

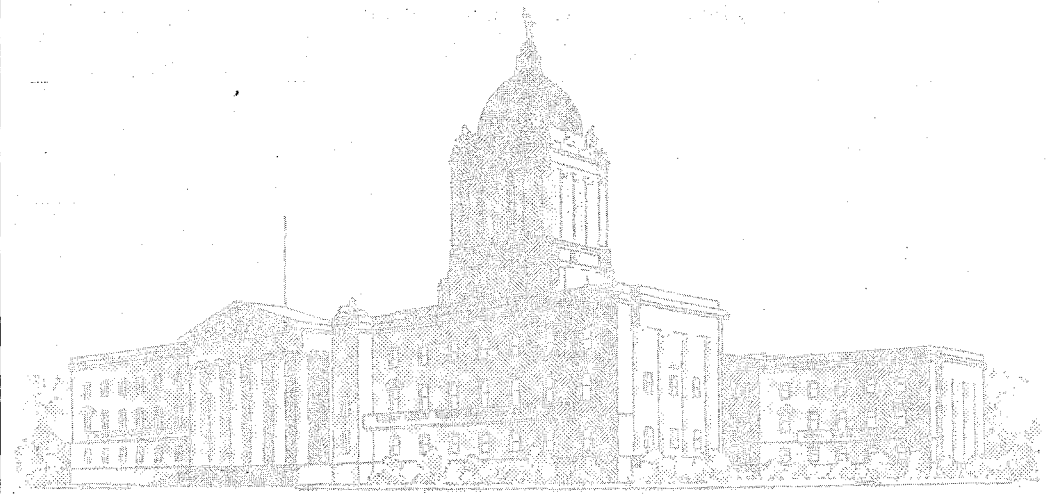


Legislative Assembly Of Manitoba

DEBATES and PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable A. W. Harrison



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DAILY INDEX

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA
8:00 o'clock, Monday, February 22nd, 1960

MR. CHAIRMAN: Department VI, 15 (c) (4)

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, I gave some information that was a little inaccurate this afternoon in a question posed by the Honourable Member for Carillon. I was asked to whom the contract was awarded and the size of the contract with regard to an additional construction on the Seine River project, and I believe I said the Prairie Construction Company. It was the Power Construction Company Limited, and I gave the amount at \$125,000. It was \$154,898. The mileage was 5.66 and about 10% of it was completed before freeze-up.

In reply to the question of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, I have the figures, not of the amounts spent but of the monies authorized for the year 1959. And to the 18 rural municipalities, 3 towns and villages, the amount was \$95,000. In comparison to this, the amount for 1960-61 is \$212,000; and to unorganized and disorganized areas the amount authorized for 1959-60 was \$168,420; and the appropriation for 1960-61 is \$168,000. I'd also like to say that all the requests of the municipalities were considered and received assistance, and if it looks as if the municipalities didn't get as much out of it as the unorganized and disorganized areas, it should be kept in mind that the municipalities participate entirely in the grants to the drainage maintenance districts where the amount authorized by the Legislature was \$300,000.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I understood the Minister to say that although he has the figures of the authorizations he can't give us yet the amount spent.

MR. HUTTON: Well the year isn't ended until the 31st of March.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yes, but I think the work would be pretty well ended though at this time of the year.

MR. HUTTON: Well they're still coming in.

MR. G. MOLGAT (Ste. Rose): Mr. Chairman, I understood from the remarks of the Minister this afternoon that we would be discussing the larger part of these projects under capital. Is that the -- under capital?

MR. HUTTON: Yes.

MR. MOLGAT: To which I have no objection whatever, like the Riding Mountain, the Lake Manitoba and so on. So I'll reserve my comments on those till then. Now what about the various other PFRA projects such as the Pasquia, for example? Does he wish to discuss them now or does that come under capital as well? It makes no difference to me.

MR. HUTTON: Well, discuss them then.

MR. MOLGAT: Well, my question then would be what is the situation right now on the Pasquia project? Where --

MR. HUTTON: It's almost complete.

MR. MOLGAT: And how much land has been taken up? And how many settlers have gone in there? What -- is there more land available? And then the same thing will apply to the other projects which I think are strictly provincial then; the Birch River; the Catfish Creek; and The Washow Bay. Where do those stand?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 35. Water Control and Conservation.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, I understood the Minister wanted those discussed now so I presume he is going to give me an answer to my questions.

MR. HUTTON: Well very little has been done in the way of settling people in the Pasquia area up to now. There is a real important consideration in carrying out the settlement of this area. That is that the type of farming to be carried out is going to constitute the satisfaction or the success of the development, because the information that I've been given indicates that unless a lot of the farming that is carried out is grassland, a large percentage of the farming that is carried out is grassland farming, Pasquia could develop into the biggest white elephant that you could imagine, because you know -- probably are more acquainted with this particular project than I am because of the fact that you -- some of you have sat in this Legislature for a good many years when it was under consideration, and realize that the success of the development depends upon the efficiency of the drainage. And therefore it is important that the type of farming that is carried out is going to be the type of farming that will protect as is so far

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd) possible by cultural methods this very extensive and intricate system of drainage that they have up there. And so although I haven't had the opportunity to sit in on too many of the considerations or meetings on this problem, it is my understanding that the method and so forth of settling the area is one that is receiving very serious consideration in an endeavour to make sure that the type of farming that should be carried on in that area is carried out. Now, I think that the cost to the province at this stage of maintenance is very small; in fact it's, I think for '60-'61 there's an item of \$5,000. But this doesn't mean to say that maintenance of a project of this kind couldn't become a major item in the estimates if we don't see to it that the work that has been done is safeguarded by sound farming methods. Not necessarily that these methods wouldn't be sound in other areas but the methods must be adapted to the area that is to be cultivated. Washow Bay, Birch River and Catfish Creek -- well there's certain problems connected with these areas I imagine, and from the information that I have the major problems are those of drainage and I think that it's fair to say that when these projects were undertaken no one envisaged the cycle of wet weather that we have experienced of late, and that due to this weather and the fact that adequate drainage hasn't been carried out to look after it, many of the farmers find themselves in difficulty. But I would say this, that we must take a very close look at these projects and make sure that value is going to be received for the money that must be spent in development if we are to continue to let people go into these areas.

And this is part of the load that is being put upon our Soils and Crops Branch and our own Water Control and Conservation Branch to determine the economic feasibility. And I think also it is accurate to say that PFRA are going to demand in the future a fairly accurate assessment of the economic advantages and the cost benefits of the various undertakings that we asked them to consider in the province. And I think also it's reasonably fair to say that since some of these projects were undertaken, the whole economic environment for farming has changed and that possibly the need for farm products that was looked forward to a number of years ago has disappeared. And I'm not saying it isn't going to return, but in the light of the conditions today it may well be that the cost of developing these areas to the place where the farmer is reasonably sure of a fair return for his endeavours, may be very high at this time -- too high to justify a continued expansion. And I think it's something we all have to take a look at and make up our minds whether in the light of present day conditions and in the light of the opportunity to make a decent living, whether people should be encouraged or even allowed -- even allowed, to go into some of these areas, no matter how rich the potential might be if these areas were developed. Now this isn't saying that some of these areas in years to come can't be developed into some of the most productive in Manitoba -- I'm not going to take issue on this point. But at the present time there are a great many people who find themselves in difficulties in some of these areas and I think it is unfair to encourage them to go in because it can only mean heartbreak and disappointment for them. And I believe that in some cases the cost of making this land productive at the present time is prohibitive in terms of cost benefits.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, I was very interested to hear the remarks of the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture particularly in respect of, as I understood it, the Pasquia Development. Now can I gather from his remarks, or am I correct in gathering from his remarks, that in the light as he said of present day conditions, that there will be no further development in the particular area of Pasquia?

MR. HUTTON: Pasquia's finished.

MR. PAULLEY: It's finished but do I understand from you that there will be no encouragement for settlement in the Pasquia . . .

MR. HUTTON: Oh, no.

MR. PAULLEY: Oh you're speaking of the others in that . . .

MR. HUTTON: It -- there will be. It will be settled.

MR. PAULLEY: It will be settled and when you were saying in the light of conditions today you were talking of the other areas.

MR. HUTTON: I was talking of the other areas.

MR. PAULLEY: I see. Fine.

MR. MOLGAT: there will be no further developments in the other

(Mr. Molgat, cont'd)....areas. In particular Catfish Creek and Washow Bay. Birch River was almost completed as I recall but the other two were in process. There is no further development going on in that case in those two?

MR. HUTTON: That isn't exactly correct but what we are endeavouring to do is to make sure that people who go in there, go in there under circumstances that will permit, to have a reasonable chance to make a living. There is further development in that some of the people in there buy additional lands but I think we want to be very careful that we can offer the kind of development to drainage and so forth that is needed if these people are going to have a chance, and I'm just saying that we're giving a great deal of consideration to this and it's getting a lot of attention right now because of the fact that farming generally is in difficulties that it hasn't experience for twenty years and that these difficulties bear harder on people who find that they've lost their crop or something else. When you combine these difficulties to the cost price squeeze, with the loss of their production, then their experience is really heart-breaking and I think that until we're in a position to develop this land on a cost basis that is going to prove of economic benefit, that is economically feasible, then we want to take it easy in our policy of letting people go into these areas. That's all I'm saying.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, haven't more people who have gone into those -- in particular the Catfish Creek and Washow Bay in the past two years ---has there been further settlement?

MR. HUTTON: There has been the odd case but people are going in there only under -- after careful scrutiny of the circumstances. They may have relatives in there or something of this nature, but as a general rule they're keeping a pretty tight rein on the settlement, further settlement in these areas.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to unduly hold up the work of the committee, but before we leave this final item I would like to say a few words in connection with river bank erosion which was raised by the Honourable Member for Brokenhead. I take it that the Federal Government will not admit any responsibility for river bank erosion unless that river bank erosion is either due to the presence of a Federal Public Works or is due to navigation. Now in the Parish of St. Andrews, from that portion lying south of St. Andrews Locks, the Federal Government did admit its responsibility for river bank erosion there because it has spent upwards of \$300,000 on protective work along the river bank. Now subsequently the Federal Government reversed its stand on that particular liability and we had numerous meetings between the Federal Government engineers and Provincial engineers trying to get them to again admit their responsibility but they claimed then that the presence of the St. Andrews Locks was no factor in the river bank erosion. The Provincial Government engineers disputed that claim on their part but I would suggest to the Minister that further representations be made to him to the Federal Government with a view to seeing if they will not again admit responsibility for erosion of that part of the Red River banks lying south of St. Andrews Locks. Now the whole question of river bank erosion is one that has got to be settled sooner or later because you can start in East Kildonan or West Kildonan and go straight north and the amount of erosion that has taken place during the past 25 years is really tremendous. All you have to do is go into Kildonan Park and find the amount of river bank that has slid in during the past 20 years. It's been sliding in at the rate of about a foot a year and there's still more going in and that problem's got to be faced sooner or later and I would suggest that at the very earliest moment some committee be set up for the purpose of considering this whole matter and for the further purpose of deciding what's going to be done and who it's going to be done by.

MR. CHAIRMAN:.....Member for Swan River.

MR. CORBETT: Mr. Chairman, I must get up and make a comment or two that I think the Minister of Agriculture should make sure for the purposes of Press representation that he wasn't damning the Pasquia project or the Birch River project. He damns with faint praise it seems to me, and I must assure you that I know those two projects and I'm quite sure they're going to be just as good and successful projects as any in the country, and as far as the Pasquia is concerned, the Pasquia project will fill a long-felt want and I'm sure that it -- I wish he would make sure that the Press don't get up and say that you're condemning all these projects because I would certainly feel a great difference of opinion with, in that he was damning them

(Mr. Corbett, cont'd).....but because those two projects I happen to know them very well and worked in them both, and they're no Garden of Eden, but they're going to be wonderfully successful projects for the welfare of our province.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, perhaps I could deviate between the two honourable gentlemen on the subject here and say that I think there really is no difference of opinion on this point. We are, as everybody knows, well engaged, well launched, well engaged in developing the various projects that have been mentioned here tonight and we certainly intend to carry them through to a successful conclusion. I think the point the Minister was trying to make, and I think probably there won't be too much disagreement on this, is that we should exercise the very greatest of care in expanding those projects beyond their present plans or going into new ones without being perfectly sure that in doing so we're being absolutely fair to the men and women that we expect to go in there and develop them, but I'm sure that all those projects will be brought to a successful conclusion but we feel our responsibility is to make sure that when opening up virgin territories that all the factors are taken into consideration and that we don't ask people to go into territories where the chances of success are small. I've visited almost all these projects myself and I do feel particularly with the two you mentioned that they're going to be successful ones, and we look forward to the completing of them in a satisfactory way.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Mr. Chairman, I was particularly interested and happy to hear the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture suggest about a week ago that he was presently devising a grant formula for the sharing of costs of a program within the Whitemud River Watershed, and then again today I think he suggested that I would be happy to know that there was something in the estimates for our area. Now there's just one point that I would like cleared up. I expect that the Honourable the Minister will want to have a look at the program that is set up by the committee before he decides on any cost sharing formula, or is it the intention to let the Watershed people know before they get into a program what the cost sharing formula might be?

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that the committee can't get into a program before they find out what the schedule of grants will be because they will, before the establishment of the districts, they will have to pass a by-law considering the, first of all the boundaries as set out by the Commission, considering the work, the existing works in the district which they will take over. Considering the schedule of grants that will apply to the various works within the district and these they will have to consider before they indicate to me whether or not they want the districts set up by order-in-council so that there's no danger that they will go into this blindly. The Honourable Member also raised the point this afternoon that because the Act stated that the program for the fiscal year had to be submitted by the 1st of February, that he anticipated some difficulty for the district to operate in 1960, but in the Act, and I believe I forgot to bring it with me, there is a section dealing with the establishment of the district specifically and which makes allowance for this contingency. And under this section of the Act, the municipalities are empowered to make grants to the district in the year that the district is established. And as I stated before, there are amounts in both current and capital which would be used in any case by the municipalities involved and this money or these monies can be utilized by the district and are there for the district to use, if as I expect they will decide to establish.

MR. WAGNER: Mr. Chairman, one last question. Of this \$410,000, it's a different item in here, but is there money appropriated for culverts as such drainage which is coming through the municipality, and into the local government districts? One, just for information for the Minister, so he will be able to follow what I'm trying to say, there is a drainage being dug from Gimli constituency into Fisher which everybody welcomes, but that drainage is following for certain distance down the road allowance and I am told by the municipal people, by the local government district people, that it is 35 feet wide. Now when this drainage comes through anybody's driveway the farmer has to build his own bridge and I had complaints from both groups, and the price was such a culvert I found out for the bridge is from \$800 to \$1,000, and I understand -- I have the information that the municipality does not provide for the individual for such a culvert, neither does the local government district provide. Now it creates a hardship on both sides because the farmer alone cannot buy a culvert or build a bridge for

(Mr. Wagner, cont'd).....\$1,000. That is understandable. At the same time when this ditch is coming alongside of one side of the fence, the other side the people have the facility of the drainage. They are very happy and they don't have to buy their own culvert or a bridge. Therefore I would suggest to the Minister to take it under consideration. If we are building such drainage which everybody welcomes, maybe we should provide these culverts too, because it is a costly project for the individual, regardless of whether they are in the disorganized or organized.

MR. HUTTON: We'll take that into consideration.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Chairman, I too have one last question here and I wish to revert back to the problem of river bank slippage. I asked a question before 5:30 and I didn't really get any answer. And in view of the statement made in this House last session by the former Minister of Agriculture I would once again ask the Minister or the Premier to explain to us the Government stand on this problem.

I would just like to read three sentences from Hansard of July 7th last. The former Minister is speaking. He is referring to river bank slippage, and I quote: "In the meantime we will have a good dig at the Federal Government to see if they will take up what we consider to be their legal responsibility in regard to it, but if that fails, we will probably have to go alone in regard to it. We realize that we have more money than the municipality for that purpose, so at times we have done such work. On all of those occasions we would do our best to get something done by the Federal. Failing them, we take it that the second responsibility is ours because financially, it is likely the municipality would be unable to operate."

Now my last question is this; in view of the fact that some people in some municipalities along the Red, north of the city, have had certain work done, shoring up the banks; and in view of the fact that some people have had erosion to an even greater degree on their property, and have had no governmental assistance, I would ask the Minister, and/or the Premier, if they do not think that there is a need here for some consistency of approach. And in view of the fact that the Minister has made this statement -- the former Minister -- are they prepared to back it up?

MR. HUTTON: Well, to be very frank with the Honourable Member for Brokenhead, this particular problem hasn't been brought to my attention in my term of office by the municipalities involved, and I would expect that if it is as serious a problem as the honourable member said it is -- and I have no reason to doubt his word -- that representation will be made to me by the municipalities concerned, and I would expect the property-owners in the area will certainly make representation to their municipal councils, and that their wishes -- their requests will be forwarded to me, and I'll be most happy to assist in any way I can. But as I have said earlier, that this problem was not brought to my attention since I came to office, and I have not given the problem any consideration, merely because it hasn't been brought to my attention and there have been many other problems that have.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, if the Honourable the Minister wants to look up some further authorities on that matter, he will find it in that same discussion last year that the Honourable Member for Swan River, the Honourable the Attorney-General, and the Honourable Member for Lakeside all took part, and I would commend their combined good judgment to him because this is a difficult problem. It really is pretty difficult for the local people and certainly difficult for the municipality, and it be even difficult for the province itself. And in the meantime, both municipalities and individuals are being severely damaged.

Now Mr. Chairman, maybe I could say my last question, because on this particular matter, because I seem to have some other people take the ball away from me here. And I was trying to follow up the figures that the Honourable the Minister gave us. He said that because the year hadn't ended that he wasn't able to give what their estimate was of expenditure under this item that we have been discussing, which I think was exactly the same last year as it is this year, namely \$410,000. I calculated -- totalled up the figures that he gave, and I find those are only 263,000-odd and I was thinking that there wouldn't be a great deal more done during the remaining couple of months. So I was just going to suggest to him that if that was all that had been allocated under that item last year, that perhaps our estimate of a year earlier had been closer to the fact than the one that we passed last July. We had estimated for the year ending 1959, \$340,000. I remember checking up with the Minister at the time it was up

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd).....here before, just what extra work they were going to do. He was quite sure that this amount of money was needed. I gather that actually it's going to be far from used up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Passed?

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, on the passing of the item and not a question -- in the relatively short period of time that I have been in this House, I believe this is the longest ordeal that any Minister of Agriculture -- if it is an ordeal and I am sure my Honourable Friend enjoyed it -- but this is the longest that I recall, insofar as the department is concerned. Now sometimes I like to be fair. And I would suggest that for a rooky Minister, and indeed a rooky member of this House -- but outside of a few occasions, and I must put that in just to be fair to myself -- that the Minister has acquitted himself very good. And I would suggest to him one thing however, now that the items are all passed; that he give consideration to a report of his department, brought down such as the Department of Health and Welfare; Industry and Commerce; and Mines and Natural Resources; and other departments; Now I appreciate the fact that the leaders of the parties this year got a typewritten copy of a report. In our group of ten that report had to be circulated throughout the members. I think it would facilitate the passing of the estimates, because I'm sure that many of the questions that were asked during this week-long ordeal could have been found in the report itself, and it might have assisted the Minister if he could have said, refer to page so and so of my report, and then it would be fair. So I am not raising or asking the Minister a question. Now that the items are all passed, Mr. Chairman, I thought though, in fairness, that at least one from this side of the House should say something nice about the Minister after all the things we thought about him during this past week, and make that, what I think is a constructive criticism, of having a report for us for subsequent years.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, there certainly wouldn't be only one from this side of the House that would be willing to give the Honourable Minister credit for knowing his department remarkably well for the time that he's been in it. He has justified my faith in him that I always believe that a practical farmer is the man to be in the job in agriculture. And certainly the Minister I think has shown a very commendable grasp of the department for the short time that he has been there, and I am sure -- (interjection) -- well, if he would mend his ways and get into better company, why we'd be agreeable to see that he stayed there a long time.

I would like to comment though -- and whether the Minister agrees with me or not -- on this matter. I think that the other suggestion that the Honourable the Leader of the CCF Party makes is one that at first glance is very logical, but as all the practical farmers in this House know, the difficulty with the Department of Agriculture report that comes down -- and I am sure this is why the most of the Ministers of Agriculture in the years have not wished to go to either the trouble or the expense of getting a lot of copies made -- is that by the time it comes down here it is actually a year old. Now that is true as far as other departments are concerned too, if they are brought down just to the end of March. But with agriculture, by the time that that report appears here another crop has come and to some extent at least, gone. And generally speaking it's the year that has just ended that the farmers in the House are most concerned about and are talking about. So that quite frankly, for agriculture -- maybe the same for the other departments but I don't know them as well -- for agriculture the thing that the most of the members are interested in is the year that has just closed, and I think that perhaps the Minister would be able to work out something that he would bring down, something that brought us a little more up to date in the way of the current year that we're in. I know that some of the other ministers have tried to do that and certainly I would not be interested in seeing a lot of copies of the old report printed because it's old news by the time it comes in. However, I do say this, that I too commend the Minister very highly for both the practical grasp that he has of the department and the courteous way in which he gives the information.

MR. PAULLEY: As a farmer from Transcona rather than from Tuxedo I somewhat agree with the remarks of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition insofar as the report is concerned. I can see his point quite well. It may be that the Minister might be able to bring down a report similar to the report brought down by the Ministry of Health and Welfare. A

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd).....review of activities of the current year rather than, as the Leader of the Opposition has pointed out, a report which when it does reach our desks is a year old.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Department of the Attorney-General. Department 7. 1. Administration (a) Salaries.

MR. LYON: Mr. Chairman, I welcome the opportunity on this first item in my estimates, the estimates of the Attorney-General's Department to make those customary few remarks that the House has become entitled to and certainly I think which will be of some assistance, at least I hope they will be of some assistance in the discussion of the estimates that follow.

I am going to crave the same indulgence of the House this year as I did some seven months ago in introducing my estimates and ask if they will permit me on occasion to refer perhaps more closely to my notes than I otherwise might when participating in a debate because there is of course information of a statistical nature which sometimes have to be given and upon which I would like to be accurate. It is significant of course that only some seven months have passed since I last brought the estimates of my department before this committee. In that time I think there have been some significant happenings within the department but I am not going to say that they have been of a revolutionary nature or anything like that at all. But I think that as we discuss the estimates it will be seen that there have been some steps taken in pursuance of the program which was outlined at that time, and I hope tonight to be able to give you some other ideas as to what plans we have for the future year which lies ahead of us.

If I may, I should like to start on my review with a short discourse on the subject of our adult gaols in Manitoba. Since I last reported to the House, Mr. Chairman, there has been no further detailed advice from the Federal Government respecting the transfer of jurisdiction to that government of all prisoners serving terms in excess of 12 months. The Planning Committee of the Federal Government visited this province last year in the course of its systematic review of institutional requirements right across the Dominion and undoubtedly it will be making its report to the Federal Minister of Justice before too long. The recommendations made by that Planning Committee will, of course, be extremely important and the degree to which they are accepted by the Federal Government will, as I am sure honourable members of the committee will appreciate, be of considerable importance in the future development of our gaol planning in this province. As I stated last July, Mr. Chairman, it was not our intention, notwithstanding inevitable delays in the implementation of this new and, I think, excellent federal program, to be satisfied with the status quo as we found it and to make no changes until the new plan came in. That's why it would now be foolhardy of this or any other government to embark upon any large scale capital expansion or renovation with respect to gaol plans. There still are many areas in which we are taking, I hope, effective action to improve the condition of existing institutions and to expand and improve our rehabilitation program. In this regard I will be reporting to you in more detail during the course of the estimates and perhaps a little later in these remarks on the work of our newly established rehabilitation camp, on the extension of probation, on the course on correction, and on some comparatively minor but nonetheless important extension of training facilities at the camp and at Headingly gaol and on other items where attention was needed and is now being given.

There will be some minor changes of the capital nature involved at the Dauphin gaol and at the gaol at The Pas. These can perhaps be dealt with when the capital items arrive but they will be of a comparatively minor nature, not of a major nature involving any great addition to the plants at either place.

There has been, Mr. Chairman, one very interesting and I think encouraging fact emerging during the latter months of 1959 and the early part of this year to date. That is that the gaol population -- that is the adult gaol population, generally speaking -- at Headingley and at the women's gaol at Portage la Prairie is lower now than it was in the previous year. Weekly figures from Headingley indicate that the average population to date during 1959-1960 is about 416, a reduction of 60 odd from the average population of a year ago. The average population in the women's gaol has decreased from 70 down to approximately 66 -- a reduction of only four but still much better I think than an increase in our average population. I think the honourable members will appreciate, Mr. Chairman, that these are only weekly averages

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd) that I'm giving and, of course, the population fluctuates from one week to another but the figures I have given are the averages that we have worked out for the last few months in '59 and for the weeks to date in 1960.

Now I think, Mr. Chairman, it would be foolhardy of me to try to claim any special credit for this happy circumstance. I do believe that one could safely expect it that the new probation plan -- I mean not only the plan as taken over and expanded by us but the plan as started by the previous administration-- is now beginning to manifest its impact on our gaol population in Manitoba. I say this as not a fact but I say it's safe speculation that this is the case. And, of course, as the year progresses and we are able to look at the figures of acceptances into Headingley and into the women's gaol and other institutions we may perhaps be able to come back with an even rosier picture next year; at least I hope that will be the case, and that perhaps we will be more definitive in our reasons for this decrease in population.

Insofar as gaol improvement is concerned I feel something like the Minister of Education when he was speaking to the committee with respect to his ideas and his hopes in the field of education. He stated that in that field there are always further advances which can be made. Now, Mr. Chairman, I can do no better than to re-echo his words because I think that is the case with respect to gaol improvement. Fortunately, I think we are living in an enlightened age when public understanding and concern in this field is quite high. I can only state with respect to this particular branch of my department that we propose to continue to make those improvements in the techniques of training and rehabilitation which are within our means and which our best technical advice indicate should be done.

Now as I mentioned a few moments ago, I would like to say a word or two about the first rehabilitation camp that was established in the fall of 1959 and which is now carrying on its work at Oxbow Beach some eight miles to the east of Portage la Prairie. This plan was developed in co-operation with the Department of Mines and Natural Resources which is developing at this site a tourist recreation park where already considerable work has proceeded since November under the overall guidance of members of the Department of Mines. The camp program itself is the responsibility of the Director of Corrections, while the day to day operation and administration is under the direction of the Superintendent of Headingley gaol. A staff of five men have been selected from the guard officers at Headingley gaol to staff the rehabilitation camp at Oxbow Beach. Up to the 31st of December 1959 some 20 inmates from Headingley have been to the camp, that is, not the same ones continuously but on a rotating basis -- 20 men maximum have been to the camp. The men, as I said to the committee when we last met, Mr. Chairman, considering last year's estimates, the men are being paid at the rate of 75¢ per day of which 50¢ is held and paid to them upon their discharge. They work an eight hour day six days a week. Now I know that there may be some members of the CCF party which will think that this is a pretty long work day, but in conversation with some of the prisoners at the camp I have found that the more in effect that you can give them to do, the happier they are. They are enjoying the work. Their behaviour with one or two very mild exceptions has been exemplary and really it's something for the average person to see to go out to that camp to see the change in attitude, the change in expression, and the change in feeling of these men who are outside of the prison walls, so to speak, who are under extreme conditions of minimum security, and who are doing a day's work with their hands, are able to see the benefit of the work they are doing to the community, are getting paid a little something for the work that they are doing, and are able to hold their heads a wee bit higher I think, Mr. Chairman, than they otherwise might if they were still incarcerated within the walls of the prison.

An existing farmhouse on the property itself has been utilized for messing facilities and for staff quarters. An addition of butler type panel steel frame workshop has been acquired for the campsite and will be used on those days when inclement weather prohibits outdoor work. Material has been ordered to build prefabricated bunkhouses which will be built in that workshop right on the campsite, and I understand that the material is there now and that work will be starting any day now, if it has not already begun. These portable bunkhouses which the men will build out there will then be able to be moved from that site to any future site where this camp is re-established once the work at Oxbow is complete. Also I think you can see that

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd). the director of corrections, the staff out there, with the co-operation of the Department of Mines, have put a fair amount of effort and thought into the planning of this camp so that the men will be occupied during the daylight hours and will be doing constructive work which will be of benefit not only to them but to future prisoners who may have the opportunity to carry on this type of camp work in another place. The trainees at the camp -- and I make the mistake myself, and I'm sure other honourable members will, I call them prisoners but the terminology that the directorate applies to them out there is "trainees", and that is in effect what they are, trainees at the camp engage in their off hours and their relaxation hours in ice skating and hockey because the river is right within a hundred yards of the campsite. And inside, of course, they have card playing, reading, radio and television, play checkers, and so on for indoor recreation when they can't get out.

The program to date, Mr. Chairman, and I am extremely happy to report this to the House, the program to date has proved so successful that a work project that will provide work for longer periods of time is at present under discussion with Department of Mines. This camp as you will appreciate, is an excellent opportunity for us to iron out some of the inevitable kinks which will develop in starting a new program of this kind and the experience that we have gained at the Oxbow beach site has been of estimable value to us in deciding and determining the extent and size of new camps which we hope to open once this work is completed.

I might mention in addition, Mr. Chairman, that the committee might be interested as well to know that in co-operation of the Parks Board of the Town of Dauphin, a small works project, not a long one but a small one, was selected at Dauphin suitable for inmates from the Dauphin gaol. There was a parksite located in the town of Dauphin where the trainees were sent from Dauphin gaol. They were able to walk to and from the gaol over to this parksite and no extra living or messing accommodations were required, so when the request came from the town of Dauphin we were only too happy to acquiesce. In fact, we asked them to make these men available for some scrubbing and sanitation work in that area. A crew of twelve men was involved in this work for approximately two months. They were paid at a slightly lower rate - 50¢ a day for their work and they only worked five days a week. (Interjection). No, I think that they were quite happy to be getting any salary at all in Dauphin. I understand that conditions are not too good up in that part of the country. The main work as I mentioned was sanitation work and removing brush and so on, and this type of project, as it fitted in very closely to the type of project that we envision under this camp scheme mainly the type of work which ordinarily might not be done, and in this case, I am informed by the officials of the department that that was the feeling of the people in Dauphin, that this work otherwise would not have been done had these trainees not been available for it. Since this fitted in so well to our idea and our concept of getting these men out as often as we can into productive work, we were quite happy to accept the invitation of the parks board of that town and to carry on with this work even for a short two months' period.

There may well be other items upon which honourable members will wish to ask questions during the course of estimates concerning the rehabilitation camps, and I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, that I will be only too happy to attempt to answer and give any further information with respect to the camps when that time arrives.

In the field of probation upon which you will recall considerable emphasis was placed in my last words before the committee, I have some news of significance to report to the committee tonight. In accordance with the established policy of the government to extend probation services to the main federal regions of the province, in the seven months since I have last reported to the committee we have secured an additional three staff members; the fourth will be taken on in the spring on or about the 1st of March. These additions will bring the total strength of juvenile and adult probation officers in Manitoba to 19. Recruiting in this field, as all the honourable members will appreciate, Mr. Chairman, must be done with extreme care. The relationship between the probation and an accused person is highly personal. The proper attitudes, educational background, and a liberal quantity of common sense, and I would personally underline that last qualification, are all most important attributes of those who can successfully qualify for these positions. With these thoughts in mind, the directorate of corrections has proceeded with its recruitment program and I am satisfied that to date they have done a good job in securing that rare type of bird, that rare type of individual who

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd).....is willing to go into this field which demands a lot of selfless work, a lot of attention, a lot of night work and a lot of care, and a great deal of heart I would add, Mr. Chairman. I think they have succeeded very well so far in recruiting that type of individual to the ranks of the government service in this field. The first juvenile and adult probation officer established outside of the Greater Winnipeg area went to Flin Flon in September of 1959. He serves Flin Flon, The Pas, and in special cases all the magistrates and judges north of the 53rd parallel. The first woman adult probation officer was taken on staff during the same month, that is, September of 1959. Probation services in the Brandon district were extended in the first of the year, January 1st, to include adult as well as juvenile cases. I think honourable members will recall, Mr. Chairman, that for many years we had the splendid service in Brandon of Mr. Roy Hunter who serviced the juvenile court in that area as the juvenile probation officer. Some of you may have seen in recent papers that Mr. Hunter retired and certain accolades were paid to him by members of the department at a little gathering not too long ago. I would like at this time, if I may, to digress just for a moment to pay a personal word of tribute to him on his retirement, for the many long years of service that he has given to the province in the very important field of juvenile probation in the Brandon area. He has been replaced, as I have mentioned, on his retirement, with a new probation officer who will take over adult as well as juvenile cases. This new officer will service Minnedosa, Shoal Lake, Virden, Souris and Boissevain districts as well as Brandon. Both juvenile and adult services are being made available if they have not already done so, or will be made almost immediately to the Selkirk district, including Stonewall, Beausejour and Eriksdale by the advent to the staff of a new member who is presently being in-trained to service those areas. He will unfortunately not have the benefit of living in that fair town of Selkirk which the Honourable Member for Selkirk knows so well, but we do intend to service the Selkirk, Beausejour, Eriksdale, etc., areas from the Winnipeg office, but as you will appreciate, it is a short distance to travel and I am sure that they will get effective service there from this new officer.

By the 1st of July we hope to have the Dauphin district staffed with a juvenile and adult probation officer after completion of a suitable in-training program in Winnipeg for another new officer. With regard to the statistical field in probation I might mention to you that as of December 31st, Mr. Chairman, that is 1959, there were 292 adult cases under supervision by the probation staff. This represents a slight drop from the figure that I gave you last year but it will be appreciated that cases are terminated and new cases are added and as a result during the seven months that elapsed since I last dealt with this question, it so happens that more cases have terminated than have been added, so that the figure is down somewhat slightly from last year's figure. Last year, I think it was 312 - last July's figure. During 1959 no less than 181 former cases on probation were terminated as satisfactory. During the year also the total court cost paid and restitution paid by those on probation amounted to approximately \$7,500. And perhaps the happiest factor of all, Mr. Chairman, is at that the incidence of recidivism among those on probation in Manitoba still remains at a figure of less than 10%, in other words better than 90% of those who are given the privilege of suspended sentence with probation service to date have not gone back to their old ways - have kept on the straight and narrow and have gone out into the world and have made productive citizens of themselves. Now I don't want to be the one who is going to say optimistically this proves undoubtedly the plan is working because we have to give these people two, three, four, five years out on probation before we can tell what the impact of that scheme has been - the full impact. But immediately we can take note of the fact, Mr. Chairman, that the results to date have been extremely heartening and certainly we intend to continue the work in this field with the same endeavour and the same vigour that has been applied to it up to date by the members of the probation staff.

I may say a word now, Mr. Chairman, about the director of corrections and his office. I think the honourable members will recall that when my estimates were last before the Committee I intimated that consideration was being given to the enlargement of the duties of the director of corrections to ensure that all matters relating to provincial gaols, juvenile institutions, and the matters in connection with the correctional and rehabilitation field should be placed under his direct authority. Heretofore the director's duties were

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd) restricted to the probation and parole field and the large personal involvement in the work of Winnipeg Juvenile Family Court. I am now pleased to report, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Alfred J. Kitchen, the director of corrections, has been given this enlarged administrative authority over the whole field of corrections in the Province of Manitoba. In addition he has been appointed an inspector of gaols and will now be responsible for all of the duties of that office. This enlargement of Mr. Kitchen's responsibilities and the addition of new duties as inspector of gaols is designed to permit a more integrated and co-ordinated penal and correction program throughout the whole province. Furthermore it ensures that a man who is well trained in the whole field of correctional work will have primary administrative responsibility for this important field of my department's work. I might also mention in connection with the welding of these two positions, that is, of the director of corrections and the inspector of gaols, that as it is so often the case of listening to other people, even members of the opposition, good ideas come forth and in this instance I must give some credit to the Province of British Columbia where they have a government of even a third of political strife, and when I was out at Vancouver in the early days of September of this year, I spent a day at their Haney institution at their Gold Creek work camp. I had very interesting conversations with the members of the directorate of corrections, with the Attorney-General himself, and found there that the scheme of appointing the director of corrections also inspector of gaols was a suitable scheme, they had found, in that province, where their problem of course, is much larger than ours. And so, borrowing somewhat from their experience, we have decided and have done in this province the same thing, namely, to weld the two positions together to permit more integration and co-ordination of the overall correctional program in the province.

I think a few words, Mr. Chairman, would be in order in connection with the Manitoba Home for Girls. Members of the committee may perhaps have seen in the newspapers during the time that the House has been in recess that the services of a new superintendent of the Home for Girls have been acquired by the government in the person of Mr. Douglas Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence has been on staff since late last fall and has paid particular attention in the intervening weeks to the completion of the new home and to the requisitioning of supplies and of furniture and the gathering together of staff which will be utilized when the home is opened. With regard to the opening date of the home, I should mention that it is expected that the new home will start receiving delinquent girls some time in the month of April. Members of the committee will recall it was first anticipated that the building would be completed in December of 1959. However, because of the poor building season which -- weather affects not only the farmers in Manitoba; I can assure you Mr. Chairman that it affected a good number of the builders in Manitoba and particularly the builders on this site, particularly on account of the wet ground in this sloping area near the river where the building is being erected, the contractors were held up considerably this past fall. The new building itself will be ready for occupancy, we hope, some time within the next two to three weeks, that is some time in March, but the staff wish to have everything in readiness and take an extra two or three weeks before any of the girls are admitted to the home. They want to have the staff used to the building, used to its mechanical means of operation and so on and so forth before any girls are brought in to it. We do not therefore intend to rush the transfer of the girls, the bulk of whom at the present time are in the Home of the Good Shepherd until the superintendent and his staff have this opportunity to prepare not only the building but to prepare themselves for this long term venture which they are embarking upon in a new plan. The present indications, and these of course vary from week to week, but present indications are that the new building will have a total initial population of somewhere between 35 and 40 girls drawn from the old temporary site of Dynavor, The Home of the Good Shepherd. Those girls who have nearly completed their sentence who are within a week or two or three weeks of completing their sentence in existing institutions will in all probability except in exceptional cases, be allowed to go without having to go through the transformation of moving into a new home. We think that from the advice that we have received that this would be the best in the long run interests of the girls who are nearing the completion of their terms for the length of their sentences.

I mentioned earlier, Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a few comments, not too many, but a few concerning the extension course in corrections which has been undertaken by the University

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd)..... of Manitoba in conjunction with the Attorney-General's department. This is the first time that a course of this nature has been undertaken in this province. It is a twelve-week course of lectures on corrections and I can assure the committee, Mr. Chairman, that we were only too happy to be able to assist and to co-operate with the University of Manitoba in presenting this new series of lectures for those particularly engaged in the correctional field in Manitoba. The course is primarily designed to acquaint those working in the field with the history, philosophy and working processes of the correctional field. It will conclude with a survey of current practices in the correctional field; elsewhere in an attempt that will be made to outline the goal of any correctional program. I have complete information which the committee might have when we come to that item in the estimates, complete information as to the courses which are given and so on. I think the one significant factor that should be mentioned is this: that the course is going to be started, or when it was first planned it was to be started for a total enrolment of 30. But so great has the interest been, not only from within my own staff, and I refer to members of the staff at Headingley Gaol, some members of the probational staff, members of the staff of the penitentiary and so on, and other people engaged in this field, that they have had applications exceeding 100 to take the course with the result that three courses had to be scheduled to accommodate the large numbers of those active in the field who wished to have the advantage of hearing the professional workers in the field discourse and lecture on the question of corrections. I am particularly to note that we have staff members from the Manitoba Home for Boys, the Home for Girls, and the women's gaol, the boys' detention home, the girls' detention home, that is, the two in Bond Street, juvenile probation officers, adult probation officers, members of the Sheriff's office, a member of the judicial staff of the Juvenile and Family Court, members of the staff from the rehabilitation camp as mentioned, the Manitoba Penitentiary, the Winnipeg city police department, East Kildonan, West Kildonan city police department, Salvation Army, Army Provost Corps, National Employment Service, a Judge of the High Court of Manitoba - very commendable I think - members of the John Howard-Elizabeth Fry Society, staff of the Home of the Good Shepherd, and members for the Catholic Welfare Centre, to mention only a few who are represented in this course in correction which is now being given. I think it is a most encouraging fact to note that we have had such a widespread response from all of these fields, from all of these persons who are interested in the field of correction, and this I feel that I can safely say, as I did earlier, that the sentiment and the understanding and the attitude of the general public today is much better. I won't say, I won't repeat and say "much more enlightened" but I say much better than it has been in many years past, and this type of program is receiving great support and great interest from among members of the general public.

I think a word or two would be in order, Mr. Chairman, in connection with another subject which is of considerable interest to members of the committee. Members of the committee will recall that when our estimates were last before the committee I reported that consideration was being given to an interim report of the Manitoba Committee on Youth to determine what effect should be given to their recommendations, their interim recommendations re the establishment of some continuing body to consider further advances in this field. It will also be remembered, Mr. Chairman, that the terms of reference of the Manitoba Committee on Youth were very broad in that they were asked to enquire into the causes of juvenile delinquency among other things, which has, of course, engaged the attention of many learned specialists in this field, in fact, many university departments for very many years. Our thinking on the subject has been and is now that in concurrence with the additional emphasis on correctional work which is now being carried on in the department, some continuing type of committee to advise on the juvenile aspects of the correctional program is most certainly desirable. I will therefore be bringing forward an amendment to the Attorney-General's Act which will give the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council power to appoint advisory committees for various purposes in connection with the department. I should say that it is my intention to utilize this amendment if it is agreed to by the House for the purpose of setting up an Attorney-General's advisory and co-ordinating committee on youth. It would be hoped that while the committee would not be so large as to be unmanageable that we could draw to its rank persons who have a deep and long standing interest in this problem, many of

(Mr. Lyon, continued)... whom participated I should say in the work of the original committee on youth. As envisaged by the department, this committee when established would meet several times during the year with the director of corrections, members of the institutional and correctional staff and officers of other departments of government which sponsor youth programs to advise the government, and particularly my department as to how its work among juveniles could be made more effective; and to advise on any other matters which they believe the government should take cognizance of. I wish at this time, Mr. Chairman, to pay particular tribute to the work of the chairman of Manitoba Committee on Youth, Mr. Montague Israels, Q.C. He has been of invaluable assistance throughout our discussions and consideration of this problem. I can only hope that we (and by we I mean the government and the people of Manitoba) will continue to have the benefit of his experience, his interest and his knowledge in this field in the future.

Now, if I may leave the field of corrections, Mr. Chairman, I should like to move on to another item which honourable members have no doubt seen in the estimates which is deserving of some attention at this time. For many years, Mr. Chairman, it has been a fact that some change was needed in the arrangement of particularly the county court district boundaries in the Province of Manitoba. The files of my department indicate that as far back as 1934 the then inspector of legal offices had submitted suggestions and ideas for the improvement of this system. Members of the House will be interested to know that at the present time there are 63 county court districts in the Province of Manitoba with the exception of the larger centres, these are staffed mainly by part time clerks and bailiffs who are fee paid and whose income therefore depends entirely upon the amount of work carried on in the court in that particular district. It has been increasingly difficult particularly since the end of world war II to obtain the services of suitable persons to fill these offices since the remuneration, by and large, which accrues to the office is very small. Now I don't want it to be thought, Mr. Chairman, that I am implying any criticism of those benighted souls who are presently holding these positions. Let me say only this about their service, that I am amazed every time I look at the list that we have the people of the calibre we do have holding these positions at the present time, positions of some responsibility and of great importance in the administration of justice in the county court, holding these positions for the very small pittance that is paid to them by way of fees for their service. I imply no criticism of them at all but I think many of them would agree with me when I say that the system which has developed over the years have proved to be less than satisfactory. Furthermore, it has become apparent over the years that a very minimum amount of work is conducted through very many of the county court district offices in Manitoba. The bulk of the work of course, going through the large offices in the larger centres.

Since assuming responsibility, Mr. Chairman, for my department, I have had numerous discussions with members of the Board of County Court Judges, the Law Society of Manitoba, the Bar Association of Manitoba in regard to this problem. I can report that all are in agreement that some action should be taken and soon to remedy the many deficiencies which exist in our present system. With this thought in mind you will see that there has been provided in the estimates an amount for the establishment of a Commission on Judicial Boundaries. Some may say that the work of reorganizing the County Court Districts might well be done within the Attorney-General's Department itself, that is by members of my own staff. But Mr. Chairman, I hold to the view that the main recommendations the main working out of a new adjustment of boundaries and of other matters which will be brought to the attention of the committee should be made by persons preferably outside of the government who have years of service in the broad field of justice in Manitoba and who particularly are acquainted with the needs of rural Manitoba. We therefore propose to have a small commission but one which will adequately represent the views of all of the people of Manitoba and particularly the views of those persons resident in what we loosely call rural Manitoba, because the bulk of these districts affect the citizens living outside of the greater Winnipeg area. Consideration is also being given to permitting this commission to review judicial districts and land titles district boundaries at the same time. I think it will be appreciated Mr. Chairman, that as the work and services of government increase throughout the province we have many different conflicting boundaries for municipalities, for school districts, for school divisions, for land titles, for judicial

(Mr. Lyon, continued). . . . districts and so on and so forth. The main purpose in giving consideration to a review of judicial and land titles district boundaries is to permit if possible of more co-ordination between these boundaries and those of any new boundaries which may be suggested for county court districts. I think this commission will do work of great value to the province in the field of the administration of justice. As I have mentioned this is a matter which has besieged my predecessors in office right up to the time I know of the Honourable Member for Ethelbert Plains. It has besieged them over the years for at least 25 to 30 years, and we are hopeful that by taking this step at this time we will at least have the opportunity to bring this system of boundaries and the system of administration of justice in these courts more up to date, more in keeping with the needs of 1960 and perhaps devise a plan which will last we hope for another decade or another quarter of a century at least.

I would like to make one other digression into the field of law enforcement and to announce to the committee Mr. Chairman, that the government has agreed in the field of law enforcement to the introduction of radar speed meters in the Province of Manitoba under the jurisdiction of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to take effect approximately on the first of June, 1960. I thought it only fair that honourable members of the committee should be the first to be warned about this because I'm sure that. . . .

MR. HILLHOUSE: Where are you going to use them first?

MR. ROBLIN: On the road to Selkirk.

MR. LYON: On the road to Selkirk I think would be a good spot. I thought Honourable Members of the Committee should be the first to have this officially because undoubtedly the seeing eye will have to cast its winking and blinking eye upon them from time to time as I am sure it will upon me from time to time. I may say for the information of the committee Mr. Chairman, that this decision if not -- I don't consider it a major matter but it is certainly a matter of some importance -- this decision was made after thorough discussions with the R.C.M.P. re traffic and accident control and after members of the department and members of the safety branch and myself had witnessed a demonstration of the equipment in the province last August. I think it is also interesting to note that Manitoba is the last of the provinces which has an R.C.M.P. contract for provincial policing to make use of this equipment. Now I don't know that that fact is significant of anything but I mention it only for the edification of the committee. I think we could draw this conclusion, in fact I know we could from the words and from the discussions I have had with the R.C.M.P., from senior officers down to constables to a man, they all say that this is an excellent enforcement aid. It for one thing reduces the inevitable danger which always arises in cases of hot pursuit after speeding vehicles and so on; the inevitable danger that either the car being pursued or the car pursuing will have a flat tire or run into some misadventure whereby other innocent people may be injured or even worse. And having the advantage of this stationary equipment which does the job as effectively and I may say a great deal more accurately than the average constable sitting looking at his speedometer -- having this stationary equipment has been found in all other provinces where the R.C.M.P. have jurisdiction to be of definite assistance to them in the safety field. (interjection). . . Yes, oh yes, they are quite visible - right out on the road. Signs will be there too. I'll get into that in a moment.

The unit - that is the radar unit, and I think perhaps because of the interest of the honourable the leader of the CCF I should give a bit of this background information - the unit actually serves two useful purposes. First of all it is an aid to enforcement traffic laws, that's the primary reason which comes to mind; and secondly it has a preventive enforcement value through the psychological reaction. I'm not merely just quoting words which are given to me, I've seen this in effect in the province of Ontario and in other provinces and I have seen the attitude of motorists myself. When they see the sign 'These highways are patrolled by radar', there is an instantaneous effect upon the average driver which causes him to ease his paw off the pedal and to pay some heed to this road sign at least.

Another interesting fact of course is that these units are supplied by the federal government through the R.C.M.P. at no cost to the province, and of course that is a factor which must be considered when equipment of this type and value is brought into use in Manitoba. June the first as I have mentioned is the approximate target date for the introduction of the radar speed meters; this is to allow time to secure the equipment, to sign the highways which

(Mr. Lyon, continued)... I think is a most important prerequisite and to train the police personnel in its use. Signs indicating that radar is in use in the province will be posted at all trunk highway border points, at the outskirts of cities and larger points on trunk highways entering and leaving and also at strategic positions throughout the province and especially in areas which are accident-prone, and of course areas which are accident-prone are the areas which will receive attention from this equipment. The R. C. M. P. operators are required to complete a course of instruction sponsored by the University of British Columbia and the University of New Brunswick and to be certified "proficient" in this technical field before they're allowed to operate in any province in Canada. We have that assurance from the police and I know from seeing these trained operators that they do go through a very stiff course and a very good course to enable them to operate and to interpret the results of the operation of the equipment. It is the intention during the first months operation of the equipment to warn violators about any alleged breaches of it with warning tickets, following which after this month's breaking in period, standard highway traffic act speeding tickets will be handed out for any breaches. But this was thought to be a proper introduction of the equipment because of course the public must come to understand it, everyone must come to understand how it works, and we don't wish to push this down the throats of anyone without their having the opportunity to see it, see how efficient it is in order to understand how it works. Now I don't think too much else is required with respect to the discussion on radar; I will be able to answer any reasonable questions on this point when that particular item arises in the estimates. I might just say in conclusion on that field that we do intend to have as much advance publicity on this matter as possible, and I know that the members of the press gallery are listening to me tonight and I may say that that is why I gave it a bit of attention tonight because I think it is a new technique which requires publicity and thereby understanding by members of the public before it is put into use.

Now these are the main topics upon which I wish to make reference tonight, Mr. Chairman. As I pointed out at the outset of my remarks, there wasn't going to be too much new because only seven months have elapsed since I last stood in my place and discussed with you the work of this department. I hope that there aren't too many disappointed faces opposite at either the lack of work or the great amount of work that's been done by the department in the intervening time, but should there be any reasonable questions I would certainly attempt to answer them as we reach the individual items. Before I conclude, I should like to take the opportunity to pay a sincere tribute to the staff of my department for their excellent co-operation and their diligent efforts toward the efficient operation of the Attorney-General's Department. I won't make the mistake of singling out any individuals -- although there are certainly one or two who deserve special commendation -- since each man in the staff from the lowest to the highest level is equally deserving of praise.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, at the outset I wish to state that I'm not the official critic of our group in connection with the Attorney-General's estimates. The heavy overtures are still to come. I would just like to ask a few questions and make one or two comments at the present time. One that worries me for a long time is the reason that the department has appointed a supervisor or superintendent in charge of the Home for Girls a social worker, a man, instead of -- this job which I think could be better handled by a woman. I think that she would be more sympathetic. The children that are there are not criminals, they have side-stepped, they have erred, they've got to send them home rehabilitated and have a good opportunity to start life over again. The reason why a man was appointed was a great surprise when I read it in the press and perhaps the Minister can find an explanation, although to me personally I don't think what explanation he could give to satisfy the public or perhaps the parents of the girls. Mr. Chairman, I hold here in my hands the gaol report dated March 31st, 1958. May I ask if there's a later one?

MR. LYON: That's the last?

MR. GRAY: That's the last? Pardon?

MR. LYON: Oh no, there was one ...

MR. GRAY: The one I have is 1958 -- ending March 31st, '58.

MR. LYON: Oh no.

MR. GRAY: I tried to get the latest one but, however, the figures are approximately the same and the report was very ably prepared and I admit that we had in Mr. Littlewood a good superintendent. I think he's trying to do his best under the circumstances. But there are a few figures here still alarming. One is the number of repeaters. This is a very serious situation, and this situation in my humble opinion is due entirely -- I wouldn't say to lack of rehabilitation -- but not complete program of rehabilitation. I suggested last year and I suggest now, that those in the Committee for Rehabilitation should try and get employers, employers of labour, because when any average boy makes application for a position there's always the question 'have you ever been convicted', and he's got to say yes or commit perjury, and if he says yes he's out -- he's through -- no matter how able or willing he is. I appreciate also the employer doesn't want to take a chance on one that has already served gaol for an offence, maybe a small offence it doesn't matter. So I think perhaps in the committee of rehabilitation you should interest the employer for him to take an interest in the boy. If he can't trust him with cash he could trust him with sweeping the floor or packing packages. At least let him know, give him a start again, and this in my opinion is -- the lack of employment is chiefly -- I don't say all -- the cause of a repeater.

Secondly, there is a very alarming figure -- out of 3,000 turnover in a year over 1,600 served under three months. Apparently if a person is sentenced to three months or under, I don't think is a very serious man to be out. The offences may be small. In this case I think perhaps he should be discharged earlier than the usual days off for good conduct and give at least those up to three months which we are not considering them a nuisance or a danger to society, a little improvement in the days off from his sentence. There is another serious, in my opinion, figure here with nearly two-thirds of the population, turnover population, under 40 years of age -- from 16 to 40 -- which comes back again to the question of rehabilitation. I do not think that young offenders should be given a mark of a convict because he still has a long life ahead of him and he could do some good and probably make a contribution to society and particularly to the taxpayer.

Then finally for the moment, this recommendation of the superintendent as to salary increase for the guards in view of the many resignations. Naturally it's not an easy job; it's a responsible job; it needs a good man; it's a very responsible job and I would like to see the recommendation be considered by the department. Then I was quite disturbed personally of the Crown appealing against a sentence by a trained, appointed, independent judge. The judges in Canada here are the finest people we know of; they are very independent; they are getting a fairly good salary and on the average they are kind hearted. And my humble opinion is the Crown is the people's defender and not a prosecutor. I hate the word "prosecutor". I think the word "prosecutor" throws a scare to the people of the world. I think they should be called 'peoples' defenders'. It isn't their business to find them guilty. It's the judge's business. In my opinion -- I'm not a lawyer -- and my opinion is that your department, the lawyers working

(Mr. Gray, cont'd.) . . . in your department should bring all the facts against the convict before the judge and not try to win a case, which in my humble opinion judging by the fact that you have to appeal a case I think the plan is to win a case. This was the case in Europe. They went all the way to convict a man and that's why they put a scare when they have a prosecutor appear before the case. First of all call them public defenders, call them state defenders, call them any name you like but not prosecutors because if he is a prosecutor he prosecutes and that's not the business of the Attorney-General's Department. It's my personal point of view, I may be entirely wrong and I'll be glad if the Honourable the Attorney-General will put me on the right path.

This is just about all I want to mention at this time. I think that your report on the Minister's salary was an excellent one. I don't want to give the Minister too much praise because I'm afraid that he may stop right now and not try for more improvement. The little improvements that you have made are very excellent. I am pleased to see that you have a good grip on your job but improvement in penal reform, the idea of putting young offenders back in life again is one of the most important; it will take you years to do it; you will be blessed by everyone and I think the state would benefit by it, also the families of the boys. We must realize -- I know from the boys arrested, the whole neighborhood is picking on the mother and the father. Many times they have to move out from the neighborhood and many times they have to move to another city. It's not a pleasant thing for parents to have to do and the only thing to do is train them. Train them before they go. That's where the school comes in; that's where the church comes in; here's where the parents come in too. True. But this shall also be the duty of the province, of the legal department of the province that they should concern themselves not following prosecutions, not by sending them to gaol but also to prevent them from going to gaol or once they go put them back on their feet.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Mr. Chairman, in the first place I would like to compliment the Honourable the Attorney-General on the very full and comprehensive report that he has given and to assure him that in all matters which have as their objective the rehabilitation of these people who are so unfortunate as to be incarcerated. He has the full support of everyone in this group and that he also has the full support of everyone in this group in any and all matters that have as their objective a liberal form of penal reform. After listening to the last speaker and his feelings towards prosecutors being defenders, I would like to make this suggestion to the Honourable the Attorney-General. I have several cases on in Selkirk Friday morning; there's members of your department going down there and I hope you will impress upon them that their job is to defend not to prosecute. Now there is one or two matters that I would like to deal with. First matter that I would like to deal with is the matter of the increase in the legal fee. Now let me assure you, Mr. Chairman, I am not dealing with lawyers' fees, I'm dealing with the fees charged by the various departments that come under the jurisdiction of the Attorney-General. Now I'm not opposed to increases in fees if that increase is necessary in order to pay costs, nor am I opposed to an increase in fees if that increase is necessary in order to give to the Civil Servants in that department a wage which is commensurate with the type of work that they're doing, but I am opposed to the increase in fees if fees are increased for the purpose of raising revenue. Now unfortunately we have not to date been furnished with sufficient information from the government side of the House to show to us that the fees, the increase in fees charged by them since taking office are solely for the purpose of paying costs and until such time as we are furnished with information which will prove to us that that increase was not made necessary was not implemented for the purpose of raising revenue, we must imply that the increase was for that particular purpose. Now the Honourable the First Minister -- I forget where he was speaking but speaking on the question of fees -- he suggested that fees should be commensurate with the service. Now I don't know how you're going to determine the service that is rendered a person who is being sued in a court, to determine what fee would be commensurate with the service that you are rendering him and I think the only yardstick of measuring fees charged in court is on the basis of what does it cost to operate these courts? Now another thing that I would like to be quite clear about and that is this, that in the Court of Queen's Bench the tariff has been completely revised and completely changed and the increases in fees for the various services rendered by that Court range from moderate to extreme. Now I'm not suggesting for a moment that that increase of fees on the civil side of that

(Mr. Hillhouse, cont'd.) ... Court were imposed to pay the cost of criminal prosecutions but I would suggest to the Honourable the Attorney-General that he submits to this House or to this Committee sufficient facts to show that the increase in fees on the civil side of that Court were not implemented for that purpose. Now it's not my intention to bore the members of this House by going into the various tariffs of fees in the Land Titles Office, the County Court, the Surrogate Court, the Court of Queen's Bench and all the other Courts that are run by the Attorney-General, but in view of the fact that the fees charged by this government have increased in all departments, I think that I should give to this committee a specific case of an estate they valued at \$20,000 all going to the widow and show to this committee what effect that that general increase in fees across the board means to that widow. Now as I say it's an estate of \$20,000. The fee that that widow will pay in the Surrogate Court for having her husband's will probated had been increased from \$33.50 to \$40.00, an increase of \$6.50. The fees for publishing the notice to creditors under the Trustee Act -- that's a charge made by the Provincial Secretary -- has been increased from \$3.00 to \$4.00, an increase of \$1.00. The fee for filing a Notarial copy of Letters of Probate in the Land Titles Office has been increased from \$3.50 to \$4.50, an increase of \$1.00. Now assuming that in that \$20,000 estate the dwelling house is worth \$10,000, the fees payable to the Land Titles Office on a transmission application have increased from \$12.00 to \$20.00, or an increase of \$8.00. Now the fee to pass the estate in the Land Titles Office remains the same as it was before \$3.00. Then after the transmission has issued title in the name of the widow, or the Executrix of her husband's estate, there is another fee payable to the Land Titles Office transferring from her, as Executrix to herself as beneficiary under the will and that fee has increased from \$12.00 to \$15.00 or an increase of \$3.00. Now assuming that the Solicitor who acts for that widow has his bill of costs taxed by the Registrar of the Surrogate Court, the fee of the taxation of that bill of costs has increased from \$1.00 to \$5.00. So the fees that would have been payable on the estate of that size prior to the general increase in fees that took place, would have been \$78.00, whereas the fees under the new tariff are now \$91.50, an increase of 30%.

Now, Mr. Chairman, that may not seem to be a very high increase, but I look upon estates in a different light the way they have been treated by the government in making those increases. I think if the Federal Government under the old Succession Duty Act, and under the new Estate Tax Act where they give an exemption of \$60,000 to a widow -- there's no tax payable -- plus \$10,000 for each child under 21 years of age not benefitting under the terms of the will, now it seems to me that we in Manitoba, particularly since we have embraced with both arms the concept of the welfare state and since after listening to the Honourable Minister of Health and Welfare introducing into this House his new Social Security legislation and his comments, or at least the comments which were made by his counterparts in Ottawa, about our Act being the most comprehensive, and the best Social Security Act that he had ever read. Now, since we have embraced that concept, and since we have even gone farther than providing from the cradle to the grave but actually provide from conception to resurrection, I think it's only right and fair that we should also take into consideration who is benefitting under this will, whether a widow is benefitting or whether a stranger is benefitting. And I think instead of graduating our fees in the Surrogate Court, and on the Land Titles Offices with respect to estates we should not only consider the value of the estates, but we should consider the relationship of the beneficiary to the deceased. And I would suggest to the Honourable the Attorney-General that he take that matter under advisement with a view to reducing the fees payable by widows in the Surrogate Court to a sum which is more reasonable and more in keeping with the spirit of the Estate Tax Act.

Now, another example of where they have -- where they were making a widow pay more than she paid before -- supposing a husband dies and the title of the home is in the joint names of himself and his wife. Under the tariff as it exists before the change was made, there was a fee of \$5.00 paid by the Land Titles Office to file a request to have a new title issued in the name of the survivor. Now that fee has been increased to \$10.00, an increase of 100%, and I think that is another example of where no increase should have been made. I don't care how much you charge for probating an estate where the beneficiary in that estate is some stranger or somebody far removed from the testator but for goodness sake don't try to raise money out of the widows and orphans.

(Mr. Hillhouse, cont'd.) . . .

Now another thing too, is this, what effect have those increases in legal fees and various provincial services meant to the municipalities? The public notices that municipalities have to publish under the Manitoba Gazette, the cost of publication has gone up. The fees that municipalities now have to pay into the Land Titles Office for filing liens and discharging liens have been doubled. The other day I registered a drainage plan for the Municipality of St. Andrews. Had I registered that drainage plan before the increase in the tariff went into effect, it would have cost me \$5.00. You know what it cost me the other day? It cost me \$31.00, an increase of 520%. Now why boast about what you're doing for municipalities when you're taking it out of them that way?

MR. FRED GROVES (St. Vital): What are the lawyers fees on that \$20,000 estate.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Our fees are taxed by the Registrar of the Surrogate Court.

MR. GROVES: That's not what I asked.

MR. HILLHOUSE: You're supposed to be a professional man.

MR. GROVES: Yeah.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Now, I think Mr. Chairman, that this House is entitled to know whether or no the government has increased these legal fees for the purpose of revenue or whether they have increased them for the purpose of paying their way. And I think in order to satisfy us in that point that we're entitled to statements of revenue and expenditures in respect of the Winnipeg Land Titles Office for each of the past five years, for the various Land Titles Offices in Manitoba for each of the last five years, the Surrogate Court of the Eastern Judicial District for each of the last five years, from each of the other Surrogate Courts in Manitoba for each of the last five years, from the other County Courts operated in Manitoba, from the Court of Queen's Bench of the Eastern Judicial District, and for the other Courts of Queen's Bench operated in the other Judicial Districts in Manitoba.

Now there's another matter which I'd like to deal with and that is in connection with the Land Titles Office and that is that fund known as the assurance fund. In every transfer that is registered in the Land Titles Office there's a charge of one-quarter of 1% made against the registration fee to go into a fund which is known as the Assurance Fund. Now that fund has been in existence ever since the Real Property Act was brought into operation in Manitoba. And what I'd like to know about that fund is what is the present standing of that fund? And since its inception how much money has been collected in that fund? How much has been paid out and how much if any, has been transferred to Consolidated Revenue for each of the years since its inception? Now I think we're entitled to know that information, because if the government has increased fees with a purpose of paying its way in those various departments that's fine, but until such time as we have that information, I think we're entitled to assume that those increases were inaugurated for the purpose of revenue.

Now the last time I think the Attorney-General brought his estimates into this House, he mentioned the fact that he was going to set up a committee similar to one in existence in Ontario for the purpose of advising him on matters -- advising him respecting changes that should be made in the law. Now the -- no mention was made of that committee when the Attorney-General spoke and I hope before his estimates are through that he will advise us whether he has ever appointed that committee and what has been done by that committee.

Now there are one or two matters respecting the general law that I would like to discuss and the first matter deals with what is commonly called transient traders. At the last session of this legislature we repealed our Transient Traders Act and today the only regulations respecting transient traders are to be found in municipal by-laws if a municipality has taken the trouble to enact a by-law. Now during the course of the last year I have had numerous complaints made to me by people in my constituency, who have either been criminally defrauded by transient traders or have been taken for a ride by transient traders. I took it upon myself to make enquiries from the RCMP to determine whether or no my experience was unique or whether that was the general experience that they had found, and I believe that I am safe in saying that there is hardly a RCMP detachment in Manitoba that has not had complaints made to them at some time or another regarding these transient traders. Now I think that those people are going into rural areas in Manitoba, in a great number of instances they are not even taking out a municipal license fee to operate, they're competing with people who live in the

(Mr. Hillhouse, cont'd.) ... district, who pay taxes in the district and it's a most unfair type of competition. And I think some steps should be taken to at least control their activities. Now in the Province of Saskatchewan, and no doubt I'll have my mouth washed out with soap after mentioning this, they have set up what is known -- they have passed what is known as the Commercial Agents' Act, under which commercial agents who are the same as our old transient traders have to take out a provincial license through the Provincial Secretary's office, and it's interesting to note in reading this Act the safeguards for the public that are enacted therein.

Now in the first place, no person shall carry on business of a commercial agent in the province unless he is the holder of a subsisting license under this Act as a commercial agent or as a salesman of a licensed commercial agent.

Then there's another section which says that even after getting the provincial license he still has to get the municipal license. But the point that interests me is this, it provides that every commercial agent or salesman shall immediately upon execution of any contract entered into in the course of his business with the purchaser deliver to the purchaser a true copy thereof.

And another section too, which is quite interesting, no action can be brought by a commercial agent against a purchaser unless he's licensed under the Act or unless he has given to the purchaser a copy of the contract signed by the purchaser.

Now the most important provision in the Act which is really a safeguard to the public, is this, that the Provincial Secretary, before granting a license, either as a commercial agent or a commercial salesman, can insist upon that person being bonded. Now I would commend that Act to the Attorney-General with a view to having it enacted in Manitoba, because I can assure this committee that there is a real need in rural Manitoba for controlling the activities of these people who go around as pedlars and hawkers and whatnot, selling goods to the public at exorbitant prices and sometimes are actually committing criminal fraud.

Now a few years ago I raised in this House the advisability of enacting into our law a conditional sales act, along the lines of that recommended by the Manitoba Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation in Canada in 1955. And the reason why I suggested at that time that we should enact that legislation was twofold; one, it provided for the registration of conditional sales contracts in Manitoba, and two, it placed certain restraints on a vendor under a conditional contract in the remedies that he could enforce under his contract. Now the reason why I brought that up at that time was due to a case which had come to my attention of a young boy 20 years of age who had purchased a 1951 Chevrolet car for \$1,395 in respect of which he made a cash payment of \$241.62, leaving a balance of \$1,053.38, and when the insurance and finance charges were added, he owed the finance company \$1,651.20. Now this boy fell down on his payments, his car was seized, at the time of seizure he owed \$878.53 on his car. He was charged \$483.38 to recondition the car which made the total which he then owed the finance company \$1,318.04. Now as far as that reconditioning goes I know that he had spent upwards of \$100 having that car fixed about a month before it was seized. Now that car was sold for \$1,095, there was a balance which he owed the finance company of \$223.04 but when the finance company sold that car they took in a second hand car in trade and for \$450. They reconditioned the second hand car which was taken in trade which cost \$37.42, so it was \$487.42 that they -- on the car that they took in. Then they sold that car which they took in for \$475 and they lost \$12.42 in the transaction. Then they charged the commission of \$109.50 for selling the man's car that they seized and they charged a commission of \$47.50 for selling the second hand car which they took in on trade. So the final upshot was that the kid still owed them \$392.46. Now the point that I raised then was this, that there should be some uniform price of conditional sales contracts for use in the Province of Manitoba, there should be a type of contract which places all unpaid vendors in the same position and all purchasers in the same position. And the powers of resale, etc. in that conditional sales contract should be limited. Under our Farm Machinery Act we have a conditional sales contract which is uniform throughout Manitoba in respect of farm machinery. And in that contract there are certain powers that the machine company is given in the event of default. And I think a perusal of that Act would show the members of the committee that the powers that are given to the company are fair, and that the safeguards that the unpaid -- or at least today with respect of conditional sales agreement, there are no restraints of any kind whatsoever that place upon the conditions of that

(Mr. Hillhouse, cont'd.) ... contract. The man who draws up that contract, if the purchaser is foolish enough to sign it, can put any conditions in there that he wants to. There's only one condition under our laws that stands today and that is if they seize they must give them 20 days notice before they sell. But under our law what happened to this boy 20 years of age is quite legal. It can be done. And it's for that reason that I think it's pretty nearly time that we see introduced into Manitoba, a conditional sales Act, with a conditional sales contract incorporated therein which will be fair to the vendor and fair to the purchaser.

MR. DAVID ORLIKOW (St. Johns): Mr. Chairman, I want to join -- begin by joining with other members who have already spoken in complimenting the Minister for the progress which he reports. We on this side of the House, have always felt that the system of gaols, the system of corrections which is purely punitive would not work and in fact it did not work. I suppose Canada is the last country, certainly in the western world which got around to adopting modern methods of correction including probation and classification systems insofar as this province is moving in the right direction, we on this side of the House, will certainly compliment the Minister and the government for the progress which has been made, but I am certain that the Honourable, the Attorney-General would be the first one to admit, and he's already admitted it, that we still have a considerable way to go. We feel that the gaol system, if it is to be of any use, must be changed from a system of punishment to a system where, if people must be put in gaol, that they will be helped and rehabilitated so that when they get out they will not likely get into trouble and go back into gaol again. The Honourable the Attorney-General mentioned in his -- when he spoke this time, during the last session, that the rate of recidivism was between 65 and 70%. This is certainly harmful in terms of human values, and it's certainly expensive in terms of this province or of any province or the federal government which has to bear the cost. And this has its worth in the fact that we certainly are happy that we are moving away from the old method. I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that I am disappointed that the Honourable the Attorney-General was not able to report today in much more specific terms as to when we can expect to have the terms made by which the Federal Government would accept the responsibility for all prisoners who have -- who are given a sentence of more than one year. I am not suggesting that this is the fault of the -- of this government -- I'm sure that the Honourable the Attorney-General would be happy if he could report that this would take place in the foreseeable future, and specifically when it would take place. But it does mean that the major changes that have to be made in our correctional system cannot be made, in this I'm not going to be any more critical than I was during the last session, it does mean that our program to a large extent has to be kept in a state of suspension. And I would hope that the Honourable the Attorney-General has already urged the Federal Government to set a date and that he will continue to urge them to set a date and so that we can begin the reorganization of our system.

Now I'm not going to spend much time, Mr. Chairman, because I realize that until this system is changed in an analysis of what's wrong with the facilities at Headingley, I think this can to a large extent wait for the future. But I am very concerned Mr. Chairman, about the facilities which we do provide in the other institutions. Now I do have a report, the last report which is for the year ending March 31st, 1959, and it may be that conditions have changed very drastically since this report was issued, but in this report, we have the report from the Dauphin Gaol, and I just want to quote a few lines from the report -- from that section of the report, and here's what it says, "Our cell accommodation is sufficient for only eighteen males" but they say, I quote again, "the daily population of inmates now is running to forty odd, and appears to be going to remain at that rate for some time. Double decker bunks have been placed in the areas outside the cells and in the laundry to accommodate the excess of inmates for whom there is no cell accommodation." Now the report on Brandon is not quite as specific, but as I read it, and I won't quote it for that reason, but as I read it there is serious over-crowding at Brandon too. If this is the case, Mr. Chairman, I think that regardless of what the Federal Government may do that there ought to be an early start in changing this condition. Now as I remember the report from Brandon, he -- the warden, or whatever the title of the man in charge is -- reports that the gaol there is old, that it's completely surrounded by the City, and it may be that what we need is a new institution to replace both the Brandon and Dauphin situations. But certainly Mr. Chairman, there can be no real rehabilitation when

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd.) . . . prisoners are kept under these conditions.

Now Mr. Chairman, I'm not going to take any credit for the fact that the Director of Corrections is now in charge of not only the probation services, but of the gaols, although I did suggest it during the last session, I'm sure that what the Attorney-General saw in British Columbia had a good deal more to do with his decision than what I had to say, but I do think it's a step in the right direction. I feel this is important Mr. Chairman, because while I have no particular -- no personal criticism to make of Mr. Littlewood who is the warden at Headingley, I'm sure that he's doing the best job which he can, but I do suggest to the members of this committee Mr. Chairman, that by modern standards, the training and qualifications of the warden at Headingley do not meet what is considered adequate training and experience by standards. I can quote from the Manual of Correctional Standards issued by the American Correctional Association, but I think that members who know the background of the warden will realize that this is a fact. I'm not being critical of the work which he is doing, but I am happy that the Director of Corrections is now in charge and will have the general supervision. What I said about the warden, Mr. Chairman, I think also needs to be said about the staff. I was glad to hear the Attorney-General report that the number -- a number of the staff at Headingley and the other institutions are attending this course which is being offered in Corrections at the University, because I was disturbed by the fact that in the report which the warden makes apropos Headingley, he reports that -- and it may have changed since 1959, he reports that -- and this is on page three of the last report which we have -- when he is talking about the guards, he mentions the fact that several have been to Kingston to take a training course, and he says: "These complete a total of ten qualified officers who have attended this course." I want to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that if we are going to do a job of rehabilitation of people who are in the institutions -- if we are going to give them a chance to make a new start that they will not get into trouble again, that ten or twenty qualified people on the staff at Headingley is not nearly sufficient in terms of what needs to be done. I have a book with me called "Prisoners are People", written by the director of a very fine minimum security institution in California. He talks about the work which they are doing, and out of a staff of fifty, "supervisors" he calls them, not guards, he says this -- and this is a program which they began about fifteen years ago -- and I quote: "Twenty-nine of these men had college degrees, with four Masters degrees included. In addition, nine had general secondary teacher's credentials and eight more had two years of college training". On top of this, Mr. Chairman, they were given before they began, the job, an eight-week course, and this is what their course consisted of, Mr. Chairman, and I quote: "The training course was to consist of three parts. Two hours each day of theory and the handling of men, some sociology, psychology, problems of discipline and the general philosophy of governing the institution."

Now, Mr. Chairman, this is what a modern institution thinks is necessary. Not to coddle the inmates, but to give them the help required, and the direction required so that when they get out of the institution they will be able to begin a fresh start. And I would hope, Mr. Chairman, that the Honourable the Attorney General, possibly not tonight, would report, possibly when we get to the item, would report to this Committee on the total staff which is available at Headingley and the other institutions at Brandon, at Dauphin, at Portage, also at the new Home for Girls -- the total staff that will be working there, what their training is, what their qualifications are.

Mr. Chairman, I'm concerned about the medical staff at the institution. The report on Headingley says that there's a doctor and gives the name of the doctor who is available but this is an institution of over 400 men and from what I have read in the field of correctional work, there ought to be a full time doctor in an institution of this size. And I would like at some point, Mr. Chairman, if the Honourable the Attorney-General could tell this House what does the report mean when it says that there is a medical officer on staff. How much time does he spend at the institution? Does he visit it regularly; how many days a week and so on? I would also like to know, Mr. Chairman, what facilities there are for psychiatric services at Headingley and at the other institutions because if the doctor is there a number of times a week, I suppose that he can act as a person who could adequately screen the people in the institution and recommend who needs attention. If the doctor isn't there regularly, I doubt very much if the present staff can do this job adequately. And I think that the success of this kind of work

(Mr. Orlikow, continued)... is the early detection of people who need assistance and unless the doctor can do it, I am very doubtful if there is anybody who can do it. I'm concerned, Mr. Chairman, about the fact that the Attorney-General has not reported on the establishment at Headingley or indeed at any of the institutions of a classification system. Surely, and if you turn to the various reports of the institutions which we have, particularly the -- well, here's the one for Portage, we find what I think is a very unhappy, and I would say a tragic situation and one which bodes ill for the future of the inmate. Here we have 250 inmates in the last year they're reporting at Portage, 178 -- I beg your pardon? -- Admissions - oh, yes. -- A very large number of them, Mr. Chairman, are people who are there for the first time but an equally large number or possibly more are people who are there for a second or third time and I want to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that there's no way and I'm not an expert in this field and I'm sure that members of the House who are lawyers, who've had experience could vouch for it very well, what I am saying, but there's no way to insure that a person who gets into an institution for the first time will go back there for a second and third time and to let them spend time with people who are there for a second and third time. And yet I see nothing -- I've heard nothing from the Attorney-General which would indicate that we're making a start in a system of segregation or a system of classification. I make the same reservation which I did earlier that I realize that it's difficult to know how fast to go on with this task when we're waiting for the Federal Government to completely reorganize the system of correctional institutions. But without a classification system, without a system of segregation, nearly all the work which we attempt to do will be useless. When the Attorney-General said last year that he was going to hire seven probation officers - and I want to talk about that later - I complimented him and I said - I made the statement - that this would be more than they have in the Province of Saskatchewan. Having said that I want to just repeat again what I said last year apropos the classification system which they have at the Regina gaol which I commend to the Attorney-General for study and for emulation, if they're ahead of us. And here's what I said last year and I think the same is true that they have a classification system, a committee which as I understand consists of a Superintendent who is - who has his Masters in Education, the treatment supervisor who has his Masters in Social Work, the psychologist who has his Masters degree in Psychology, the education officer who has a Bachelor of Education degree and a classification officer who has a Bachelor degree in Social Work. Now I'm not suggesting that in Saskatchewan they have accomplished everything; they have along way to go too. But I would think, Mr. Chairman, that this is something which we can very well follow. They're not the only ones in the manual of correctional standards which the American Correctional Association has issued. They say this, in the more adequately staffed institutions the classification committee will consist of the warden, the supervisor of classifications, the social worker or sociologist, supervisor of education, vocational supervisor or councillor, the industry foreman, chaplain, chief medical officer and the psychiatrist or psychologist. Now I would like to know, Mr. Chairman, what we are doing in this field at the present time, if anything? Something else which disturbs me very much, Mr. Chairman, is what I consider to be the almost complete lack of educational facilities in our institutions. In the reports which we get and they're far from being complete by modern standards, one can't help but be struck by the fact that the vast majority of inmates at Headingley are classified in the -- there's a classification as to occupation and I think more -- about half of them are classified as 'labourers'. This means in fact and I'm not being critical of them but this means in fact that they are people who have little or no skills or little or no training as to jobs and yet if you turn to the report apropos Headingley, and Headingley is paradise as compared to what they can do at Brandon or Dauphin, we find that -- here's what they say in the last report, it may have changed for the better, it certainly couldn't be much worse - here's what the warden reports and I quote: "During the fiscal year five inmates were taking educational or technical courses", and then he goes on to say, "Following are the five courses studied, Grade X, Grade VI, Grade XII, Automotive Repair and Maintenance, and Barbering". Now, Mr. Chairman, certainly if the inmates of the institutions are going to be helped so that when they get out they will have a chance of not having to go back, there ought to be a program of education, both academic and vocational and technical. And so, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that we ought to know in this committee, what staff there is in the institutions. I'm not now going to talk about Dauphin or Brandon because I

(Mr. Orlikow, continued)... presume they're too small to have any trained staff in terms of teachers, but what staff is there in the gaol at Headingley in terms of teaching qualifications, either in the academic field or in the field of vocational training? And if there aren't, Mr. Chairman, I suggest to the Honourable the Attorney-General that a number of institutions in other jurisdictions have over-come this difficulty by calling on the services of the school districts in the area in which they are situated. And in the case of Headingley, it's not so far from the City of Winnipeg that we ought not to be able to call on the services of teachers both academic and vocational from the City of Winnipeg. If it's not possible, and I think it is possible, I think it's necessary that there be on the staff at Headingley, which has a population of over 400, a number of trained teachers who could devote full time to the teaching of the people who are there. I think this is a must and one which ought to be followed up very much. I'm happy to see in the report at Headingley, not so much in the other reports, that there are some facilities for recreation - outdoor recreation in the main; this is good. I wonder what facilities there are for other than sport recreations; I wonder and I would be glad if the Minister could tell us that there are facilities for and regular provision for things like checkers and chess and bridge and whist and things which will keep the men happy and interested. Because I think that this is an important point in their rehabilitation.

And I want to spend a little time, Mr. Chairman, on the question of probation. We in this group have always felt that a probation service which would keep people out of the gaols, which would let them continue their regular work under supervision is far superior to incarceration. And we certainly were happy at the announcements which the Minister made last year - seven months ago - that he would extend the service and he repeated it and went into it in some considerable detail today. We are happy that this is so and we commend him for it. I am a little concerned, Mr. Chairman, about the qualifications of the probation officers whom we hire. Because while I am not one of those who believe that simply because a man has a university degree that he is therefore automatically a good probation officer or a good teacher or anything else, at the same time the people who are experts in this field are pretty insistent that probation, if it is to work, must be staffed -- the probation officer - must be staffed by well-qualified and well trained people. Now, here's what the Manual of Correctional Standards says about probation officers, here's what they set forward as suitable standards and I quote: "In terms of education experience, (1) desirable, completion of two years graduate study in an accredited school of social work or comparable study in correction, criminology, psychology, sociology, and other related fields of social sciences, preferably with supervised field work and courses in correction; (2) minimum: graduation from an accredited college or university with a major in a social or behavioral sciences and in additional, one of the following: (a) one year of graduate study in an accredited school of social work or comparable study in correction, criminology, psychology, sociology and other related fields of social sciences, or (b) one year of full-time paid case-work experience under professional direction in a recognized social agency." Now Mr. Chairman, I recognize that we are, in Canada, starting very late in this field, that there is a limited number of trained people in social work in general and an even smaller number in the field of correctional work. At the same time I want to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that unless a substantial percentage, at least, of our probation service is well qualified that there is a danger -- I'm not saying that this will happen, I certainly hope that it won't happen, but there is a danger that the probation - that the high hopes which the Minister and I share them, has for the probation service will not materialize because the people are not well qualified. And I would like the Minister to tell the members of this committee, again not necessarily tonight, this may come under the item, how many of the probation officers now on staff are qualified? What are their qualifications? How many are university graduates? How many are graduates in social work; how many are trained in correctional work? What is the minimum standard for acceptance in this field? I am told and I hope that the information that I was given was wrong, but I am told that some of the probation officers we are hiring only have a grade XI education. Now I said a few minutes ago that I don't believe that simply having a B.A. makes a man a suitable probation officer but I suggest to the Honourable the Attorney-General that if a person only has a Grade XI education, the chances are not too good that he will prove out. And certainly the people who are much better qualified than I am, in the field, would argue that it will not work out. Why did we -- we ought to be given some information on this

(Mr. Orlikow, continued)... question I would like to know, Mr. Chairman, what is the case load for the probation officers because the works which I have read by people well qualified in the field would indicate that no probation officer ought to have a case load of more than 50 cases in order that he can spend sufficient time with them to do an adequate job. I would like to know, Mr. Chairman, what in-service training program there is for probation officers? I'm happy with the eight or twelve week course which is being offered but I want to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that an eight or twelve week course, consisting of one evening a week is a real improvement but it certainly is not an adequate training for probation officers or indeed even for the staff - I won't call them guards, but the staff in the correctional institutions. And Mr. Chairman, I would be remiss, both as a member of this House and also as a Director of the John-Howard Society, if I did not express to the Minister my personal belief that the financing of the John-Howard Society is not adequate. And I'm not suggesting that I speak for the Board or the Director, this is my own personal opinion. The work which this organization is doing and it's the only organization operating in the field of trying to meet the needs of the prisoner while he is in our institutions and particularly after he gets out, the work which they are doing has grown at a tremendous rate. Now if they are to meet all the requests for assistance and they cannot do it in the way in which -- and they ought not to do it in the way in which it was done by the former organization, a good deal of time must be spent with each person who is given assistance. A good deal of time must be spent with their families. And if this is to be done, they must have a staff sufficient as to size and to do the job and staff which is adequately paid. I'm not suggesting that they don't have this at the moment but I'm concerned, Mr. Chairman, that the rate at which their case load is growing, is such that they will not be able to get the staff. Now I notice in the estimates and we can discuss this in some detail when we get to the particular item that there is not a proposed increase for this organization; I suggest that this increase is necessary. I suggest also, Mr. Chairman, that it is wrong to expect a large part of the funds for the work which this organization is doing to come from the Winnipeg Foundation. I'm sure that everybody is happy that this money is provided but the Foundation, I don't think, will continue to provide this money year after year. And I think that the Honourable the Attorney-General ought to have another look at this facet of the work. Now Mr. Chairman, there's one small matter which I want to raise, I'm not being critical of the Honourable the Attorney-General because I think that I have to accept part of the criticism myself - I was for eight years a member of the City Council, I knew that the conditions at the gaol were - at the Winnipeg gaol were bad but I must admit that I didn't spend the time and I didn't realize how bad they were until I saw a recent TV program, 'Eye to Eye' which spent some time actually in the gaol -- I didn't realize, I knew that the gaol was over-crowded but I must admit that I didn't realize that the inmates, some of them spend much more than a few days there as the Honourable the Attorney-General knows, that they are not provided with mattresses, they are not provided with pillows, that the cooking facilities they have consist of -- and I'm speaking from memory - maybe I should have made notes as I watched that program, but they don't even have a real electric stove, they're cooking with a two-plate burner as I remember - if I'm wrong, I'll be glad to be corrected, but as I remember the program, the menu consisted of stew everyday and if a person stays there more than a couple of days, I don't think anybody should be subjected to this. Now, I'm wondering, Mr. Chairman, whether the Attorney-General has given consideration, if he hasn't I wonder if he would give consideration to the province and his department accepting the responsibility for inspection of not only the gaol at Winnipeg, but also in any other centres which are fortunate or unfortunate enough to have such facilities and to the establishment of minimum standards which would be provided for the protection of the people who are unfortunate enough to have to spend some time there.

Mr. Chairman, in closing I want to say what I did at the beginning, that we certainly commend the government and the Attorney-General for the improvements which have been made and even commend them for the improvements which has promised for the future but I can only say that as far as I'm concerned, and I think I speak for all the members of this group, I think that we still have much to do before, not only this province and I think this is true, this can be said in honesty with regard to every province and indeed to the Federal Government too, we still have a long way to go before we will have brought our institutions and our correctional services up to the standards of countries such as Great Britain, which

(Mr. Orlikow, continued)... are in terms of per capita wealth, far behind a country like Canada. And in saying this, Mr. Chairman, I say that this is necessary not only in terms of the rehabilitation of the people who are in our institutions, who are likely to be in our institutions but it is necessary if we are going to begin to do what the Honourable the Attorney-General suggested - may have begun in a very modest way, if we're going to begin to do what I'm sure we all want to do, which is to begin to cut the number of people who are in our institutions very sharply and very rapidly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to point out to the committee that practically everything that's being said now in the debate will come along under the various items and I wonder whether it wouldn't facilitate matters if -- well if we'd keep that in mind in our debate; that if there is some specific thing which is coming under an item that we can save a little time by doing that. Not that we're cutting anyone off, but if you would keep that in mind.

MR. ORLIKOW: I just want to say one word. I don't intend to speak on each item again.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, I too want to commend the Attorney-General for an excellent resume of the progress made in his department. It would appear that there isn't too much interest in this department, that is public interest and I believe it's because too much is taken for granted. I think this is one of the most vital departments containing some of the greatest responsibilities and simply because we live with them from day to day, we feel that well, it's just a matter of course. Take our courts as an example. I believe, Mr. Chairman, we have the finest judicial system or one of the finest judicial systems in the world, our courts are above reproach, we expect to get justice there and we do; our police force, also one of the finest in the world, give us adequate protection, are loyal to the interests of the public as well as to the interest of the state, but as I said these are taken as a matter of course. The one controversial field where you don't find the same concensus of opinion has been pretty well trashed out tonight; I'm only sorry, Mr. Chairman, that no one so far has taken it upon himself to compare the old system of treatment of our offenders with the modern one. If I had a little more time than is left there, I would like -- I think it would be of considerable interest to the members here who have not had the opportunity to become acquainted with such terms as probation, parole and trained guards and so forth, to go back into the history and find out just why you find such a demand on behalf of those in the "know" for a change in our penal system. I don't have to say that I agree with the change because as all of you know most of the changes were inaugurated by the former government and if we did not believe in them, we certainly wouldn't have gone to the trouble of bringing them into being. I was glad to hear that there are some improvements made such as the extension course at the university which I think is a very good idea especially when you consider the fact that trained personnel is hard to get; I think this idea of the camp is a good one. I'm glad to see that that's brought in but there are a great many things that the Attorney-General sidestepped and with good reason. I know he has his difficulties because I had them. I can sympathize with him. I know how big a problem it is and how hard it is to make the changes that he no doubt is convinced should be made as well as I was in my time. But when you come to such questions as segregation which hasn't been touched on, I don't think by any of the speakers 'nor by the Attorney-General, I think the segregation of prisoners is one of the most important things in our reforms. As long as we can't segregate them when we put them in institutions we are going to run into a lot of trouble and a lot of our work will not be as successful as it would be otherwise.

Now I know that the Attorney-General is more or less, well not completely hamstrung but he is very badly handicapped by the fact that the federal government has failed to implement the Fauteaux Report. It's pretty hard to plan in advance without knowing what the federal government is going to do, but surely there is something that can be done along these lines. I was very much surprised to hear the Honourable Member from St. Johns say that the food at Headingley is not what he thought it should be. He mentioned something about sleeping accommodations, well that is understandable. I'm not going to criticize the Attorney-General for that, but I would criticize very severely if I thought that the information which the Honourable Member for St. John is correct that the food is not up to the best of standards, because in order to have the proper response from the inmates at Headingley or any other institution, food is a very important factor. As long as you can show the inmate that you are concerned with his

(Mr. N. Hryhorczuk, cont'd.) welfare and are going to treat them in a humane manner; you can expect the response that you are wishing for. And if the accommodations are not as good as the circumstances permit or the food is below the standard that it should be, I think that this is one place that there is no excuse for that.

Now as to the training of guards, the Attorney-General mentioned nothing about that but I hope that he is taking every advantage of the training that is available and that as many of the officers are sent down there as the courses permit. There is one thing that has bothered me for quite a number of years and still does, and that is the fact that crime is not on the decrease but on the increase in spite of the fact that we have all these correctional services. Now that is probably not only true of Manitoba but it is true of some of the countries which have had services of this nature for a long time. Now it would appear to me that we are approaching this staff from the wrong end. We're out to apply cures to a disease instead of trying to prevent that disease. In medicine if we were in a position where we had to cure all the cases of smallpox and diphtheria and all the other diseases that we now prevent, if we were to cure them it would be just out of the question -- we just couldn't do it. We found means of preventing the disease and I feel that we have fallen down in that regard elsewhere as well as in the Province of Manitoba. I was very much disappointed with the Attorney-General's statement that he is going to set up a committee. He told us at the last session that he was going to set up an inter-departmental committee, if I remember right, Mr. Chairman, in place of a Manitoba Committee on Youth.

MR. LYON: If I may correct the honourable member so he won't be mistaken in that regard, what I did say was that an inter-departmental committee of the government was considering the interim report of the Committee on Youth. It wasn't a substituted committee or anything like that.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Oh, I see, well I misunderstood him at the time. In any event he hasn't given sufficient thought in my opinion to youth and the prevention of crime. And, Mr. Chairman, when you see the way the youth of our civilized world is going and you see the gangsterism and everything else that is coming into being, spreading out into areas where you would least expect them -- say in Great Britain where they've had the Borstal system and the probation and everything else -- I cannot help but feel that we are missing the boat. After all these children are no worse than their parents. People do not change from generation to generation and if we find more crime prevalent today than we did a decade ago, then it is not the fault of the children-- they haven't changed. It is our fault. We are failing them somewhere and I think with the right kind of study, with a little bit of persistence we could find out just where we are failing them and correct that. And instead of waiting until a child becomes a delinquent we should be able to prevent that child from becoming a delinquent and we would save not only a great deal of money in the way of building institutions and setting up services, correctional services, but we'd save a great deal more in the way of human values and I want to say again, Mr. Chairman, that I very much regret that this is one field that it would appear to me that the Attorney-General is not taking seriously. I hope that the Committee has in mind will work out but from what he had to say about it here that it was going to assist in the correctional field and co-ordinate and so forth, it would appear to me that its duties would be more along the field of correction, the field of cure and not the field of prevention. And I think we're failing our children very sadly when we don't go to their help a lot earlier than we are prepared to do. I know it is a big job but when I think of the response that we received from the City of Winnipeg from all the agencies interested in our youth, barring none, and from the several hundred people that turned out when they had to try and evaluate the situation and try to form a group or a committee would work in this direction, and that the efforts of these people seem to have come to nothing, in spite of the fact that they were some of the best brains at that organizational meeting, and in the committee that was set up as a result of that meeting, and that they were willing to contribute their talents and their time in this direction, and when I consider, Mr. Chairman, that the former government gave them a grant, a small one I admit (I believe it was \$6,000) for the purpose of assisting them in getting organized and making the initial study, and that all this is going to be thrown overboard -- I think it is a terribly bad mistake.

MR. LYON: Mr. Chairman, if I may I would like to make one further correction. When the honourable member suggests that it's going to be thrown overboard, I think perhaps he misunderstood what I said. What I said was that we had considered the interim report of the

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.)....committee, we were now making permanent the work of that committee. We are not throwing it overboard but continuing on a permanent basis.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: You're discontinuing that committee though aren't you?

MR. LYON: Pardon?

MR. HRYHORCZUK: You're discontinuing that committee....

MR. LYON: No, I've had no word from that committee. I think there are waiting to see.....

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Well, we're not concerned with what the committee thinks. I'm asking you what you think. Do you intend to give that committee support or have you some alternative in mind? And if you have some alternative in mind, I think that the members of this committee are entitled to know what that alternative is, because I want to repeat again, Mr. Chairman, that in my opinion in this particular field that we are discussing, the field of the offender and his treatment and so forth, there is nothing as important as to do something for our youth before we have to apply any cures. And your potential delinquent can be spotted very easily. You can spot them in school; you can spot them in the home; you can spot them in just about any of the organizations that we have. Why not get in there and do what we can do while he is still a potential, when it is much easier to turn him on the right track because once he has formed the habit of doing the wrong thing, it is much more difficult to put him on the right track. And I do hope that the Attorney-General will, before we go through his estimates give this House assurance that a committee will be set up and tell us what the terms of reference will be insofar as that committee is concerned.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, I presume that the Attorney-General will be replying to the remarks that have been made on this side of the House tonight. Before adjournment, I would like to direct two questions to him. One is, the other day a member on this side of the House asked for an Order of Return regarding the liquor store at the corner of Donald and Ellice and I think that we should have this order while we're debating his estimates. I was hoping that he would be able to submit that order for us tomorrow. The other one, question I would like to ask him is -- when a member of his department suggests that a sentence should be appealed, who makes the decision, the Attorney-General himself or his deputy?

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, I think it would be agreeable that the committee rise, I am sure that the Honourable the Attorney-General will want to look up those questions. There are one or two members I know in my group that wish to speak on this.

MR. ROBLIN: I would suggest that we continue with our discussion for a little while tonight. I'm rather reluctant to make this suggestion to the committee but I think there will be pretty widespread recognition of the fact that we are rather delayed in our consideration of the estimates. We are in the third week now of a job that usually takes about four and we have scarcely covered the first third of the estimates before us, and it seems to me that we're going to work a little harder and a little longer if we are going to get them through within a reasonable time. So my suggestion would be that the members of the committee continue tonight. If there are some gentlemen on the other side who would like to speak, I would like them to do so and the Attorney-General will be prepared to answer their questions when they conclude.

MR. PAULLEY: It is now eleven o'clock. I know that there is no hour for closing. I agree that we're running behind time with last year, but I don't know whether it was just applicable to this session or not, but there was a consideration of some increase in indemnity. I am sure that we on this side of the House are prepared to sit here all summer if necessary. I appreciate the fact that this must be through by March 31st in order to prevent interim supply but at this hour to go into further discussions with two or three speakers and then a reply from the Minister -- and then I'm sure the Honourable the Attorney-General can't reply to all of the criticisms or suggestions that have been directed to him. Is the Honourable the Premier suggesting that we should stay here until about 2 o'clock or something like that, which is permitted I believe in the rules of the House or what? I can appreciate very much his viewpoint and I regret very much on numerous occasions I have stood up and made this selfsame request of around about this time in the evening. I'm sure that he appreciates the viewpoint of those of us on this side because he at one time sat over here. Unfortunately, memory seems to be a little short, but I do think in all sincerity, Mr. Speaker, that as we have just started this evening -- had we started this afternoon on the estimates of the Attorney-General then we would have reached

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd.).... possibly a stage for the Minister's reply. But I appeal to the Honourable the First Minister that at this time, after we have only had a couple of speakers, I think it would be proper for me to suggest to him that I don't think the Attorney-General's department will take as long as the Department of Agriculture. But I do suggest in all fairness that at this hour of night we shouldn't start with any new speakers on this very important subject.

MR. K. ALEXANDER (Roblin): Mr. Chairman, I would just like to say one word on this point and I believe the Leader of the CCF Party said that he wasn't particularly concerned -- he would stay here all summer, as a matter of fact, on the increased indemnity that we have. I'd like to take very great exception to that because as a member from the country who is 255 miles from home while this session is on, I don't want to stay here up until spring, never mind all summer. (Interjection). Well, I wouldn't want to do it this time, and if we can get some of the extra business done tonight I can say for one that I'm very happy to sit here for awhile.

MR. J. M. HAWRYLUK (Burrows): Mr. Chairman, I happen to be 250 miles away from here too and I am just as anxious to get back home as the Honourable Member from Roblin is, but I doubt, I doubt very much, Mr. Chairman, whether the strategy of the First Minister is going to gain anything for him. After all we're human on both sides of the House and I can say to him that I can't see where he is going to gain any time by keeping us after eleven o'clock because we can be stubborn on both sides of the House. And what we can do, Mr. Chairman, instead of spending a day with the Attorney-General, we can pretty well spend two or three days and I think that we should look at this from a different point of view than the First Minister has taken. I think that if he looks for a little bit of co-operation from the opposition instead of trying to impose his will on it, we'll get along much better than we have so far.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I'm not trying to impose my will on the committee but I have a certain responsibility to get the business of the government done and I think members on the other side, particularly those who have had that responsibility what I am saying. Now if there is any disposition on the other side to -- without making any firm commitments because I don't ask for it -- but if there is any disposition on the other side to work toward the goal of finishing these estimates in the usual four weeks period, and if we can have any general agreement that that will be something that we will do, as near as is reasonable, then that's something that I would be pleased to talk about. But the way things are going now, I don't think that I can. My honourable friend says that two can play at this game, well, that's true. But I think that over the last week we've listened to more irrelevant, immaterial, unnecessary, repetitious, and trivial, and tiresome, and inconsequential unreasonable questions on a great variety of minor items in the Department of Agriculture than we've listened to for some time. Now I really don't complain about that because after all we are going to try and do our best to answer those questions no matter how we may describe them from our point of view here. There were some very sound questions asked and I'm sure that was helpful but if we are going to get that kind of treatment then we'll have to work a little longer to answer all those peculiar questions. Otherwise, we'll never get through with this business. Now it seems to me that if there had been any disposition shown up to this time to get along with the business, it would perhaps be unreasonable for me to suggest that we ought to consider the government's side of the case here but I hope that without exaggeration or being unduly sensitive to the questioning from the other that I wouldn't be altogether considered wrong -- and I certainly don't blame the Leader of the CCF Party for this -- I wouldn't altogether be considered wrong if I were to say that it seems that we have not been making the progress that we should. No we are quite prepared to do our best to answer all the points that are raised that we reasonably can be expected to do and we are prepared to stay here as long as it is necessary to give members on the other side satisfaction. Now on the other hand, we have no desire to steamroller things. I have just compiled a little memorandum as to what happened in former years -- and I think that if we go back to the last five years in the past that we ran into this sort of thing in a number of occasions -- this is nothing new-- and we jolly well had to stay until the business was done in a reasonable time. Now as I said, I don't want to be unreasonable about it, and if members opposite think that without unduly circumscribing questioning or debate on this matter that we could look forward to completing these estimates in the usual period of four weeks, then I would say let's rise and go home. I don't like staying here any more than anyone else and while

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) as I say I don't think it would be proper for me to attempt to extract any promise or pledge or anything like that sort -- and I'm not trying to do it -- I'm merely asking for expression of opinion as to whether that might be possible. If members opposite think it would be possible then we can get home and we can carry on with this debate the next time that it comes up in the order paper. But I think I am entitled to ask for some kind of assurance of reasonable co-operation from the other side on that point.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Just one point, Mr. Chairman, the Honourable the First Minister asks us to more or less agree to limit our dealing with the estimates for the period used in the past four or five years. I don't think that's a fair request, Mr. Chairman. The reason I say that it isn't a fair request is because their estimates are a great deal bigger than they were four or five years ago. And surely the size of these estimates should have something to do with the amount of time we spend on them. After all when you are making bigger expenditures, your programs are supposed to be bigger, it should receive more scrutiny. I don't think that is a fair measure of the amount of time we should spend on them.

MR. W. WEIR (Minnedosa): Mr. Chairman, I think I can recall one. I recall the Department of Education where they passed \$5,000,000 an hour, and they spent a week on \$5,000,000 on agriculture.

MR. PAULLEY: Possibly that's a valid point the honourable member just rose. We had a department and we went through it rapidly and as a matter of fact it even called for comment from the press that the Department of Education went through very rapidly. True, the Department of Agriculture did not. But I think, Sir, that one of the things that the Honourable the Premier is forgetting about is the fact that he once sat on this side of the House and I also suggest, and he made the statement that my friends on my right had the opportunity of sitting on both sides now as he did. And I suggest that I'm not coming to the defense of the Liberal Party or the Liberal group in this House at all when I say the the Premier that they are now finding out what it means to be in opposition -- and the necessity for scrutiny of all aspects of government. We in the CCF group have not as yet -- but it won't be long -- had the opportunity of forming the government of the Province of Manitoba, and when we do we will expect whoever is in opposition to be just as virile as we are in the scrutiny of the estimates which we at that time will be producing. One of the prime functions of opposition is to pursue that criticism and investigation and well my honourable friend, the Leader of the House, knows it, and I suggest to him that after a full day -- eleven o'clock in any case - is the time at which the committee should rise and I'm not appealing to him at all -- I'm just suggesting that in the essence of fair play that is so. I can appreciate very much, Mr. Chairman, the thoughts of many of the individual members of the government because after all being members of the government, they have their program; they know through their caucuses in general what is going to be discussed here; it may be it's not new to them and it may be boring -- and I might say quite frankly as far as I personally am concerned, I'd hate like the dickens to be a member of the back benches in the government because it must be boring. I can appreciate the desirability and the anxiety of the Honourable Member for Roblin for wanting to get out of here. But his function and our function on this side are two different functions entirely. His function, I would suggest, in our democratic government is to stand up when the Premier stands up in order that the programs and policies of the government are upheld. It's out duty as leaders of groups on this side and as individual members of this House to see that before the vote is taken on those respective items and expenditures of money, that they are fully justified. And I say, Mr. Chairman, that at this hour of night - we've wasted away another fifteen minutes in this little bit of debate -- I think it is worthwhile -- I think that in order to properly conduct our analysis of the estimates -- and I can't give the guarantee of completing the estimates in four weeks. I don't quite agree with the Honourable Member for Ethelbert Plains when he suggests that two can play the game; and I don't think that the finger can be levelled at us for any deliberate holding up of the estimates; and I suggest in all seriousness, that when our criticisms are forthcoming from my group here in the House they are in the spirit of seeking information; and in order to seek further information we need at least a little personal time in order to do it; and I might say that in general that time is after 11 o'clock at night because I never leave this building until midnight or after irrespective of what time we close; so I suggest to the Honourable Premier that he should acquiesce to our request to this closing hour at 11 o'clock and give us an opportunity to make the study in the way

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd.)....that we are supposed to do it in opposition, because it is one of the basic principles of our parliamentary system that not only that we have an informed government but we have an informed opposition.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I can quite appreciate the fact that not only would my honourable friend the Leader of the CCF Party find it to be a terrible ordeal to sit on one of the back benches on the government side but I'm sure that the First Minister would find it an awful ordeal to have him there because.....

MR. ROBLIN: He won't be there while I'm here.

MR. CAMPBELL: Because we get to 11 o'clock and the honourable gentleman wants to quit at 11 o'clock and then he spends 15 minutes talking about whether we quit or not. As far as I'm concerned, I am sure that I'm the person to whom the majority of those inconsequential and unreasonable and irrelevant and all the rest, adjectives applied to because inasmuch as I ask the most of the questions in the Department of Agriculture I suppose I'm the culprit. I still maintain that I apologize to nobody for giving a pretty carefully scrutiny to some of the estimates. There are some of them that as far as I am concerned, they go through with a very little bit of discussion. I think I will - I do not make it a habit to either give or ask commitment and I don't give any at the present time and I'm not asking for any. But I expect that my own contribution to the Attorney-General's department would occupy and total no more than 15 or 20 minutes in total. I would expect that the one on -- the main reason being that I admit that I don't know very much about that subject. The other one that I will take very little time on I expect is the Department of Health and Public Welfare, not that I don't know very much about it but I have great confidence that the Minister in charge of it does know a lot about it. And I serve notice now that one of the pleasures where I will still be having a lot to say will be on the Department of Public Works and I have found through the years that agriculture, education and public works are the ones that so far as our group is concerned are the ones that take the time. Now that is not a commitment and I'm not asking one about 11 o'clock and I don't mind the least bit staying here late because it's the only way that my wife will allow me to stay out late at night is if I'm able to tell her that I've been in such delightful company. Then I can get away with it, otherwise, I don't get this privilege very often. But I think that the Honourable the First Minister will find, judging from my experience that we will have a very long discussion on a couple of other departments yet but that we will likely still finish the estimates in lots of time that he won't have to bring in Interim Supply, but that's not a commitment.

MR. LYON: Mr. Chairman, if I might break into the twenty minute discussion that we've now had on whether or not we're going to continue the discussion and suggest that if there are any other honourable members opposite or behind me for that matter who wish to make some general comments upon the remarks that I have made or general comments upon the first item in the estimates, I would appreciate hearing them now and I will attempt before we rise tonight to make some replies seriatim to those questions that have been asked and others that will require my getting a bit of information I will ask the indulgence of the House to delay until we get to those short items but I would ask if there is anyone else who cares to make any remarks because I'm certainly quite prepared to answer what I've heard so far to the best of my ability and I appreciate the concern of the Honourable the Leader of the CCF for my welfare but I'm quite happy to stay here and get at least some of this out of the road tonight.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, I'd suggest to the members of the committee that they get their pyjamas.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I was just going to say that I would prefer to make my 10 or 15 minute contribution on the Minister's salary but I prefer to make it tomorrow, or the next day.

MR. PAULLEY: I would too, but the Minister as I understand it is going to insist on us pursuing so that he can have his rebuttal on the Minister's salary. Is that correct?

MR. CAMPBELL: No, that's not it.

MR. LYON: I would like to make what reply I can tonight Mr. Chairman, to get at least some of this out of the road so that we might see our way clear to passing an item or two tomorrow when we get around to this item.

MR. PAULLEY: Do I take it then that you wish to reply but the item standing under your salary will not pass tonight? Is that what you mean?

MR. ROBLIN: I'm not anxious to limit your discussion but let this discussion proceed. We'll take the time for it.

MR. PAULLEY: How much?

MR. ROBLIN: Whatever you like.

MR. PAULLEY: Whatever I like? You know what I like now. But if the Minister's salary is going to be opened and if the Honourable the Attorney-General wishes to reply to those who have already spoken, then I won't speak tonight. If the Minister's salary will still be open tomorrow, I, like the Leader of the Opposition would rather talk tomorrow. Now what's it going to be? If the Honourable the Attorney-General wishes to summarize his reply to those who have spoken tonight and the item still stay open so that at least we have some opportunity.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, has a private member the right from their position to move the committee rise and report?

MR. ROBLIN: Yes, but I would warn my friend not to because if we turn it down then we have to pass an item before we get.....

MR. PAULLEY: He's not suggesting that he would do it, he suggested that possibly one member of your particular group has a spirit of fairness.

MR. HARRY P. SHEWMAN (Morris): He didn't say that.

MR. PAULLEY: He did.

MR. CORBETT: I would like to move a slight vote of thanks to the Leader of the CCF Party for the great solicitude he shows. I'm speaking on behalf of those poor backbenchers on the government side. I would thank him for his solicitude for us sitting here and only rising when the Premier rises and sitting down when the Premier sits down and I thought while we're on this business of talking I would be quite in order to mention that and to thank you very much indeed.

MR. PAULLEY: You're quite welcome.

MR. LYON: Mr. Chairman, if no one else wishes to make any comments at this time perhaps I might make an attempt to reply to some of the comments that have been made thus far this evening and to reserve any answers that may require a little further time for gathering of information. Starting first with the Honourable Member for Inkster, he asked the very interesting question as to why a man was appointed to be superintendent of the Home for Girls instead of a woman, and I must admit that at first blush that is a perfectly natural question to ask. In fact I think I asked the self-same question of the staff when the idea was first put forward to me but I found from personal investigation and from investigations that had been made by the staff in other provinces in Canada that this is not an unusual thing, to have a man as the superintendent. I think it's customary to have a lady as the deputy or the assistant superintendent but it is not uncommon to have a man as the superintendent of a home for girls. Now I don't pretend to be extremely proficient in the field of psychology or psychiatry or anything of that nature at all but one of the answers that I'm given for this type of appointment is that the fact that very often what is missing in the life or the background of these unfortunate girls who become delinquent is the fact that they do not have the guidance of a man or a father in their family relationship and very often with a man as the superintendent of a home of this kind they at least in some cases come into contact for the first time with a man who (a) is not brutal to them; (b) is not trying to take advantage of them, but (c) is there for the distinct purpose of helping them, helping them to readjust themselves. I think the word "father image" is used on occasion in this regard and I think that it's certainly a commendable theory. We're not 100% certain that it's the best by any means but certainly we thought from the information available to us, from the success this type of appointment had had at other institutions across the country that it was well worth trying in Manitoba. Now may I also say at the same time that we were I think, extremely fortunate in attracting to this position the services of the new superintendent whom we have. He came to us from the Knowles School for Boys, he has the Social Work diploma from the University of Manitoba, he has been active in the field of child guidance and juvenile guidance for many years in this province; he came originally from England. I don't have all of his qualifications with me but it is suffice to say that I for one, and I'm sure this feeling was shared in the department, that we were happy to be able to attract a man of his background and his proven ability to this position. It's not an easy job, being the superintendent of any institution. He faces some obvious difficulties as head of it, but I think that with his

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.)....background, with his interest, with his attitude which is an excellent one, we are fortunate in having a man of this quality come to the job.

There was some question from the Honourable Member for Inkster about the number of repeaters at Headingley Jail. Well as his colleague the Honourable Member for St. John's has mentioned, this figure runs roughly around 65 to 70%. It hasn't changed noticeably since I last reported to the House. It is true that the good numbers of prisoners at Headingley Jail are repeaters. This is a fact of life in every institution in Canada. I mentioned previously in my general remarks having visited the Haney institution in British Columbia in September. It's an excellent institution. They spent \$4 to \$5 million on the plant alone; they have highly trained personnel supervising the trainees of that place; it has technical training facilities which would not be surpassed in any training or technical training school for ordinary young adults who do not get into trouble with the law. It is an excellent institution all around, but when I came to the question which I put to the superintendent about the incidence of recidivists in his institution he said well this is one area in which I'm sorry to report we really don't have accurate figures yet but he said certainly of those who leave this institution and this is an institution again which I say is excellently equipped for rehabilitation, he said unfortunately a good many who leave this institution do come back to prison. He couldn't give me however, accurate figures on recidivism because the institution has only been in operation for a comparatively short length of time.

The Honourable Member mentioned something about salaries of guards. He was quoting from the report of 1958. I think he will recall that in my estimates of last year I dealt with that question. Pointed out the salaries of the guards at Headingley Jail had been increased substantially in April of 1959 consequent upon the condition which he mentioned in that report. That report of course speaks as of March 31, 1958 before this government was in power. Salary increases have been given. I'm told that the attitude of the staff is better on account of this. I'm told too that there's not the same turn-over; there's not quite the same turn-over; I'm not trying to suggest that miracles have been wrought by a pay increase but generally speaking the working conditions have been improved with the addition of the forty day week and increase in salary, so I would suggest to him that the comment contained in the March 1958 report was looked after in March of 1959 and we hope that that condition has been considerably bettered. He mentioned some question about the Crown appealing a sentence passed by a magistrate. He didn't refer to any particular case but I would only point out to him that of course the Crown must in certain cases where it feels that an insufficient sentence has been handed down or where it feels that justice in the proper sense of the word has not been done by a court but whatever level it may be the Crown very often must appeal and it's true that in the past year the Crown in Manitoba has appealed a number of sentences. I don't think it was an inordinate number of sentences at all but there are those cases where there is disagreement between the attitude of the Crown and disagreement between the magistrate to the point where we feel that in the public interest, a sentence or an adjudication by a judicial body must be appealed to a higher body. That is the function of the office which I hold, it is a function which I must continue to carry on because of course no one is perfect. No one is perfect, no court is perfect. Sometimes mistakes are made. We feel they are and if we take it to a higher court then the higher court can tell us in their combined judgment whether or not we made the mistake or whether or not the magistrate made the mistake, but I certainly couldn't give any undertaking to the Honourable Member that the Crown will not continue to appeal cases. It will have to from time to time where it feels that the public interest demand such action be taken.

Now the Honourable Member from Selkirk dealt at some considerable length with the question of the increase in law fees, land title fees and so on and I think it would be perhaps more appropriate under the individual item in the estimates to deal with that question at that time. I would attached this caveat to it that I do not and I cannot in the course of estimates of expenditure talk about current estimates of revenue or anything like that. That is a matter that is properly left and relegated for the budget speech but I can put his mind at ease I think on one or two points which he raised in the course of his remarks and I'm sorry that he's not in his seat right now as I make this short statement. He made mention of the fact that the increase in fees should not be for general revenue purposes but should be as we have said all along should be to make sure that the service which is being given by the government is paying for itself. Now I think that every word that he said tonight was equally applicable in 1950 when

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.).... the former government in their wisdom saw fit to revise all of the law fees in this province -- Land Titles, Law Courts, County Court, so on and so forth. Everything that he said tonight was just as applicable in 1950 as it is now. By and large, we feel that with the increased salaries that are being paid to the staff; with the increased staff that is required to handle the increased amount of work in our courts and in our Land Titles Offices; that these fees were well justified. Remember again, that they had not been revised for 10 years; 10 years. I mention one item only, the fee for purchasing a title from a land titles office traditionally for years had been 25¢, and when was that fee set? That fee was set approximately in 1911. Well now if anybody can suggest to me in all sincerity and frankness that there is no need for an adjustment in that fee from the 1911 level to the 1960 level then I suggest that he take a look at DBS statistics on cost of living, on weekly earnings of Civil Servants and so on and so forth. These things have to be adjusted from time to time to keep up with the increased costs of operation. How some poor relation was made or suggested by the Honourable Member for Selkirk between the costs of operating for instance the Law Courts and the amount of fees that is gathered by the government with respect only to civil action. Now if he will look at the estimate item which we have under item 3 here, Law Courts, he will see that there's \$287,980 to be expended. What on? Salaries and on supplies, expenses, equipment, renewals, rental, heat, light and miscellaneous. Heat, light, and miscellaneous, I might add, are those premises which the government rents for County Court hearings and so on. He will note as will all other members of the Committee that there's no item in there for the building of new buildings, for depreciation of existing buildings, for the heating of existing buildings, for the caretaking of the buildings, all of these incidental but very necessary costs which go toward the maintenance of these services for the people of Manitoba. And if he will take a look at last year's estimates he will see that the returns from law fees and from County Courts; estimates of revenue to be received as of March 31, 1960 total approximately \$220,000. \$220,000 against current expenditures only this year of \$287,000. Now you can see immediately that there is a disparity there. If you look at Land Titles of course you will see that by and large the revenue item in Land Titles from last year is somewhat higher than the current cost item shown in the estimates which are now before you. But and I stand subject to correction on this, and I will check it overnight, I suggest that that has always been the case, has always been the case that the revenue from the Land Titles Office was higher than the current expenditures discounting renovations and depreciation and so on and so forth which are necessary services which go along with the maintenance of these buildings and so on. But the point still remains that in particular with regards to the Land Titles Office, the Province of Manitoba as has been the custom for many years since we adopted the Torrens system, the Province of Manitoba gives a guaranteed title to everyone who deals with that Land Titles Office under the Torrens system, under the new system and this is worth something. A guaranteed title is worth something in any jurisdiction. The new tariff of fees for the Land Titles Office was drawn up in consultation with the former Registrar-General of Manitoba just before he retired; was based to some extent upon the charges being made in other provinces and we were able to say after this new tariff was drawn up that the fees in Manitoba for the provision of a guaranteed title were among the lowest if not the lowest still in Canada for the receipt of that same service. I could also mention -- I should mention it to the Honourable Member for Selkirk and I'm sure it will be brought to his attention that these fees were discussed with the Bar Association, with the Law Society before they were implemented and by and large received the concurrence, and in some cases increases were requested. These are not fees that accrue to lawyers; these are fees that accrue to the government for service being rendered by the government and to suggest that there is anything unreasonable because the fee for instance in the Surrogate Court on a \$20,000 estate has gone up from \$33.50 to \$40 -- I think is a wee bit unusual. Is there anything unreasonable in that at all? I don't think so at all. I don't think so at all. We have taken the limit off fees on mortgages and off fees on transfers in the Land Titles Office. In other words we've said that the man who is putting through a transfer for \$2 millions, if the land is worth \$2 million he should pay a fee. There used to be a maximum level or a maximum fee that he paid heretofore. The feeling of this government in consonance with the governments of Saskatchewan, Alberta, B.C., Ontario, and the other governments that we have checked across Canada is that this maximum should be taken off and that those people who are transferring large tracts of land worth large amounts of money;

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) those people who are probating estates worth large amounts of money should pay for the service which they are receiving. In other words that the low income group or the low tariff group should not be paying for the full cost or any larger proportion of the cost of providing these services that he actually receives. If the Honourable Member for Selkirk will take a look at these under the Surrogate Court he will see that up to I think it was a maximum estate of \$5,000 there was no change at all. He tries to suggest that there was a penalty here against widows and orphans and I suggest in return, Mr. Chairman, that is completely ridiculous and that I would still rather be a widow or an orphan in Manitoba and deal with the scale of fees that we have here than deal with them in many other provinces to the east and to the west. These fees are brought up as they have to be brought up. Once in awhile we brought them up after the passage of ten years but they have to be brought up with the times. Any government which sits back and merely continues to subsidize these services out of the general revenue I think is guilty perhaps of some negligence in not making these services pay for themselves. And that is entirely what we've tried to do with the fee increases that we have brought about. Now there are other things that could be said about this general fee increase, but I think that that is the sufficient general explanation and I'll be pleased to go into more detail if more detail is required when we reach that item. There were certain questions, I know that were asked by the Honourable Member and I will attempt to bring those answers to him when we reach the items in question. The Honourable Member from St. John's said that he regretted that there had been no report from Ottawa concerning transfer of jurisdiction of prisoners to that government, prisoners serving sentences in excess of twelve months. Well I'm not going to place myself in the position of criticizing Ottawa for not as yet having given some reply based on the recommendations of the Planning Commission because this was made patently clear to all of us attending the Dominion-Provincial Fauteaux Conference in October of 1958 that it would be a minimum of three years before we could begin to see the operations of this plan manifesting itself right across the country. I think honourable members will recall that when I had my estimates before the committee during the last session, I made mention of the fact that a special caveat had been attached by myself as the representative of this province at that conference saying that we hoped the program would be so phased that Manitoba would be among the first provinces to receive the benefits which would be conferred by this taking over of jurisdiction. I mentioned also and this is a fact that Nova Scotia made a similar caveat at that conference but it is a tremendous undertaking which the Ottawa Government has before it at the present time an overall expenditure in five years of some \$55 million on prisons, which is probably the largest amount that has ever been spent on that item in the history of the country and so I'm not going to be critical of them at this time at all. I think that they have a tremendous job on their hands along with the Honourable Member for St. John's, Mr. Chairman, I hope that they will be able to report something favorable to us very soon, but in the meantime I can appreciate what their problem is and in the meantime we are not going to just stand still and wait for something to emanate from Ottawa before we go about making those changes which we feel can be made economically and probably in the public interest to improve our system pending the coming about of the new Ottawa program. He made some mention of Brandon. The Honourable Member for St. John's talked about the question of lack of recreation facilities at Brandon. That is a problem which we have had before us ever since we came into office. It's a problem I know which is right now engaging the attention of the Director of Corrections who has already been out there to look at the Brandon set-up to see what better use we can make. These vis-a-vis recreation of the limited space which we do have at that site. It's an old plan, an old building, but again I suggest to him that it would be foolhardy and I think he would agree, to start considering now the replacement of these plans before we know what the actual population is going to be consequent upon the transfer of jurisdiction to Ottawa. And so again using as the grounding or the base the fact that we must do those things which the public interest demands first of all, and secondly those things which are economically possible to do while we're in this interim period. That is being looked after and certainly along with the Honourable Member for St. John's I hope that we can make some improvements in the situation at Brandon. He mentioned Dauphin having a population, an average daily population of around 40. When that report was written that was the case. Honourable members will recall, Mr. Chairman, that we at the last Session passed a concurrent amendment to the Jail's Act in Manitoba which in partnership

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.)....with another amendment passed to the Federal Act, permitted transfers of prisoners to be made within the province from one institution by the other without the necessity of an Order-in-Council. Now on the signature, I think it is, of the Attorney-General or his Deputy. In use of this power we can with the population at Headingley being down to an abnormally low level for this time of year, we can relieve some of the pressure at our outlying institutions by making transfers into Headingley of those prisoners who are of particular concern to the jails at Dauphin or at Brandon or for those prisoners whose welfare would not suffer by being transferred to Headingley. By welfare I mean that they would not be taken away from their families who might want to visit them in the local area and so on.

And so while that report speaks as of March 1959 and while that is true that the population at Dauphin is running higher than the actual amount of accommodation that there is there we are attempting to take those steps which we consider reasonable to relieve that pressure by transferring within institutions within the province. As I mentioned earlier there will be some changes made, renovations made at the Dauphin Gaol after these estimates are passed which will provide better facilities for women and for juveniles. Facilities which at the present time are, if not almost completely lacking, are certainly inadequate for the purpose. No, I will leave some of the other items that he has mentioned. He talked about the medical staff at the institutions. We have a doctor serving at the Headingley jail, not on a full time basis. For the sake of accuracy I will leave a more detailed reply to that until we get to the item under the estimates, but I do know that he spends a considerable amount of time there, although he is not full time on the staff. I think by reference to the annual report from which the Honourable Member was reading, he will see the number of tests were made, blood tests, so on and so forth which would indicate in itself that daily sick parades are held and that the availability of the doctor is quite good for all purposes required at Headingley. Some comment was made about my failure or my overlooking the question of segregation or classification in our institutions. I think if the Honourable Member for St. John's, Mr. Chairman, will look back to my remark that the opening of my estimates last summer, he will see that some reference was made at that time to what is actually being done at Headingley with regard to segregation at the present time, particularly with regard to the two minimum detention wings. I try as much as possible to avoid the illness, the mental illness of repetition and if I was at fault in that regard it is only because I have made that statement last year and I didn't think that it had to be repeated at this time because segregation is being carried on especially for the minimum detention quarters at Headingley and of course the minute you set up a rehabilitation camp you immediately have some form of segregation and classification to choose the prisoners for that camp. Now, when we come to the question of a classification officer I still hew to the line that I held when I was last before the committee namely that that is a very desirable thing and it is something to which the Director of Corrections and myself are giving our attention at the present time. I think I mentioned before that it is the hope that perhaps one of the probation officers might be trained in this field and started to work in that particular type of work at Headingley before too long. That thought has not left our minds. It's a question of recruitment for one thing, and certainly I am as concerned as the Honourable Member for St. John's before too many moons go by that a proper classification system be set up. I'm not going to try to blow up what we have. I say that there is some segregation, there is some classification that was not being carried on before, but certainly it is not perfect and certainly it can be improved upon and if I continue to head this department it will be improved upon because I agree with the sentiment by the Honourable Member that it is necessary in a modern system of rehabilitation and in correction.

He mentioned some lack of educational facilities at Headingley Gaol. In that regard he made comment on the fact that the report stated that there were only five persons taking correspondence courses, that is in academic subjects at Headingley Gaol. Now, I could, of course refer him to the subsequent cases in the report, I think four or five pages on, he will find the vocational training work that is being carried on. Something like 63 inmates in the wood working section, I don't think the number is specified in the paint shop, in the cobbler's shop and so on and so forth, they are all enumerated in the report and I'm not going to reiterate them all here but that is not, of course, the most desirable type of trade training, of course it isn't. But it is at least indicative of the fact that some trades training of a very valuable type

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.)....is being carried on within the Headingley Gaol -- some trades training courses and we are, through the office of the Director of Corrections, giving attention right now to the problem and I don't hold this out as a promise. We are giving attention to the idea however, of seeing whether or not existing provincial institutions for giving technical courses might have the space, might have the room, whereby men could be taken from the gaol to these provincial training buildings, provincial technical institutes where they might work during the day and then go back to custody at night. Now, as I say I make no firm promise in that regard because we're having to investigate to see what space is available in these institutions to see if this is entirely possible. But that is the type of thing that we are looking into at all times and I want to assure the honourable member that we have the same concern as he and the members of his group, to see that those people who are amenable to rehabilitation are at least given the opportunity to engage themselves in some trade, to engage themselves in some activity, which will relieve their minds of the inevitable thoughts that cross the minds of the prisoners that are not engaged, namely, "How do I stop being caught the next time I get out?"

He made some mention about the qualifications of the probation officers. I haven't, of course, the complete educational backgrounds of the 19 probation officers with me, but if that detail is wanted, it can be obtained. Suffice it to say and I make this only as a generalization, I would say that better than half, probably approaching 60 to 70% of the staff have formal education of the type of which the honourable member speaks, either a diploma or a degree in social work or in one of the other degree courses from an accredited university. In saying that, let me say this, that among the best probation officers that we have on our staff are those probation officers who have been active in the field, say for five, ten, fifteen or twenty years. We recently hired on the staff of the probation service, a man who has been active in this field in England and in Scotland for something like 25 years, I think it is, actively engaged in the field of probation, parole, counselling, after-case work and so on. He's been through the mill on it. Now I don't know what his professional training is, and I don't know, of course, too much about his professional background because he only came to us less than a week ago. But on the basis of the information we had, on the basis of the correspondence we had and so on and letters of recommendation which he sent along, I think we've got a pretty good bet in a man without formal training as we would know it over here, but a man who has a wealth of practical experience in this field, which I suggest is a pretty hard item to displace, a pretty tough item to displace. One of the best men that we have on our staff at the present time does not have a degree from an accredited Canadian university but he has five to ten years active service in this field in England and in Ontario before he came to us. He is doing a superlative job in this field and certainly while I'm not one to pooh-pooh professional background in this important field, still I say that there are those who come into the field without professional background who do an excellent job once they get there. He mentioned -- he made some remarks, the Honourable Member from St. John's, Mr. Chairman, about the conditions at the lock-up in the City Police Station on Rupert Avenue. I have been through that lock-up on more than one occasion; I know the conditions of which he speaks. I might say that I was there as a counsel not as an inhabitant and

MR. ROBLIN: You're sure of that now?

MR. LYON: Yes, and certainly I can concur in what he says that conditions there are not the best but as he will realize under our system in Manitoba we have municipal lock-ups for which the province is not responsible financially or in any other way and then we have the provincial gaols and institutions which of course are the largest and the most important in the over-all program. I can't hold out any hope to him that there will be assistance of a financial nature tendered toward the City of Winnipeg at all because this would be in complete derogation of the past policy and I think it's a good one, of municipalities running their own and financing their own municipal lock-ups. Now, naturally where it is possible for us, through co-operation with the City of Winnipeg or with any other municipality to assist them in over-crowding or in any other way through long-term prisoners which they may have or in any other way as I have mentioned, that will be done. But an offer of financial assistance cannot and will not be made because this is not a responsibility which we feel that we should assume. Remembering always that municipal lock-up--it's primary purpose is a remand lock-up to hold those persons who either can't raise bail, or for whom bail was not granted prior to their cases being heard. Then in addition to that, persons who are sentenced to terms of imprisonment

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.).... for infractions of municipal by-laws serve their terms in the municipal lock-ups. Because, of course, if they go to a provincial gaol, there is a section in the Gaol's Act which provides that the municipality must pay a per diem rate for those persons serving sentences arising out of municipal by-laws and that as I suggest Sir is as it should be.

The financing of the John Howard Society can certainly be dealt with when we come to that item under the estimates. I can only say now though Sir, that the grant of course, was doubled last year. I am fully cognizant of the work which the John Howard Society is doing, the very excellent work, may I say, which the John Howard Society is doing. I'm aware as well of their staff problems; I am also aware of the increasing burden which they are carrying as a result of the increasing work load which is devolving upon their staff. But at the same time there is a triple responsibility here, a responsibility from the province, a responsibility from the Federal Government, a responsibility on behalf indeed of some of the municipalities, in this case centered through the Winnipeg Foundation and an acknowledged responsibility by that important foundation to give assistance to this society. And I am sure that as time goes by and as the work of the society increases, especially in the provincial field, active and continuing consideration will have to be given to the augmenting of that grant by the province. But to date we felt that for the work that was being done and taking into consideration all of the other aspects of correctional improvement which we are attempting to bring about in the course of these estimates, we thought that the grant should remain stationary, at least for the year under discussion.

The Honourable Member from Ethelbert-Plains made some comment about most of the changes that I had spoken about in my preliminary remarks having been inaugurated by the former government. Well -- I'm not going to, at this hour of the night, take great issue with him on that point, but I think the record will pretty well speak for itself in that regard and I'm

.....

MR. PAULLEY: Is the hour disturbing you?

MR. LYON: It's not bothering me at all -- I think that the record on the expansion of probation, the record on rehabilitation camps, the records on the building of the home for girls and a few other items all speak for themselves and require no underlining or reiteration by me as to who instigated them and who brought them about. I can assure them that there was no intention on my part to side-step, as he said, the question of segregation or classification -- that was not the case at all. Let me merely say again that I had made some refer to this in my remarks in the last estimates and at the risk of being repetitious, I didn't want to make the same remarks all over again because the same program as I enunciated at that time is being carried on at the present time. This statement was made and I'm sure if the honourable member reconsiders, he will see that it is wrong that he said that to date the Federal Government had failed to implement the Fauteux Report. Perhaps it's a question of semantics more than anything but I think the Federal Government has been fairly active through the planning committee of accepting the need right across Canada before it can possibly, in terms of dollars and cents, in terms of institutions, types of institutions and so on, tell each province what it is going to do. I'm not standing here as a confessor for the Federal Government or a defender of the Federal Government at all, but again let me reiterate they have a tremendous planning problem on their hands involving tremendous capital expenditure and far from agreeing that they have failed to implement the report, I think that they are proceeding to implement the report, perhaps not as fast as the Honourable Member from Ethelbert Plains and myself, and perhaps the Member from St. John's might like to see it done in Manitoba, but I know we all are heartened and assured by the fact that now it is finally being done and we will hope to gain the benefit of this plan before too many more months or years go by. I think he misspoke himself, the Honourable Member for Ethelbert-Plains, when he said there had been some criticism re food by the Honourable Member for St. John's -- food at Headingley. I don't recall picking up that point in the Honourable Member from St. John's remarks. To set his mind at ease I can tell him that there's been no change in the policy, that is no lowering of the policy since we came into office, if anything it has been increased, only to the extent that -- I'm not saying better food is being served or anything like that at all but there has been no lowering of the standards, I would say of the very good standards that were set by the Honourable Member for

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.).... Ethelbert-Plains with respect to food when he was holding the office which I now hold. I think the Honourable Member from St. John's was commenting about food at the lock-up in the City of Winnipeg Police Station on Rupert Avenue. I think perhaps that the text will bear that out.

I think I corrected the Honourable Member for Ethelbert-Plains on one or two of his comments about the Youth Advisory and Co-ordination Committee which we set up. This is not indicative of the alleged fact that he said that the work of the Youth Committee came to nothing--far be it, it's quite the opposite. The work of the Youth Committee, I would suggest to the honourable member is now being put into action and I think I'm free to say to him that I have had, very recently, and over the past few months, consultations with members of the Manitoba Committee on Youth about this very subject, and while I can't presume to speak for them, I think in the end result it will be seen that it is felt that what the government is proposing to do in this regard will meet with the general approval not only of those on the Youth Committee but of those that are genuinely interested and concerned with the youth problem in Manitoba. It is not designed to be a restrictive committee, it is designed to be a committee which will co-ordinate and which will assist the government in devising better policies for youth training throughout the province. It is not concerned, as I said in my remarks last July, only with the 5% who are delinquent, but it will have to take into consideration the other 95% who are not delinquent and see how their work, at least in the government service, can be better co-ordinated and regulated.

The Honourable Member from St. George made one enquiry about a return which will be made very shortly. On his second enquiry, I suggest that he knows the answer just as well as I do because when a Crown Attorney suggests that an appeal be made, who makes the decision?

Well, of course the decision must be made by the department, or by the Minister or by the Deputy or by a combination of the Minister, the Deputy and a number of his senior lawyers. I can recall vividly on one occasion where I desperately, as a Crown Attorney this was, working under the former Minister from Ethelbert Plains, when I desperately wanted to appeal a case, when I as an individual thought that that case should be appealed and the Minister and the Deputy, and I think in retrospect, quite properly, over-ruled me and said no, looking at the whole situation that it should not be appealed. And so to answer his question, and I suggest that he knows the answer, of course these decisions can't be made always by the Crown Attorney in charge of the case; they have to be made in consultation with the senior members of the department, including the Minister, because these members, including the Minister, are responsible for the over-all administration of justice in the province and responsible for seeing that that administration is consistently carried on and are responsible for weighing the facts of each individual case with respect to the whole broader field which they see and which perhaps the Crown Attorney, in his limited area or in his area outside of Winnipeg is not entirely cognizant of.

Now I think I have at least dealt with some of the questions that were raised tonight and those which I haven't dealt with at the present time, I will endeavour to obtain answers for and bring them up under the proper items in the estimates.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, will the return be tabled before the passage of the Minister's estimates?

MR. LYON: You'll see.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Well, that isn't good enough. I would like to see the figures before we debate them so we can debate them during the estimates.

MR. LYON: As is usual, Mr. Chairman, this government never does anything to impede the opposition from asking questions, be they relevant or irrelevant.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, regarding the other question he didn't answer me.

I said does the Minister or the Deputy make the decision? That's all I asked. I wasn't criticising the member of his department asking; I just said, who makes -- passes the decision whether an appeal will be made or not made?

MR. LYON: Well I'm sure I gave the answer, Mr. Chairman, if the honourable member will read Hansard tomorrow. If he wasn't listening, he will see it there.

MR. GUTTORMSON: He's still avoiding the question.

MR. LYON: Well, I can't purport, Mr. Chairman, at midnight to penetrate some of the

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.)....craniums of all of the honourable members but I think it was patently clear in the answer that I made, what the proper answer was for that question. If the honourable member still isn't satisfied after rereading it, I'll do what I can to clear up the fog in his mind.

MR. ROBLIN: If no one has any further business I move we rise before we pass the item, Mr. Chairman. You're trying hard there but I think we'll allow our friends to discuss it tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Committee rise, call in the speaker.

MR. PAULLEY: If you want to pass 1 (a) and stay, it's quite all right I'm sure, on this side.

MR. ROBLIN: You've changed your tune.

MR. PAULLEY: No, I haven't.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Call in the speaker.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply have 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 Winnipeg Centre that the report of the committee be received.

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

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

Mr. Speaker put the question and following a voice vote, declared the motion carried, and the House adjourned until 2:30 Tuesday afternoon.