

Name	Electoral Division	Address
ALEXANDER, Keith	Roblin	Roblin, Man.
BAIZLEY, Obie	Osborne	185 Maplewood Ave., Winnipeg 13
BJORNSON, Oscar F.	Lac du Bonnet	Lac du Bonnet, Man.
CAMPBELL, D. L.	Lakeside	326 Kelvin Blvd., Winnipeg 29
CARROLL, Hon. J.B.	The Pas	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
CHRISTIANSON, John Aaron	Portage la Prairie	86-9th St., N.W., Ptge. la Prairie, Man.
CORBETT, A. H.	Swan River	Swan River, Man.
COWAN, James, Q.C.	Winnipeg Centre	512 Avenue Bldg., Winnipeg 2
DESJARDINS, Laurent	St. Boniface	138 Dollard Blvd., St. Boniface 6, Man.
DOW, E. I.	Turtle Mountain	Boissevain, Man.
EVANS, Hon. Gurney	Fort Rouge	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
FORBES, Mrs. Thelma	Cypress	Rathwell, Man.
FROESE, J. M.	Rhineland	Winkler, Man.
GRAY, Morris A.	Inkster	141 Cathedral Ave., Winnipeg 4
GROVES, Fred	St. Vital	3 Kingston Row, St. Vital, Winnipeg 8
GUTTORMSON, Elman	St. George	Lundar, Man.
HAMILTON, William Homer	Dufferin	Sperling, Man.
HARRIS, Lemuel	Logan	1109 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg 3
HARRISON, Hon. Abram W.	Rock Lake	Holmfield, Man.
HAWRYLUK, J. M.	Burrows	84 Furby St., Winnipeg 1
HILLHOUSE, T.P., Q.C.	Selkirk	Dominion Bank Bldg., Selkirk, Man.
HRZHORCZUK, M.N., Q.C.	Ethelbert Plains	Ethelbert, Man.
HUTTON, Hon. George	Rockwood-Iberville	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
INGEBRIGTSON, J. E.	Churchill	Churchill, Man.
JEANNOTTE, J. E.	Rupertsland	Meadow Portage, Man.
JOHNSON, Hon. George	Gimli	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg
JOHNSON, Geo. Wm.	Assiniboia	212 Oakdean Blvd., St. James, Wpg. 12
KLYM, Fred T.	Springfield	Beausejour, Man.
LISSAMAN, R. O.	Brandon	832 Eleventh St., Brandon, Man.
LYON, Hon. Sterling R., Q.C.	Fort Garry	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
MARTIN, W. G.	St. Matthews	924 Palmerston Ave., Winnipeg 10
McKELLAR, M. E.	Souris-Lansdowne	Nesbitt, Man.
McLEAN, Hon. Stewart E., Q.C.	Dauphin	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
MOLGAT, Gildas	Ste. Rose	Ste. Rose du Lac, Man.
MORRISON, Mrs. Carolyne	Pembina	Manitou, Man.
ORLIKOW, David	St. John's	179 Montrose St., Winnipeg 9
PAULLEY, Russell	Radisson	435 Yale Ave. W., Transcona 25, Man.
PETERS, S.	Elmwood	225 Melrose Ave., Winnipeg 15
PREFONTAINE, Edmond	Carillon	St. Pierre, Man.
REID, A. J.	Kildonan	561 Trent Ave., E. Kild., Winnipeg 15
ROBERTS, Stan	La Verendrye	Niverville, Man.
ROBLIN, Hon. Duff	Wolseley	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
SCARTH, W.B., Q.C.	River Heights	407 Queenston St., Winnipeg 9
SCHREYER, E. R.	Brokenhead	Beausejour, Man.
SEABORN, Richard	Wellington	594 Arlington St., Winnipeg 10
SHEWMAN, Harry P.	Morris	Morris, Man.
SHOEMAKER, Nelson	Gladstone	Neepawa, Man.
SPELLIE, Robert Gordon	Birtle-Russell	Russell, Man.
STANES, D. M.	St. James	381 Guildford St., St. James, Wpg. 12
STRICKLAND, B. P.	Hamiota	Hamiota, Man.
TANCHAK, John P.	Emerson	Ridgeville, Man.
THOMPSON, Hon. John, Q.C.	Virden	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
WAGNER, Peter	Fisher	Fisher Branch, Man.
WATT, J. D.	Arthur	Reston, Man.
WEIR, Walter	Minnedosa	Minnedosa, Man.
WITNEY, Hon. Charles H.	Flin Flon	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
WRIGHT, Arthur E.	Seven Oaks	4 Lord Glenn Apts. 1944 Main St., Wpg. 17

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

8:00 o'clock, Tuesday, February 28th, 1961

MR. WAGNER: Mr. Speaker, I believe we're back in to the same hornet's nest as we were last year on the colouring of margarine. The Honourable from Wellington -- the Honourable Member, that is, from Wellington, starts always this farmer and city exploitation. He also -- I just made a note, too bad that he's not in his seat, Mr. Speaker, and I hate to talk about a man or a member or anybody else when they are not facing me, because I may make an incorrect statement and there's nobody to correct me. However, Mr. Speaker, the honourable member stated that the old age wrote him letters asking for colouring of the margarine. Well, as far as I'm concerned, these old age people didn't ask for colouring, no doubt in my mind at all; they asked for cheaper butter, and possibly we, as a government, should give them cheaper butter than coloured margarine. I will just be flying through my notes here and there, because I believe, Mr. Speaker, that every honourable member that is in his seat already made up his mind how he is going to vote -- he or she, that is. And when the question was asked by the Honourable Member for St. George, what colour or the colour would make any difference in the sales, the Honourable Member for Wellington he stated that it brings out appearance. Well I believe any good-looking colour would bring appearance also. It's not necessary to be yellow. I would suggest even light orange would bring good appearance. And as I would venture to quote from the Joint Agricultural Producers Committee today I received in the mail, and I just glanced at it, and it caught my eye that the colouring of margarine would be actually imitating as butter, and I would wish to quote: "For proof of this," and that's from the Joint Agricultural Producers Committee of Manitoba which Mr. J. T. Monkhouse is the President. "For proof of this we have only to refer to a recent CBC television program which focused attention on the butter-versus-coloured-margarine issue and the interviewer asked two questions of Mr. Roblin Merrie, Secretary of the Edible Oils Institute of Foods. The first question, "Would you agree that this struggle to have margarine coloured in the factory is a struggle between two industries, the vegetable oils industry and the dairy industry?" Mr. Merrie's answer, "Oh, yes." Another question, "Is your interest in this issue a business interest?" Mr. Merrie's answer, "Yes, yes, it's fair to say that." In view of the fact that the television program in question was seen on the national network, we call Mr. Merrie's answer an honest attempt to call a spade a spade." So in other words, it's not to help the city women or anybody else but it's to help the manufacturers who sell the margarine. And as Manitoba exported 10 million pounds of butter in 1960 and brought in six and a quarter million dollars, an import of eight million pounds of margarine oil cost the province one and a half million dollars, there, Mr. Speaker, you can see the difference in money. And Manitoba has 60 butter manufacturers contributing to the economy of the province which, in other words, there are only two manufacturers of margarine and most of the margarine is manufactured by soap manufacturers.

The honourable member says "denying freedom to the housewife" -- that means the city housewife. He also stated that he received letters from the farmers wanting colouring the margarine. I am very reluctant to think that the farmers would write in and say that they want coloured margarine. I don't doubt for one moment that some of the farmers buy margarine due to the fact that this is a cheaper spread, but they are not interested in colouring of margarine. And I happen to come from a rural area and I did not receive one letter stating that they want coloured margarine, and as far as denying the freedom, well one day we are depriving the freedom of the city wife, individual wife, and then we are taking away the freedom which I think in my opinion I am sure, that you are taking the freedom away from more people in Manitoba than that city wife. Is it more important to have colouring in the kitchen or cash in the pocket of the very people who produce food and which is most palatable and most healthful in Manitoba or the country as a whole?

Mr. Speaker, last session when I said that one of my relations was told by the doctor not to use margarine if they want to stay healthy -- here we go again! So some of the members thought it was very funny, which is not so funny in my own opinion, and the Minister of Health even thought I was on the wrong foot. However, I have procured here some evidence that possibly maybe I can convince even the Minister of Health, which he is my colleague for tonight, at least on this question, Mr. Speaker, I have here a clipping of October, 1960, and

(Mr. Wagner, cont'd.)that Voice of the Farmer, and this is what they have to say: "Death - Dealing Margarine" -- "Besides threatening the dairy industry, margarine apparently can be a threat to life itself. From the Netherlands recently came a report that two deaths were believed to have resulted from consumption of a new brand of margarine. Earlier the Dutch Health Ministry had issued a warning against use of the margarine after complaints that it caused a skin disorder and fever." I have a fever myself. . . ."While the matter is under investigation all stocks have been withdrawn from the market. But tens of thousands of people were under treatment for skin irritation and general indisposition believed to have resulted from use of the lethal margarine, according to the Health Ministry." Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it could happen here in Manitoba. (Interjection) Dutchland. That's fine; the boys are charging me where that happened. Do you know that Russia today would explode its bomb, and don't quote me wrong . . . and it would destroy the whole world? It would have effect on Canada, too? However, Mr. Speaker, I just enjoy the laughter of the honourable members; I am enjoying with them myself. "Dutch Margarine Causes Epidemic" -- do I pronounce it right? Aug. 31st, 1960 Free Press. "THE HAGUE - More than 100,000 Dutch people, mainly young women" -- and the Honourable Member for Wellington, he was always referring himself to women -- "More than 100,000 Dutch people, mainly young women, are suffering from a severe skin irritation resulting from eating Planta margarine," Dutch Health Inspector, Pieter Muntendam said Tuesday. "Some 60,000 of them are in hospital, but no deaths have occurred since two fatal cases were reported Sunday. A few dozen cases were reported to be serious. The health ministry said the current itching plague is identical to the 'blister epidemic' in Germany in 1958." Just wonder whether it's itching all over the body. "The Unilever Company has disclosed that Margarine Union GMBH -- The Unilever branch in Germany -- marketed a margarine brand there in 1958 which contained a similar element to that which is presumably the cause of the itching plague in Holland. No one in 1958 thought of connecting the blister plague with the use of margarine, the ministry said in Tuesday's announcement." Do I substantiate my last session speech (Interjection) -- and it may happen here in Manitoba or Canada, Mr. Speaker.

I just want to re-iterate myself again, and in closing I would venture to say this, that even myself receiving a happy Valentine's Day from the Honourable Member for Wellington and he says here, "Says Mr. Sunflower, how will you vote? For yellow margarine, I hope." Well that was very nice hospitality from his side that he sent me this beautiful envelope and -- oh I meant the valentine card -- also I notice in the newspaper here, The Co-operator. I don't know how many city people get the Co-operator, or the members of this legislature, but the farmers are getting it, practically every house, and here is a whole page of advertising. The honourable member for Wellington is encouraging the women and the men, I suppose -- I add in the men, but he refers himself to the women -- "What is your answer to Mr. Seaborn?" it says, -- "Feb. 16th, 1961. Mr. Seaborn's letter: Sir: I shall present a bill to remove the ban on factory-coloured margarine at the session of the legislature starting February 14. I'll need the support of the women of Manitoba to get this bill accepted." You men don't count. "Last session it was defeated by a single vote. More than one member told me: "If the women would write and wire members the way the dairy and butter interests do, you would win easily." Would you be good enough to write to me at my home." and he states the address here, "if you are interested in being able to buy margarine pre-coloured yellow? If we work together we can have coloured margarine by June, and thus end the nuisance of colouring it in the kitchen. Winnipeg - Richard Seaborn, MLA." Now this began an answer by Joint Agricultural Producers Committee of Manitoba, that means for whole Manitoba farmers - "Colour in the kitchen - or cash for the farmer?" This is the answer: "This letter recently appeared in a number of Manitoba newspapers. Mr. Seaborn, termed the 'violin-playing politician' by one paper, is asking the coloured margarine supporters to write in to support his proposed bill to allow factory coloured margarine, similar to butter. He promised them yellow-coloured margarine by June if they co-operate, regardless of the damage to your pocketbook or the effect on everyone in town or country whose livelihood depends on agriculture" and so on. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, as far as I am concerned and in my own opinion, the honourable member, he is very useful in advertising and he is pretty -- how would I use the parliamentary word for -- persistent, and if he would use his influence on better social allowances, housing, old age pensions

(Mr. Wagner, cont'd.).....he would be a great asset to the government and to this side of the House too. He also stated that he received an enormous amount of letters. I, too, have an enormous amount of letters and resolutions and petitions, and I can table them if it is so desired, but in closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to read one more letter, and this is a letter that is only a memorandum to me. As I understand, this letter was forwarded to our Honourable Premier of Manitoba, and these people are throwing themselves upon the Premier of Manitoba, the Leader of the Conservative Party, the leader of Manitoba people, this is what they are saying to the Honourable Premier of Manitoba. "MLA for Fisher Constituency, Mr. Wagner: 'A special meeting of Chatfield local 179 MFU", that's Manitoba Farmer's Union, "was held on February 3rd, 1961, for the purpose of discussing the colouring of margarine. It was resolved that the above local is opposed to the colouring of margarine the same colour as butter, whereas we solemnly believe that if margarine is coloured the same as butter in many cases the margarine will be served as butter. This will greatly undermine the sale and consumption of butter, and at the same time it will cut our livelihood in this district, as all of us depend on the cream cheque which is our only major cash source for our daily need." And I pause here, Mr. Speaker, as the Interlake country, as the Minister of Health very well knows, that it is the basic industry of the farmer. "Certainly, Mr. Richard Seaborn, MLA, has served notice that he will again introduce a bill for the removal of the ban which prohibited the yellow colouring of margarine by the factory. For the above reasons we are urging our MLA, Mr. Peter Wagner, and our Premier of Manitoba, Honourable Duff Roblin, to make a strong presentation to their colleagues, and when the time comes when this bill will be brought up before the Members of the Assembly for the vote, therefore we are whole-heartedly asking you gentlemen to uphold the ban of yellow colouring of margarine by the factory. Moved by Mr. Nick....., seconded by Fred.....that this request be sent to the above mentioned people; carried unanimously. Secretary - John, President - Charlie..... ." Therefore, Mr. Speaker, in closing I again appeal to the Premier of Manitoba, the Leader of the people of Manitoba, these people have such faith in the Premier of Manitoba that they feel that he should have that power to influence and save the dairy industry in Manitoba. Thank you!

MR. PETERS: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Brokenhead, that the debate be adjourned.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Second Reading of Bill No. 22. The Honourable Member from Morden-Manitou.

MRS. CAROLYNE MORRISON (Pembina) presented Bill No. 22, An Act to validate By-Law No. 5-61 of the Town of Morden and an Agreement between the Town of Morden and Canadian Cannery Limited, for second reading.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Did the Honourable Member wish to speak?

MRS. MORRISON: Well, this bill validates an agreement covering the sale of water by the Town of Morden to Canadian Canneries Limited, but I have discussed this matter with the Minister of Agriculture and Conservation and he has certain reservations regarding this bill but will not oppose it going into committee.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of Supply.

MR. JOHNSON (Assiniboia): Mr. Speaker, I crave the indulgence of the House for the introduction of a class of students from Kirkfield Park. Do I have that? Mr. Speaker, immediately to your left in the first gallery are a bunch of students -- around 24, I believe -- Grade XI from Westwood School, which is located in Kirkfield and belongs to the Assiniboia North Division. These pupils are accompanied by Mr. Pete Thiessen and Mr. Don Avery, both history instructors. Mr. Speaker, many groups of students have graced this Chamber since it opened recently, and on each occasion the introducer fittingly gave fitting remarks as to the quality of the students they were introducing. I, myself, Mr. Speaker, have great pride tonight in introducing to you this very fine group of young ladies and gentlemen from the fastest-growing municipality in the Metropolitan area. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that in spite of the brief pause in home construction, that pause does not affect Assiniboia because they are still going apace out there, taking out basements and constructing homes even at the

(Mr. Johnson, Assiniboia, cont'd.)....the present time. I particularly and personally want to thank Mr. Thiessen and Mr. Avery for arranging this visit tonight. And I trust that this visit to you young folks will be both instructive and educational. Thank you!

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

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

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

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, before we begin the work in Committee tonight, I'd like to advise the members that I now have this table that I undertook to produce, giving the numbers of staff in the various sections of the government, so that this information may be available. I should point out, Sir, that this is the relatively permanent staff, the full time staff -- it doesn't include figures, for example, for holiday relief or sick relief or summer assistance or part time employees and that sort, which are not usually considered in this classification in any case. But I wanted to just give the committee that information and I would ask the officers of the House to distribute this table now so that members may have it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Department No. IV, Item 3 and vote 17.

MR. EVANS: Well if I may refer back to some questions that were asked me last day and provide the answers, the Honourable Leader of the CCF Party asked me for a statement in connection with the changes in fees within the Department of the Provincial Secretary and they are as follows: Supplementary letters patent of joint stock companies, change of name, was \$25.00, now \$50.00; Amending letters patent or supplementary letters patent and correcting errors, was \$5.00, now \$10.00. Corporations without capital stock, letters patent, was \$50.00 now \$10.00 -- might note a reduction in that case -- the cost of notice in the Manitoba Gazette as set by the Gazette tariff was the actual cost at Gazette rates but is now \$1.30. That constitutes a reduction. Supplementary letters patent, was \$25.00 now \$5.00. Approval of amending by-laws, was \$5.00 now no fee. Fees for community development corporations same as for co-operative associations. Registration of corporation security, certificate of previous registration for the first page was \$2.00, now \$4.00. For each additional page after the first page, now \$2.00, was 10 cents for each folio of 100 words over 300. Copy of any mortgage charge assignment, affidavit discharge, debenture or other documents, the first page was \$2.00, now \$4.00; for each additional page after the first page now 50 cents used to be for each 100 words over 200, 10 cents. Miscellaneous proceedings, filing and annual returns for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1959 or for any subsequent year, where there is no authorized capital, was \$2.00, now \$2.00. Where the authorized capital does not exceed \$100,000 was \$2.00 now \$5.00. Where the authorized capital exceeds \$100,000 but does not exceed \$250,000, was \$3.00, now \$10.00. Where the authorized capital exceeds \$250,000 but does not exceed \$1,000,000 it was \$5.00, now \$15.00. Where the authorized capital exceeds \$1,000,000 was \$10.00, now \$25.00. Filing any special return required by the Provincial Secretary was \$10.00 now \$10.00. Certified copy of or extract from any document, the first page was \$3.00, now \$3.00. For each page after the first page is now 50 cents, was 10 cents for each folio of 100 words or over 300. Credit Union's Act, letters patent, was \$1.00 now \$5.00. Manitoba Evidence Act, Commissioner for Oaths, fee for appointment was \$3.00, now \$5.00. Notary Public fee for appointment was \$10.00 now \$25.00. Commissioner for Oaths, fee for renewal of appointment was \$1.00, now \$2.00. Notary Public fee for renewal of appointment was \$2.00, now \$5.00. Now my Honourable Friend the Member for Carillon is not in his place, but doubtless he can get the information from Hansard. He asked me about the amount of work done by the Queen's Printer with his own equipment and his own staff in comparison with that done by outside firms. For the year ending March 31st, 1960, printing by private firms \$803,724.59, by Queen's Printer at cost \$131,388.77. Stationery supplies \$198,860.43; miscellaneous orders to private firms \$501,823.40; Manitoba Gazette, sales and advertising -- doubtless this is the revenue which accrues to the Queen's Printer from the sale of the Manitoba Gazette and the advertising -- amounted to \$39,134.23. If the honourable member wants a further explanation on that figure I'll be glad to get it for him. This purports to be a statement of the amount of printing work done by the Queen's Printer and yet the words here are given for me as "sales and advertising". If he wants a further explanation I'll be glad to give it to him.

(Mr. Evans, cont'd.)....This further note is added. Dollar value of output of the printing plant has decreased because the operation has been expanded without increasing staff in the field of electronics, mailing and addressing where the cost of stock is not reflected in the prices charged to the departments. Stationery has increased in dollar volume because of standardization of a number of stock items. For example, the two million envelopes previously purchased in small lots are now bought in bulk orders and sold through Stationery; formerly those small lots were bought direct by the individual departments. Incidentally, this creates an average saving of roughly \$6.00 per thousand, or a total yearly saving of approximately \$12,000. Envelopes alone increased our stationery sales by around \$30,000. Miscellaneous orders show a normal increase in orders processed by our office for departments, orders for advertising, subscriptions, typewriter and office machine servicing and any miscellaneous items not carried in stock. Then with respect to the question of the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition, it is correct to say that both the bulletin headings and the information bulletins themselves are printed by the Queen's Printer on his own equipment. There was a question - I'm not sure if it was my honourable friend the Leader of the CCF -- about the number of bankruptcies. In any event, whether I have the correct question or not, the following is the information: It's under the Bankruptcy Act which is a federal statute, but information was received from the Receiver in Bankruptcy Mr. L. J. C. Elliott, for the calendar year 1960. He receive 10 petitions in bankruptcy; 3 proposals in bankruptcy; 30 assignments in bankruptcy, for a total of 43 items -- they're called 43 pockets as I understand. Those are the replies to the questions, Mr. Chairman, that I had not been able to answer last day.

MR. M. A. GRAY (Inkster): Mr. Chairman, there is one raise in fees which perhaps concerns me, and I think it concerns a lot of people, and this is raising the fee from \$25.00 to \$50.00 for change of names.

MR. EVANS: I wonder if I could explain to my honourable friend that that's the change of the name of a company, not of an individual person. It isn't like a private individual changing his name.

MR. GRAY: What is it in the case of change of name of individual person?

MR. EVANS: I'll see if I can find that for my honourable friend. It was not changed. It's the same as it has been. The question that was asked me at the time was what has been the changes in the fees during the last year, and I have just read out the changes. If my honourable friend wishes me to get a separate return on that I'll be glad to get it for him. I haven't it at hand at the moment.

MR. GRAY: What I have in mind, Mr. Chairman, is this, that change of names is not a luxury, if there is no ulterior motive behind it, and I think it may be a good thing. We have names that have 30 letters, 35 letters, and by perusing the Gazette you'll find them there, and I think this should not be discouraged. There is something else, that the work, even the affidavit, that he makes up must go to a lawyer, and of course the lawyers are not here to do charitable work either, so -- well, we'll discuss it when we speak about the public atorneys, so we'll probably mention it. But I think that the expense is quite heavy, and if some lawyers could do it free that's perfectly all right, but I say the average lawyer -- I have a lot of respect for the ancient and legal profession, but nevertheless I feel that it should be encouraged by the way, and not discouraged. Once they make up their minds that they're going to live in Canada and stay here for their lives, and the children are born and educated, become professionals -- they are not compelled to do it but if anybody wishes to do it, I think all the encouragement should be given to them.

MR. T. P. HILLHOUSE, Q.C. (Selkirk): Mr. Chairman, would the honourable minister advise the House how many notaries there are in Manitoba with renewable appointments?

MR. EVANS: Not off-hand, Mr. Chairman, but I'll get it for him if he cares to ... How many notaries with renewable appointments? I'm told by the Attorney-General there aren't too many. Does that answer your question?

MR. HILLHOUSE: I just wanted to find out whether there is any increase or decrease.

MR. LYON: A very small increase. As I recall, only one or two in my experience have been appointed who were not barristers. I think that's the point you're getting at.

MR. EVANS: Does my honourable friend still wish a special question asked on this? I'll get the information and bring it back.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, before you proceed, if I may, the First Minister was kind enough to give us a list of the civil servants, that's employees of the government, and yesterday he told us that the new list included casual and temporary employees which were not included in previous estimates. I'd like to ask the following question: Could we have the total number of the casual or temporary employees that are included in this list? That is question number one. Question number two: - Could we be told how you could forecast the number of casual employees or temporary employees that are going to be hired in the coming '61-'62 year?

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I'm afraid I didn't make myself clear to my honourable friend. The temporary employees are included in the figures that he has before him now, because there has been a reclassification, or a renaming -- let's put it that way -- of the various categories that used to be recognized in the civil service. When we brought in the new Civil Service Act last year the category of temporary employee was wiped out, and all employees are now permanent. Therefore they're all in the list that my honourable friend is looking at. The people who are not, are perhaps -- in the gaols for example, when holiday time comes along, they have to hire a few casual replacements for a couple of weeks to take the place of the warder when he is away. Those items are not in there, and as a rule they're not counted for by number; there's a sum of \$500.00, called assistance usually or something like that, that takes care of these casual people. I'm sure if my honourable friend remembers when he was preparing estimates he'll recall the type of thing that I mean, but I believe the figure he has before him now is the actual number of people who are on full time employment for whom money is being asked in these estimates.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, when the First Minister says full time employment then they are no longer temporary employees in the sense that we understood them to be previously. Is that correct? But can he tell me how many that new definition has added to this list?

MR. ROBLIN: Well I can't Sir, but if the honourable member will look at the return of the Civil Service Commissioner that was placed before him yesterday I think that does give the full picture.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 19 passed.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I

MR. EVANS: we come to the item of the Civil Service Commission?

A MEMBER: I thought we were on that all the time.

MR. EVANS: No, we really weren't.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (b) passed

MR. EVANS: I think we're on item 17, Mr. Chairman. I have been answering questions on

MR. CHAIRMAN: the honourable members asked of the Civil Service Commission.

MR. EVANS: I take it we're dealing with Resolution 17, is that correct?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That's all right. Passed.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, on the item 17, is it possible to receive annually a list of the regulations which are contained or appended to the Manitoba Gazette each week separate from the Gazette itself? I know that I have difficulty sometimes with a whole flock of papers around and I'm wondering whether or not these regulations are available annually in total.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Chairman, it is possible. I understand that these are -- the regulations are all published in a separate volume now, and they are available, and I'm sure my honourable friend can get one by applying to the Clerk of the House for it. I'd like to mention that speaking of these regulations and publishing them separately, that it is proposed to make a substantial cash saving in printing the Gazette this coming year by first of all collapsing some of the white space out of the pages reducing the number of pages in the Gazette; and second, and what brought it to my mind, was to print the regulations themselves in the office of the Queen's Printer but merely attach them to the appropriate copy of the Gazette and mail them out together. That will be a considerable saving in printing cost but will preserve the main form of the Gazette itself. We had considered having the entire thing printed by the Queen's Printer, but decided that when outsiders were paying a fee for having it printed in a certain form and they were used to having it printed that way, that we would continue to give them the old type-set

(Mr. Evans, cont'd.) . . . form and merely attach our own regulation. It is expected in that way to reduce the cost of -- in those two ways to reduce the cost of the Manitoba Gazette by an amount of \$4,263.87 in the coming year. And the estimates reflect a reduction in that amount. Not in that amount; they do reflect some reduction.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Passed. Item 4 Civil Service Commission. . . .

MR. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, if I might have my honourable friend's permission, I would like to say something on this item. I think it can be said that the past year in administering the Civil Service has been one of harmony and of progress in a good many ways. The new Civil Service Act which was passed a year ago is working well, and it has brought, I think, satisfaction, not only to the Civil Service Commission itself but to the employees as well; that the right of appeal has been given to the employee at any stage at which he is under suspension or at which his case is being investigated by the Civil Service Commission itself. I should note that the regulations under the Act have been prepared and are now ready. This is a complicated business to draw regulations under any Act and we have had the full co-operation and valuable assistance of the Manitoba Government Employees Association themselves in helping us to frame regulations under the Act which would be satisfactory and also acceptable to them. Honourable Members will know that during the year we instituted a Group Insurance Plan for Civil Servants and for members of the Legislature and members of the Ministry. The new plan for superannuation has been developed in the past year, and we will present to the legislature an amendment to the Superannuation Act very shortly. It would be my suggestion, Mr. Chairman that in discussing this item I would ask that this item stand until we are able to introduce the legislation itself and then have the whole matter in front of us at one time. I would just give this very short word of explanation that the Government Employees Association requested the government for a review of the benefits that they received under the Superannuation Fund. Making the statement of their view that they were not getting the same proportionate advantages out of the Superannuation Fund of Manitoba as was being received by civil servants under other superannuation funds elsewhere. They asked the government to provide an actuary to investigate the fund to determine whether or not the maximum benefit was being received. The government agreed to this and asked the Government Employees Association themselves to choose an actuary, which they did, entirely on their own. The actuaries who made the investigation are the Mercer Company, and at the conclusion of these remarks I shall hand to my honourable friends several copies -- I have 3 or 4 copies here -- of the report submitted in this connection. The report was made to the Joint Committee of Joint Council, that is to say a Committee of Joint Council representing both the government and the employees, and they were able to work out increased benefits for all members of the Superannuation Fund both those who have retired and are receiving pension payments and those who will retire in the future. This matter was mentioned in the Speech from the Throne. The legislation is ready and -- it is nearly ready, I should say, and we hope to table it very shortly, and if agreeable to the House, I think I did mention a moment ago, with permission we would allow this item to stand so we would have both the item of the estimates on which to discuss it and then of course, all the stages of the bill itself.

With regard to the matter of pay, it will have been noted that in the Throne Speech and in the estimates there is an allowance for increased pay for members of the civil service but it is more appropriate for the Provincial Treasurer to deal with that, presumably under Item XV, the last item in the estimates. My honourable friend, I think it was from Ste. Rose, or was it, who asked about the pay cheques. My understanding is that deductions are noted on the stubs of the pay cheques with the exception mainly of casual workers and certain classes. That is rapidly being accomplished and the men of the civil service are being paid now every two weeks, or when the process is completely thrown over, all the members of the civil service will be paid every two weeks instead of as formerly, the ladies being paid every two weeks and the men only once a month. The classification and reclassification of positions has been improved during the year. Two new technical employees have been taken on staff for this purpose because it was found that there were considerable numbers and several large classes of employees whose duties should be re-examined to see whether they have taken on more responsibilities or more difficult work, or alternatively whether their work has declined. It was found necessary to increase the civil service staff for this purpose; the employees have

(Mr. Evans, cont'd.) been secured; and they are being trained, and this work load is now being overtaken.

During the year there was a very satisfactory development in what is termed In-Service Training. This is a move which I would like to pause to say was originated, at least within my experience, by the Manitoba Government Employees Association themselves, who said that their duty did not stop with merely being able to run their own affairs and conduct a bargaining operation with the government from time to time, but they had a duty to continue to improve the service and the qualifications that they have for their own jobs, and this process has been going forward. The Civil Service Commission together with the assistance of the Government Employees Association and the University of Manitoba conducted lecture courses for senior administrators last year. Some 35 senior administrators took these courses, which series of lectures -- and I have a list of them here if any honourable member would like to hear further details -- provides a very substantial course in the matter of the government system in Canada and certain background information which senior administrators should have. There is a policy in existence of In-Service scholarships permitting people at the professional level and also, if I am right, nurses, to leave their employment long enough to take university training and receive further qualifications. This is conducted under two headings; if the employee is asked to take these courses at the request of the government, they are given their pay and allowances and expenses; if, on the other hand they are not requested to do so by the government and the government cannot agree that this is necessary for the discharge of the duties for which they are employed, it is nevertheless made possible for them to take this further training, but they do so very largely at their own expense.

I think it should be noted that the move of the civil servants of the Norquay Building was accomplished extremely smoothly. I don't know how many of the members of the committee will have been in the building or have been trying to transact business with the government offices during the period of the move, but, in my opinion, it was accomplished extremely smoothly. Files and systems were moved, telephone systems were removed and changed, and one hardly noticed any handicap to the conduct of business. That was my experience. I've been through a number of large moves in the army and other places, but I don't think I ever saw anything accomplished with better planning and less interruption, and I think a tribute should be offered to the Department of Public Works, with the officers who arranged the accommodation and the Department of Organization and Methods under the Treasury Branch, who had responsibility for the general planning. I think there was great skill and patience displayed in this work and the government would like to thank all concerned in that move.

During the year we had the misfortune to lose the services of the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, Mr. Brian Dickson, Q.C. Mr. Dickson has contributed literally contributed, eight years of very hard work to the service of the Civil Service Commission bringing to those duties very considerable skill and ability, particularly in the lines of administration, of the procedures by which a civil servant is -- I was going to say given a trial but that is not the right term -- where his appeal is heard in any cases of suspension of dismissal or discipline. Mr. Dickson took very great pains in that field to assure that procedures were set down which safeguarded the interests of the individual employee who might be subject to suspension or discipline. But not only in that; it was during his time that the Civil Service Act was re-drafted and the new regulations were brought into being, and this is a matter of very considerable detail work and Mr. Dickson gave unsparingly of his time and of his very considerable talents, because he is one of the leading barristers and solicitors of Winnipeg and Western Canada, and I think that we must all consider ourselves fortunate to be able to attract into the public service or to the service of the public, men of his ability, men who not only refused any form of remuneration at all during the eight years that he was there, but who must surely have passed up many opportunities to advance his own interests in other ways, and so, I would like to voice grateful thanks to Mr. Dickson at this time for his unflagging, skillful and devoted services to the Province of Manitoba. I am sorry it is not possible for me to announce at this time that a replacement for Mr. Dickson has been found. I am not in a position to announce that at the present time. Nevertheless we are actively concerned about this matter.

It is difficult for me to find new ways to say what I think of the civil servants of Manitoba. I have in this Chamber from both sides expressed what to me is a very deep conviction and a

(Mr. Evans, cont'd.)....very real feeling that we are the most fortunate of governments in the way in which we are served. I have had some little opportunities to see civil services in other areas. During my time as Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, I did attend the Civil Service Assembly in the United States, had the opportunity to talk to other Civil Service Commissioners down there and people of equivalent office, and when describing the individual civil servant and the spirit with which he works and his devotion to the work, the energy that he displays, the skill, and I was almost going to say above all the cheeriness and good humour with which they undertake, very often, difficult tasks far into the night and well beyond the hours called for, I found very little parallel in other jurisdictions that I talked to or with whom I compared notes. And so I want to pause at this moment to acknowledge very sincerely the loyal and skilled and hard-working services of the members of the Civil Service of Manitoba. Now with those few introductory remarks, Mr. Chairman, I should be happy to try to answer questions as they come.

.....continued on next page.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I am sure that all of us have enjoyed the brief review the the Honourable the Minister has given us. I certainly would join with him in expressing appreciation for the work that Mr. Brian Dickson, Q.C., devoted to his position as Chairman of the Civil Service Commission. I might say that in the dedicated service that he gave there, and quite outstanding service, he was simply succeeding the first Chairman of that Commission in that capacity who was the Honourable Minister who has just spoken to us. One of the pleasures that I get in recalling ancient history in the field of public administration is that our government had the pleasure of asking the honourable gentleman, who is now the Minister of Industry and Commerce and also the Provincial Secretary, to assume that job in the very first place and he, too, gave very outstanding service then. Then it was the same government, when the chairman found it necessary to retire to enter other fields of service, that also had the pleasure of asking Mr. Brian Dickson if he would accept the appointment, which he did, and certainly the high tradition of devoted service was carried on complete. So the Minister and I are in complete agreement on that particular score. We are as well, I am sure, in regard to the Civil Service in general. I think that Manitoba is fortunate in the high quality of its permanent civil servants. I sometimes think it is a good idea that they are, with the people that they have to work with; but whatever our thoughts about the ones with whom they work, the permanent civil servants themselves, I am sure, have a very high capacity.

Now the question I would like to ask of the Honourable the Minister Mr. Chairman, is one that will not surprise you, because I would like to ask him if he can give us figures of approximately the number of civil servants that have been added to the public service since the present government assumed office. That's one of the things that my honourable friend knows that I am quite interested in, and I think the growth of the Civil Service, along with the growth of the services generally, is something that invariably will accompany a move into larger and more fields of endeavour by the government; and that has certainly, so far as my observation and investigations are concerned, that certainly has happened here. Now I know from what the Honourable the First Minister has already said this evening, and on other occasions, that it isn't so easy to compare the figures because of this question of permanent and part-time civil servants, casual employment and time certificate and the other ones; but surely we can find some basis of comparison. The Honourable the First Minister was able to give us a pretty definite statement as to the numbers that are now on the various departments. Could we get an estimate from the Minister of approximately the number that were on, let us say -- we couldn't expect to get March 31st, 1958 or we couldn't expect to get June 30th, 1958, but could we get the Minister's best estimate of the end of 1957 and the present time. What I am after, quite frankly, is the increase in the civil servants. I expect it is large and I would like to know the exact number. Can the Minister come close to it?

MR. EVANS: I can't from the papers that are in front of me now, Mr. Chairman, but I should be glad to get the information for the Honourable Leader of the Opposition who has really called one limitation of mine, which I would have thought to mention, and that is this change between the temporary and the permanent civil servants. I shall do my best to give the most complete statement on a comparable basis between those two dates.

MR. CAMPBELL: Now, Mr. Chairman, in order to assist the Minister, I would like to give first my own calculations and I recognize how difficult it is, too, to get exactly comparable figures, but I tried to take them from the return that was laid on our desks -- was it yesterday -- the Civil Service Commission Report for the calendar year, and I am glad to see that it is for the calendar year 1960, so I have taken that document, and on page 12 of it, the totals are given: Schedule B - total number of Civil Service employees at year end -- and the year end, December, 1958, the total number is given as 4,417; at year end of 1960, it is given as 5,201; and that would, with rough figuring, appear to be about 780 or 783 additions. And it happens that the 1957 report, instead of giving December, it gives November 30th rather than December 31st, and the number at that time was 4,003. Well if we compared that with the December, 1960, it would appear to be almost 1,200 of an increase. But I was conscious of the possible differences and the methods of listing these Civil Servants and so I checked as well with the Manitoba Civil Service Superannuation Fund Report, and I find there that if we take the comparisons between the end of 1958, not 1957, the end of 1958 and the end of 1960, that so far as the Civil Service and the Superannuation Fund, there appeared to be approximately 1,069

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.)....additions. Now those are the best estimates that I can give at the moment from my limited researches, but I would appreciate it if the Minister would get the best figure that he can for us and on the most comparable basis.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Chairman, I would be glad to do as I indicated and do the best I can. I would like to offer one or two comments on what the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition has just said. In the first place, at the end of last year it became compulsory to join the Superannuation Fund; and for that reason, I think, it would not be a correct index of increase in total staff to take the rise in the numbers of people on the Superannuation Fund. Then if he had continued to read on at the bottom of page 12, where he took his figures, he would see: "With the coming into force of the Civil Service Act on March 26, 1960, the old categories of established and provisional employees disappeared. All full time continuing employees are now simply termed 'Civil Servants'. The figures shown for 1960, therefore, give the number of Civil Servants occupying established positions and include more than 1,000 former provisional employees. All persons employed since March 26th, occupying established positions on a continuing basis, have also of course been employed as Civil Servants with no temporary provisional status for their permanent appointment." For these reasons the figures for 1960 are not comparable with those for 1958 and 1959, and the former Schedule C has been deleted from the report; but a column has been added to this table indicating Civil Servants occupying established positions. I thought I should continue on from where my honourable friend left off and read the footnotes that he did not include in his remarks.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I read that part as well, but I took it that the difference to which those footnotes alludes would be the righthand column on page 12, where we find Civil Servants in established jobs, December, 1960. I would suggest to the Minister that that is the column which the report indicates is not comparable with the other ones, rather than the third column on that sheet.

MR. EVANS:is to all the columns, but I will try and sort it out.

MR. CAMPBELL: I had noticed that, and consequently I, of course, did not use the right hand column because it seemed to me that the remarks applied to it. However, Mr. Chairman, with the undertaking of the Minister that he will try and bring these figures before us, that's the best we can do at the moment.

MR. EVANS: That's the best I can do. I'll try.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, I would like to join in the tribute paid to Mr. Brian Dickson who, unfortunately, is leaving as Civil Service Commissioner. I agree most heartily on this occasion with the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition in a tribute to him and also to his predecessor. As far as I am concerned, possibly that is where the original commissioner should have stayed; he was doing such a fairly good job there. I would like, Mr. Chairman, to also join in a tribute to the members of the Civil Service. Dealing so frequently as they do with members of the House and the public generally, at times, I am sure that they are subjected to some criticism, but I do feel in general that they are doing a magnificent job on behalf of the people of the Province of Manitoba and I think any tribute is justly earned by our Civil Service here in the Province of Manitoba. I was very interested to hear the Minister's speech on the Superannuation Fund, and I thank him for the copy of the report which he has just sent across to me. I haven't had an opportunity of reading the same, of course, but I would ask the Honourable Minister, the Provincial Secretary, whether or not the government has given any consideration to the question of portability of pensions to outside industries; but more particularly to other jurisdictions, other governmental agencies. I think it is very desirable that that might be achieved because there is, particularly of recent years here in the Province of Manitoba, a considerable amount of transferring from one jurisdiction here to the Province of Manitoba; and I believe, also, some have left here to go to other jurisdictions and I think that the portability of superannuation pension funds is a desirable feature. If it has not already been taken under consideration by members opposite — the government — may I respectfully suggest that that should be done. I also would appreciate receiving, if possible, from the Minister at his earliest convenience, the new classification of staff in order that we may appraise fully the classifications in the different departments of the Civil Service as to their grades and as to their salaries in their different grades. I did have a copy of the old one some two or three years ago and I found it very informative, particularly when one is trying to

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd.) assess the payment of wages to our Civil Service in comparison to that of comparable positions in outside industry and in other jurisdictions. --(Interjection)-- Yes. Also, Mr. Chairman, I wonder whether the government or the employees have given any consideration to the question of the employees in the Civil Service becoming organized into any association of Civil Service groups. It is my understanding that there is such an organization at the present time in respect of the Federal Civil Service, that they have their own bargaining agencies and conduct their own affairs. I also understand, Mr. Chairman, that a similar situation prevails in the Province of Saskatchewan where there appears to be, and by this I mean both federally and in the Province of Saskatchewan, a greater amount of bargaining rights, shall I call them, between the Civil Service and the government. And I would like to ask the Minister whether a suggestion has come from the employees or whether the government would consider the same if such a request was forthcoming from the employees.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Chairman, I would ask my honourable friend if perhaps he would clarify this request for me a little farther. You say "bargaining rights". Could he describe further what he has in mind there?

MR. PAULLEY: Belonging to an organization of a Trade Union nature as differentiated from the association which we have here in the Province of Manitoba. I think that brief explanation will give my honourable friend an indication of what I mean. While I pay tribute to the general situation in respect to our Civil Servants in Manitoba, and I do appreciate that to a considerable degree there is a good degree of friendly negotiations between the government and the employees, I want to point out to the Minister that one or two criticisms have been directed to me or brought to my attention, and from newspaper reports, maybe some substantiation in the feelings of some of the members of the Civil Service in respect of hiring in to departments people who have not been connected with the departments concerned. I've had the complaint laid to me that on a number of occasions, rather than promotion being made within the Civil Service itself to senior positions, that the government has brought in so-called outsiders into the higher positions. And I would like to hear from the Minister to what degree that has taken place if, in fact, it is a truism. I'm glad to hear of the co-operation between the administration and the members of the Civil Service in respect to in-service training. I'd be very interested to know, Mr. Chairman, if the Minister can supply me with the information as to whether or not any of the departments of government award bursaries or scholarships to members in the staff in order that they may receive greater training outside of the government itself here in the Province of Manitoba, or in conjunction with our educational bodies here in the province. I think, Mr. Chairman, that's about all that I have at the present time. I appreciate the fact that we will be discussing the question of the new setup on the superannuation fund, and by that time we hope to have read the report and got the information therefrom. In conclusion again, Mr. Chairman, at this stage at least, I again want to pay a high tribute to the calibre of the Civil Service here in the Province of Manitoba.

MR. EVANS: I thank my honourable friend for those remarks concerning the Civil Service which I will bring to their attention. The employees' portion of the superannuation fund is portable. The government's contribution to the Civil Service Fund is not portable. I shall try to get my honourable friend a copy of this classification manual of which he speaks. He's had a copy before, and I wasn't aware that there were additional copies, but I'll try. With regard to the association of civil services, it is my understanding - this is a matter beyond my knowledge and control actually as this is a matter for the Manitoba Government Employees Association themselves -- but I understand that this organization has indeed met with other bodies of like character in the country. I read from the Winnipeg Free Press, September 6, 1960, "Provincial Civil Servants plan national federation; representatives of nine provincial employees associations met in Toronto last week to lay the groundwork for a national federation of government employee organizations. Manitoba was represented at the meeting by A. J. Skeen, President of the Manitoba Government Employees Association and H. B. Hunter, Executive Secretary. All provinces but Newfoundland were represented." There is more but I think that's all the information that my honourable friend asked for.

With respect to belonging to a Trade Union, I've had no representations on this subject during my time in office. I think at the time that I was on the Civil Service Commission before, it was just a period when they had formed their own association outside of the union ranks, and

(Mr. Evans, cont'd.). . . . I have heard no opinion expressed that the present arrangement is not satisfactory. That's the only information I can give him on that point. With respect to employees being hired from outside, I don't think this is by any means typical. I think there have been a good many promotions from inside. The Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs was just appointed from inside. We are making promotions from inside the organization regarding Civil Defence, and the cases that I think of, are people with technical training or special qualifications who have been brought in to do specific jobs. I think of my own department, for example, where few promotions were made from the inside, for some of the new people such, for example, as the Industrial Engineer on my staff. There was no engineer on the staff. It was not possible to promote him. Certainly my own preference would be for promotions from within because of the morale factor with regard to the entire Civil Service. I would incline to do that wherever possible. I can honestly say again that complaints in this regard have not been made to me. Now it may well be that my honourable friend has some cases that have not come to my attention.

With regard to training bursaries, I would like to tell him the conditions under which these training courses can be taken. Educational leave for study in university or technical institute may be granted either with or without pay or with allowances only, depending upon whether the course is required by the department or the employee. Depending upon the type of leave, the employee may receive full pay, tuition, travelling and other expenses. Where the employee requests leave to study, he may, if it is approved by the department and the Civil Service Commission, receive an allowance not to exceed \$200 per month if single or \$250 per month if married. In addition, tuition and travelling expense may be paid. This latter case, of course, is where the employee is not requested to do so by the government, nor does the government think it of sufficient practical advantage to him in his position to warrant going further. Where the employee wishes to take a course that, in the opinion of the department and the commission is not directly related to his work, he may be granted leave without pay. Some examples of the categories of employees taking advantage of this plan are: Public Health Engineers, Agriculturists, Engineers in Public Works, and Medical Officers. I have some more detailed regulations here under which these bursaries are granted, but those are the main conditions.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, I thank the Minister for his answers. I just want to ask him this question though in respect of portability of pensions. If I recall correctly, his answer to me was that insofar as the employee's share is concerned, that is if I got the Minister correctly, construed as being partially portable. May I suggest to him that that is not what I had in mind at all because I don't think, Mr. Chairman, a pension is portable at all if all that the employee receives is the amount of the contribution which he has made in to the fund. What I envision as a portable pension is an arrangement whereby, and I suggest that this is a field, that is the field of the Civil Service, where this can be quite practical through negotiation with other jurisdictions. My conception of a portable pension would be one by arrangement that the government contribution or the employer contribution as well as the employee contribution would be able to follow him into his new employment into a new jurisdiction; for after all, Mr. Chairman, if all the employee is going to receive back from his superannuation fund is his own share, there certainly is no pension nor no portability in it. And I'm suggesting to the Minister that he can initiate here from the Province of Manitoba with the other legislative bodies, in this I'm thinking of provincial and federal, a plan whereby there is truly portability of pensions, particularly as I mentioned earlier in view of quite a number of transfers from one jurisdiction to the other. And I earnestly and respectfully ask that the Minister do take this under consideration and, again reiterating, the refund simply of the employee share is not simple enough because their length of service is of no use to them and I think that in the public service in the Dominion of Canada, a scheme like this is quite feasible. It just needs somebody to start the ball rolling and I suggest to my honourable friend the Provincial Secretary of the Province of Manitoba that he may well be the individual to start that.

MR. EVANS: I can assure my honourable friend that we will keep this under review, and I mean this very sincerely. It is a field of employee-benefit, if you want to put it that way, which is changing. I can recall the days, of course, when there were no vesting of any kind,

(Mr. Evans, cont'd.)....either the employees' portion or anybody else's. It has advanced this far; we will keep it under review.

MR. WAGNER:when the Honourable Minister made the remarks to the Norquay Building. I would like to pass a comment, for what it is worth, but I visit often the Water Control Department and the Welfare Department and I find, in my own opinion, that those rooms are very small. Nobody from the Civil Service complained to me, but I often bring a delegation of three or four into the Senior Engineering Department to discuss certain matters about drainage, and mind you, there was not even a seat to sit down. There is not enough room in some rooms to sit down for four people, in spite of such a nice, beautiful building. But it is so crowded and the Welfare Department is crowded also, in those rooms that I was, and I didn't tour the whole building. Parking facilities is nil. Sometimes I park my car at one hour meter or at a one hour parking lot. I have to dash out and take my car away, and furthermore there is no parking space at all. So I would urge the Minister -- I don't know who arranged the rooms or anything like that -- but I would urge the Minister that these rooms should be more spacious. Possibly it could be rearranged, because actually, I come in one time myself and the poor secretary, she felt bad looking on me standing there and she went and wheeled out a chair, a steno's chair for me to sit down. Then there was another couple of Civil Servants in that room walking around and they had to practically overstep my small feet. What would have happened if it had been a big man? So I just want to bring the attention that some of these departments are really crowded in that building.

MR. REID: Mr. Chairman, I, too, would like to pay my respects to the Civil Service. I believe we are quite fortunate in having personnel of such high calibre that we have. I don't know whether it is due to our stiff Civil Service examinations or what it is. And out of a due respect to the Ministers, which I don't get very often to see, I think their Deputy Ministers are of very high calibre, intelligent and very high integrity; because I am quite sure that if it wasn't for the Deputy Ministers, that our Minister wouldn't be so happy and sit there with all the answers, because I quite firmly believe it is due to the efforts of their Deputy Ministers.

MR. MOLGAT: Before we move on from the Civil Service Commission, would it be correct to say that all of the positions under the Civil Service Commission itself are, when vacancies come up, that they are handled by advertisement and open to all members of the Civil Service Commission plus outsiders who are interested in applying for the jobs. Is that correct, insofar as the Commission is concerned?

MR. EVANS: Mr. Chairman, I think we must recognize one or two limitations here and doubtless my honourable friend has them in mind. The first is, with respect to Deputy Ministers, Assistant Deputy Ministers and Technical Officers, they do not come within the classification of Civil Servants and are not subject to appointment by the Civil Service Commission as other employees are. Now with respect to every other position that is filled being advertised either by bulletin or public advertisement, and I think that is pretty well my honourable friend's question. Certainly that is the practice. Now there are occasions when, it is doubtless true, that some appointment will be made without a public advertisement. It may be that there is a bulletin only or an advertisement only, but certainly any position is appointed by the Civil Service Commission itself. There is no appointment made by the government itself in the classifications that I speak of. Now if my honourable friend -- does that give a sufficiently -- I am trying to keep from making an absolute statement that every position on every occasion has been advertised by a public advertisement, because I am not aware whether it has been or not; but certainly the practice is to do that.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, the Honourable Member from Fisher mentioned about small rooms when he goes into any department. Am I to understand that any MLA can go into any department for information? If so, why was certain information refused to me when I went to the Deputy Minister of Health and to the head of the Social Allowance Department? It is not your department to answer, but I just hope that somebody would.

MR. EVANS: Well I would be glad to answer my honourable friend with any information that I had. I am not aware of the case that he has in mind and perhaps he should refer that to the department in question. I am sorry that I am not able to answer the question. I didn't mean to answer my honourable friend from Ste. Rose before dealing with the points that

(Mr. Evans, cont'd.) were raised by my honourable friend from Fisher. With respect to certain of the offices being crowded, this may well be true. It was a very large move and I hope that that may be made easier to adjust by the fact that the walls themselves, as I understand, are portable and can be adjusted. If the walls of the offices are found to be wrong, they can be unscrewed in some mysterious way and put together in another way and you have got a larger office. With respect to chairs, I am sure that is a matter than can be fixed by buying some more chairs. But the problem of parking is a more difficult one. I think there is no doubt that we are faced with a major handicap with respect to parking at the Norquay Building. It was, I think, a matter of some 26 parking spaces that are available, and not only is this a very great handicap to the public who, after all, are entitled to reasonable access to their own building to do business in the public sphere, but a very great handicap to the large number of Civil Servants who must leave the building, go about their duties and come and go. Many of them have to use their car all day long and they have to stop at the building for administrative purposes and it is a great handicap on the staff. This is a subject of study now and -- (Interjection) -- yes, there was one parking lot. The First Minister just reminded me that about a block down and a block east on St. Mary's, isn't it? --(Interjection) -- Oh, York and Hargrave. There is a parking lot there which somewhat relieves the congestion, but I think we would all have to agree that there is still a very considerable problem there for parking. I have no solution for that in mind at the moment. My honourable friend from Kildonan has, of course, put his finger right on the spot. If it weren't for our deputies, where would we be? It would be only too true to say that any of us, if we appear to show any talent or poise or information at any given point, it is because we have been coached and prodded and supplied with information and otherwise propped up in our places; and the only reason we are able to give any sort of a performance at all is because our staffs have stood behind us in such a way as they have.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Mr. Chairman, this may not be the place to bring it up, but it has been mentioned about the problem of parking and I realize that it is a real problem. I know that when you try to get into the Winnipeg Land Titles Office or the Law Courts you sometimes have to wander around for several blocks before you can find a place to park. But I understand, and if I am wrong I can be corrected in this, but I understand that it is the intention of the government to make a park site over there once the old university and other buildings are torn down; and if that is so, I wonder if the government would take under advisement the feasibility of having an underground parking site underneath the park. Now that is quite possible. You take in San Francisco in Union Square, which is a very lovely square, they have parking facilities there for several thousand cars and I think that site could be made available in the same way as Union Square in San Francisco is.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, we have considered that possibility. A study has been made of the project of putting an underground parking lot underneath the park, and the preliminary indications are that it is not economically feasible for us to do so at this time. Density of traffic just doesn't justify, so far as we can estimate, in centre Winnipeg at this moment. We have, as my honourable friend mentioned however, purchased some other property that is fairly close to the new Administration Building which is available for public parking, and that goes some way toward alleviating the congestion. Some consideration has been given to alternatives to the ones I have mentioned, but I regret to say that there is nothing definite that I can announce at the present time.

MR. MOLGAT: again to the Civil Service positions that are open to, let's say application by anyone who is interested. I fully understand that there are a number of them that cannot be handled under the open bid system. I think this is a practice that was carried on before. It is certainly the practice in other jurisdictions, and I am not criticizing that part of it at all. I am only interested in knowing which ones are specifically in that category. Now I understood from the Minister that this was Deputy Ministers, Assistance Deputy Ministers and Technical. Is that correct?

MR. EVANS: Technical Officers which are loosely defined as being the equivalent of Assistant Deputy Ministers. That was certainly the wording of the old Act, and I think the same classification is preserved in the new.

MR. MOLGAT: So we can accept it then, that on a normal basis it is Deputy Ministers, Assistant Deputy Ministers, or equivalents, that are not open to bid. Is that correct?

MR. EVANS: Yes. They are outside the regular Civil Service appointment machine. Has my honourable friend any particular case in mind that he would like to question?

MR. MOLGAT: My questions are going to follow, and again not a question of criticism just a question of information. The Executive Assistants -- now I understand that a number of these have been appointed and I am interested in knowing in which department they have been appointed and under what process they have been appointed. Once again I fully realize that these can all come under some other system than the bid system.

MR. EVANS: I think that I should add, it occurs to me now, another classification of people who were not appointed through the Civil Service Commission. I should have had this in mind before, that is, the Minister's private secretaries. Those the Ministers felt entitled to appoint -- private secretaries and Executive Assistants -- his personal entourage as it were. It has always been considered that he should have the right to appoint those. But my honourable friend does point out another class that I should have recalled, the private secretary and the Executive Assistant.

MR. MOLGAT: Could the Minister indicate to us now in which departments there are Executive Assistants; how many have been appointed; and are they anticipating the appointment of any further?

MR. EVANS: If you will leave the information with me I will be glad to get it for my honourable friend.

MR. MOLGAT: I think there are also -- at least I can think of one case, it seems to me, where there is an Assistant or Executive Assistant to a Deputy Minister. Is that not correct? Now are there more than one of these, and do they come under the Civil Service Commission or not?

MR. EVANS: Well whether the term is Executive Assistant or not, I'm not aware. There are administrative officers whose main duties are to assist the Deputy Minister, and there is one such in my own department. He is, however, called an Administrative Officer.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, are the private secretaries getting a new job with the change of a government?

MR. EVANS: I think there were some changes. It is, I think, provided by statute, certainly by practice, that on the change of an administration the private secretary of a Minister is found appointment as a clerk-stenographer grade III. There is little difference in salary between a private secretary to a Minister and a clerk-stenographer grade III; and it is correct to say that all of those who were in service at the time of the change of administration last, received other employment of a similar grade.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that this question of the Civil Service Commission is a most important one because we certainly pride ourselves in our Canadian system on a non-political Civil Service. I take it that all of us, regardless of what side of the House we are on, feel very strongly on this subject. I think we had to make a clear distinction then between those jobs that fall under strict Civil Service Commission and therefore open to bids; and I'm sure the Minister himself, having been in the Civil Service Commission previously, is in full agreement on this subject. Now I noticed in his reply to me that he indicated that he could not guarantee that all other jobs had been handled strictly by bids. Now I can appreciate that offhand he may not want to make that commitment to the House. I do think, however, that it is important that we should make that clear distinction and that we establish clearly those jobs that are not Civil Service Commission jobs, be clearly understood that those are handled as the personal entourage, as he termed it, of the Minister and these are not appointments through the Civil Service Commission; that those be clearly so labelled that everyone knows exactly where we stand; but that all the other ones then that do follow the Civil Service Commission be absolutely clearly in that category and that whenever a vacancy occurs that the same procedure be followed in each case. This is a protection to the employees themselves who are members of the Civil Service Commission. I think it's a protection to our whole democratic system and by far the best procedure. Now I appreciate that possibly at this moment the Minister can not give us that commitment. I would appreciate, however, if he could look into it and have that clear distinction made so that members of the House and members of the Civil Service know exactly where they stand.

MR. EVANS: Well that is the system under which it is being administered, and I give

(Mr. Evans, cont'd.)....my honourable friend the clearest assertion. I have now the information he asked concerning the Executive Assistants and they are to be found in the Departments of Education, Public Works, Attorney-General, Health, and Mines and Resources. These are called Executive Assistants. Well perhaps I had better, once again, undertake to examine this question more fully and bring back an answer to my friend.

MR. MOLGAT: Well I don't need the answer now, I just want to know where we stand on it.

MR. EVANS: You would like the information later?

MR. MOLGAT: Please.

MR. EVANS: Very good.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item 4 -- Passed. It's the wish of the Minister that Item 5 stand. Agreed?

MEMBERS: Agreed.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Item 6, Civil Service Group Life Insurance. Resolution 20 -- passed.

MR. CAMPBELL:report in this connection, Mr. Chairman, I see that the amount is the same as last year. Would it not be logical to expect that with the increase in the number of civil servants and of some increase in wages that the contribution would rise?

MR. EVANS: The amount provided here is to cover the government's proportion of the payment each month to the insurance company. The civil servant, each civil servant pays in 30¢ per month per thousand of insurance. The government stands ready and does, in fact, pay in the further 15¢ making it a total of 45¢. Now I have some information here on the -- I think it's buried in here for the moment and I'll just find it for you -- the first amount provided of \$50,000 could only be a guess until the enrollment was made and we found out how many there were and other matters of that kind. The note I have here on this point is as follows, that at the present time the government's share of such insurance premiums amounts to approximately \$4,000 per month, and with the gradual increase in the amounts of insurance because of salary increases and in the automatic coverage of all new employees, it is expected that this cost for the next fiscal year will amount to \$50,000. There is a margin in there of some \$2,000, as I see it.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, there was the question that I'm sure a lot of the members of the House are interested in. I'm not asking for technical details in connection with this, but the reason that the group life contract was awarded to companies outside of the Province of Manitoba, that is, with their head offices outside the Province of Manitoba. Is there anything that the Minister could give us in that regard?

MR. EVANS: The simple answer is the lowest bid. I should be glad to amplify that. If my honourable friend would care to have me do so I could describe the number of bids that were received and from whom they were received, but if they wish me to confine myself to this I could tell him the comparison of the bids of the Manitoba company versus the Canada Life who finally took the contract. And the main one that interested us was gross unit cost for \$1,000, Canada Life, 45¢; Manitoba companies, 52¢. The gross, other figures, like the gross annual premiums down here which is \$184,000 for the Canada Life; \$213,000 for the Manitoba companies; and so forth. There are a number of details. Another was the length of time for which the original bid was guaranteed. In the case of the Canada Life it was 27 months; and in the case of the Manitoba companies, only 12 months. Even if there had been no advantage in the actual price that was to be charged, this guarantee for the initial period might have been of extreme value because the initial period when you recruit the people at present in service is an important one. It was necessary to get 75% of the existing civil servants in order to get a reasonable rate and to be guaranteed against loss, because very naturally people who are of more advanced years or who may fear for their health would join very quickly and readily; and those younger and in good health might not join; and so you would have a waiting, or loading I think they call it, against the plan and you might have lost money. So this guarantee of this low rate for a 27 month build-up period by Canada Life was a very good advantage in comparison to 12 months. Basically, the answer to your question is on the lowest and most advantageous bid for the employee.

MR. N. SHOEMAKER (Gladstone): I wonder if the Minister could tell us how many members of this legislature took advantage of the contract offered to them?

MR. EVANS: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I have that information -- (Interjection) -- I suppose so. I don't know whether on a pay deduct like the other people or not, but there are 16 private members; 10 Cabinet Ministers joined. As you know we lost our honourable friend Marcel Boulic, and the present number of cabinet ministers is now -- I was mistaken there, the Hon. Mr. Ridley -- the number now is nine -- sixteen private members, nine cabinet members. I might say, as illustrating the great comfort and advantage that this insurance scheme is, that a claim on this fund was incurred within a matter of hours of it coming into force and a payment became available at once. So \$6,000 to a widow, and perhaps for one in that category of earnings, it was a very great comfort and a very great feeling of easing of a feeling of insecurity that must have come upon her and the family. This is one of the great advantages -- the easing of human distress -- (Interjection) -- I'm so sorry, I didn't hear that.

MR. GRAY:age limit.

MR. EVANS: I believe the age limit for joining is 65.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 20 -- Passed. Item 7, Resolution 21.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, I wonder whether the Minister would tell the committee the duties, the powers of the Purchasing Bureau, also the Minister's responsibility or responsibilities towards that Bureau.

MR. EVANS: Well as to the last part of that question -- first, Mr. Chairman, the Minister's responsibility for the Purchasing Bureau is the same as for any other part of the department. The Purchasing Bureau has been transferred to the administration of the Provincial Secretary and I have responsibility for it and its acts, as I have for any other parts of the department. Let me outline for my honourable friend the functions of the Purchasing Bureau. It does the purchasing for all government materials with the following exceptions: the Queen's Printer who is responsible for his own purchases; the Provincial Library, the Provincial Architect; the Manitoba Text Book Bureau. It may be clear to my honourable friend that it is not responsible for the Crown Corporations, for the Commissions -- the Manitoba Power Commission, the Manitoba Telephone Commission and the Manitoba Liquor Commission. With those exceptions, the Purchasing Bureau is responsible for calling bids; selecting the low tender, and it's required to be the low tender or the most advantageous tender to the province; and then making out the contract and otherwise completing the sale. The Purchasing Bureau receives requisitions from the department that requires the material or the service to be performed, and on the basis of that requisition calls the tender. If it is a comparatively small item they may call tenders by telephone; they may ask for quotations by telephone -- never less than three. In the cases of large contracts they call for public tenders; and in the case of road contracts and matters of that kind, those contracts are opened in public. Now is there any particular aspect my honourable friend would like to ask.

MR. GRAY: Can a department recommend which car they would like to have or which model, or in other words, can a Minister say he wants a Cadillac instead of a Ford?

MR. EVANS: I think my honourable friend had better ask, concerning the purchase of cars, from the Honourable the Minister of Public Works who administers the Motor Vehicle Control Board. In the selection of cars, we are not entitled to ask for the kind of car we get. We generally ask what car we have been awarded and ask what colour it is and which one is it and we get in and drive it away.

MR. CAMPBELL:I believe the cars are purchased through the Bureau.

MR. EVANS: Yes. The actual contract is executed through the Purchasing Bureau.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Is there such a thing as a preferred list given to the Purchasing Agent or has he a free choice as to where he can call for tenders?

MR. EVANS: Anyone may attend the Purchasing Bureau and have his name entered to receive bids for any specific class of goods. There is no restriction, no preferred list.

MR. HILLHOUSE:general advertisement published in the newspaper calling for bids.

MR. EVANS: Ah, now I wonder what my honourable friend means there. With respect to certain classes of goods, I think there are two kinds of purchases we have in mind here. One is the kind of purchase which would be the subject of a public tender. Certainly road contracts come under that. There might be some kind of bulk purchases of things -- I am not aware

(Mr. Evans, cont'd.) of what that might be, but alternatively there are smaller purchases of specific kinds of goods. It might be typewriters or carbon paper or paper for printing, or it might be food or the many things that we do buy and we buy almost the whole range. Then anyone who sells those kinds of things may come to the office of the Purchasing Bureau, or write, and say that I am interested to receive calls for tenders or bids every time this class of goods is required. They can be registered under those classes and are, in fact. Everyone who applies is, in fact, registered under the class for which he applies. So some things are really known. If you want cans of paint you don't put out a public tender asking for some moderate amount of paint, you call up the suppliers of paint or write to them and say we are thinking of calling on so many gallons of paint for public buildings and ask them for prices. I think they divide themselves into the two classes; those that are of the type that can be found in the catalogue or standard item, and those are not called for by public tenders. But there are the large construction contracts and those are always called for by public tender.

MR. HILLHOUSE: aware of the fact that they can apply to the Purchasing Agent to have their names placed on the list for supplying any particular items? What I have in mind is this, take the uniforms for the attendants at the Selkirk Mental Hospital and at the Brandon Mental Hospital. Is the general public aware that they can leave their name there so that they can get a tender form when uniforms are required? And take, for instance, the purchase of automobiles by the various departments. Now are the various automobile dealers in Manitoba aware of the fact that they have the right to submit tenders and to leave their names with the Purchasing Agent so that they can be notified when these tenders are open?

MR. EVANS: They certainly know and I would say that for any commercial company there is no problem there, that the salesman is there to find sales. We, at times, do write to people in certain classes of business that we find in trade directories. If we were, take for example, if we were interested in bee keeping supplies and there were too few people on our list, we thought, to get representative prices, we might take the Trade Directory and write to every name in that classification asking if they were interested in bidding on government contracts. Normally, however, the salesman of the commercial company, if he is on his toes at all, he is down calling on the government right away.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, could the Minister explain the situation of tendering of gas and oil for government vehicles? In certain parts of the Province certain government vehicles must go to certain oil dealers, and other parts of the Province they must go to others. Can he explain how this system is derived at?

MR. EVANS: Yes. Tenders are called for from the oil companies and it is not always possible to choose -- the contract by the way is let on a two year basis -- the contract is let for two years. It is let on the basis of the lowest price that is obtained for gasoline or fuel oil. In this case, the lubricants go along with the gasoline. Whoever offers the lowest price on gasoline gets the entire contract. Then one outlet is chosen at a given point -- a bulk tank outlet -- not a filling station but a bulk station. That station is chosen as the one closest to where the road grader or whatever the machine is, is located for convenience. Now that may not always be the oil company that offered the lowest price. The lowest tenderer may not have a bulk station at that location and it would cost more to run 15 or 20 miles down the road to fill up and come back again; and so the contract for that particular point may be let to the second lowest, or even in some cases the third lowest tenderer who happens to have a bulk station at the point where the piece of equipment is located. But this is also on a tender basis and the lowest price taken.

MR. GRAY: What is the name of the Purchasing Agent. I have never met him.

MR. EVANS: I think Mr. C. V. Marrin.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, am I to understand that all through the province that you can have different dealers supplying gas and oil to the government at different prices?

MR. EVANS: That is true, except that it works out at the lowest price for the government because the given piece of road equipment, shall we say, is located at a certain point. If the bulk station of the lowest oil company as it were, the company that offered the lowest price, happened to be 5 or 10 miles down the road and the equipment had to run 5 or 10 miles down to fill up and 5 or 10 miles back, the cost of not only the gasoline but the people's time, equipments and tires, and so on would be more than the very slight difference there is in price.

(Mr. Evans, cont'd.)....So it is the station which affords the least net cost to the province that is chosen in each case.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Are the tenders then submitted by the oil companies -- the head offices of the oil companies themselves then?

MR. EVANS: Yes.

MR. MOLGAT: I presume then that insofar as the automobile.....is concerned, we will discuss that under Public Works and not at this stage. Is that correct?

MR. EVANS: I am afraid I haven't the information. It would be the Minister of Public Works.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item 8, Resolution 22 - Passed, Department V, Education. 1-Administration.

MR. McLEAN: In presenting the estimates for the Department of Education, I would like to make a general statement and review some of the things that we have been endeavouring to do during the past year or two years, in some instances, and with the hope that it might give rise to a number of questions and searching inquiry as we proceed in the view of the individual items in the estimates themselves. It is understood, of course, by the members of the committee that I can only touch on some of the highlights here and would not undertake to give the story with respect to everything that has taken place or that is likely to take place during the coming fiscal year.

You will understand that I am a little self-conscious of what I had intended to say first because of the glowing tributes that have been paid to the members of the Civil Service, and I had wanted to say something about the staff of the Department of Education. Notwithstanding that, however, Mr. Chairman, I would like to say a word of appreciation to the members of the staff who have rendered signal service to the department and to the Province of Manitoba during the past year, and who are giving outstanding service in the work of the department. I never cease to be amazed at the capacity which they have for work and their willingness to undertake almost any task that is placed before them. It is a fact that many of the senior men in the department have come through the ranks of teachers and perhaps, in many instances, into the department through school inspection; and they have, of course, a very broad and comprehensive knowledge of education and the work of the schools and have the knowledge and the ability to carry into action the policies that are adopted by the government. And I just want to express my appreciation, and I know the appreciation of the government, for the splendid service which they are rendering to the Province of Manitoba. Associated with the staff, of course, are many other people because, as I am very fond of saying, the provision of the educational services in Manitoba are a partnership arrangement and there are many of us who have some part in carrying out these responsibilities. I would like to mention the trustees, the individual trustees throughout the Province of Manitoba. They have an important task to perform in their local districts or divisions, as the case may be, and we owe a great deal to each and every one of them who is making a substantial contribution to our schools and to the work of education. The Trustee Associations, of which there are two, The Manitoba School Trustees Association and the Manitoba Urban School Trustees Association, both Associations rendering signal service to the work of the trustees and indeed the work of our schools in the province. I think I may say that we enjoy the happiest of relations with both of their Associations, with their officers, and executives and staff.

Of course the whole job of providing education would fall to the ground if it were not for the teachers who, in the classroom, carry into effect or make worthwhile the work that we endeavour to do in the provision of money in buildings and facilities; because except as it is translated into classroom teaching, no part of what we endeavour to do is of any value. I would like to say that we are fortunate in this province in having a large group of dedicated school teachers who are giving outstanding service to the boys and girls of Manitoba. Sometimes you know we tend to think of teachers in a sort of impersonal way, but I always like to think of teachers in terms of those that taught me when I went to school and as individual people who are giving a fine service; doing a job which they like to do, I am sure, and in which they get a great joy and interest; and all of us individually and collectively owe a great deal to them.

The Manitoba Teacher's Society, as the body which acts for the teachers in a corporate capacity, has also given service to the Province of Manitoba and I shall have occasion, during

(Mr. McLean, cont'd.) . . . the course of my remarks, to make mention of one or two instances where they have been of special assistance to us. I would like to just say that, in my opinion, the Manitoba Teacher's Society is doing not only a good job for the teachers, but is serving as an important link with the Department of Education and the government of the province in ensuring that all our efforts are worthwhile. And while speaking of this particular group of people, a word on the Municipal Councils who have sometimes expressed great dismay at the monies which they are required to raise from time to time, but who have a real interest in what goes on in the schools. And in particular the rural councils, because now, as I shall be saying in a few moments, we have a tremendous increase in the number of students being transported to schools and that has necessitated the greatest co-operation with municipal councils in the provision of roads and keeping them in adequate state of repair and snow removed and so on, and I should not like this occasion to pass without a word of appreciation and thanks to them. In all of this of course, too, we have the assistance of many voluntary associations. I did think I might list some of them, and then there seemed to be so many I thought that I would perhaps be in error to mention any individual association. But there are many that will come to the minds of the members of this committee who do real work in assisting us in education. And my colleague, the Minister of Industry and Commerce, has been most helpful to us through his department; the Minister of Municipal Affairs; and particularly the Minister of Public Works; and of course the Treasury, the Provincial Treasurer is always most helpful in a rather important way.

I would like to say something about the position of the Department of Education and the educational services in relation to the overall operations of the Government of Manitoba. Just to give you a quick run-down of the monies provided in current expenditures for the Department of Education over a number of years, just going back to the fiscal year 56-57, when \$12.8 million was provided; 57-58, \$15.2 million; in 58-59, \$19.6 million; 59-60, \$25.5 million; in 60-61, the year in which we are now, \$32.1 million; and in the upcoming fiscal year, the estimates that we are considering here now, \$33.5 million dollars; and to point out that in this upcoming fiscal year, just a shade under one-third of the total current expenditures of the Province of Manitoba will be provided for the Department of Education. It is the largest individual departmental item in our current proposed budget, and I might even hazard a guess that when one takes into account the capital expenditures about which we will be speaking of course at a later time, that we will even then still hold first place. Now I mention this to indicate that we in this government do give first place to the claims of education, and there has never been any question about that; and if there has ever been any necessity to pare our expenditures, the Department of Education has not been asked to do that if it was at all possible to avoid it and indeed, as indicated, we received the largest appropriation of any of the departments in the Provincial Government of Manitoba.

A word about the -- I said something about the people who are in the department -- a word about the number who are employed. These figures are as of December 31st in each year. In 1957 there were 273; December 31st, 1958, 299; December 31st, 1959, there were 300, and December 31st, 1960, just past, 304. The list which the Honourable the First Minister tabled earlier will show 321 as being our establishment, which simply indicates that we are slightly under because of certain unfilled positions and, of course, the figure of 304 are those on staff as of December 31st, 1960. A word about the inspection staff -- we have 48 established positions for School Inspectors, but actually only 44. We weren't just quite on our toes a year ago and were not able to secure sufficient number of persons to fill our complement of inspectors. We have taken a little different approach this year and it is our hope that by the middle of August, which is the normal time for taking new members on the inspection staff, that we will have a full complement of school inspectors. That will require the appointment of 4, plus 1, because there will be one retirement from the inspection staff during the summer.

A word or two about the history of school administration in Manitoba, because I think it is important in considering some of the developments which have taken place during recent years. The first school act in Manitoba was passed in 1871 and that established a system of school districts with which we are all familiar, and which was imported here from the system which had grown up largely in the Province of Ontario. On May 27th, 1905, the first Consolidated School District in Manitoba was formed. That was formed at Virden, Virden No. 144. In 1919, that was 14 years later, we had the formation of the first Municipal School District at Miniota -- Miniota Municipal School District No. 149. In 1946 we had the formation of the first

(Mr. McLean, cont'd.).....school area, the Dauphin-Ochre School Area, the only one to have been of that particular type of school administration to have been formed in Manitoba. On September 1st, 1955, the first secondary school area formed at Portage la Prairie. This was the first of some four secondary school areas that were formed under the legislation that became effective in the year 1955; and on April 1st, 1959, the official formation of the school divisions, 42 at that time, now 43 because of the addition of one school division since that time. Now you will have noticed that there has been that movement toward the larger unit of school administration as we have expanded and have become more thickly populated and as the requirements of our educational needs have expanded. There has been that movement toward the larger unit of administration as providing, first of all, the taxbase necessary to provide the educational services; and secondly, the services themselves, the type of teaching, the schools to give the sort of education that was necessary for the best interest of our boys and girls. I mentioned the first Consolidated School District, and while this other development has been going on, that is, the Municipal School Districts, School Areas, Secondary School Areas and school divisions, the expansion in the number of Consolidated School Districts has been going on as well. Of course until the time when we had school divisions, the formation of Consolidated School Districts affected both high school as well as elementary instruction. Since the time of the formation of school divisions in April, 1959, consolidation has continued, but it is related now to the provision of education in the elementary grades. As a matter of information for the purpose of the committee, from '47 to '52 there were six consolidations; '52 to '55, four consolidations; '55 to '57, five consolidations; in 1957, one consolidation; in 1958 there were five; in 1959, 23 consolidations; and in 1960, 15 consolidations; giving us at the moment, a total of 153 consolidated school districts. Also, there has been a total of 113 dissolutions which means that certain districts have been dissolved and gone off into other districts to enlarge their particular size. Now the thing that I want to point out is the figures for 1959 and 1960. In other words, along with the introduction of the school division plan for the provision of high school services, has come about an expansion and increase in the number of consolidations for elementary school purposes; and it would be my expectation that that will continue and that we will have an enlargement of the number of consolidated school districts because it is indicated, I think the advantage of that type of development is apparent with regard to high schools and is becoming equally apparent with respect to elementary education.

Last year when I made my report I was able to tell you that we had in Manitoba, in the public schools of Manitoba, 176,389 students, I can tell you that as of June 30th last year, one year later from the figure that I reported to you on our last occasion, we had 184,338 students. Now the matter of enrollment in the high schools has been -- it's often talked about and I sometimes think that so many people give so many figures so many times that it gets a little confusing, but I do have some figures which would be of interest, and I am particularly interested in this because of the way in which it reflects the operation of the school divisions, insofar as it affects high school enrollment. The increase from June, 1959 -- June 1959 being the end of the term during which school divisions became effective -- at that time there were a total of 33,774 students in our high schools in Manitoba in grades IX, X, XI, and XII. One year later, in June 1960 we had 36,397 or an increase of 2,620 students in our high schools, but the significance of this particular information is not so much in the increase in the total, it's the fact that the largest part of the increase occurred in grades XI and XII, in the grades where we were having a very large drop-out in previous years, and for example, just to give you a comparison -- of Grade XI as between June of 1958 and June of 1960 there was an increase from 6,670 to 8,988, that's in grade XI only; and in the case of Grade XII an increase from 3,290 in June of 1958 to 4,902 in June of 1960, an increase of some 1,700 students in grade XII.

Now what this indicates to me is the larger numbers of students in those important grades XI and XII, but if the information as to the province is interesting, I would like to give you some information concerning four of the divisions which to me are nothing short of startling. I looked at the Swan Valley School Division # 35 and find that in June of 1959 there were 596 high school students in all of the high schools in that division and in September 1960 there were 825, an increase of 229 or 38% in that one division. By the way, just while speaking about Swan Valley School Division, that division has six buses which it owns and operates to draw in the students to the high schools and has eight buses under contract, a total of fourteen buses drawing the pupils from the rural parts of the division into the various high schools located throughout it.

(Mr. McLean, cont'd.)....In the Seine River School Division # 14, June 1959 249 pupils in the high schools of that division; September 1960, one year after the operation of the school division plan 532, an increase of 183, or 52% in that one division. Duck Mountain School Division -- one which lies close to my own constituency and which is represented in this House by the Honourable the Member for Ethelbert Plains -- June 1959, 256 high school students; September 1960, 415 high school students, an increase of 159, or 62% in the course of one year. That division, by the way, owns eleven buses which it has drawing the rural students in to the high schools located in it. Lakeshore School Division # 23 -- that's the division up between the lakes -- June 1959 they had 258 high school students and in September 1960 they had 574 high school students, an increase of 316 or 122% increase in one year. That division has 30 buses under contract drawing the students in to the high schools of the division. I mention these to indicate the tremendous change that has taken place in the numbers of students being educated in the high schools, particularly in the rural divisions of the Province of Manitoba.

Now all of these folks who are going to school required as of December 31, 1960, 7,786 teachers. I'm pleased to be able to report to the committee that our teacher supply has improved and will improve -- is improving and will improve. We're making, I think, quite satisfactory progress in that regard. A year ago, that is, a year ago at this time, we had 95 permit teachers in the secondary schools of Manitoba; as of this date we have 62. A year ago we had 82 permit teachers in the elementary schools in Manitoba and today we have 55. And while those changes are not large or startling, you will notice how close we are now to almost the complete elimination of permit teachers from the school system in Manitoba. We have at the present time 759 students taking teacher-training in the Province of Manitoba -- that's at Teachers College, Brandon College, and at the Faculty of Education at the University of Manitoba.

Effective with the first of September of this year, 1961, we will require Grade XII, complete Grade XII, for entrance to Manitoba Teachers College. Last year we increased the requirements from Grade XI and two subjects in Grade XII up to four subjects in Grade XII, and now we're going for the complete Grade XII requirement for the Teachers College entrance. I should point out of course that this -- there's a matter of terminology involved here -- that this is what is known as Teachers College Entrance, Grade XII Teachers College Entrance -- it's not quite the same thing as Grade XII senior matriculation. I believe the difference is that one does not have to have a language, a foreign language, for the Teachers College entrance, but it's the Grade XII Teachers College entrance that will be the requirement as of September 1st of 1961, and it is my hope -- although I make no firm statement on the matter -- it is my hope that one year from then, that is September 1, 1962, we will be able to say that it will have to be Grade XII senior matriculation for entrance to Teacher College. A matter of information, perhaps the committee would like to know that we had in 1958-59, we had 6,450 classrooms operating; 1959-60 we had 6,615 or an increase of 165.

One of the more spectacular aspects of the development insofar as education is concerned during the past two years -- and I'm speaking now of the time since April 1, 1959 when the school divisions came into operation -- has been that of school building, and there has indeed been a tremendous upsurge in the provision of both additions to existing schools and to new schools. Altogether in that period, and I'm speaking of the period since April 1, 1959, we have provided, there has been constructed or approved or under construction, a total of 2,586 classrooms, certainly one of the largest programs that has ever been carried out in the Province of Manitoba. A word about the elementary -- the figures with respect to the elementary construction, completed. These are buildings that have been completed; 398 classrooms in 45 schools; 250 classrooms as additions to 40 existing schools; those are all completed. Under construction, 44 classrooms in four schools. Approved and ready to go, I presume waiting only for the spring weather, 61 classrooms in 8 schools, and 137 classrooms as additions to 14 schools, giving us a total of 890 rooms in the elementary sphere. Perhaps I should say that in addition to that we have 48 classrooms in what we call remote school districts, in which in a sense are a combination of both elementary and high school. It's in the field of high school classroom construction that we have the large number, because in that same period we have had 584 classrooms constructed in 27 schools. These are completed -- 27 high schools, new high schools, completed under the division plan in less than a two-year period. During the same time there

(Mr. McLean, cont'd.)....have been 205 classrooms constructed in the form of additions to 12 existing high schools. Under construction at the present time in high schools we have 308 classrooms in 23 schools, and if you add the 23 to the 27 that means that there are 50 new high schools either completed or in the course of construction in that period since April 1, 1959. In addition and ready to go are 525 classrooms in 48 high schools. These have been approved although not constructed, and if you add the 48 to the 50 you get 98 new high schools either constructed, under construction, or ready to be constructed as soon as the season will permit, and in addition to the 525, 74 classrooms in the form of additions to 60 existing high schools.

All of this adds up to 1,696 classrooms, or classroom equivalents, because this includes the libraries and all the other things that are part and parcel of the modern school, are included in this figure. And I think that the people of Manitoba may take some justifiable pride in that record of achievement. But, you know, Mr. Chairman, statistics don't mean a thing until you've attended the opening of one of these new high schools. You know, I remember that people used to say to me -- it's just about two years ago now; they'd stand up and they'd say, "Oh, Mr. McLean, you know that this plan is only designed to give good high schools to the city of Winnipeg. Us fellows in the country, we'll never get anything like this." Well Mr. Chairman, I want to tell you that there are some of the finest schools in the Province of Manitoba located in the rural parts of this province. The member for Ethelbert Plains -- I hope he's been at the new high school at Gilbert Plains, a nice little village some 20 miles just the other side of the centre of the North American continent, one of the most beautiful, best equipped high schools that I have ever seen. The equal of the best in the city of Winnipeg and the only difference being that it isn't as large, of course, as some of the larger high schools in Winnipeg. And that's the story all over Manitoba, and I'm very happy about this because of course I thought that would be the case, but when so many people used to say it isn't true and it won't happen, I began to wonder, "well now maybe I'm mistaken", but I'm happy to have these exhibits scattered all over the Province of Manitoba to show that we are giving to the rural boy and girl the same opportunity within, so far as buildings and equipment can provide, the same opportunity as those who live in the larger and the urban centres of our province.

All of this, of course, has required considerable effort on the part of local people in the approval of necessary debentures; and on the subject of debentures, I would like to mention that we have been most successful, I think, in the assistance we have been able to give to school districts and school divisions in the disposal of their school debentures. The fact of the matter is that the Province of Manitoba has not had to buy a school debenture issue since April of 1960, almost a year. These debentures have all been sold to private investors. We have a rule that if the interest rates reach 6 3/4% the Province of Manitoba will purchase the debentures in order that the interest charges will not be above that. In all instances they have been below that, and in the last case which was just a few days ago, the case of the School District of St. Francois-Xavier, the debentures were disposed of at an interest rate of 6.02%. I think that I must acknowledge here, and I am glad to do so, the assistance that the Department of Education has received in this work from the Department of Municipal Affairs and from the Municipal Board and from the Minister of Industry and Commerce; because among all the studies he has undertaken during the past year, one of them was designed to interest investors in Manitoba securities; and he was instrumental in bringing a group of people to this province who were primarily interested in that aspect, and was taking them around, showing them what we had; and as a result of this, it can be stated categorically that the private investment firms have been most interested in our school debentures and have been of great assistance to us. Well, so much for the school buildings.

I made some comment, in one or two instances, about the buses and vans and the transportation of rural students because that was part of the plan necessary to get these students into the schools, if you are going to have the schools. And just by way of some comparative figures, I should like to tell you that, taking April 1st, 1959, the beginning time of the plan, there were at that time, ten districts owned buses. As of this date, today, Feb. 28, 1961, there are 103 district and division-owned buses daily transporting boys and girls to and from the high schools of the Province of Manitoba, an increase of 93 buses in that; 60% of the cost of which, in every case, has been paid through the funds of the Province of Manitoba. In

(Mr. McLean, cont'd.)....addition to buses owned by districts and divisions, there are buses which are under contract, doing the same work of course. On April 1st, 1959, there were eight; today there are 42. And in addition to buses, either contract or owned, there are what are known as vans, largely related to consolidated school districts. On April 1st, 1959, there were 851 van routes; and on this date, today, there are 1,309 van routes. All of this again related to the expansion in the number of boys and girls, and particularly in the high schools, being transported to the high schools in the Province of Manitoba. Now just a figure I asked for -- I really checked on this because I was hardly able to credit it as being correct, but I am assured that it is. The number of pupils being transported on the 1st of April, 1959, was 7,000; the number of pupils being transported today, 18,000; a tremendous increase in the number of pupils being provided with this service.

Well, we have been talking about school buildings and about school buses, now a word or two about what goes on in the school, because this isn't an exercise in buildings or buses, but we are interested in what we are doing in the schools. One of the, in fact the thing that deserves the greatest attention in the field of curriculum is the work that has been done during the past year in the preparation of a new general course for the high schools. I must confess, Mr. Chairman, that I don't particularly like that term "general course", because it doesn't seem to really denote anything; but that is the expression we are using until somebody comes along with a better term, but I want to explain what I mean by the new general course. Our present high school -- by and large our present high school curriculum is set up on the basis of the matriculation course; and matriculation means, of course, the preparation of students for university entrance; and that is indeed a very worthwhile idea and the matriculation course has always been well regarded, highly esteemed, and it certainly does the job that it is designed to do. But the fact of the matter is that not every student wants to go to university; not every student is equipped, mentally or temperamentally, to go to university, and even financially, although that barrier has largely been removed under the present administration in the Province of Manitoba. So it has been considered advisable, this is not any idea of mine, it was recommended by the Royal Commission on Education and, of course, has been a matter that's been of interest to teachers and educators over the years, that there should be an alternative course which was not designed to prepare people for entering university, but which in its own right had content and value as a preparation of the students for useful living in our modern society. And so we have decided, and we did decide to proceed with the preparation of the new general course to be given in our high schools in Manitoba. This is, of course -- I shouldn't use this word "course" so often, the Hansard will look rather bad -- this is a difficult problem because, how do you devise a course which is equal to but different from matriculation, which one can consider will have the same value in preparing young people for effective living as the matriculation course has had and has demonstrated that it's had.

Well, we proceeded by calling in the people that we thought were best able to help us in this problem. First of all, as a matter of fact the idea, and I must give the credit for the plan that was developed, came from the Manitoba Teacher's Society. They suggested that we should approach this by having what you would call a seminar, drawing in teachers to meet with people from the Department of Education and to mark out or prepare a plan of such a course. That sounded like a good idea and we accepted it; and last summer, in the summer months, the first seminar was held for this purpose. That group consisted of representatives of the teachers proposed to us by the Teacher's Society, they came from all parts of the Province of Manitoba; and representatives of the Department of Education; and some persons, school superintendents selected by the Department of Education from the general area of Metropolitan Winnipeg. I want to say a special word of thanks to all of the people who gave their time for that seminar because they spent about two weeks, perhaps better than two weeks. They weren't paid. They were provided with their meals and transportation, but they were not paid; and they met together and prepared a general plan of such a course, a new general course for the high schools. In doing this they called in representatives of labour and industry and commerce to tell them what these folks, who were in the world of affairs, thought should be in this course; and I am told that many useful and interesting ideas were presented by these folks, who came in as visitors and speakers, in their contribution to this work. Also, this was necessary because one must always keep in mind that the matriculation course has a

(Mr. McLean, cont'd.)....prestige value. We recognize the matriculation course; all of us as students, as parents, as citizens, as employers, we know what we are talking about when we speak of the matriculation course; so if this general course is going to get anywhere, it must get itself into a position where it will also have the same standing as the matriculation course. That was why we wanted to know from these other folks what they thought should be part of the course. Well the group, the seminar mapped out a plan and prepared a report which has been adopted as the basis of the new general course for our high schools. I have asked the Director of Curricula to see that the widest possible publicity is given to the general plan that has been adopted, because it is all part of the necessity of having this understood and accepted by students, teachers and parents throughout the Province; and I think a very worthwhile job is being done in that regard and particularly by the Teacher's Society who are losing no opportunity to make this general plan known to their teachers and to the general public.

It was my hope that we would be able to commence the new course on an experimental basis in some selected high schools in Manitoba in September of 1961. It is a matter of some regret, although only partially so, that we will not be able to do that because, while the general plan has been developed, the individual subject outlines have not been prepared. One will understand the size of that task and so it is proposed that in the coming summer months we will endeavour to have the individual groups, who will be devoting their time to the preparation of the course of studies in the individual subjects, meet as they did last summer and prepare it in detailed arrangements; and this does push back to September, 1962, the introduction of the new general course to selected high schools in the Province of Manitoba on an experimental basis. One might say, "Well, that's not very fast work", but on the other hand, I would remind the members of the committee that despite all of the efforts that have been made in other parts of Canada in recent years to develop an acceptable, workable general course, that they have been unable to do so. My information is that they have been unable to do so, and one of the things that we are bound and determined to do, if we can, is to see that the course developed here is a good one and will be accepted when we get it working. Well, so much for the general course.

Many other things have been going on in the general field of curriculum. May I just point this out, of course, that when we have this new course developed it will be necessary to review the matriculation course itself and to up-date it and see that it meets with our modern-day needs. We have committees now working on revisions in the vocational courses and we have initiated plans -- we are only starting -- and I was interested in the debate which went on this afternoon concerning the subject of Physical Education. I was saying to my colleague, the Minister of Industry and Commerce, that I thought that perhaps it really wasn't very difficult for any boy or girl who wanted to develop a good physical condition to do so if he would put himself, or herself, out to do it, but I suppose that is too tough a view to take. Apparently it is necessary for us to provide the facilities. But one of the things we have to do in the field of physical education is we must revise our course of studies, which I do understand is out-of-date and needs revision, and we propose to proceed with that right away. The provision of physical education in the schools will be much easier because all of these new school facilities that are being provided, both elementary and high school, have excellent accommodations for physical training, and of course that is one of the things that is necessary. There is the problem of the training of physical education teachers, and this past summer we had a special course at the Manitoba Teachers College which was for that particular purpose alone. It had a good response and we plan to have it again this coming summer.

We plan to make some revisions in the course of studies in Conversational French for the grades IV to VI. While speaking about what goes on in the school, may I just report to the committee that during the past year there was an addition of eight new classes for schools, I suppose they were separate schools in the commercial, in the vocational commercial field, and these were started in Charleswood, Ethelbert, Seven Oaks, Fort Garry, Kirkfield Park, St. Boniface, Winnipegosis and The Pas; and I would anticipate that a year from now it will be possible to report an even larger number because most of the new high schools have provision for vocational, the commercial courses. In the field of the industrial courses, the vocational industrial courses, and I hope no one will ask me really to explain the distinction between

(Mr. McLean, cont'd.) these courses, but there were three there -- Seven Oaks, River East and Waskeda. In the industrial arts, nine new classes, not in nine different schools because in Assiniboine North there were two; Charleswood, one; Fort Garry, three; River East, one; St. Boniface, one; and St. James, one. These related both to Junior High School as well as to Senior High School classes. The Manitoba Technical Institute has, of course, continued to operate, and during the past year had one of its best years on record. There were 2,402 students enrolled, which was 400 over the previous high total of students enrolled at the Manitoba Technical Institute; and we have the largest staff that there has ever been in the history of the Manitoba Technical Institute; and the Institute offered 38 different courses.

There was a change in our relationship to Ottawa, the Government of Canada, who share with us a substantial portion of the cost of these courses which are given at the Technical Institute, because in the fall of 1960 they increased the share which is paid of certain courses, they increased the share from 50% to 75%. These relate to what are known as Schedule M Courses. Schedule M Courses are courses which are given to people who are unemployed and desire to take a course of training which will prepare them for employment which is available -- retraining and that type of training, and the Government of Canada has increased their participation from 50% to 75%. In addition, the Government of Canada increased their participation from 50% to 75% with respect to capital construction, and I will have something to say about that in a moment, but it took place at the same time and was part of the same approach to the problem; and I want to acknowledge the great help that the Government of Canada, through the Department of Labour, has been to us in this important work. In the Schedule M Courses we have expanded the number of courses being given and we have double shifting at the Manitoba Technical Institute, and we began the offering of these Schedule M Courses at Brandon. There are three courses presently underway, as of January 23rd of this year, and we hope to have another three to make a total of six operating just as quickly as we can get the instructors. In the year 1959 - 1960, Manitoba had the second largest enrollment in Canada in the Schedule M Courses and had the largest total number of days' training in the Schedule M Courses. Another interesting aspect of the work at the Technical Institute are the Schedule R Courses. These are courses which are given to persons who are physically handicapped; and there is quite a range of provision for them in the way of courses, transportation, living allowances and that type of thing; and in that course in the year '59 - 60 there were 126 enrolled and we had the third largest number of days of training in Canada.

A word about the University of Manitoba -- the current estimates provide for an increase of \$711,525, and as a result of that, which will not be the only result of this particular increase in the amount of money, but certainly one of the results of that is that the salaries of the staff, the professors, the assistant professors and the various categories will now be comparable to the major universities in Canada.

Now, Mr. Chairman, all of these things which I have reported to you, cost money. The fact of that is indicated in our own estimates and indicated in the costs which are having to be borne by local taxpayers in their various school districts and school divisions. I think it is something that we must recognize as a fact and, of course, one couldn't expect, I suppose, that you would have the tremendous increase in the number of students without having an increase in the cost, both to the Province of Manitoba and to the local taxpayers. But I'm not so concerned in some respects because I have some figures here which while they are for 1958 I would imagine they are comparable to the present time, which shows that in Canada in 1958 the people of Canada spent on cars, \$2,074 million as compared to \$ 1,070 thousand -- million dollars -- I am sorry, I am not accustomed, Mr. Chairman, to these large figures -- on education. In other words, there is a spread there of \$1,000 million between what people in Canada spent on cars in 1958 and what they spent on education in all of its aspects. And on tobacco and alcoholic beverages, not quite as much spent as in the case of cars, but certainly more than in the case of education. So I think one might reasonably say that in the expenditure of our social funds we are not out of line with what we spend on other aspects of our modern living.

During the year the Department of Education has -- I have already commented on our relationship to the Trustees and Trustee Associations -- we did something new. At each of the Conventions held by the Associations, we sent out a group of the senior officers of the department who stayed there and were available for consultation during the time of the Convention.

(Mr. McLean, cont'd.)....In the one instance at Brandon and the other at the Marlborough Hotel in the City of Winnipeg, and I believe that that was well received. In addition, on our own, we convened a meeting or seminar, or a conference, whatever one might wish to call it, of division secretary-treasurers in the middle of December at Brandon, because we feel that it is of the utmost importance that the secretary-treasurers of the school division should have a good understanding of all of the mechanics associated with our school system; they should know the people in the Department of Education; and they should know our requirements; and we want to do everything possible to make for the closest possible working relationship between us.

Now I must rush on and tell you of something -- one other, two other things that I wanted to speak about. Something has already been said about the Institute of Technology, and that is in the Throne Speech, and we propose to establish, to provide an Institute of Technology. This will be an institute which will incorporate the trade training, the vocational and trade classes now carried on at the Manitoba Technical Institute, plus training of technicians. Training of technicians in the group who have graduated from high school and for the type of training that comes between high school graduation and professional work done at the university. We believe that this will be worthwhile and useful, and I'm most happy to be able to say that we will begin this year with our Institute of Technology. We are going to try and make the courses offered as wide as possible and I will be glad, when we come to the detail of this, to tell the members of the committee what we have in mind at the present time to serve the greatest need.

One final thing, Mr. Chairman, before we come to the closing hour. Last year I gave the committee the report which had been made by a joint committee concerning the subject of merit rating. Every once in a while merit rating receives some notice. I am hoping, Mr. Chairman, that before we finish our session, it won't be while we are on the estimates for the Department of Education, but some time before we conclude our meeting here, that I will be able to report to the members of the House that a merit rating project, on an experimental basis, is going to be instituted. The members of the committee will remember that the recommendations were that such a project would have to be where the Trustees were agreeable and the teachers were agreeable, and certain other conditions were satisfied. This is a very delicate sphere of negotiation. I am right in the middle of it now, and I hope to be able to report. Briefly, what I have is this plan. We've got to find out whether or not merit rating is feasible, whether it will work, whether it won't work; and that we should have an experimental project, and I'm rather anxious that we should have one, to see how it will work. In every instance that I know of, that I personally have read about, merit rating costs more money, not less money. I think there is a misunderstanding. Some people feel that it is a method of saving money. That isn't the case. So we are going to try and run this so that it doesn't cost too much money, but to determine the essential basic features that would be necessary in such a plan.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I hope that what I have said will give rise to lots of questions as we go through the individual items, and I have a great deal more information that will be helpful and probably interesting to the committee. Last year when I made this general review the Honourable the Member for Brokenhead expressed great pain that I had not given anything on my philosophy of education and I came, Mr. Chairman, prepared to do that very thing tonight; and only the fact that the hour of 11 o'clock is approaching prevents me from giving that, but perhaps on some later occasion I may have that opportunity.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I move the committee rise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Committee rise and report. Call in the Speaker.

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

MR. W. G. MARTIN (St. Matthews): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for St. Vital, 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 Education, that the House do now adjourn.

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