- Passed. (c) -- Passed. Total of \$330,065.00. Farm - Manitoba Home for Boys: (d) Salaries -- Passed. (e) Supplies and Expenses, less sale of Produce to Institutions -- Passed. (g) Maintenance of Girls -- Passed.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, I have one or two questions. Refuge homes means private families, isn't it? -- (Interjection) -- Oh, it isn't eh? And the number of the boys and girls in those refuge homes?

MR. LYON: Mr. Chairman, this item refers to Maintenance of Girls in Refuge Homes at the Marymount institution and at Sir Hugh John MacDonald institution and Dawson House. The rate at the Sir Hugh John MacDonald Hostel is \$3.80 per day and the rate at Marymount is \$5.06 per day. The population varies as the honourable member will appreciate, Mr. Chairman, but approximately we have in the vicinity of 25 to 30 girls at the Marymount Institution. I don't have with me the exact number of boys for whom we provide maintenance in the Hugh John MacDonald Hostel, but I can obtain that figure.

MR. GRAY: with clothing?

MR. LYON: With which?

MR. GRAY: Clothing.

MR. LYON: Clothing. The clothing at Marymound of course is provided by the institution. At Hugh John MacDonald that is a different

MR. GRAY: Which includes the

MR. LYON: Yes, those are the per diem costs for everything - that's everything found - per diem cost. At Hugh John MacDonald Memorial Hostel of course it's a different type of institution, and some of the boys there, the older boys, go out during the day and work at jobs and so on. They often-- they keep their own clothing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 43. Detention Homes - \$471,860.00 -- Passed. Item 9 - Administration of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, may I ask, what is the amount now in trust of -- for the mentally incompetent?

MR. LYON: Just for the purposes of comparison, Mr. Chairman, I give the following figures. On the 30th of April, 1957, the Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent was administering 2,101 estates, the total assets of which amounted to \$1,978,766.05. On the 30th of April, one year later, 1958, he was administering 2,152 estates, the total assets of which amounted to \$2,044,630.15. As of the 31st of May of this year the branch was administering 2,219 estates, with total assets amounting to \$2,182,903.19. All of these estates are active.

MR. GRAY: Is the money being invested?

MR. LYON: Pardon?

MR. GRAY: Is the money being invested?

MR. LYON: The money - yes. Of course the estates don't always consist entirely of money; they consist of many other assets. We have everything from businesses to farms, to trucks, practically anything you can think of, any assets that a person in this unfortunate physical -- or mental state would normally have, and where there is money of course that money is invested pursuant to the statute, and the other estates such as the farms and so on - the other assets in the estates are regularly inspected and they are kept in production or persons are placed in charge of them so that there will be no deterioration or loss to the estate.

MR. ORLIKOW: I suppose if I were a lawyer I would have known more about this and not been surprised at the large number of people, the large figures given by the Honourable the Attorney-General. I wonder if he'd very briefly for my information at least, I don't know how many other members know as little about this item as I do, if he could give me the background of what the law requires; how this number of people get on this list and so on. If it can be done briefly, if not, I guess I can find the information elsewhere.

MR. LYON: It's not a question, Mr. Chairman, of getting on a list. If it were, this is a list anybody should avoid. It's -- estates come under the agents of the Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent by virtue of certain statutes passed by this legislature, one of which of course is The Mental Diseases Act, and the name of the other - The Lunacy Act, and there are I believe others, the names of which escape me at the present time. It provides that in general, that on committal to a mental home within the province, the estate of that person within the Province of Manitoba vests immediately in the Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent. He is, in effect, in the position of rather an official trustee for these unfortunate persons who, because of mental incompetence are no longer able to manage their own affairs, and all of the inmates, that is the adult inmates of our mental homes across the province and the estates of those juveniles across the province who have any estate, are cared for by the Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent.

Now that's a very general statement of the reason for existence of this particular branch of the department. I can perhaps give you some idea of the duties incumbent by the Administrator. The main duties of the Administrator are the taking charge of, and making an inventory of all of the assets of each patient's estate; secondly, he must preserve the estate; thirdly, he must invest the funds of the estate; fourthly, where the estate contains farm lands or houses he arranges leases and collects rents; fifthly, he disposes of real estate and chattels where that is absolutely necessary; sixth, he must pass accounts of the estate when the patient is discharged from the hospital or dies; and seventh, when the patient dies and the estate is under \$1,000.00 in value, the Administrator acts as Administrator of the Estate, advertising for debts; paying the debts; and disposing of the estate in accordance with the usual testamentary procedures.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, there is one more question which possibly the Minister of Health is better qualified to answer. They don't -- is there a charge for maintenance in the institution and is that charged against -- and if there is, is that collected from the estate? In other words, if somebody is committed to an institution, do they or the family have to pay?

HON. GEO. JOHNSON, M.D. (Minister of Health and Public Welfare) (Gimli): Is the honourable member asking whether there is a charge in our mental hospitals today? Is that the question? The answer is no.

MR. T.P. HILLHOUSE, Q.C. (Selkirk): Mr. Chairman, we're doing a great deal in Manitoba today for people who are afflicted with the disease or weakness of alcoholism, but there is one group in our community that we cannot touch and I refer to that person whom I designate as a chronic alcoholic. I won't attempt to define that term, I think that term must better be defined by a medical man, but I think the members of the Committee know the type of individual to whom I am referring. Now that type of individual -- any of the voluntary agencies that we have available for the treatment and help of alcoholics, it's true that these agencies are open to him, but for some reason or other he does not seek the help of these agencies and he just keeps going on and on dissipating whatever fortune he has and bringing heartaches, humiliation and embarrassment to those whom he should care more for. Now the thought has occurred to me that in France there is a status known as a "drunkard" and the thought has occurred to me that we might take a look at whether or no we should not designate these group of individuals who need help, but who will not seek help, as chronic alcoholics and bring them under the provisions of either our Mental Diseases Act or our Lunacy Act.

Now I know that no doctor will certify them as being mentally ill. No doctor will certify them as being lunatics. They're not, but at the same time they have such a craving for alcohol that they dissipate everything they have as well as their bodies and there's absolutely nothing that we can do about it under the laws that stand today. Now I don't think it's good enough to allow these people to continue doing that. I think we should take some steps to try and help them and try and prevent them from doing that. If we had an institution in Manitoba where these people could be confined, and I say restrictively confined, because that's the only way that you'll ever be able to build up their bodies to the point where their physical strength will give them sufficient mental strength to have will power to resist this craving for alcohol. If we had an institution like that, I think perhaps it would serve the purpose; but we haven't any such institution today. Now I know the psychopathic ward at the Winnipeg General Hospital has been taking these people in, but quite frankly they do that voluntarily, perhaps the relatives or friends take them there and Dr. Pincock, when he was the Provincial Psychiatrist, would take them in maybe for a couple of weeks, but he can't hold them there because they're not proper cases to be committed to such an institution.

Now the thought that I have is this, and I know it's a pretty drastic thing to suggest, but we're dealing with a very drastic situation and I think it's a blight on our civilization and a blight on our social progress to allow this condition to exist. I think we should do something about it and the suggestion that I am making just now, which I hope the government will take into consideration, is this. That we should re-define a lunatic or mentally diseased person to include a chronic alcoholic so that a relative can have that person committed to an institution the same as a relative can have a person mentally diseased or a lunatic committed to an institution under our present law, and where, too, the Administrator of the Estates of the Mentally Incompetent would take control of that man's estate and prevent its dissipation for the purpose for which he was using it. Now I know that that is a very drastic thing to suggest, but I think that we are faced with a very drastic situation. I will not hazard a guess as to how many chronic alcoholics we have in Manitoba -- I know quite a number myself -- but I would say that the number is quite substantial, and I feel that we should try and do something to bring these people, and we've got to force them to do it, into restrictive custody where they can be given the proper medical care and medical treatment in the hope that after a sojourn there, they might take their place in society once more as useful citizens. And I make that suggestion -- I know that this involves a medical question as well as the question of the Estates for the Mentally Incompetent, but there was no place under alcoholic education that I could bring it in, and this was the first opportunity and the first item under which I felt I could bring it. But I do seriously suggest that something be done to deal with that group of citizens who are becoming larger every day.

MR. GRAY: We heartily support the suggestion of the last speaker. There are, at present, in the Headingley Gaol alone about 392 addicts and alcoholics. I do not know how many alcoholics. We read in the press last week about a very good citizen in the grain business who nearly committed suicide because I take it that he has nowhere to go to get cured. Perhaps he should be compelled to go to an institution, but not in Headingley Gaol, which is a stigma on his future character. I feel that, and I'll probably mention it again, that we are not spending sufficient money for education of temperance. It may be too late for some - they've got to be cured, but we have to also think about the future and start our education on alcoholic habits now, and even if we realize our dreams and hopes in the next 15 or 25 years, it will be worthwhile; it will be a blessing to the coming generation. So I wholeheartedly support the idea of something to be done -- don't call it a gaol; don't call it an asylum; probably call it a hospital. There was a time when the mental hospitals were called -- I don't remember the heading but it's just like "Crazy Homes" or "Home for the Crazy", and I remember that the stigma then was very, very bad. Now, when they call it a Mental Hospital, it's accepted in a much easier way, at least by those - by the families of those who are unfortunate to be there. I think that a hotel - call it a hotel or a motel - where those unfortunates could be placed, perhaps compulsory at times for his own good, would be a very, very fine thing to do and would receive the blessing, not only of the people who are unfortunate to become habitual alcoholics, but also the suffering of their families.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (a) -- Passed. (b) Supplies, Expenses, Equipment, Renewals and Conservation of Estates - \$6,410.00 -- Passed. Resolution 44 - Administration of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent - \$73,685.00 -- Passed.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, seeing that the -- oh, the Minister is here. Well, I just for a moment want to suggest something which the First Minister should. We look with anticipation to the major address by the Minister of Health, and I was just wondering whether the First Minister would permit the House to adjourn now, or call it 5:30, so that we would come a little bit more encouraged to hear the speech we all look forward to.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to that provided the House will agree to make up the time later on this evening.

MR. GRAY: I don't like the conditions. We'll come in the evening and we'll co-operate as much as we can, but I don't think that you should put any kind of an obstacle for us to call it 5:30 now.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I don't think that's an obstacle, but one could hardly say that the estimates are moving through very fast, and in view of the large number of questions that are being raised -- and naturally we wish to allow everyone an opportunity to ask any question that he likes, I think that I am quite willing to rise now but we will probably be expecting the Committee to make up the time after 11.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is 5:30 and I leave the Chair until 8:00 o'clock this evening.