

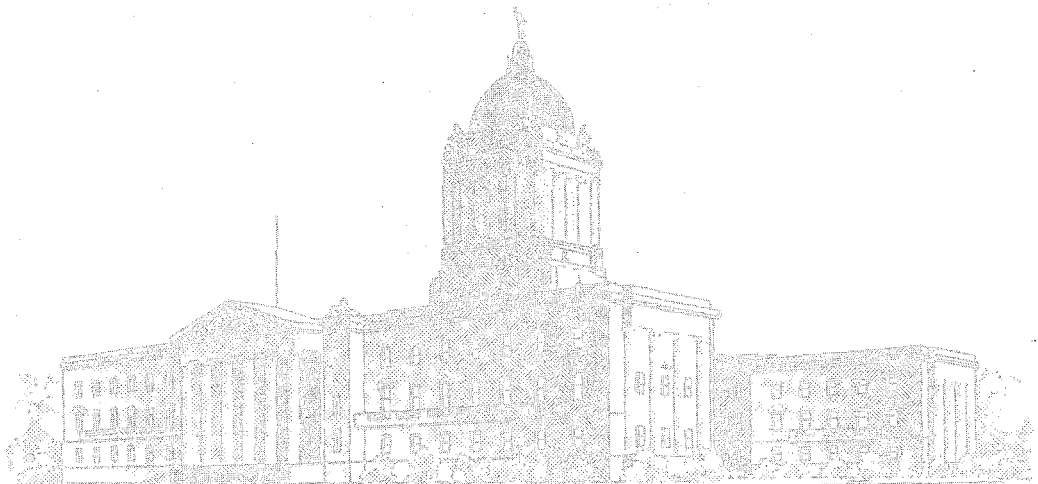


Legislative Assembly Of Manitoba

DEBATES and PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable A. W. Harrison



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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA
8:00 o'clock, Thursday, February 25th, 1960.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Department 7 2. (a).

MR. R. G. SMELLIE (Birtle-Russell): Mr. Chairman, the quorum is half the number of the committee. Have we a quorum yet?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Department 7 2. (a).

MR. HILLHOUSE: Mr. Chairman, when the committee rose this evening, I had made a statement to the effect that with the increase in fees went a decrease in the efficiency, referring to the Land Titles Office. Now I wish to retract and withdraw that latter statement. That was not my intention to imply any lack of efficiency on the Land Titles Office. What I meant to say, and I did try to correct myself later, was that with the increase in fees went an increase in time that it took to process a document through that office, because as far as the Winnipeg Land Titles Office is concerned, I would say that we have some of the most efficient and most dedicated civil servants in the Province of Manitoba. Now I wish to approach this subject quite objectively because I'm interested in the work of the Winnipeg Land Titles Office. I appreciate the nature of the system of land tenure which operates there and I appreciate too, that priority in point of registration is the underlying principle of that system. And what I'm interested in particularly is in finding out by what means or in what manner we can take care of the increase in volume of business which has been going through that office during the past number of years and which undoubtedly will continue for a number of years to follow. I did mention the fact that they should have a new building, and I think that's a must, although I don't think the size of the building has anything much to do with the rate at which the documents are processed. But I would make this suggestion and that is this, that I believe that one of the most important departments in the Land Titles Office is the Surveys Branch, and the Surveys Branch during the last number of years in the Greater Winnipeg area and in the area covered by the Winnipeg Land Titles Office has been over-burdened with work. Every document which transfers or conveys or changes an interest in land has to be examined by that office to determine the accuracy of the land description. Every plan that's registered in that office has to be checked for its mathematical accuracy and otherwise. And anybody who has had anything to do with that office during the past number of years or has anything to do with the old Municipal and Public Utility Board knows that there has been a tremendous development in the Greater Winnipeg area and in the area served by that office and that there's been numerous plans of subdivision registered there.

Now there's only one thing that I would like to say about that office and that is this, that they have an excellent staff; they're well co-ordinated; they all work with a sense of public duty; they don't mind working overtime, but I think they are under-staffed. Just recently, one of the boys in that office--he was not a land surveyor, but I understand he has a couple of years engineering at the University of Manitoba--was transferred to another department of the government. And I think the reason why he asked for the transfer was monetary. Now I think it was a mistake to let that boy go from that office because he was an excellent man and he was one of the key men in that office. Now I understand too, that there's another man in that office who perhaps comes up for retirement this year, and that man is not a surveyor, but at the same time he knows the work of that office thoroughly, and if there's any possible chance of extending his period of employment in the Civil Service and in that department, I would urge the government to do so. I would also urge the government too, to as soon as possible employ the services of another surveyor there.

There's one other suggestion that I'd like to make too regarding the Land Titles Office in general and that is this, that a lot of the upper echelon of the staff there will shortly be due for retirement and a complete new staff will have to be rebuilt and recruited in that office during the course of the next five years. Now I don't know what salaries are being paid these boys now to start in that office; I know that it is higher than it used to be, and I know too that the boys starting in that service today, when they are due for retirement are going to retire on a much better pension than the employees who have been there for 25 or 30 years. But I would suggest this, that in order to recruit the best possible men for that service--raise the salaries if you have to to get these men, because it's most essential. Now I'd also like to join with the Honourable Member for Ethelbert Plains in his plea to give some consideration to municipalities in the

(Mr. Hillhouse, cont'd.) . . matter of fees charged municipalities for plans. I think some distinction should be made there because to me it seems that when you are collecting large fees from a municipal corporation which has been created by this Legislature, what you're actually doing is transferring money from one pocket to another, and I think you would, to a large extent, be benefiting the municipalities greatly if you did change the fees that you are now charging them for the registration of plans back to the old schedule.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: While we're still on the same item, would the Attorney-General tell us how many civil servants there are in this particular branch?

MR. LYON: Mr. Chairman, there are 101. That's item 2 (a). That's an increase of two from last year, a clerk II and one land titles clerk II in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Well then, Mr. Chairman, I guess I must have the wrong figures for last year, because according to my figures for last year, there were 102.

MR. LYON: There might have been two unoccupied positions.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Well, these positions are all filled that you're talking about; they're not established positions are they?

MR. LYON: No, the figure last year, according to my estimates, were 99.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Plus three was the figure you gave us last year, if I'm right.

MR. LYON: Well, I'm just going by the figure in the bracket opposite 2 (a)--last year showed 99 and this year, according to the information that I have here, that is increased by two to 101.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (a), passed; (b), passed; (c), passed; Resolution 37, Land Titles Office, \$432,980, passed; Item 3, Law Courts, (a)--

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, if I understood the Honourable the Attorney-General in his general remarks, he stated that he was setting up a committee to study the boundaries of the various judicial districts and divisions; and he also intimated that because of a shortage of qualified personnel in these county court divisions that they would have to be disposed of; and as an additional reason for cutting out some of them or most of them or whatever he has in mind--the transportation is different from what it was when the county court divisions were established and it was much easier for a person to get a little further away from home than he did previously. Well, Mr. Chairman, I'll go part of the way with him insofar as qualified personnel in the county court divisions are concerned, but only part of the way. I don't think that, not in my time anyhow, that we have any difficulty in obtaining the services of good clerks--county court clerks--where we did run into difficulty was with the services of bailiffs. And I suggested last year and I repeat this year, that there is a solution to that, and that is to appoint either deputy sheriffs or have bailiffs in the county court district office instead of the county court division. As to the matter of fees, this could be arranged to see that whoever obtained the services of the bailiff would not pay any less than he does at present, and if possible, not any more.

But insofar as the county court divisions are concerned, Mr. Chairman, these were set up years ago in order to give any person no matter where he resides in the Province of Manitoba, the opportunity to obtain justice if he wanted it. Now I don't think that justice is to be sold or purchased by the pound or by the yard, and I don't think it's quite proper for this government or any government to charge more than is absolutely necessary to give the people of the province an opportunity to obtain justice when they need it. And I think it would be a mistake if we were to reduce the number of county court divisions in the province. I think they should remain where they are simply because there are still people in the province and will be, who are not financially able to hire a car or even financially able to pay all these dues if the matter in dispute or the justice they seek is something that wouldn't warrant an expense such as would be imposed on them if the county court divisions are discontinued. I would very strongly plead with the Honourable the Attorney-General that the county court divisions be not disturbed, but some other method be found to give the services of a biliff from the sheriff's office, and let us retain the county court divisions as they are.

MR. LYON: On that point, Mr. Chairman, I know the Honourable Member from Ethelbert Plains had some interest in this subject when he held this office, and may I say that this commission which will be appointed as I mentioned in my opening remarks, I think it's main concern will be with the rural attitude. And, of course, the rural situation is the one that we are primarily concerned with here because the County Court of Winnipeg is not a problem in

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) . . this set-up and it's the largest county court district--the most busy county court district in Manitoba. That is the purpose of having this commission, to determine just what should be done. Now the honourable member will no doubt realize or recall that in days gone by, there were several alternative suggestions put forward by various inspectors of legal offices as to how this might be accomplished. Only recently the Board of County Court Judges came up with an idea that there should be only one filing centre per judicial district for county court process. And I attended meetings of the northern--of the central and the western Bar Associations in this regard, and I know that there was a fair amount of antipathy toward that suggestion as it was first made. And some alternatives were suggested to it. So I'm well aware of the problem of which he speaks. I don't know that I see eye to eye with him on the question of whether or not some of these districts are performing a useful function. He will recall the statistics as well as I, whereby in some districts--I think there were one or two--where no processes at all were filed in the odd year, and in most districts the number of processes filed was in some cases as low as six; twelve seems to stick in my mind as an average figure for a good number of them, and some of them of course were busier. Now that's not to say that justice or the access to justice should be denied to those 12 people at all, but, in this day and age with modern transportation increased the way it has over the past 50 years, and remembering always that these district boundaries were created some time just shortly after the turn of the century, I think there is good room for work to be done by the committee whereby some of these districts may well be enlarged, or doubled up into one without any diminution of the service to the public, which of course is the prime concern. I remember the words of one of the court judges who said that "the county court is the court of the people," and I think that is very true. And I can assure the honourable member that that will be kept in mind by the commission when this study is underway. But I wouldn't want to prejudice their findings by hampering them with too many preconceived notions of my own; I do want to give them a free rein to look at this matter and to determine what is the best in the interests of all of the people of the province in the light of 1960 circumstances.

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

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, I see there is a drop in the expenditures on this item. Could the Minister indicate what the reason is?

MR. LYON: I see nothing significant there, Mr. Chairman. Just a moment--I'll see if there's some items that are dropped from last year. There's been a slightly less requirement for some of the periodicals because the amount that was voted last year is not anticipated will be expended--it was probably slightly higher than need be. The same applies generally to just minor items through printing, stationery, office maintenance and so on. There's nothing of any major change in it at all; perhaps there was an over amount called for last year in the amount of \$500 or \$1,000 but added up, it doesn't amount to any great change.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Would the Minister mind giving us the number of established positions--the number of positions in this branch?

MR. LYONS: That is item 3 (a)--there's 69 positions there in Item 3 (a); that's an increase of one from last year, and that is to cover assistance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 38, Law Courts, \$287,980, passed; Item 4, Legislative Counsel, (a).

MR. MORRIS A. GRAY (Inkster): Mr. Chairman, I would like the Minister to tell the committee as to the supposed retirement of the Legislative Counsel--whether the intention is for him to stay on--to which I have no objection at all--he's a very good man; and whether the Deputy is qualified--fully qualified in case the Legislative Counsel decides, which he has the right to, to resign from the position--or retire from the position, I'm sorry.

MR. LYON: This matter as I recall, Mr. Chairman, was discussed about six months ago when we were last in estimates. At that time I took occasion to pay tribute to Mr. Rutherford and the work that he had done over the years and is continuing to do as Legislative Counsel; I don't wish to repeat myself on this occasion because my sentiments are exactly the same as they were then. Mr. Tallin, his assistant or deputy has been with the department now, I think, roughly four to five years, and in my opinion for what it's worth is doing an excellent job, and certainly should Mr. Rutherford--and we hope this won't come about--but should Mr. Rutherford see fit to retire, I think we would have a very promising young man in Ray Tallin;

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) . . . but for the present, we're optimistic, and we're hopeful that Mr. Rutherford will stay along with us because he certainly is invaluable in this position.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, it was about three or four years ago that the former government appointed an assistant to Mr. Rutherford, and I see that the number of bills that are coming before the House this time is not any less in number but may even exceed the numbers of the past. And the work is one that takes a lot of patience and a lot of care and a lot of experience, and I agree with the Minister that we have two very capable men and dedicated men that are giving all their time and the best of their efforts to this job. But I would suggest to him that this is one place where you should have a further understudy, just in case the Legislative Counsel should decide to leave us because of health or any other reason, because I do not think that one man can fill that particular job--it would take at least two to look after the work that they have to do from time to time, and especially during the session.

MR. LYON: Well we have been looking at it but it's certainly well worth further consideration.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, are the salaries mentioned in this item for the Legislative Counsel and his Deputy?

MR. LYON: And one stenographer.

MR. GUTTORMSON: For three persons then.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (b), passed. Resolution 39, Legislative Counsel, \$24,010, passed. Item 5, Administration of Justice, (a), passed.

MR. HILLHOUSE: I'd like to ask the Honourable the Attorney-General how many rural magistrates there are in Manitoba? What their respective salaries are? And if there is any differential in their salaries? By what method or means do you arrive at that differential?

MR. LYON: Do you want the actual salary for each magistrate by name and the amount?

MR. HILLHOUSE: Not by name--by area.

MR. LYON: Oh, by area.

MR. HILLHOUSE: It might be too personal to give the name.

MR. LYON: The honourable member of course, Mr. Chairman, used to be one of those magistrates. All I can tell him is the salaries have improved since he was there. I don't seem to have that at hand. I'll get that in just a moment--(interjection)--I think it is under another item--under police courts (d), yes. The part-time magistrates receive salaries--annual salaries ranging from 18 hundred up to three thousand. I know there are some just a bit more than that though; from 18 hundred roughly to about \$4,000. Now that's confusing, I know, because in some cases, I am thinking now of the magistrates at Portage la Prairie, St. Boniface, I believe Brandon, the amount that is paid to them by the Crown is matched by the city.--(interjection)--in the rural? Well, the rural ones running around roughly in the category that you and I are thinking of the ones, Mr. Chairman, are roughly \$1,800 to \$3,000. That's a very rough approximation.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, part-time magistrates usually are lawyers, and they have their own offices in that district. My question is that whether it's a good policy to have a part-time magistrate at all, although I realize that some districts cannot afford to pay a full-time magistrate. It would likely be six or seven or eight thousand dollars a year. But I remember the discussion during the Winnipeg Police Commission that he felt that magistrate be a magistrate, and nothing else. Now the point is that sometimes that a client may come to the same magistrate who is a lawyer and needs him as his attorney.

MR. LYON: I'd like to know when that ever happened.

MR. GRAY: Well I don't know.

MR. LYON: I don't know of any magistrate who would act in those circumstances.

MR. GRAY: Yes, I understand--then he wouldn't act. Then you'll have to appoint temporarily another magistrate.

MR. LYON: No.

MR. GRAY: In other words if the magistrate--the part-time magistrate does not take the cases for which he has to preside.

MR. LYON: He would have to be like the hare playing tennis with himself if he did; and of course that just doesn't happen. I am sure the Honourable Member from Selkirk could tell us from his experience that when he was a magistrate, clients--former clients of his would

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) . . . come for criminal advice and would have to send them to somebody else. Always if he were going to hear the case, and I don't know how--he probably carried on some practice in other courts which is quite permissible. It's quite permissible for a lawyer who is also a part-time magistrate to appear in another court. --(interjection)--No, he couldn't appear before himself not--

MR. HRYHORCZUK: by the Honourable Member from Inkster, and that's a matter of permanent magistrates. I raised this question last summer, and I think it bears repeating that the magistrates perform a very necessary and very important function insofar as our courts are concerned. In fact the vast majority of cases are heard by them. And I'd only want to repeat that I think, Mr. Chairman, that the appointment of permanent magistrates should be very seriously considered, and we'd get away from a lot of difficulties which I know exist at present.

MR. LYON; six months ago or seven months ago, Mr. Chairman; that is a good suggestion of the honourable member's. I know he was giving consideration to it before he left office, and certainly we are too. I think I mentioned at that time that at the first magistrate's conference that topic had engaged their attention for some time. We are hoping to reconvene them again this year and have further discussions with them about it. Some of them have very good suggestions to make on this point. But it's a problem as well. You're going to face problems no matter which system you're in because if you want a permanent magistrate, you've got to get a man then who--and pay him a reasonable salary--who will devote full time to magistrate's duties in some certain section of the province on an itinerant basis. It's not an easy thing but it's certainly a problem that has been before the department for some years, and something I think probably we're going to have to come to grips with before too long.

MR. GRAY: Couldn't a part-time magistrate be given additional duties, such as juvenile court cases, in order that he be engaged as a full-time man?

MR. LYON: All police magistrates who are appointed magistrates with full power under the Criminal Code are also appointed juvenile court judges for that district.

MR. HILLHOUSE: There's one question I asked there, Mr. Chairman, regarding the difference in salaries between these rural magistrates and how you arrived at the salary paid each one.

MR. LYON: I didn't arrive at it, of course, Mr. Chairman. The salaries were pretty well laid down by the time I came into office. But I think the answer roughly is this, that it is based somewhat on the business that transpires through the courts for which these magistrates are responsible. The weight of their dockets, the amount of time they are away from their practice and so on and so forth. I don't think there is any merit rating system attached to it at all. It's just a question by and large of if they feel they are getting sufficient recompense for the amount of time that they are spending. They're not a group who complain too much, with the odd exception. Some of them are overworked for the amount they are being paid and we have made adjustments in all of their salaries since we came into office. It's rather a rule of thumb that has been applied to it I think. Perhaps the Honourable Member from Ethelbert Plains would agree with this but they are not equated on the basis of their age or their looks or their hair or anything else--by and large, the amount of work that they're doing, the weight of crime in their area, the amount of time that they have to devote to magistrate's duties. And that varies from district to district quite considerably.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Passed. (2)--

MR. HRYHORCZUK: The number of establishments in this particular branch, Mr. Chairman?

MR. LYON: That is 16 under 5 (a) (1), Mr. Chairman. That is an increase of one and that was the appointment of the permanent Sheriff's Officer I at Brandon this year.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, last year at Ericksdale, Magistrate Rutherford retired and since his retirement the work has been carried on by Judge Haney. Is this a temporary appointment or a permanent appointment?

MR. LYON: Temporary arrangement. Judge Haney retired from the Winnipeg Juvenile Family Court and consented to carry on as a police magistrate in the Interlake district for us on a temporary basis.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Can the Minister indicate how long that period will be? Are they

(Mr. Guttormson, cont'd.) . . contemplating putting permanent magistrates in there? Are you contemplating on appointing a permanent magistrate?

MR. LYON: That is being given consideration right now to see how we can best fill that vacancy.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Just one more question on (2) here. How is the situation as to reporters? Has it improved any? Are you making any use of the new type of reporting that-- typewriter business that they had there, yes.

MR. LYON: Yes, I don't know what you call it myself, but I know they manipulate it with their fingers. I think one or two--two are training or have trained on the new system, the name of which escapes me. The reporter situation is always tight--always has been tight. The vacancy at Brandon at the present time--the young lady who was for many years a very efficient and good reporter out there--we unfortunately lost her to a man who married her and that has been vacant since she was married. We did fill the vacancy at Minnedosa and the Minnedosa man is servicing Dauphin as the honourable member probably knows, Mr. Chairman. We have negotiations under way right now with another lady to fill the Brandon spot. Winnipeg is not understaffed--not short-staffed at the present time. They are all well worked though. I can assure you of that.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, under (2), as far as the lady reporter who married, I suppose she still takes dictation. My question is, under (2) you have prosecutions. Is this outside of your own office--the Attorney-General's office? I mean, are they being hired so much for the case? And what are they being paid? According to the day, I suppose.

MR. LYON: We seldom, if ever, hire outside prosecutors. All of the prosecuting for the Crown is done by the permanent staff of the Crown in Winnipeg office, or the part-time staff of Crown attorneys outside of Winnipeg. --(interjection)--Yes, that includes the whole province.

MR. GRAY: The next is just a personal wish. I hope that the debate this afternoon in connection with appeals will not too much penetrate the Attorney-General's heart.

MR. HILLHOUSE: There is only just one question that I would like to ask the Honourable the Attorney-General, if he is prepared to answer it. And that is, what are your views on the usefulness of coroners' juries?

MR. LYON: The honourable member knows, Mr. Chairman--knows that he is perhaps touching on a spot that I used to act eloquent about before I assumed this office. Of course, the coroner's jury, I think, all things considered, performs a very useful function for the public. In all cases of death from causes other than natural, the coroner in his local district is empowered to have the body viewed and to call an inquest to determine where, when, how and by what means, the deceased came to his death. I would say this, that by and large, for the run-of-the-mill cases, I have no objection to a coroner's jury--for the run-of-the-mill case where there are no criminal proceedings following. But I will give, as a personal view, and certainly not a view that is necessarily held by my colleagues in the government, but as one lawyer to another, I would say this, that I have been of the opinion that inquests in the case of murders are usually unnecessary. I have seen this happen; where the inquest will be held; the evidence taken; the charge is already laid--the charge of murder is already laid. You will then proceed right into the preliminary enquiry; hear all of the evidence all over again; and you have a complete duplication. I think that's the point probably that the honourable member is striking at and in those rare instances, and they are comparatively rare, it might appear--and it certainly would bear some investigation--but it would appear at first glance that they don't serve a useful function in those cases. But for the average investigation into a motor vehicle accident where a fatality has occurred; into death that has occurred in an industrial plant; or a death occurred in a provincial institution, I think they serve a very useful function in permitting seven good men and true--or five good--seven good men are usually called to determine that there are no causes to this death or no extraneous matters which are being kept from the public. I think it's a good, healthy thing to have done once in a while for the citizens to participate on a coroner's jury to realize that he is a part of the administration of justice within the province. But in those rare cases where charges are laid because the fatality--and I must admit that there seems to be some needless duplication of evidence--

MR. GRAY: on the coroner's jury. It is not only to find the guilt, but it usually makes recommendations which could prevent other similar accidents.

MR. LYON: it is not to find their guilt or innocence at all. All they do is determine where, when, how and by what means the deceased came to his death. They have the additional power to make recommendations if they so wish.

MR. HILLHOUSE: don't pay any attention to the recommendations because I remember several fatal accident cases where they had a coroner's jury in Selkirk and the coroner's jury brought in a recommendation that a four-lane highway be built between Winnipeg and Selkirk. The highway wasn't built for about five years after the last recommendation.

MR. LYON: Well that was a pretty expensive recommendation the honourable member must admit. But in my time, recommendations that have come through from coroners' juries-- I know; I have handled one or two of them personally through my own office--they have been sent out where safety factors are involved and so on and so forth. They are not overlooked, but the one that the honourable member mentions was quite an undertaking.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that I remember the Minister or a member of his government suggesting at one time that they were considering implementing the grand jury system in Manitoba. I stand corrected. I'm not sure. It seems to me I recall this. Is this a fact?

MR. LYON: There was a suggestion made, I think, a year and a half ago in one of the first Throne Speeches that consideration was being given to that. It's not being brought forward at this time--at this particular time, but the matter is still a matter which we are giving attention to but it's certainly not being brought forward at this session.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, in this item I see there's ground search and rescue operations are included. Would the Minister tell us what amount of money was spent on these items; and perhaps if not in detail but give us a rough idea how this was spent?

MR. LYON: Yes, there was--actually we're calling for under that item a matter of \$500. The actual expenditure, '58-'59 was \$143.70. This is for assistance in cases of lost hunters; lost children and so on and so forth, where special assistance, special monies must be spent by the police or by allied organizations who are brought in to assist in search and rescue operations.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, when an aircraft is lost, then the expense involved in trying to locate the lost aircraft--this government isn't responsible for any of the expense involved.

MR. LYON: It's carried on by search and rescue RCAF. It's of course their responsibility.

MR. N. SHOEMAKER (Gladstone): Mr. Chairman, the Honourable the Attorney-General has suggested that there is a shortage of court reporters and he may have explained this question that I'm about to ask, but is there good reason for not using tape recording equipment or the like to replace court reporters?

MR. LYON: Tape recording equipment, I know, has been tried on occasion. The last personal experience I had with it was in connection with the Bracken Enquiry when a tape recording equipment was tried at one or two of the hearings and it was found--I don't think the equipment was as good, or as sensitive, or as well operated as the equipment we have in the House, but it was found generally to be rather unsatisfactory, because a man would turn his face away from the microphone, and you might lose a sentence or two. And of course in a court case a sentence or two can be pretty important especially if an accused is in the box, or police giving some critical or crucial part of their evidence. The general equipment--you know the portable equipment, Mr. Chairman--that would be available for this--I don't wish to be condemning any of this equipment but I think I'm safe in saying that generally speaking, it would not be found satisfactory for this type of work. It's pretty precise work. Every word has to be taken down. There's not too much room for error in it. It's just found it's best all around. If you will notice with any of the Royal Commissions, or any of the touring commissions that come through, very often you will see one or two or more court reporters with them, or they borrow court reporters when they get here from our staff.

MR. DESJARDINS: Mr. Chairman, could the Minister be good enough to tell me how many coroners there are in the province? And are they paid entirely by the provincial government or does the municipality share in that at all?

MR. LYON: They're fee paid by each case that they handle. I can't off-hand give you

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) . . the number; I might be able to a little bit later, but in rural areas, we pretty well have a coroner for each--there are no coroners--there are coroners' districts, but we try to locate them in every centre in the rural areas, so that there can be service right within the area. The coroners by and large, with one or two exceptions, are all doctors in Manitoba. I can't give you the precise number immediately--(interjection)--No, I think in the town of Flin Flon the magistrate, Mr. Taylor is the coroner up there, and I think in The Pas, Mr. McFee the magistrate, is the coroner.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (a), (2), passed; (3), passed.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, in (a) (3), this is a service that was established about three years ago I think, more or less, and as the probation services in the province are extended and the screening becomes more effective, the type of inmate will be somewhat different from what he has been in the past. He'll be the type that is going to be harder to place and re-establish after he is released, and I was wondering what size of a budget the societies have to work on now. And could the Minister tell us the sources of their funds; and whether he anticipates that they will be calling on the province for considerably higher contributions? And while I'm on that, I believe that I might as well raise the question of parole in the province. I know it doesn't come within the jurisdiction of the province, but we only had the one officer established I believe at St. Boniface when the Honourable Minister took over his position. Has that service been increased? And is it functioning satisfactorily to his knowledge?

MR. LYON: I don't have the material with me on John Howard Society. I'll answer the last question proposed though with respect to that society. Certainly it is true that they will be making greater demands upon the Provincial Government for grants to their organization, and without committing myself or the government to accede to them, I think that their demands are pretty well justified because they can show to us statistically where a good proportion of their work is done at provincial institutions. They receive a grant as well. I think last year it was somewhere in the nature of eight or nine thousand dollars from the Federal Government. They receive money from the Winnipeg Foundation--I can't enumerate off-hand the other sources--Community Chest. The Honourable Member for St. John's is a director and I'm not. He would know the other sources. I think the foundation and the two levels of government are among the largest donators to their funds at the present time. I do have--I get their statement--their statement of budget, but I don't have it with me tonight.

With respect to the other question--the parole set-up--that of course is now under the new National Parole Board. The chairman of that board visited Winnipeg sometime last fall, and I had the pleasure to meet him on a couple of occasions. They have a permanent officer located in the Federal Building on Main Street, and an officer with the Department of Justice who goes to the different institutions, the penitentiary and the different gaols in Manitoba, and to the best of my knowledge, it's working quite well. When the chairman was here, he pointed out that he was coming through to visit the different jurisdictions to see just what the set up was in each province and the one point that stuck in my mind from my conversation with him was this, that one of their great hopes was to expedite and speed up the handling and the processing of parole applications. I think some of the honourable members who are familiar with it will recall that in years gone by, it used to take quite a time to process these applications, and one of their great hopes now is to be able to expedite it. To the best of my knowledge, it's working quite well, although as the honourable member has noted, it's not a provincial responsibility, and it's very seldom that we come into contact with this operation.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, I realize it is not a provincial responsibility now, but as I mentioned under the Ministers' salary, the hardship and the importance of finding a job on discharge from prison. Wouldn't it be the duty of the province rather than wait until they ask for additional grants, find out whether under the present income they have, are they doing a job? Or could they do better with more money? In other words not to wait until they come, because after all, this is the responsibility, the future of the young offenders or the future of those who could not get a job, is the responsibility of the province from a tax point of view, and from the point of view of the individual; from the point of view of condemning him for life; and from the point of view of him becoming a repeater. So I think that if they are doing the job, that's for you to find out whether they have sufficient funds to do it; whether they neglect many cases because they haven't got sufficient funds to carry on. I think perhaps it should be the other way

(Mr. Gray, cont'd.) . . . about, and not wait until they come. Is this job necessary? If it isn't necessary, don't give him anything. If it's necessary and essential, and it's required, then find out, have they got enough money to carry on. And if a little bit more money would help another few boys, it's worth while.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (3), passed; (4), passed; (5), passed.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, is this amount--is this the money that perhaps the janitors are charged for some building that they occupy? Or what is it?

MR. LYON: Less--Living Accommodation Supplied to Employees--that's Item (a) (5). That is the Sheriff at Morden--living accommodation is provided for him at Morden.

MR. GUTTORMSON: He's charged that \$300 a year then. Is that it?

MR. LYON: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 40, Administration of Justice, \$2,128,917, passed. (a), passed. 5 (b) (1).

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, that total covers quite a bit more than what we've covered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We're moving along too quick. (b) (1).

MR. DAVID ORLIKOW (St. John's): Mr. Chairman, the Minister on the item on the salaries, he answered most of the questions I asked but it seems to me there were several that he didn't. I don't want to repeat my speech again; I'm sure the committee doesn't want to hear it again. I wonder if the Minister could tell us something about the staff at--two questions that I can think of immediately--the staff at--we'll forget about Dauphin and Brandon for the moment, but Headingley and the Women's Gaol--the staff that we have; the qualifications that they have; and possibly any plans he has about improving the staff for the future. And secondly, I did ask about the facilities for education for prisoners at the two institutions; and what's being done about improving them, if anything?

MR. LYON: If the honourable member, Mr. Chairman, will recall last year, I went through the educational qualifications of the superintendents of the various institutions which he asked for at that time. I haven't had the opportunity to go through all the 160 persons shown under this item, but by and large I think it's a safe statement to make that none of them is the graduate of an accredited university. These are people who in many cases have been with us ten, 15, 20, 25 years--some of the older personnel.

The question of training--you're speaking of academic training of course--the report covers that. Vocational training is also covered in the Headingley Gaol report. I think you asked a question too on indoor recreation; what was done in that regard. Insofar as indoor recreation is concerned, to start with, tournaments are run in bridge, whist, cribbage and checkers. There are some chess games, but not too many. Hobbycraft is the biggest single type of labour--cum--recreational activity at the gaols in the last 12 months. They have produced hobbycraft articles at Headingley somewhere over the value of \$10,000. Movies and concerts are given at Headingley Gaol fairly regularly; television for special sports attractions such as the Grey Cup, the Stanley Cup Finals, and the World Series and so on are provided as special recreational items. Vocational and trade training--there are 21 staff members who are engaged in the instruction of inmates, 11 of whom are engaged on the farm instruction, livestock, dairy, pasteurization, making of butter, cheese, field crops, gardening, vegetables, machinery maintenance and use of tractors. There are two in the carpenter shop; one in the paint shop; one on tailoring and shoe repair; one on the power house; and one or two inmates at a time can be trained as third-class engineers and are trained in the powerhouse. In the blacksmith's shop there is one staff member who trains inmates in welding; blacksmithing; and in the kitchen there are four trained chefs or cooks who give instruction in butchering, baking and cooking. That's in the vocational field.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (b) (1), passed.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, would this be the appropriate place to ask about the supervisor of gaols? The other day, the Minister--I believe it was yesterday--announced that Mr. Kitchen had been appointed Supervisor of Gaols. Is that correct--Inspector of Gaols? Is he contemplating an assistant for Mr. Kitchen? And if so, is he prepared at this time to say who that man will be?

MR. LYON: You mean as the Deputy? One of the present staff will in all probability

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) . . --the staff immediately under Mr. Kitchen right now are the probation staff. Mr. Zimmerman is in charge of juvenile probation; Mr. Halliday is in charge of adult probation in Greater Winnipeg and adult and juvenile throughout the rest of the province. And those two men will continue to function in those positions for the time being. As and when the necessity for a Deputy per se for Mr. Kitchen becomes necessary, then we'll deal with that problem, but he's only been in the new office something over three weeks. He's in a new physical office as well. He's in the building now, and we're going to let him develop in that field and just see how the responsibilities firm up and how great the work load is before we contemplate a permanent deputy.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, there is one criminal that I don't seem to be able to find any pity for and that's the habitual. We certainly should protect society as much as we can from this type of criminal; not only that, but he is the one classification that costs the people a great deal of money in the way of law enforcement and so forth. Have there been any criminals sentenced as habituals in 1959 in Manitoba?

MR. LYON: I can recall offhand--I don't have the figures with me--I can recall offhand, Mr. Chairman, signing the necessary authorization for two in the past year. Now I'm speaking of since January 1st, '59 roughly. Now I don't--as I say, I'm subject to correction on that, but I recall personally signing the two, and I of course have to sign them before they can be prosecuted, and in both cases I believe they were drug cases with considerable previous records, and they went on to be prosecuted as habituals. Now in the pure criminal field, I don't recall any at all. In that field these were both cases that arose from drug prosecution.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, did I understand the Minister correctly? Does he have to approve of any charges laid by a crown prosecutor regarding the charge of being an habitual? He can't lay it without your authorization. Is that correct?

MR. LYON: Yes, I don't have the section with me and I forget the form of the authorization quite frankly, but I know it requires the signature of the Attorney-General.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (b) (1), passed.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister and I appreciate that a large number of the staff at Headingley for example, have been there a long time, and I certainly would not want to suggest for a moment that it's because they were hired at a time when standards were not what we consider adequate today that they should be discharged, but I wonder if the Minister has given any consideration to, as the positions become vacant, to raising the standards so that people who are more qualified will be taken on. That's the first question. The second question is about this question of education. It does seem to me that while people are incarcerated that they haven't got much choice. Many who possibly dropped out of school much too early and unless they get an education, will be in difficulty again, could and do in many institutions in other jurisdictions take academic courses right through the junior high and high school--whether consideration has been given or could be given to the adding to the staff, not immediately probably, but of several teachers or part-time teachers who could teach inmates at Headingley--some of the academic courses. And the other question which I would like to get, Mr. Chairman--I'm not sure whether this is the proper item--is the Women's Gaol. Is this the proper item? Well, Mr. Chairman, I noticed in the report from the Women's Gaol--I'm not certain that I know the reason that they do this--but they classify the inmates as to race. Here it is. It is on page four. I'm not sold on this idea, Mr. Chairman, but the report does point up the large number of inmates at the Women's Gaol who are of Indian origin--are much, much larger than the percentage that the Indian is in the population in this province. It seems to me that some special attention needs to be given to this to see whether something can be done about this, and I'm wondering about the possibility of some social work assistance at the gaol who might be able to work with the people so that they may not come back a second time. I'm not sure that this would solve the problem, but it might be a very good investment in terms of not only rehabilitation but in terms of our financing.

MR. LYON: Yes, the point which the honourable member raises is certainly a good one. I think the Indian and Metis population at the Portage Gaol for Women has been sometimes as high as--and I say sometimes--as 60%. A good number of these unfortunate women come to us from the northern districts. I'm thinking particularly of The Pas. And in a good number of cases, they're assaults or minor felonies which arose from over-consumption of alcohol. I

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) . . don't relate this story as a humorous anecdote, but as indicative of the fact of what happens, and this was told me by the superintendent--of one of her steady customers coming in from The Pas and liking the conditions so well in Portage, and the food and the care that she had that she advised the matron on the day of her discharge that she would be back a day later--and of course she was because she went down and threw a brick through the window. No I don't suggest--as I say, I don't put that in a humorous vein, but that is indicative of the type of problem we face. Some of these people come to us--it is a literal fact that some of these people come to that gaol from a very destitute environment and surroundings, and it's quite true that some of them actually put on weight and flourish physically in the gaol. And to some of them, I must admit, it's an encouragement to come back because they've got three steady meals a day and so on and so forth. And this is I would agree, probably a bad commentary on our whole social outlook towards this problem, but there is the problem. That's the problem we face. We are getting these people. I don't know how effective social work would be among them. I know that the Elizabeth Fry Society, John Howard Elizabeth Fry, the ladies group, do attempt to do some work with the women at the Portage Gaol, but I don't know to what extent it can be termed as successful. It's a real problem. It's a problem of course, not only in Manitoba; it's a problem we face in other jurisdictions. I haven't offhand the answer for it, but I think that I would agree with the honourable member when he says that it's something we must look at more closely, and see if we can come to grips with it somewhat better than we have heretofore.

On the question of trained staff at the gaols, that is a problem that will now of course come directly under the agents of the Director of Correction, and we are hoping in time that we will be able to have more trained personnel on the staff, but this is a gradual procedure. It's a gradual procedure, something we would like to see in terms of--I would imagine the perfect gaol would be one in which you had as I saw at Haney, a superintendent of the gaol who had his Master of Social Work; all of the senior members on his staff, with one exception--I think there were 13--and all but one exception were graduate social workers from the University of British Columbia or other institutions. But remember, I'm speaking about one institution which is probably the flower of the west insofar as gaols are concerned and there are other institutions in that same province where you could go and find conditions which certainly would not be considered as suitable in relation to Haney. Just on the question though of academic courses, I was interested to learn when I toured the Haney institution this past fall, that there is not, strangely enough, even there where you've got a new four and a half million dollar plant with all of the facilities that one could hope for in an institution of that type, while the facilities are there for academic training, as I recall from my conversation, the accent seemed to be and the preference seemed to be among the men for vocational or trade-training courses for which they had wonderful equipment, wood-working, steam equipment, anything you want to mention--car repair, anything at all--very heavy equipment and good equipment. And as I went through the gaol, I saw good numbers of men engaged in these vocational trade-training courses. They had a very extensive library there which was not in use when I was there, but it's true they had academic staff at the gaol for the purpose of giving the academic course, but subject to corrections, I do believe that the emphasis even there with all of these facilities was still on the vocational or trade-training end of rehabilitation. We acknowledge of course the value of this in our juvenile institutions where we have the teachers and in the new home for girls where we're going to have, not only academic teachers, but teachers in home economics and in other classes which will be given to the girls. We acknowledge this feature in the juveniles. Certainly I think it is well worth considering for the adults although to date, I understand that the response has not been too great whenever requests have been made of those prisoners who want to engage in some form of academic instruction. But it's well worth considering and I agree with the honourable member that if we could improve it, it should be done.

MR. GRAY: The habitual criminal is usually sentenced for an indefinite term. Is he given a right to appeal to some authority for a re-hearing of his case or for parole, if they find that he has behaved himself?

MR. LYON: His case is reviewed by statute. His case is reviewed, I think it's every three years by the Minister of Justice and of course with the new Parole Board functioning, I would imagine would be one duty which the Minister might well transfer from his own office

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) . . directly to the Parole Board. Their concern would be primarily to ascertain that a man had reached that state of mind where they thought he would no longer be a danger to society and where he could be in safety to the public interest, released. But that is the case--it's reviewed every three years by statute, by the Minister of Justice. But that is the case. It is reviewed every three years by statute by the Minister of Justice.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Since the Minister took office, I believe the government has constructed a minimum security building at Headingley. Is that correct? I noticed that during the past year there have been occasions where men have taken advantage of the situation and escaped. Has the fact that these men have escaped changed the attitude of the government or the authorities in regard to these quarters?

MR. LYON: Not at all, Mr. Chairman. So long as you have men who are incarcerated whether they're in minimum security or maximum security institutions, you are going to have runners or men who are going to try to escape. The fact that we have two or three men who last summer ran away from Headingley, certainly doesn't diminish my feeling toward minimum security wings or minimum security institutions. By and large, they are the right thing. If you give a man the idea that he is not--that he can be trusted to a certain extent, by and large, and as is proved, you don't have--the bulk of these men will respect that confidence that you've placed in them, and they will flourish under it. And so the fact that we have one or two or three or four or five or six men running away from time to time certainly does not diminish my feeling toward minimum security.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Is there a maximum sentence that a man can have before he can qualify for these quarters? I know the maximum penalty served at Headingley, except only in rare occasions is two years less a day. For instance, does a man have a sentence of six months or under, or three months or under before he is eligible to qualify for those quarters? Or is it also based on the opinions of the officials at the gaol?

MR. LYON: Yes, sentence is only one of the factors that is considered when the segregation is done for the minimum security quarters. Age is very important. The age of the man is very important, because where behavior attitudes permit it, they want to get the younger people segregated from the older ones and into their own quarters. I think I outlined all of those factors fairly thoroughly at the last session. I know I recall seeing it recently in Hansard--the different factors that were taken into account for those prisoners who would be classified to go into the minimum detention quarters. But sentence, I can assure the honourable member is only one of them--only one of the conditions that would be considered.

MR. HAWRYLUK: Mr. Chairman, yesterday in my conversation, I thought that possibly the biggest factor was that when you had any young person in the gaol for the first or second time, it was due to the fact that they had no other vocation and possibly due to the new method that is being introduced by your department in the last couple of years in order to rehabilitate some of these people. Is the John Howard or the Elizabeth Fry--are they doing anything about placing some of these people into positions at the present time? They are. I see.

MR. LYON: considerable amount of work in that field. The bulk of the work that is done in the field is done through this society. I think that is one of the very commendable features of the John Howard Society, and from conversations with their members of the board and with their executive director, I know that the response from the business community, especially in the Greater Winnipeg area, has been extremely heartening. They don't find the old engrained prejudices there so much as they used to find them before and by and large, while they can't maintain a 100% success ratio, by and large I understand that they do enjoy good success in the placement of people coming out of institutions.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister could give us any further report or is this being held in abeyance with regard to the changes contemplated between the Federal and Provincial Governments? Are we doing anything more? Are we planning anything more in the way of classification and segregation? I'm not suggesting tonight that we institute a Borstal system such as they have in Great Britain. I think that whole question probably would have to wait 'till the positions between the Federal and Provincial Governments are more clearly defined. But I wonder if we are doing anything more in terms of classification in segregation. I recognize that the minimum security wings at Headingley go part way to doing the job, but I don't think that they do nearly all that needs to be done. I wonder what is being--is there anything

(Mr. Hawryluk, cont'd.) . . . being planned since we met last in the House?

MR. LYON: No, as the honourable member has mentioned, Mr. Chairman, that is only part of the answer and I certainly would agree with him on that. We have a long way to go in classification and segregation in Manitoba and one of the problems--the inherent problems has always been the question of space. And I think it will continue to be a problem until the Federal Government take over jurisdiction for those prisoners serving terms in excess of twelve months. Once we get that load of population out of our existing institutions, then we'll have a little more elbow room in which we can perhaps perform a proper function of segregation. For the first time of course, with the appointment--with the devolving of authority upon the Director of Corrections in the past month--for the first time we really have only had for three to four weeks, one man who is responsible for the whole gaol situation in Manitoba. And certainly I can assure the Honourable Member from St. John's--I know from my discussions with the Director of Corrections that he has ideas and plans in this regard that he would like to see implemented as the months and years go by. Now, as to what the direct plans are, how many people we are going to hire and so on, I can't give him any particulars on that at all. I think we've got to develop a proper plan. But we've got to develop a plan which is not gauged for five years from now; a plan which will have to be gauged to suit the situation which we find at present where we have prisoners serving terms of two years less a day with us and which will then meld in to the ultimate situation which will be that we will have prisoners only serving terms of up to six months. Now that is part of the dilemma if you'd like to call it that we are in at the present time in this interregnum while we are waiting for the transfer of jurisdiction of those to the Federal Government. What we have to plan for is the eventual working out of segregation and classification among those prisoners serving maximum terms of six months. That's what we're going to end up with and that's what our present planning will have to be aimed toward.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, I recall a situation some few years ago whereby a prisoner because he feared for his life requested that he not be sent to the Stoney Mountain Penitentiary. But because of his record and the seriousness of his crime, the magistrate sentenced him on each charge to smaller sentences but ran each sentence consecutively and I think in total he served--his sentence was about four years. In a case like that, does the Federal Government reimburse the Provincial Government for any cost of keeping that man in gaol?

MR. LYON: The type of case the honourable gentleman mentions, Mr. Chairman, is the type that of course that both jurisdictions would like to see done away with. It's an unfortunate type of case where you get a man perhaps sentenced to a provincial gaol for 36 or 40 months. That has happened on occasions. I know this was discussed at the Fauteux Conference in October of 1958, and as I recall, without going back to the notes, as I recall I think one of the recommendations was that this type of sentence, while it might be abolished, still if any sentence totalled an amount in excess of six months that prisoner would go to a federal institution or to a federal penitentiary as the case may be. The total sentence is what would be considered not say 24 sentences of two months each. You would just total those up, and if they totalled more than the term for which the province was responsible, they would then go to a federal institution. But there is no reimbursement if they go to the provincial institution under the present system.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (2), passed; 3, passed; 4, passed; 5, passed; 6, passed; (b), passed; (c), passed.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, on (c), with radar coming into use in the Province of Manitoba, there might be a tendency to cut down on the number of patrol cars on the highway. I hope that the Honourable the Attorney-General isn't anticipating anything of that nature or having anything of that kind in mind because as far as radar is concerned I go along with the implementation of this type of program. I think it's a good one, but I still think we should keep sufficient numbers of patrol cars on the highways, not only as a deterrent but in the matters of enforcement and being on the scene as soon after the offense or the accident or whatever may be is committed. Have there been any changes in the agreement with Ottawa since we last met? Has the matter that was raised by Newfoundland been discussed or what about our personnel? I don't note a very great increase. In fact, I see a reduction in the appropriation. No, there is an increase in the appropriation which probably goes toward salaries. Or is that an increase in the number of personnel under our agreement?

MR. LYON: It's an increase in the number of personnel, Mr. Chairman, there will be an increase this year of 9 more men. We get one free on the differential. The additional nine men will total, will bring the total up to 304. Last year it will be recalled we had a total strength of 295; with 9 more it will be 304 as of April 1st, 1960. The present annual cost per man is \$2807. This rate will prevail until the 1st of June 1960 when it has been estimated by the RCMP that the rates will increase to \$2884 per man per year. So it's a combination of the two 9 more men plus a slight increase in the rate.

As for the decrease in the number of patrol cars, that has certainly not been given any present consideration that I know of by my office 'nor by the RCMP. I think we should remember that initially there will only be two radar units coming into the province and while they are highly portable and could well be moved from Winnipeg in the morning to Dauphin or Ethelbert that same night -- not Ethelbert we'll keep them at Dauphin. While that is the case, I don't see that it will result in any decrease in the number of patrol cars, and we should remember as well, of course, that radar doesn't operate by itself, it has to have a patrol car with it to pick up the offender because the radar won't knock out the engines of the car it just picks up its speed. Once the speed is recorded the stationary radar car radios ahead to their spotter car which picks up the car - the offending car which has gone by the radar meter and brings it back. It's sort of a lassoing job that they have done.

MR. GRAY: Are these men being paid directly by the province or is this the amount that you have to pay to the Federal Government?

MR. LYON: It's what we pay to the Federal Government under the agreement.

MR. GRAY: And they are being paid by them?

MR. LYON: Oh, yes.

MR. GRAY: What are they getting, do you know?

MR. LYON: Pardon?

MR. GRAY: Are they getting this amount?

MR. LYON: Oh, ... I don't know the exact salary of the RCMP constable but I know they are considerably in excess generally speaking, are in excess with the other allowances that they get, are in excess, probably of what this amount is... although I couldn't give you the exact figure. (interjection) We pay the Federal Government. I don't know what they pay the RCMP.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, I overlooked asking the Minister for the numbers employed in (b) 1.

MR. LYON: Under (b) 1 - Mr. Chairman?

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Yes.

MR. LYON: I have that here if I can just put my hand on the material, I'll dig it up in a minute. If there are any other questions while I'm looking for it.

MR. DESJARDINS: Mr. Chairman, under the law of enforcement, I wonder if the Minister would tell us if the new radar system of law enforcement will come into force only when this Highway Traffic Act will be amended? Will that go together with this new regulation or...?

MR. LYON: I think there is no direct correlation between one and the other, that is they are not inter-dependent one upon the other. I think it's perhaps more fortuitous than anything, the two of them happening to be coming at the same time. But it is true that when certain amendments were made to the Traffic Act it was taken into consideration that radar equipment would be used in the province, and radar is, of course, a good means of detecting speeders, it's a good safety factor, but the two are not inter-dependent or dependent on one another.

MR. HAWRYLUK: Mr. Chairman, in the first place I wish to commend the government for the fact that they have gone into the field of radar to check the speeding on highways. I feel that in voicing the opinion of Mr. Baillie who is possibly in a position to express a definite opinion in this matter, that he claims that it would be a deterrent for anyone who would be on the highway to watch himself because of the radar equipment being there. As a matter of fact, I don't know if the honourable members know in the House, I think the fatalities for 1959 ran about approximately 120, where in 1958 the fatalities were around 88. That's a significant fact. Now the point that I would like to ask, Sir, is - I know that across the line certain states do advertise that there is radar on the road and in other places they do not - but is it the law

(Mr. Hawryluk, continued)... in Canada that one has to advertise that certain .. a road has radar equipment?

MR. LYON: No, it's not the law but I think it's a pretty good idea to advertise what your law enforcement techniques are. I think it would be highly unfair to have radar without signs and we have made requests of the Department of Public Works that they provide a sufficient number of signs to sign all roads at ports of entry into Manitoba and then at intermediate points where radar will be in the greatest use, that is on the heavy highways, for instance going up to the Honourable Member for Selkirk's constituency, up in that area. But I think it will be well publicized to any stranger coming into the province - he will know by the signs that our highways are radar patrolled.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Honourable Attorney-General in order to facilitate the work of the patrol car which will be operated in conjunction with the radar car will use his influence for these frontbench colleagues to have that dividing strip removed? It will help them considerably in turning around.

MR. LYON: Mr. Chairman -- I'm sorry, go ahead.

MR. GUTTORMSON: How many, or has the Minister decided how many areas in the province will be equipped with radar equipment?

MR. LYON: No, as I mentioned, Mr. Chairman, this equipment, the two pieces of equipment come into the province and they can be - the only way I have seen them is outfitted in panel trucks, but they are highly portable. You don't say that Winnipeg is radar patrolled and that Brandon isn't. Winnipeg can have radar equipment operating here in the morning and it can be in Brandon in the afternoon, or it can be in St. Pierre in the evening and so on. It is highly portable and it moves with the RCMP car, and there is a piece of it, the recording equipment inside the car, the actual chart inside the car records the speed on an arm that comes out and that is permanently recorded on a chart; the antennae or the receiver is out on the road in a little box affair which is quite plain to be seen if you are looking for it; and that picks up the signal and refers it back to this chart where the speed is recorded in ink on paper, and if the speed is in excess of the speed limit, the officer who is attending to it, all he does is mark down say the colour of the car, and the license number of the car, has the radio in his other hand, he radios ahead and says that a blue Chevy 1959 just went past at 75 miles an hour - pick him up; License number -- I was going to say I think it's 40B40 -- the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. PETERS: Has this equipment been tested in Manitoba? I believe I saw some about a year ago out on number 1. Were they testing the equipment at that time?

MR. LYON: There was a demonstration of the equipment this past fall which I saw. I believe as long ago as five years, five or six years ago, it was tested I think in the time of the Honourable Mr. Justice Schultz when he was Attorney-General. I don't know if my predecessor tested it or not in his time but certainly it has not only been tested here, it's been in use in other provinces, the same equipment and it's proved up quite well. We're quite happy with it.

That item that the Honourable Member for Ethelbert Plains raised, Mr. Chairman, that was under item 5 b (1) - that is 160, an increase of 7 from last year which was 153. That involves the position of a clerk steno II at Portage la Prairie, Women's Gaol for the superintendent and 6 guard officers for the rehabilitation camp at Oxbow Beach.

MR. GUTTORMSON: and 5 (b) (4).

MR. LYON: 5 (b) (4). No change, that is still at 5.

MR. GUTTORMSON: and (d).

MR. LYON: (d) 5 (d) that is 26, an increase of 2 in police court, that is a clerk II in provincial police court in Winnipeg and 1 clerk assistant at Portage la Prairie.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, can the Minister recall any incidence where a motorist has been charged as a result of evidence provided by the radar machine, appealed his conviction and it's gone to the Appeal Court. Have you ever had to deal with a case whereby radar equipment was the prime evidence in the case?

MR. LYON: Well, of course, not in Manitoba. There have, I understand, been cases in Saskatchewan and Ontario, the details of which I am not familiar with; but the general procedure on introducing this type of equipment is to give demonstrations for the magistrates

(Mr. Lyon, continued)... or for the courts that will be hearing these cases so that they may then take judicial notice of the equipment which is being used. Actually the other way of doing it, of course, would be each time you go before a separate magistrate to bring the equipment into court, demonstrate it to the magistrate, show him how it works and then prima facie when he sees one of these charts with the ink stains on it indicating 75 miles an hour, he knows how that stain came to be made and he can treat that as good evidence for the crown. But by and large the technique is to put on demonstrations for the court so that they come to know the equipment and can question it at any time they want in any case or can refuse to accept it if they see fit.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, I know nothing about radar but I was just wondering is it flawless? I mean being a machine, is it not plausible that some flaw could be in the machine whereby it might record the wrong speed? Maybe this is not plausible, I don't know.

MR. LYON: Well one of the daily newspapers suggested today that we throw out I think it was lead filings or tin foil as was commonly done especially during the D day invasion by British aircraft to cut off German radar. I suppose to the extent that any machine is flawless, this one is. I think it's probably subject to some mechanical errors. As I recall from the demonstration there was a slight differential on the machine; for instance, if you drove by at 70 miles an hour the machine would show 68 and the differential was always loaded in favor of the driver, so that is the only differential I recall on the thing. It wasn't proof perfect - you just deducted 2 miles from the speed shown and you got the - or you added 2 miles to the speed shown and you got the actual speed of the vehicle. We tried it in the demonstration at speeds of 15, 30, 45, 60 and one or two speeds above 60 to see how it registered in the higher ranges.

MR. GUTTORMSON: The point I was making, Mr. Chairman, was that is it plausible that any given time the machine could have a breakdown to where it could be out maybe 20 miles per hour?

MR. LYON: I suppose it's possible. I'm not a technician in the field. The only advice I have had from the RCMP is that (from the ones to whom I spoke) the technical people who were with us was that they had had no such experience with it, nor has indication of any such experience come to me from Ontario or any of the other provinces. But I admit that it may well be a possibility.

MR. GUTTORMSON: as you well know, if there is any doubt at all when a case is appealed the magistrate will dismiss the case, and I was just wondering in this case if the accused or the defense counsel argued that -- put this question to the RCMP "is it plausible that the machine was out"; and he might reply "it is plausible" - then the magistrate might rule that, decide that the case should be dismissed on those grounds.

MR. LYON: Of course, each day as I recall, I think they make a test of the equipment before they put it into actual use and before they take it off the road at night with their own vehicles against their own speedometers. Now the question of human error and the mechanical error comes into any method of speed computation. At the present time we resort to chase cars and there is a mechanical item of their speedometer and the mechanical time of reading the speedometer at a high rate of speed. You've got the human error and the mechanical error function both subjects to mistake, but by and large as the honourable member knows, Mr. Chairman, I would say that perhaps for every acquittal there is what -- two, three hundred convictions. Something like that.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Mr. Chairman, on police courts. I have heard some complaints to the effect that there seems to be a tendency to centralize toward the city of Winnipeg or St. Boniface and that a lesser number of local cases are tried locally, in the local police courts. I wonder if that's a fact or not?

MR. LYON: Any particular area, Mr. Chairman.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Ste. Annes.

MR. LYON: Well, to the best of my knowledge there has been no change in the Ste. Annes situation that I know of in the last ten years. Most of those cases come to St. Boniface. I forget where the cut-off point is where they go to Morris, some of them go to Morris from St. Pierre I think. (interjection) For the eastern part on the east side of the river, by and large, in my time with the department as a prosecutor and as Minister those cases all came to St. Boniface to Magistrate Lacerte brought in from Steinbach and all other points south.

(Mr. Lyon, continued)... That has been going on for years. I don't know of any change that we have made in it.

MR. GUTTORMSON: One question, Mr. Chairman. I presume that with radar you have to work on a straight-away, wouldn't you? On a straight section of highway, you couldn't work on an area where there are a lot of curves in it?

MR. LYON: I have only seen it in use on straight-of-way. I don't know what the curves - I think the signals are picked up, something like 100 or 150 feet before the vehicle reaches the machine and are registered right up until the vehicle passes the machine, so you could conceivably be in the area of a broad curve and still have the machine functioning properly but I think by and large their tendency is to use the machine on straight-away areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (d)(1) passed (d) 2 passed. Resolution No. 40 Administration of Justice \$2, 128, 917 passed. Item No. 6 (a) passed; (b) passed; (c) passed, (d) passed. Resolution No. 41 Miscellaneous \$10, 465 passed. Item 7 (a).

MR. GRAY: Under item 7, I wonder whether the Attorney-General can tell us the number of full time juvenile judges and the number of part time, and also the progress made in the juvenile department -- say the last year against two years ago. In other words any period at all that you could pick - the last period would be better either the calendar year or the fiscal year? And how many female full time judges and part time judges are in the province?

MR. LYON: Mr. Chairman, there are at the present time two full time juvenile court judges, one vacancy occasioned by the recent retirement of Judge Watson from the Juvenile Family Court of Greater Winnipeg. In all other areas the magistrates double as the juvenile court judge. Now that is the case in St. Boniface, in Brandon and Portage la Prairie and all of the other centres where a magistrate is located, he is also the juvenile and family court judge. As I mentioned earlier I don't have that figure readily at hand of the number of magistrates. As I recall I think it runs somewhere around 29 -- somewhere between 20 and 30 but 29 seems to stick in my mind, but there are only 3 full time....

MR. GRAY: Would the Honourable Minister be able to give us the information as to the number of cases handled say in Greater Winnipeg against the rural districts. In other words, the reason for this information is that here in Greater Winnipeg they are handled by, I wouldn't say qualified but by full time judges, and the others by part time judges. So if he could get the number of say convictions or not convictions - appearances - between the Greater Winnipeg and the rural districts, he would probably have an idea of whether a full time judge is better than a part time judge -- and after all they are all dealing with human beings, dealing with juveniles.

MR. LYON: I could undertake, I could undertake to get those figures although it would be quite a job, from the Inspector of Legal Offices - it would be quite a job to get them. I don't know if they would indicate what the honourable members wants to determine in any case, Mr. Chairman. I don't know that the quality of the judge can be indicated by the number of cases that he hears, whether acquits or convicts, at least I've never considered that a judge should be judged on that basis. He mentioned the number of ladies - well of course there is Judge Nellie McNicolls Saunders who is a full-time juvenile family court judge in the Winnipeg Juvenile Court. She is the only lady judge at that level that we have. The dockets of the three judges in the Juvenile and Family Court is composed of juvenile cases, contributing cases and family court cases. These, of course, are all separate - different types of matters that are heard but I do not have with me and I think it would take some considerable time to get a breakdown as to the actual volume that passes through those courts although if the honourable member really wants it I could attempt to get it some time for him.

MR. GRAY: I just would like to have it for that particular purpose but if that Attorney-General assures the committee that the cases are dealt - say psychologically, with the same sympathy, with the same desire of helping the young offender by a part-time judge or a full-time judge, I don't think that -- the other figures are immaterial for the moment.

MR. LYON: Well, I think it's a fair assessment, Mr. Chairman, whether they be part-time or full-time judges - juvenile court judges. I think in all cases that element of sympathy and compassion for which the honourable gentleman is searching is certainly present and so far as going to one court to get better justice than the other I don't think that is possible. I think a juvenile in this province can be assured of a fair and proper and compassionate hearing

(Mr. Lyon, continued)... in no matter what court he happens to appear.

MR. PREFONTAINE: I'm very much interested in the work of the Family Courts. This is rather new in this province. I would be interested in knowing, in not too many words and long speech from the Minister how this works and how many cases we handle and if we have courts in Brandon say, or Flin Flon or only in Winnipeg. How many courts...

MR. LYON: The Family Court, the main Family Court is in Juvenile Family Court-- is for the Greater Winnipeg area. Again I can't give you figures on the number of cases that they hear, that is family court matters under the Wives and Children's Maintenance Act and the other statutes which they administer. I could, if the Honourable member wishes that, I could undertake to give him the figures some other time but I think they are available -- I don't know how readily available they would be but I could certainly undertake to pass him those figures at another time.

We of course have a staff of family counsellors which we provide for the Winnipeg and Juvenile Family Court to assist in attempting where possible to mend broken families or to bring distant husbands and wives back together and try to retain the family relationship as much as possible. I know it is a fact that in Greater Winnipeg at least, many lawyers are in receipt of these complaints in the first instance. That is a man will come in or a wife will come in and say "I want a separation from my husband, where do I go" and by and large I think the attitude of the profession, the ones that I have run into and certainly it was my own attitude when I was in practice, was to send these people first to the Family Court. Send them to the Family Counsellor because I never considered that I had the training nor the background to try to bring people together. They do this type of counselling work a great deal -- a great deal of their time is spent on counselling work, not so much in court work but on trying to bring the parties together without the necessity of court hearing. Of course when the court hearing does occur there is always the opportunity that the judge, under the statute, must have a hearing between the parties before the case proceeds in order to determine that there is little or no chance of reconciliation before he actually goes on with the complaint before him. As I've mentioned the bulk of the cases that they hear are separation cases, separation maintenance and custody of children. Each case in itself is a little tragedy to see and it's a very unfortunate thing but it's a service which this court is performing and a service, a very great service and largely an unsung service which is being given by the Family counsellors. They do a tremendous job. Of course the cases we hear about most are the ones where the fights occur or where there is maiming or injury to one party or the other which ends up in court but the cases we don't hear about, the large number of cases, are the ones where through the work of a counsellor, a person who can look at each side of the argument compassionately and bring the parties together and where there is unity between the family restored again that's the case you don't hear of but that happens quite often and that's the very good type of work that they are doing.

MR. PREFONTAINE: May I ask the Minister whether he can tell us whether the number of divorces in this province is on the increase or static -- say the number per thousand. We read in the Press every second week that there's maybe 10 divorces have been granted - maybe the question should not be asked but does the Minister have any information as to whether -

MR. LYON: I have statistics on that, Mr. Chairman, although the divorce petitions are, of course, all registered through the Prothonotary's Office in Winnipeg. Again I can get them. Just as a generalized statement - a very general statement on it -- I know that court actions in all fields have increased over the years. I was speaking to one of the Chief Justices about this matter not too long ago and subject to correction I would say that the number of divorce petitions has increased. I don't know what proportion it bears to the total population however but I could get that information if you want me to.

MR. PREFONTAINE: I would like to ask the Minister. In the last five years possibly the number..

MR. LYON: The last five years?

MR. PREFONTAINE: Yes.

MR. LYON: All right.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, I don't know whether this is the proper place to bring the subject up but during the past year this program whereby they have Trailer Camps

(Mr. Guttormson, continued)... work camps for some of the inmates at Headingley Gaol ...

MR. LYON: That's the Oxbow rehabilitation camps.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Pardon?

MR. LYON: The Oxbow rehabilitation camp.

MR. GUTTORMSON: I am fully in favour of the program or any program that is going to help rehabilitate any prisoners, particularly the younger ones but it is my information that this program hasn't worked too satisfactorily during the winter months through nobody's fault except through the elements and that the cost has been much higher than you might expect because of the winter conditions and it is also my information that this program will work very satisfactorily during the summer months when weather conditions are far more suitable to outdoor work. Could the Minister comment on this and let me know the difference in cost in keeping these men in these trailers instead of the Headingley Gaol quarters?

MR. LYON: I mentioned this at the outset, at the opening of my estimates Mr. Chairman. I can get this information. First of all let me say that my honourable friend's informant whoever he may be is completely off the track.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, I meant to bring this up when I was -- the House. I don't want him to repeat it - I can read it in Hansard - I might have been out when he made the remarks.

MR. LYON: Yes. All I would add is that we couldn't have had a better winter for the first winter for this camp. I think the men with one or two minor exceptions have been out every day. They've done I think almost twice as much work as was first expected that they could do because the weather has been very good and even if the weather is inclement we have a work shop out there where they can be busily engaged directing bunk houses which they will take to the next permanent site of the camp. Now the information is erroneous. The camp as I mentioned in my opening remarks, has been I would say, an unqualified success in all respects - financial, attitudes of the prisoners in every respect.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Would the Minister give us the number of established positions in both 1 and 2 of 7 (a)?

MR. LYON: 7(a) 1 is 29 and 7 (a) 2 is 28. That is an increase in 7 (a) 1 from 23 to 29 and increase in 7 (a) 2. Actually in 1959/60 was recorded as 32, it should have been 22 - the increase is from 22 to 28 of Fixed Probation and Parole Officers.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, last session the Minister announced an objective of hiring seven adult probation officers - I don't remember if he announced any change in the juvenile probation officers. As I remember what he said the other day we haven't yet the seven which the Minister has planned. I wonder if the Minister could tell us when he thinks he would have them. Secondly if there is or is planned any increase in the juvenile probation staff and thirdly in connection with the difficulties in getting staff, which I realize are very serious, whether the department is considering or would consider the establishment, not necessarily on a large scale, it could be on a relatively modest scale of a bursary system which has worked very well I'm sure the Minister of Health would confirm this, has worked very well in other related fields in getting staff, qualified staff. In other words by the introduction of one or two bursaries a year in getting people to take courses - not necessarily in social work maybe courses in criminology - whatever courses director would consider most suited. It has worked in other fields and I think that for a relatively small expenditure we would get pretty big dividends.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: I would like to speak on this item too. Just noted the Minister's remarks that in last year's estimates the number should have been 22 and not 32 and yet if you look at last year's estimates you find that the appropriation for that particular item was increased from \$55,000 to \$83,000. Surely that accounted for more than one additional establishment. It would appear to me that the figure 32 was correct in the first place. Then looking at this year's estimates he tells us that they intend to increase the numbers by six and if you look at the increase in appropriation it only goes from \$125,000 to \$131,000 which would just cover the annual increments. There's no provision there for additional staff in that particular item and it would look as if we've got our wires crossed some place.

MR. LYON: Yes, I see in checking that item against last year's estimates that the actual figure shown in 7 (a) 2 was 32. Yes.

MR. HYRHORCZUK: You're actually reducing it by four, you're giving us the figure of 28 for this year.

MR. LYON: No. I see the figure is shown as 32. My explanatory note on that is that it's an increase of from 22 to 28.

MR. HYRHORCZUK: I would like to draw to the Minister's attention the fact that he hasn't the money for the additional establishments. In fact it would appear to me that a decrease of four is more like it because the annual increments, the increase in annual increments alone on the salary as large as \$125,000 surely would be more than \$6,000 a year.

MR. LYON: I see what it says here. There were 22 established positions occupied - five established positions were unoccupied and that figure that I'm giving you of an increase of 6 is actually the five that are unoccupied - that was a carry-over from last year - the unoccupied positions. Actually I think there's been one taken on in addition. Now I stand subject to correction if I get any further on this but that is the information that I have on hand here. Then. . . .

MR. HYRHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman. . . .

MR. LYON: I can give you a breakdown of that staff. Actually this may clear it. There are nine juvenile probation officers - 4 family counsellors - that's 13.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Family counsellors - couldn't they come in 1 not in 2?

MR. LYON: No they appear under item 7(a). No under 1 you have the judges and the clerk-stenographers and the court reporters. Under 2 you've got the probation officers and the family counsellors all bunched together. As I mentioned nine juvenile officers - 4 family counsellors and the balance of them are made up of adult and juvenile probation officers. A mixture - for instance in Brandon, in Flin Flon and there's a new man going to Dauphin - these are both adult and juvenile officers.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Well Mr. Chairman, the Minister led me to believe - I don't know whether the other members of the committee understood him the way I did but he held out hopes of increasing the numbers in this particular branch considerably and I must say that I don't see it at all. The only explanation is that there were established positions open for the past year that have not been filled and insofar as increasing the number for this year, the appropriation is just not there.

MR. LYON: No, I never suggested there would be an increase this year. There's no increase in the probation and parole staff this year. I think there is - these unoccupied positions from last year which were created in last year's estimates are just carried forward. I think my explanatory note in that regard is wrong but there are actually -- there is an increase in the actual staff on hand and being paid this year because of the new personnel that we have recruited. That figure -- my second note here says that that figure was in error last year, this should have been 22.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: There's only one other question. I see that that word parole is still tacked onto this item. How much work are our probation officers doing in that field which actually doesn't fall within the orbit of our jurisdiction?

MR. LYON: In that field, of course, mainly in the juvenile field where consideration is given to release of juveniles from the Home for Girls, or the Home for Boys. We do give assistance in the adult field to the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Societies when requested.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, the heading of 7 is Juvenile and Family Courts, Probation and Parole. A very, very important subject and an important item. This entire agency, if I may call it, deals with young offenders, the teacher of the young boys, the young girls are in their hands by the judges and also by the probation officers. And the question I'm going to ask is probably not too important but an expenditure of \$260,000 dealing with hundreds of young offenders and there's so many books and periodicals read throughout the world of how to prevent juvenile crime; how to be treated; how to apply the penalty they only spend \$166 on books, periodicals, newspapers and so on. Well how do you expect these people who have to mold the minds and the future of so many young offenders, save the tragedies of their parents of having a boy who has to appear on a charge in juvenile court, where do they get the latest information, the latest opinions of psychologists, of juvenile crime specialists by spending only \$166 to enlighten them of the modern, up-to-date treatment in such an important and I would say tragic department.

MR. LYON: Well, Mr. Chairman, I think that harks back somewhat to some of the earlier remarks by the Honourable Member for St. John's. The bulk of, that is the professional people in that field, especially the young ones, wish to go on and take further courses and in approximately two to three instances each year money is made available through the Department of Education to provide bursaries for these people to go back to University and that is one of the great sources by which they gain additional information. Now in addition to that this year we have for the first time an extension course on correction sponsored by the University of Manitoba in co-operation with this Department. That is the first for people who are working in this field perhaps without too much professional background or training. In addition to that there are the library facilities which -- small, very small library which the Director of Correction has itself. We try to keep that up to date as much as possible out of the money provided in this item but I don't think -- I haven't heard at least of any complaints particularly about lack of periodicals and so on. We do try to keep periodicals well up to date. I think I heard the Honourable Member for Ethelbert-Plains whisper something to you about common sense but (interjection). Yes, Yes. Yes, that's right. 160, was that 164, 166.41? Something like that.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, the last session the Minister indicated that it was his intention to locate probation officers in all the major centres in Manitoba. It is my information and he can correct me if I'm wrong that there is no probation officer yet appointed at Portage la Prairie. Is there any particular reason why this is not so?

MR. LYON: There's a very good reason why -- we haven't recruited one yet, Mr. Chairman. Portage la Prairie is the only centre of those that I mentioned last year which we do not either have a man ready to go to or have a man already stationed at. As I mentioned in my opening remarks we have people now at Brandon, Flin Flon, a man servicing Selkirk - Beausejour area. We have a man taking in-training ready to go to Dauphin on the 1st of July and Portage la Prairie is the one centre that is left in the picture -- that has not a man yet. Of course there's pretty good people at Portage la Prairie as you know and they may not need the -- that's why we didn't send anybody there yet.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Is there a large turnover in the probation staff?

MR. LYON: Yes there is a fairly large turnover in the probation staff. I suppose there are various numbers of reasons for it. We have increased the salaries since this government came into power, but salary alone isn't the only item. It used to be a major item now but we lose some of them to industry, we lose some of them to industry, we lose some of them to other related social welfare fields such as Children's Aid and so on, we lose some to the Health Department and so on but there has been a fairly high turnover but we must remember too that some of these people who come into the field initially are young university graduates who are just starting out in this field and they may have an eye to go to more distant places or get into more lucrative positions immediately than they might find in the probation field.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, but many of the probation officers are working for the Provincial Government just to get experience not with the intention of staying, and they're leaving quite regularly to other more lucrative positions because of money and as they only accepted the job in the first place to get training so they are more qualified to accept jobs in industry or other departments which are paying more money. This is becoming a training spot for them and if that is the case we're never going to get probation officers with experience because no sooner do they get to a point where they're going to be of considerable value than they leave the department and you've got to start training new men all over again.

MR. LYON: Well we did, as I mentioned, we did raise their salaries - the probation parole officer A gets a minimum of \$305 a month as opposed to \$265, somewhere in that region, which used to be the minimum approximately 18 months ago, and the probation officer B receives a minimum of \$335 a month to start. Those have been raised considerably and they go up to maximums respectively of \$350 and \$420 - that's in the recruiting field, in the probation I field.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Would the Honourable Minister explain to us what is the difference between the Probation Officer A and the Probation Officer B.

MR. LYON: I think it has a very good question. I think unless I'm mistaken it has to do with educational background. I forget whether it's a B.A. or B. SW. whatever the requirement

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.).....is. I don't have the manual with me but unless I'm mistaken it's based on educational background. People within my hearing tell me that that is the case.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, if I recall the Minister's general remarks he was of the opinion and I agree with him that education isn't everything in any field. You could have a person with a string of degrees behind his name but when he comes into the practical field he just hasn't got what it takes. On the other hand we know in practice that there are men that have no degrees and yet are excellent men in that particular field. There's only one thing I'd like to point out to the Minister and that is that I hope he is taking every consideration of the person's character and morals and so forth because especially in the field of juvenile delinquency it's all-important that a man is sound all round when he undertakes a job of that seriousness and that importance.

MR. LYON: I couldn't agree with more, Mr. Chairman. I might point out that that qualification applies only in the recruiting field -- that is in the Probation Officer I. When you get into the Probation Officer II's, III and IV of course there is no differentiation. It's mainly a recruiting field, there have to be some differential given to the man with the BA as opposed to the non-BA man at least initially. When they prove up of course that's a different matter and as the honourable member points out so rightly, education is only one of the matters that have to be considered in the long run in this field.

MR. GUTTORMSON:minimum? Minimum education.

MR. LYON: By and large I think there are standards in the manual. I think it's Grade XI or Grade XII. I'm not sure which one.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Is there any limit on minimum age?

MR. LYON: Pardon?

MR. GUTTORMSON: Is there any minimum age limit -- I mean 18, 20, 21?

MR. LYON: Oh well they take more often to get -- if you can call a person of 21 or 22 mature as opposed to 18 I suppose he is mature. I know of none who might be considered in the juvenile field, or teenagers or anything. They're all to the best of my knowledge well over 21, 22.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, I don't see an item any where here to cover any expenses that may be incurred by the Committee on Youth that the Minister said they were going to establish. Is there an appropriation or is it going to function without funds?

MR. LYON: No, I don't expect it will function without funds, Mr. Chairman. It has been speculated of course that there will be unification between the former Committee on Youth and the permanent Committee on Youth. That is the hope that we are holding out and I certainly think that that is the hope of the Executive Directors of the Committee of Youth as well and if that does occur, of course, there are still funds available with that Committee which would be used immediately, if not, funds will have to be provided.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: The name of the Committee to be the Permanent Committee on Youth. Is that the official title of it?

MR. LYON: I think I used the term the Attorney-General's Advisory and Co-ordinating Committee on Youth. That may well end up as the official title although I really haven't given too much consideration to the official title of the committee but whether it has permanent in the name or not I can assure the honourable member that it will be permanent insofar as we can make it permanent.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: That's a pretty difficult handle isn't it -- the one you suggested.

MR. LYON: Yes, it's a long one. It's long.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, the probation officers who come on staff who don't have the professional qualifications -- I'm not going to deal with how good or whether they are good or not -- but I presume that they are pretty well confined to the position which they have but those who are graduates in Social Work of course, can and would leave if another department either government or non-government agency were paying more and of course the Minister of Health is in the field of looking for quite a few. I presume

MR. HRYHORCZUK: I wouldn't be surprised if he's the one that's getting them.

MR. ORLIKOW: I wouldn't doubt it. I presume the Civil Service Commission is keeping an eye on the salaries paid in this department as compared to others. It would seem to me that if we don't they're going to leave this field to work in other fields.

MR. LYON: Mr. Chairman, I'm of the opinion that that's a pretty shaky presumption

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) but by and large that is the case. It is up to the Civil Service Commission to guard us and watch over our small little group because we do feel that the Minister of Health with his larger resources and his larger needs as he puts it certainly offers additional enducements to these people than can we. But we have very fortunately, have the co-operation of the Department of Education in the bursary field and that has been of considerable assistance to us. It's true we do not have an item but the question of bursaries is being looked at, the over-all question of bursaries in all government departments is being looked at at the present time.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, I understand and my information may be wrong but I understand that because the bursaries come through the Department of Education rather than being right here in this estimate that it is possible -- I don't say it has happened -- I'm not quite sure, but it is possible for somebody who starts off interested in this field to get away because they're not tied directly to the department. In other words they start off in this field and then they maybe get interested and they wind up working for the Child Guidance Clinic or something rather than in the correctional field and it would seem to me that it might be worthwhile to -- it's probably just a bookkeeping account in any case -- whether the money is put in here or the Department of Education. It seems to me that it might be a good idea to have it right here so that the people would be committed to coming back to this department.

MR. LYON: I appreciate the honourable member's advocacy, Mr. Chairman, and I regret that the Provincial Treasurer wasn't here to hear his persuasive argument, which may I say I have used on different occasions, but certainly that is well worth considering quite seriously.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, I have a case I'd rather not discuss here but I'll talk to the Minister about a case which I'm not quite certain I have all the facts but I think it's not a very good situation.

MR. LYON: I'd be pleased to discuss it.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, I don't think I'd worry too much about personnel leaving this particular service because it is one that required a certain amount of sacrifice and a certain amount of dedication and if the employee or the probation officer whoever he is doesn't feel that he owes society anything but is governed by the amount of remuneration he receives I would say that the chances of him turning out to be the type of person you want in that particular service just wouldn't pan out.

MR. HAWRYLUK: Mr. Chairman, has the Attorney-General's Department considered something that came to my attention listening to Police Taft where he gave the very good survey of the report on Youth and Juvenile Delinquency. I believe he was on TV at one time and there was a general discussion where he suggested that the juvenile age should be reduced to 16 and he gave facts and figures comparing the results of this province and where other jurisdictions across Canada had done that and he is a firm believer that if the youth were aware of the fact that they were treated as adults between the ages of 16 and 18, that they would definitely think twice before they got themselves involved in a serious sort of crime. And I think it has a great deal of merit because I can relate many incidences of hoodlums in this city of ours who have beaten up -- I can name a few cases recently in Weston of a couple, a married couple walking down the sidewalk and where these three or four hooligans as one would call, were standing there obstructing their passageway and when the man turned around and told them to remove themselves, they turned and called them all kinds of foul names and he unfortunately, possibly felt that that was too much in the presence of his wife, and before long he was beaten, kicked to a pulp where he got a broken jaw and broken ribs and everything else and these were all juveniles under 18 and in some cases all they were given was a mere fine and a suspended sentence.

Another case I can think of was at Brandon where you had three teenagers who beat up a guard severely and they were treated as juveniles in a sense because they were under 18. I would definitely think that there's a lot of merit in what Police Taft had to say of this particular case, and I've heard Detective Norman Stewart give an address and the police force definitely feels that if the young people were aware of the fact that they would be treated as adults for any kind of a crime that they would definitely think twice before they got themselves involved. And I was just wondering whether any consideration has been given in your department of doing something about that because it is done across Canada in other jurisdictions.

MR. LYON: Yes, that problem is of course always before the department. It's the fact that in Ontario the juvenile age is 16 and in Manitoba as I mentioned earlier it's 18, and I think in provinces to the west of us without enumerating them, one or two of them have a juvenile age of 16. There is a clash of opinions in this field between the professional people and the law enforcement people to some extent. I think there's a good argument can be made out for what Chief Taft has espoused from time to time. On the other hand there's a good argument for maintaining the 18; and I must say quite frankly that I haven't resolved that argument myself in my own mind. I think it's something that should be looked at fairly closely, though before it's changed.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, the Minister compared the opinions of two groups--one he called the professional and the other the law enforcement. Doesn't he consider law enforcement professional groups?

MR. LYON: Well, when I say professional, Mr. Chairman, I mean shall I say those who are actively engaged in the professional aspects of juvenile problems say in the university and in Directors of Probation and so on across the country. Now I have heard and read expressions of opinions by them. There's the odd one who goes along with the idea of 16 but by and large it seems to me that the bulk of the opinions I have read rather favour the 18, but I must admit I haven't made up my mind. I've worked in courts where the age was 18 and I've seen cases where people were treated as juveniles who were, as the honourable member suggests, complete hooligans and young thugs and might well have been dealt with as adults. In fact, in some cases I have acted in, cases where they were transferred to the Adult Court because that's all they were was young thugs, and they were treated as adults and sentenced by the courts to adult institutions. There is always that power of course in the case of indictable offenses to transfer a juvenile to an adult court if it's in the interests of the juvenile to do it so that is always a safety valve that is there to protect the interests of the public.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (2) Passed. (a) Passed. (b) Passed. No. 7 Juvenile and Family Court, Probation and Parole. Resolution 42 -- \$260,740 Passed. Item 8. Detention Homes. (a).

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, . . . here the number of established positions under this item.

MR. LYON: Yes, Mr. Chairman, that is under 8 (a) -- that is 89 as opposed I think last year to 79. Made up as follows: An Assistant Superintendent at the Home for Girls; 1 cook for the Home for Girls; an extra cottage supervisor for the Home for Boys; 8 female supervisors for the Girl's Detention Home -- that's in Vaughan Street which was completed last summer--no, not last summer it was completed earlier than that but these positions have to be created and put into the estimates for the staff that service that; and 1 female supervisor Home for Boys for a total of 10. -- pardon me, that's minus 1 female supervisor for a total of 10.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Could the Minister give us the figures of the number of boys and girls in these various detention homes and whether there is any increase or decrease in their numbers?

MR. LYON: These are just round figures, Mr. Chairman. But in round figures of course, the population fluctuates from week to week with discharges and so on. Roughly at the Home for Boys in Portage la Prairie 130; at the Home for Girls as of February 18 there were 23 girls at the Home of the Good Shepherd, that is 23 non-Catholic girls, 36 Roman Catholic girls and there were 18 at the Dynevor Home.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: While we're on that could he give us the per diem rates. Has there been any change in that regard?

MR. LYON: Yes there has been a change in the per diem rate. The per diem rate at the Home for Girls at the present time is \$5.59.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: \$5.00 and

MR. LYON: 59¢. That has been retained at that level I might mention only by virtue of reducing the repayment from 70¢ per day to 50¢ per day. The per diem rate was rising quite rapidly at the Home for Girls because of the extra educational, or at the Home of the Good Shepherd, because of the extra educational facilities and so on that they have there. It was going up somewhere in excess of \$6.00 but by reducing this pay-back portion we have been able to stabilize it for the current fiscal year at \$5.59.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: That's the Home of the Good Shepherd not the Home for Girls?

MR. LYON: No, no, the Home of the Good Shepherd. That's right.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Have you any idea what your costs are at Dynevor?

MR. LYON: At Dynevor? Salaries for the Home for Girls at Dynevor are roughly \$44,500. Now in addition to that of course there's the clothing items; the van that operates out there -- the automobile and so on and so forth; handicraft, household requisites and so on. It's a question of deducting the subsistence amounts that we pay out from the other figures that I have here -- if I'm given a minute I might be able to deduct that and work out a figure.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: The only reason I asked for that I just want to see what the comparison was between the cost to ourselves and the cost at the Home of the Good Shepherd?

MR. LYON: Well, I could make this statement pretty well categorically that the cost of the Home of the Good Shepherd I think are in excess of the costs that we would incur operating our own Home. They are pretty steep.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, for some years we had difficulty in keeping up with the increase in population for the Home for the Boys. I think it's only two years ago that we built an extra cottage there. Are we running into the same difficulty now that you're over populated because it will not only take another cottage to accommodate them you'll be running short of classroom space and everything else in that institution. Are you contemplating any extensions?

MR. LYON: Well we're running into this problem as the Honourable Member for Ethelbert Plains will appreciate. We're running into the problem now of having to determine, I think, before too long of dividing this home into one for the younger group and one for the older group. I think that is perhaps the next logical step. The Superintendent has certain distinct ideas on this point and I know that it's our hope to get him and the Director of Correction together and come up with a suitable plan. It's not just sufficient to keep on building at that site because you do reach a point of diminishing return. No matter how good and how dedicated your supervisory staff are they can only handle properly so many boys and I think without, subject to some correction, but I think we've pretty well reached the plateau at which we've got to make this basic decision as to whether or not we cut off at that point and start on another type of institution or have maybe two institutions on the one site -- one catering to the younger age group, the other catering to the elder age group. But that certainly is a problem.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Has any -- the land upon which this institution located -- has any of the land been sold within the last 18 months?

MR. LYON: No. None was sold.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, in the last session I guess it was the Minister reported on the building plans for the new home for the girls and they sounded very good. I wonder if the Minister could tell us what are the plans with regard to staff. The Minister explained to the Honourable Member from Inkster why the head of the institution was a man, and I've no particular objection to that but what about the rest of the staff -- what is contemplated in the way of -- are we going to have any trained people who can work with -- because certainly in this type of institution it's a must that we do rehabilitation work. What are we going to have in the way of social work staff and the way of teachers and what facilities for psychiatric assistance if -- not on a full time basis, on a part-time basis and so on.

MR. LYON: Mr. Little of course will, we are expecting, will make -- if not daily -- very routine calls to the Home. There is provision in the estimates this year for the continuation of a part-time psychologist which has proved very beneficial to us in the past. A good part of the present work that is being done by Mr. Lawrence, the new Superintendent, is to determine just what his requirements are in that regard. He has the general framework and outline and perhaps pretty well the numbers of staff that he needs right not from Dynevor -- that is he can operate in the Home pretty well with what he has now; but it's certainly true that the type of staff envisaged by the Honourable Member for St. John's is being considered by him in conjunction with the Director of Corrections right now. I can't give you exact figures on the teaching staff -- I don't have them with me and the courses that are planned to be provided initially. I can perhaps get that down very shortly or give it to the honourable member a little later if you care for it.

MR. ORLIKOW: Would the girls be attending school there or is it a possibility that

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd.) some of them could go to school in the area. Is that a possibility?

MR. LYON: Well classrooms have been built right in the new Home. A Home Ec classroom, sewing rooms and academic classrooms as well, and it's the intention so far as possible to provide the bulk of the instruction right in the Home.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Does the Minister anticipate any laywoman associations to assist in the Home for the Girls?

MR. LYON: Well I'm quite hope of course, Mr. Chairman, that the present auxilliary, Ladies Auxilliary to the Home, for the Old Home for Girls will continue with people such as Mrs. Orlikow and others who are connected with it. I know they've been continuing their very good work at Dynevor and at the Home of the Good Shepherd while we're in this interregnum stage and I have every hope and confidence that they will continue that work in the future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (b) Passed. (c) Passed. (d) Passed.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, could the Minister tell us when that new building for the girls is going to be completed?

MR. LYON: Yes I mentioned in my earlier remarks Mr. Chairman, we hope that the physical part of the building will be completed some time next month. We are hopeful that the girls will actually be moved into the Home some time in April. I might just mention at this time that we want to get the girls into the Home and settled in there and get them pretty well adapted to their new surroundings, and I would hope that when the official opening is held that it is my intention at least to send invitations to all members of the House and their ladies and I would hope that they would come out to see this new Home and see the girls in their new environment. But we do want to get them in in April, give them a few weeks to get settled and used to the environment and then have the opening, and I would certainly at this time; formally and officially issue the invitation to all Honourable Members to come to that opening and I will make sure that the date and the time are made known by card to you later on.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Can we expect any capital outlays in this Department. Are there going to be any capital estimates for this Department?

MR. LYON: No, as I mentioned in my earlier items, there are two minor matters, renovations to the Gaol at The Pas and a renovation to the Gaol at Dauphin which are included in general capital estimates, I think, of the Department of Public Works. They're not large enough to be listed by themselves.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (f) Passed. (g) Passed.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, in (g). Would the Honourable Minister give us a breakdown of the Refuge Homes, the numbers of boys and girls in them, their names and per diem rates -- the names of the institutions not the boys and girls -- and the per diem rates charged by the various institutions?

MR. LYON: The number of boys in the Sir Hugh John McDonald Hostel, as at September 30th, 1959, that's the latest figure I have, is 33; the cost of maintaining the boys is \$3.80 per day -- for 365 days it will amount of about \$45,871. The girls in the Home of the Good Shepherd, I gave those figures earlier. Subsistence rate \$5.59 per day, that is the total for that. Now in addition to that there is the new Roslyn Home which has just been opened and I don't know how many -- we have four at the present time, four committed to that home at I think it's around \$3.80 -- \$4.20 per day. (Interjection). I think it was built for a capacity somewhere in the area of 15 to 20.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: What about the Knowles Home for Boys. Have you got any boys in the Knowles Home?

MR. LYON: No none there. None there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (g) Passed. Resolution 43.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, will the Provincial Government be assisting the Knowles School for Boys in rebuilding their school?

MR. LYON: The Department of Health, I think, have some information on that.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, wasn't there one more institution for the boys here in the City of Winnipeg. I remember that we contributed to one

MR. LYON: Yes, Sir Hugh John McDonald and Dawson House.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: That's the Dawson House I was thinking about. What about the Dawson House?

MR. LYON: They operate as one unit.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: That's 33 includes the Dawson...

MR. LYON: Yes that's between the two Homes, yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: \$548,080. Passed. Item 9. Administration of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent.

MR. GRAY: Will the Minister tell us the amount of money that is being held in trust. (Interjection). Pardon?

MR. ROBLIN: I apologize to my honourable friend. I was really talking to the Liberal Whip.

MR. GRAY: The amount of money that's being held in trust by the administration of estates of the mentally incompetent patients in the different Mental Hospitals and how many of the estates say in the last year, has been disposed of, and what are the procedures of turning the money back to the relatives?

MR. LYON: As of the 31st of January 1960, Mr. Chairman, this branch of the department was administering 2,235 estates, total assets of which amounted to \$2,371,992.56. Now yes 2,235 estates, the total assets of which amount to \$2,371,992.56. Now of course the duties of the administrator are to take charge of these estates; to maintain these estates; to investigate the funds of the estates in accordance with the Trustee Act; where the estate contains a house or farm land he arranges leases and collects rents and so on and so forth; he disposes of real estate and chattels when necessary; he passes accounts of the estate in the Surrogate Court when a patient is discharged from the hospital or dies, and when a patient dies or leaves an estate of under \$1,000 Mr. Ritchie is appointed by order-in-council to be administrator of that estate-- he may be appointed without having to proceed through the Surrogate Court. He then proceeds to advertise for debt, pays debts and distributes the estate in exactly the same manner as an Administrator appointed by the court.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, is the money being invested in government bonds or other investments so it doesn't lie dormant in the bank?

MR. LYON: He is permitted to invest within that range of investments which is permitted to any trustee under the provisions of the Trustee Act.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Would the Minister give us the number of established position in this one.

MR. LYON: That is 18. No change from last year.

MR. HAWRYLUK: Mr. Chairman, one clarification. For example if there is a person that stays permanently at an institution and has a family and has left a home and is recognized by authorities that this patient will never be released because he's incompetent - or she is. Is there a lien attached to the property for the fact that this patient is staying at the institution for any length of time? I mean will the estate have to pay for his cost at the institution?

MR. LYON: No. I think as of the 1st of July 1958 the costs on this -- now I stand subject to correction by my colleague -- I think we ceased to place liens on property at that time. And we are only now cleaning up, we are cleaning up Mr. Hazel's department or Branch within the Minister of Health's department is cleaning up those old existing liens but I think that as of that date forward no liens are being

MR. JOHNSON(Gimli):activities Page 3 and 4.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (a) Passed.

MR. ORLIKOW: One more question in this, if we are not now adopting a policy of collecting - are we still collecting back. Did I understand you to say that we're still collecting back debts and if we are it seems to me that if we agreed that we ought not to collect them now why should we collect for the same kind of debt which was outstanding in the past?

MR. LYON: In the Department of Health estimates -- that can be looked after under the Supervisory's Branch.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 44 - Administration of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent \$79,625. Passed.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I'm delighted to see the estimates have passed because it now means that my colleague can represent all of us at the Policeman's Ball tomorrow night. There was some doubt as to whether he would be able to go but I'm happy to see that he will.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, that isn't fair. We should have been forewarned.

MR. ROBLIN: I know what I'm doing.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, before we proceed with the Health estimates may I suggest to the Leader of the House that we adjourn now for this reason. The introduction of the estimates of the Honourable Minister of Education, to me at least and I think to all of the committee are enlightened, it's a great experience, it's informative, and I think perhaps each and every member should make an effort to digest, based on the last year's introduction. Now the Press called me once "the aging member." I, as one cannot consume any more lectures, or cannot consume any more details, and particularly this one which is so important. We have been very, very co-operative tonight. I think we have completed the Attorney-General's estimates ahead of time, and I would not want to see such an anticipated lecture on an important department at this late hour -- and I don't think he'll finish it in time -- it will do away with the effect of the whole thing. I respectively suggest that we rise and report.

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): Mr. Chairman, I'm afraid I'll have to proceed with the estimates in the Health Department. I would like very much just to be able to say to the committee that the state of the health of the nation is excellent and sit down and go on from there, and be home by eleven, but I don't think I could get away with that.

First of all Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the committee for their kindnesses in the past and in introducing these estimates in the Department of Health and Public Welfare, I wish to point out to the committee that these estimates take up seven pages, and some of my colleagues are fortunate enough to have one page. Now I have mentioned this because it's traditional to make an introductory statement on the activities of the department, and then under the Minister's salary carry on with the general discussion and comments and answer questions on all aspects of the department's operation. However, Mr. Chairman, I believe in dealing with my departmental estimates that this is a rather difficult procedure to follow, and it doesn't allow me to give a thoughtful and orderly presentation and it doesn't give members an adequate opportunity to answer questions -- to ask questions. Now I propose as an alternative that I may be permitted to proceed as follows: That I introduce the Executive Division of my estimates and deal with all questions relating to that aspect of the operation, then the committee could vote on the separate items of that division, leaving the Minister's salary for the time being, and I propose to make a statement and answer all questions pertinent to the health division, No. 2 in the estimates, and again the committee could ask any questions pertinent to that section. And thirdly, when we come to Item 7. Hospital Services, under the Health Division, I would like to make a comprehensive statement on the Hospital Insurance Plan at that point. And then when this has been voted the committee would then proceed to deal with and vote on the remaining items in the Health Division. And then this would bring us to the Welfare Division, when again I would like to make an overall statement on the significant developments in that aspect of the department's operation, and answer any questions on Welfare. I would then hope that the committee would vote on my salary. After which we could then deal with the separate items in the Welfare Division, and I would hope you vote the salary before the details, at this point.

I trust I have the committee's concurrence to proceed in this way as I have outlined, and I would accommodate members as we go through the items concerning -- I have the numbers of salaries, the number of personnel under the item of salaries as compared to last year -- and I regret as much as honourable members that this wasn't put in this year.

Now the review of activities which I have distributed I hope will be of some assistance with some of the massive details that appear in this department.

Now, Mr. Chairman under the Executive Division as you look at these estimates, there are two main significant developments which I would like to call to the attention of the committee. Now this increase is all under the item of Rehabilitation, and later I could explain the details of the amounts of money as we come to the item. But first of all I would like to state that our rehabilitation program is incorporated in this estimate but one of the major developments is the establishment of our directorate of alternative care in elderly persons housing. Since the advent of the hospital plan, across Canada, the action taken in this area of alternative care has become very necessary. In our opinion, in my opinion, it is as important as the plan itself. Every province, I can inform the committee, is now exploring this area. This is a positive step forward in making a start and it involves all the elements of medical care below

(Mr. Johnson, Gimli, cont'd.):the plan, that is below acute hospital care. And as I would like the committee to think of it, it tends to close the gap between the acute hospital and the community. Now all the medical care elements in this area we like to think of as in the area of alternative care. Now since the House last sat and in establishing this directorate of elderly persons housing which you recall we planned to do at that time, it soon became apparent that we couldn't compartmentalize these various alternative forms of care designed to meet special situations and therefore set up this department under Dr. Hugh Malcolmson. Dr. Malcolmson has been, as you may know, many years with the department as Director of the Departmental Sanitation section and he was extremely interested in this problem and because of his experience and because of the fact that he knew our health unit set-up so very well and also had considerable experience directing the first hospital survey, one of the co-directors in 1941, he had a background that I thought was very useful to the province and he was asked to head this Directorate. Since November 1st, last, he has been actively engaged in assessing these elements of medical care and concerning himself with the overall picture in the province. There are as we know a long series of alternative care facilities or forms of alternative care designed to meet situations and to provide care for long-term illness. Now these can be classified into, first of all the accommodation or services directly related to acute hospitals -- and there we think of our convalescent hospitals, our chronic hospitals and our rehabilitation resources. Secondly by the accommodation or services directly related to long illness. I'm thinking of convalescent or chronic hospitals again. Nursing homes, boarding homes, hostels. And then thirdly a series of accommodation or services which may have developed to sustain the individual in or near his home and family and to prevent thereby unnecessary hospital or institutional admission. Now in this area you have the field of home care, you have visiting nurse services, you have day care centres and you have nursing homes. These facilities involve elderly, they involve sick elderly people, chronic sick elderly, non-elderly infirm, and sick infirm people. You have this, all these what we would refer to as medical care elements to the benefit of the committee. These people are scattered throughout 2,700 beds in the Province of Manitoba. They have been unclassified as to medical assessment. There are a few standards as far as medical care is concerned apart from the City of Winnipeg who have inspected and licensed nursing homes for the aged and infirm in this city, certain of them. Now these homes and alternative facilities must be sorted out in order to make use of them and we find we must give leadership and strive in the right direction. It involves the local communities and surveys of the real needs in these areas. The patients must be assessed. In the past they have been admitted and many cases directly into these facilities without any assessment beforehand. We must remember, Mr. Chairman, that when the plan came in our hospitals contained both acute and chronic patients with 180 day clause as you can appreciate in many of our acute hospitals the long sick dependent were in these hospitals and in our chronic facilities such as our long term stay hospitals. The Act, we we know, directs the Commissioner and the government that where acute care is not longer necessary, the Commissioner was to cease benefits. Now I've told the House previously how we extended benefits whenever we could and had a survey by an ad hoc committee who recommended that we required a rehabilitation hospital and that convalescent facilities were to be explored. To this end the rehabilitation program is under way, the beds in Brandon, Clearwater have been opened for some time since January 1959, and a hospital survey team has been active since the latter part of last August in assessing our acute and alternative care facilities across the province. I'll be able to elaborate on that further when we come to the item under hospitalization as one of my terms of reference is in there, that we extend these facilities. That we have this survey team assess this whole area of alternative care in addition to the acute hospitals. We must also recall, Mr. Chairman, that municipalities were paying for other than acute hospital care of the aged and infirm and despite the 80% reimbursement there was no stimulus to place the chronically ill patient out of hospital or did they have the resources to know where these alternative facilities could be obtained and this was one of our major reasons for entering into this field on February 1st.

Now Mr. Chairman, I'm talking about people here who need a lot more care and attention and thoughtful consideration and we began early to understand that our activities in the medical care elements of home care, hostel care nursing home care were challenging and essential. Our Directorate first of all has been actively engaged in directing and jointly

(Mr. Johnson, Gimli, cont'd.)....involving our health units and welfare staffs at the local level. Our health unit directors and welfare staff have been brought together and have jointly agreed that they must be the communities source of leadership in the area of alternative care. Home care programs, visiting nurse services, boarding homes, foster homes for elderly, and elderly persons housing must be structured upon community understanding, community involvement and community co-operation, and these health unit personnel are under this directorate developing a series of assessment panels using local resources of doctors, nurses and welfare personnel. The establishment of reasonable standards and services for the care of the chronically ill, the integration of this effort with the hospital plan and with the hospital survey report is a heroic task that cannot be done overnight. We must therefore survey the communities needs with these communities as they plan in the area all the way from elderly persons housing right up to our chronic facilities.

One very noteworthy experiment that has gone on since the plan was introduced is the home care plan that was initiated at the Winnipeg General Hospital as a project and since this came into being in August 1958, some very interesting things have developed and we've gleaned so some very worthwhile information. Since August until the end of December this home care program has cared for 90 people out of hospital in their homes. They found that with using the personnel of the hospital and the VON and the Family Bureau for housekeepers' services that they were able to take people and 25% of this group were private patients out of hospital back into their homes and these were picked of course and individualized, supplied equipment for them and many of these people were suffering from quite severe illness - from heart trouble to severe lung disease or incapacity or incapacitated in this manner and we found that an efficient team of four of them operating from a hospital base were taking care of these 90 people in their own homes and bringing them into the central depot for check ups periodically. If any emergency arose they had the VON or they had the interne or the doctor on the staff attend the patient at their home. This has resulted in people suffering even from malignancy and other illnesses to have this care. It's interesting to note that the average cost was from \$1.14 to \$8.60 as compared with the hospital cost; they provided 9,000 days worth of care and this is the type of thing that is very interesting in talking with Ministers from other provinces I find that this particular project has been most stimulating and interesting to them and is the type of thing we would like to -- one of the activities that our alternative care program can enlarge upon. And under our directorate therefore we are working across the province to utilize these home care programs. Our elderly persons housing legislation which is as I've pointed out must be - you can't divorce from the total -- our social allowances act and be able in every instance to have our panel sit down at one time and one place and ask what facilities and resources does a person require to meet the problem.

Now this alternative care directorate I might point out does not detract from the rehabilitation program that we've had in the past, rather it enhances it and the rehabilitation again is a better story every year in Manitoba. We now have 36 of our polio patients on home care at the moment. We have approximately 20 other people on home care, 250 people through the Society for Crippled Children, of course, were rehabilitated back into employment back into the past year. This society, I might point out to the Committee Mr. Chairman, does magnificent work and I think this move made in 1955 to co-ordinate rehabilitation in this province was a very great step forward; and I might point out that it is the envy of other provinces; and I spoke to the Deputy Minister of Labour in this regard when they were out here and they were most impressed with the work that the society is doing. But in alternative care we feel that rehabilitation is the key. I am convinced that we could build beds endlessly to the answer to the plan lies ideally in rehabilitation services being made available at all these levels from the acute hospital down. Now this deals with the first item, or gives you a little of the background I hope, Mr. Chairman, for the one of the items that is this year included in this rehabilitation program.

The second, this is rather the first main development in the field of rehabilitation -- the second development of significance to this Committee and to the people of Manitoba, I think, is for the provision of an experimental and project basis of a program to assist our people of Indian ancestry in the province. Now all members have received copies of the so-called Lagasse Report, or the report on the -- you will recollect the main recommendation of that

(Mr. Johnson, Gimli, cont'd.)...report which was tabled at the last session was that a program of community development be initiated with real emphasis on the matter of assisting these people to find adequate employment. We have accepted this recommendation as a modest starting point. I am pleased to report that we have been able to appoint the author as our director of our program for Indian and Metis services. Now the estimate provides for the establishment of two community development officers, one to be located at Norway House, and one to be placed at Camperville Duck Bay. I might point out to the committee the population, the Indian population at Norway House is 1,300 plus 430 Metis and at Camperville Duck Bay 1,200 Metis and 360 people of Indian, direct Indian ancestry. The provision is also made for the employment of an economic development officer whose concern it will be under Mr. Lagasse's direction and working closely with the community development officers to do everything possible to help create employment opportunity for the people of native ancestry. Now I would like to state that -- register my conviction that the problems of the people of Indian native ancestry have multiplied steadily since Manitoba entered Confederation and I am proud to introduce the estimates which will for the first time give governmental recognition to this serious situation in our estimates. I might say, and inform the committee, just as a further background to the decision to proceed in experimental basis in two areas in the province was in the past six or eight months. I think probably every Minister or every one of my Cabinet colleagues has at one time or another contacted me concerning the problems of these people. In every department ideas come up, possibilities of employment, possibilities of relocation and so on, and in all these instances it has been most interesting to see, or I always thought it would be a great challenge to be able to try and make a start in a couple of locations with some of these many suggestions that are put forward.

Since last summer our director has been working directly under -- reporting directly to the Deputy Minister of Welfare and we have gained considerable information as to how to approach this problem in these areas. Now that is the only statement that I would like to make as we introduce, as we come to the executive division; and as I hoped that the committee would see fit to proceed in the executive division at this time, I would be glad to answer any questions and make a separate statement as we enter the health division.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I am prepared to move that the committee rise if the rest of the members think that would be a good thing. We could carry on but I imagine that there will be pretty common consent that would be willing to support the motion that the committee rise.

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

MR. MARTIN: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre that the report of the committee be received.

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

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

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and that the House adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at 2:30.