

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

2:30 o'clock, Thursday, March 24, 1966

Opening Prayer by Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions
 Reading and Receiving Petitions
 Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees
 Notices of Motion
 Introduction of Bills
 Orders of the Day

MR. GILDAS MOLGAT (Leader of the Opposition) (Ste. Rose): Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I'd like to address a question to the First Minister as Treasury Minister. What is the situation insofar as the school tax rebate and income tax? What must a recipient of the school tax rebate report insofar as his income tax statement?

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Premier and Provincial Treasurer) (Wolseley): Nothing, Madam Speaker. They are not taken into account in the income tax.

MR. MOLGAT: In other words, the rebate is income tax free?

MR. ROBLIN: That is correct. The rebate is income tax free and I think it's a good question. I thank my honourable friend for it, and I think it should be widely known.

MR. NELSON SHOEMAKER (Gladstone): Madam Speaker, a subsequent question. Does this apply to commercial property in the event that you have declared your full taxes and then you get a rebate back?

MR. ROBLIN: It doesn't apply to commercial property. It applies to personal income tax only. If you are talking about the corporation income tax, then of course it must be reported because you can't claim the full deduction for taxes if you don't pay the full tax, so in connection with the commercial corporation income tax, it of course must be reported, but if it's personal income tax, it is not.

MADAM SPEAKER: Orders

MR. ROBLIN: Madam Speaker, I think probably the House would wish me to begin at once with the Budget Address and then proceed to our other business, which I will now undertake to do. I'm not certain that I'll be able to complete the whole of the statement myself - I'm not in the best of health today - and if I have a little trouble I may call on one of my colleagues who can read to assist me with this task.

BUDGET SPEECH

Madam Speaker, the budget which I introduce at the present reflects a sound provincial economy and gives us reason for great confidence in Manitoba's future economic growth. The economic record established in 1965 is one of the best in our history. Although problems arising from economic development are still with us, we can now forecast important advances in 1966. The means are at hand to justify solid confidence.

Our future progress, however, can be much better if we are able to develop the most productive combination of policies not only on the part of the Government of Manitoba but in co-operation with the National Government and the private sector of our economy as well.

Nineteen sixty-five itself was a record year for employment, production and income in Manitoba. The number of people at work increased by 10,000 according to a reliable federal source - the best single year gain on record. Indeed, with almost full employment, shortages of skilled labour developed for a number of our industries.

Gross farm output was \$467 million and farm cash income was \$331 million, an increase of 12% over 1964.

Mineral production was \$182 million, a rise of 4.6%; electrical energy generated increased by 10% to 5.5 billion kilowatt hours; factory shipments of manufactured goods rose from \$971 million in 1964 to \$1 billion in 1965 - an increase of 3%.

Retail trade grew to \$1.007 billion, up 3.7%. New life insurance sales reached \$250 million for an increase of 4.1%.

Personal income, perhaps the most significant factor of economic progress, grew to \$1.83 billion with the increase being substantially in line with the Canadian average.

Gross provincial income reached \$2-1/2 billion in 1965, an increase of 8.6%, which again is in line with the 9% increase last year in the gross national product.

1965 expenditures on new and repair capital investment totalled \$750 million. This represents an increase over the previous year but reflects the completion of hydro-electric

investment at Grand Rapids and declining outlays on the Red River Floodway. The vast new capital projects announced for the Nelson River and the forest industry will soon greatly augment investment. Even so, overall investment reached 30% of estimated gross provincial income in 1965 as compared to 31.8% of the gross national product for Canada.

FISCAL PROPOSALS FOR 1966-67

The most significant comment that can be made on the economic performance of Manitoba in 1965 is that it provides the base on which the 1966-67 expenditure estimates rest. A "total" expenditure of \$298 million, which is the largest in our history, is now under consideration. This recommendation exceeds last year's estimates by \$52.9 million or 21.6%. For the purposes of easier comparison, I also give the increase in terms of the "present" accounting system. In this case the amount of the increase will be \$45.6 million or 24.6%. A copy of the statement made when the estimates of expenditures were presented last month is given in Appendix 1.

What is immediately obvious is that the growth policies followed by this Government over the last eight years are paying off. In less affluent times we have not hesitated to spend on education, roads, resource development and human betterment. These policies have greatly contributed to the overall growth of the provincial economy both in the public and private sector.

As a result our economy, in turn, is now generating sufficient tax revenue to support greatly increased provincial expenditures, including a large new capital investment program being charged to current revenues and, at the same time, permitting selective tax decreases.

No increases in taxes are therefore proposed in this budget. Indeed, certain taxes and fees are being reduced, and at the same time, provision is made for a fully balanced budget with an estimated surplus of \$169 thousand.

Our prime consideration is to achieve a level of provincial expenditure that meets essential public needs for services and investment. Secondly, with buoyant revenues and with regard to current market conditions, we are balancing our budget both on current and capital account from current year income and surplus. No direct government loan authorizations are sought. Thirdly, in concert with the other two factors we propose to provide tax and free reductions where they are most needed.

To this end: Grade X11 examination fees are removed; licenses on school buses of local authorities are to be reduced to a nominal amount; fees for teacher training are removed; a \$1,000 concession of pari-mutuel tax for agricultural societies will be proposed; tax on fuels and energies for domestic space heating has already been removed.

Our first consideration has been to free domestic heating from tax. The individual homeowner pays his heating bills from his take-home pay after tax deductions. He is not able to shift the burden of this tax in whole or in part, as a personal income tax expense. Commercial users on the other hand treat heating costs as an expense deductible from income before tax and to this extent they may shift the burden. It has therefore been thought just that the tax on domestic heating be removed as soon as the revenue position made such relief possible.

Manitoba continues to enjoy a relatively lower level of combined provincial and municipal taxation. Table 1 indicates our position in this regard in per capita terms, and I will give the significant figures, Madam Speaker.

TABLE 1
1965 PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAX BURDENS
(Estimated Per Capita)

	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Both provincial and Municipal Levies	280.87	300.79	209.96	250.76	184.51	263.86

The favourable position enjoyed by our citizens and industry is substantial as compared to all but one of the provinces from Quebec to British Columbia. Manitoba remains a good place to live and a good place to do business in terms of the burden of both provincial and municipal government. This is a positive force for development that some of us do not sufficiently emphasize.

EXPENDITURES 1966-67

I shall not recapitulate the highlights of the expenditure recommendations. The statement of proposed expenditure (Appendix 1), the White Paper on Education (Appendix 2), other ministerial explanations and the estimates themselves are before the Committee.

However, some comparisons and comments will help to give the broad perspective of emphasis on growth in recent years. Table 2 portrays the facts with respect to education. This Province is now spending on education alone the equivalent of 80% of the total provincial budget eight years ago. For example, provision for University student grants has risen from \$69,000 eight years ago to \$515,000 today. 39% of our University students now receive some form of federal or provincial aid or loan.

1,128 general hospital beds have been added in Manitoba since 1958. The investment in new hospitals spent or committed for spending over the last eight years now amounts to \$61.5 million. Table 3 indicates the trend of our expenditures for the Manitoba Hospital Commission. It will be noted that over eight years the contribution from the Provincial Consolidated Fund has increased by more than three times, much more than the federal share and very much more than premium income.

Table 4 records provincial spending for all our health services. These increased from \$35.6 million in 1958-59 to \$69.7 million in 1966-67. It is noteworthy that expenditure for mental health services registers the largest rise of 115%.

Table 5 gives the record on provincial welfare expenditures. A principal reason for the increase to \$29.6 million in 1966-67 is due to our policy of providing better services to our elderly citizens. Hospital coverage is extended without charge to over 68,000 citizens. Some 24,000 elderly persons and social allowance beneficiaries receive complete health services at public expense under the present Manitoba Medicare Plan.

Other noteworthy functional expenditures of the Government since 1958 are: An investment of \$259.1 million in highways, roads and bridges, with a further \$40.4 million proposed in 1966-67. In this period three hundred and forty-six miles of new provincial trunk highways were added. In addition, improvement to six thousand miles of provincial highways and roads was carried out.

Provincial investment has stimulated construction of eighty-two elderly person's housing, hostel and care projects. These projects can accommodate 4,536 persons. A further twenty-three projects are being proposed for the coming fiscal year.

A total of \$52 million has been invested in flood control and water resource works and \$8 million spent on major drainage projects.

REVENUE ESTIMATES 1966-67

The total estimates of revenue for the year 1966-67 amount to something more than \$298 million. They thus provide the means to meet our expenditures and to permit an estimated surplus of \$169,000.

Provincial tax revenues account for \$198.7 million of this total and represent an increase of \$30-1/2 million over the current year. Shared cost receipts from other governments, mainly Canada, rise to \$77-1/2 million, an increase of \$10.7 million over 1965-66. Revenue surplus account contributes \$22 million; it includes \$11.6 million more than the current year's estimates

Provincial income taxes, estate tax and equalization increase \$21.4 million or 30%. Revenues from gasoline, motive fuel, tobacco and amusements and The Revenue Act, 1964, Part 1 rise by \$7.7 million or 16%. Natural Resource royalties and fees increase by \$1-1/2 million or 20%. Table 6 relates these trends.

The detailed breakdown of revenues from the federal-provincial tax collection agreements and the 1964 fiscal arrangements are given in Table 7.

The buoyancy of the provincial economy reflected in these revenues for the ensuing year can only be described as gratifying. The importance of the equalization principle to Manitoba is also placed in perspective.

PROVINCIAL PUBLIC UTILITIES

MANITOBA HYDRO-ELECTRIC BOARD: Manitoba Hydro has added 674,000 kilowatts of generating capacity since 1958 - up 100% in eight years - including major additions at Grand Rapids and Kelsey. A fourth generator at Grand Rapids will add a further 110,000 kilowatts in 1968 to meet future load growth, now at a rate of about an 8% per annum.

Over the period, major extensions were made to the transmission grid and distribution facilities generally; extensions of the high-voltage lines to Thompson in north-central Manitoba and to The Pas are planned. Lower rates to customers currently served by diesel generators will result. Electrical rates were reduced recently throughout the northern diesel electrical system including The Pas. Further reductions will progressively follow. In 1965, electricity generated in Manitoba - both hydro and thermal - was 69% greater than in 1958 (see Graph 7); total customers of the Board and Winnipeg Hydro increased from 263,094 in 1958 to 303,721 in 1965, up 15.4% over seven years.

Domestic and farm electricity consumers in Manitoba, according to the latest data for six provinces paid the lowest charge per kilowatt hour of annual consumption from Quebec west. The chart is in the material here.

These data also reveal that our commercial and industrial customers paid the second lowest charge per kilowatt hour of annual consumption among the provinces.

MANITOBA TELEPHONE SYSTEM: The record of the Manitoba Telephone System is impressive. It has increased telephones installed from 251,000 in 1958 to 352,000 in 1965, or by 40%. Eighty-seven percent of all our telephones are dial; conversion to dial proceeds steadily. Improved service was extended in 1965 to 10,000 customers in rural areas by an investment of \$2.5 million. The number of telephones on multi-party lines is being rapidly reduced. Direct long distance dialing service is being extended beyond Metro Winnipeg. The number of business telephones installed outside the principal centre increased 100% over the last eight years, thus testifying to important business growth throughout the province. Monthly rates of the Manitoba Telephone System (see Table 9) are the lowest or are in the lower range of those of all provinces from Quebec west.

MANITOBA SCHOOL CAPITAL FINANCING AUTHORITY: Legislation has been presented to establish the Manitoba School Capital Financing Authority. It is designed to reduce the servicing costs paid by local school bodies on their new buildings. This will be achieved by the Authority accepting local school debentures and, at the same time, issuing an equivalent amount of its own securities. The Authority will have first priority on funds available from the Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund.

MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATION: The Corporation since 1958 has advanced \$34 million in long-term credit to farmers. Repayment of principal and interest due is exemplary.

WATER SUPPLY BOARD: Since its inception in 1959 the Water Supply Board has been requested to supply potable water to 54 communities. Services are complete and in operation in 22 communities.

ALL CROWN AGENCIES: In sum, the revenue generating and self-sustaining provincial Crown corporations represent a vehicle of progress through which some \$436.9 million has been invested since 1958 to the great advantage of our people and the Manitoba economy.

CAPITAL BORROWING

When I reported to the House last year, the net public debt or social investment serviced by our taxpayers through the Consolidated Fund was \$187,858,000 on December 31, 1964. It can now be reported that the net public debt as at March 1, 1966, stood at \$186,178,000 for a decrease of \$1,680,000 from the previous report, as Table 10 discloses.

A further reduction of \$264 thousand has occurred so far this month, and we are hopeful that a reduction of at least \$8 million can be attained in 1966-67.

Table 11 indicates the composition of the net direct debt. It shows that investment in new roads and bridges is by far the biggest item representing 85.4% of the total.

With our provincial tax receipts anticipated at \$198.7 million for 1966-67, exclusive of revenue surplus and shared-cost receipts, our outstanding net debt is less than our tax income in a single year. In fact, our debt servicing charges represent only 4.5% of annual expenditure versus 4.2% in 1958-59.

For 1966-67, no new direct debt authority is sought. We have made sufficient provision for all direct capital costs from current revenues. This policy is particularly appropriate under present money market conditions and in view of buoyant provincial revenues.

SELF-SUSTAINING INVESTMENTS

In addition to the net direct public debt which is supported from tax funds, account must also be taken of the self-sustaining investment guaranteed by Manitoba. As Table 12 shows, by

far the larger part of our guaranteed debt arises from investments by the Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board and the Manitoba Telephone System. These investments are classified as part of the guaranteed debt of the province but represent no charge on the consolidated fund. In some jurisdictions these items do not enter into the Public Accounts at all as the services are operated by private enterprise. In Manitoba, Hydro and Telephones while publicly owned and operated, represent no burden on the taxpayer. They supply services to users at a cost among the lowest in the nation.

Owing to the needs of the Nelson River program and the Manitoba Telephone System expansion among others, the volume of investment guaranteed by the province will continue to grow. It represents, however, not a tax burden but a gain from economic investment.

Table 12, as I have stated, gives details of our present position in this regard. The Manitoba Telephone System 25-year, 5% coupon bond issue, for \$14-1/2 million U. S., with an effective interest cost of 5.21%, was arranged for delivery in January last. This indicates that the credit rating of Manitoba is excellent.

Authority will be sought for \$165 million in 1966-67 for new self-sustaining investment: \$100 million is for the Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board; \$50 million for the Manitoba Development Fund; \$14.8 million for the Manitoba Telephone System; \$200,000 for the Water Supply Board.

In addition you will be asked to approve a guarantee of \$14 million for educational authorities to be financed from Canada Pension Plan funds.

PROVINCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND THEIR RESIDENTS

The close fiscal ties between the Province of Manitoba and its local governments are shown in Table 13.

In 1966-67, 63% of provincial outlays from current income or \$187.3 million is for the purpose of direct grants or financial transfer payments to local governments, provision of direct services or facilities within municipalities, and payments to their residents. These sums contrast with similar provincial expenditures of \$60.8 million or 56% in 1958-59. Thus over eight years provincial funds so devoted have increased by 208%.

Some of the highlights of our expanded fiscal aid to local governments and their residents since 1958-59 are:

General grants (including those in lieu of taxes) up from \$2.7 million to \$4.2 million, an increase of 56%;

All facets of education (exclusive of higher learning) up from \$16.2 million to \$69.9 million, an increase of 330%. And here's a figure I'm sure will interest members: the province now accepts over 60% of total local school costs in grants including school tax rebates compared with 31% eight years ago;

Welfare is up from \$10 million to \$27 million, an increase of 171%;

Health is up from \$27.2 million to \$53.9 million, an increase of 98%;

Roads and bridges are up from \$3.3 million to \$13.3 million, an increase of 303%;

Other local government services are up from \$1.4 million to \$18.8 million.

Our aid to local governments, including municipalities and local school jurisdictions and their residents, increased over eight years from \$69.52 per capita to \$194.75 per capita or by 180%. During the same period, however, local government authorities have also had to meet rising costs in providing today's standard of services. The increase in total local government levies from 1958 to 1965 is 73%.

At the next federal-provincial conference Manitoba will seek the means to absorb from the local taxpayer the balance of the education foundation program costs at present supported by local rates. Our long-term policy will be to transfer 100% of the foundation school program cost to the general provincial tax base, subject of course to appropriate Dominion-Provincial tax sharing.

DOMINION-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS

We may expect 1966 to be a singularly important year in federal-provincial fiscal relations. In its first report the Economic Council of Canada clearly established that provincial and municipal needs for essential public services are rising relatively faster than those for federal services and will continue to do so. This view will undoubtedly be confirmed by the joint federal-provincial tax structure studies now approaching their conclusion. Thus a factual basis is provided for the new federal-provincial tax sharing arrangements for the five-year period to 1971.

The legitimate requests of Manitoba therefore, for greater fiscal elbow room is a soundly based case in both the national and provincial interests. Adjustments in favour of the provinces appear irresistible.

It is to be hoped that the long awaited report of the Carter Commission on tax reform will shortly be available for joint Ministerial consideration. We look forward to co-operating with the federal government and other provinces in achieving a new and more rational tax system for Canada, and one better calculated to promote growth throughout the nation and to provide essential public services at the federal, provincial and municipal levels.

Manitoba will seek a better federal-provincial tax agreement to strengthen the present equalization and floor arrangements. We believe that account should be taken at variable provincial natural resource and other revenues to benefit the less affluent areas rather than to penalize the affluent provinces. The aim of equalization must be extended to include ways and means to assist provinces like Manitoba to follow policies that promote their growth and development. It should be noted that the overall equalization payments to less affluent provinces at present amount to only 3% of the national budget. Manitoba's estimated equalization receipts per capita in 1966-67 are the second lowest.

This Administration is deeply concerned at the weight of school costs on local ratepayers. While local taxpayers carry less than 40% of total public school costs in Manitoba today, the absolute burden in dollars is reflected in some areas by rising school rates. We will propose that the provinces receive further fiscal means to absorb those school tax liabilities for a foundation or basic level of educational services now paid for by municipal taxpayers.

Manitoba fully recognizes the fundamental requirement that federal-provincial tax sharing must preserve and secure the federal power to govern the Nation. Canada must have fiscal means to regulate the national economy. This implies sufficient fiscal resources to support national policies that promote regional growth and development.

Tax reform must proceed hand in hand with federal-provincial tax sharing so that we may reconcile federal, provincial and municipal needs. Manitoba is prepared to give full co-operation to the federal government and to other provinces to achieve a more effective overall national tax structure.

NATIONAL POLICIES FOR REGIONAL GROWTH

There is one aspect of federal-provincial relations that requires urgent and prime attention. I refer to the obvious need for national policies to promote regional growth, and in particular the growth of Manitoba. Our rate of growth in population and the like, despite whatever we may do ourselves, is dependent on national policies that are beyond provincial control.

Per capita personal income, which is regarded as one of the more significant indicators of economic progress, is generally keeping pace in Manitoba with national trends, but this should give us no reason for complacency.

Manitobans do not exist in a vacuum. We are a vital economic and social part of the larger Canadian community. National policies can and do promote or inhibit the various regions. Indeed the chronic problems of our province have roots deep in our national economic history. Over the years we have sought with indifferent success to influence national policies so that Manitoba might make the greatest possible contribution to our country.

The Second Report of the Economic Council of Canada deals with the question of balanced growth for each Canadian region. It indicates that regional disparities in Canada have existed since Confederation. They exist today and unfortunately they are not diminishing.

Studies of two federal states, the United States and Australia, while disclosing regional disparities, reveal clearly that their disparities are steadily shrinking. National policy in those countries is designed to that end. The Economic Council of Canada has called for new Canadian policies to reduce our regional inequities. This supports the frequently emphasized policies of the Government of Manitoba.

We have a clear duty to help ourselves. But the 1966 report of the Economic Council again emphasizes the fact that we cannot achieve our objectives without favourable national policies. Let it at once be said that the federal "banking" assistance for the Nelson River project and the Area Development Incentives Act are welcome moves, but much more federal comprehension of regional needs is necessary.

National policies have greatly assisted other areas. Tariffs for central Canada; the so-called automobile North-American free trade policy and the Atlantic Provinces Development

Fund are examples. Manitoba supports any reasonable national effort to enhance the prosperity of other parts of our country, but we insist that comparable new national policies to help our region are in the national interest and essential to our economic future.

Agriculture is one of the areas of concern. Manitoba has called for a National Conference on Agriculture in the style of the "Resources for Tomorrow" Conference. Many new provincial initiatives for agriculture have been introduced over the last eight years. More are proposed in this legislative session. A national conference, as we have proposed, could be a productive step in co-ordinating national and provincial policies in the whole field of agriculture.

On a smaller scale, the new proposals we are making for an ARDA pilot project in the Interlake region would be helpful to agriculture there and provide a basis for expanded national policy.

Since 1870 transportation costs have been vital to Manitoba's economic growth. Our efforts to develop natural resources have underlined sharply the effect of freight rates on economic progress of this province. We have called for a federal-provincial working party to establish developmental freight rates for north-south movement of commodities within Manitoba, and to examine the expansion of the port of Churchill. We have emphasized the many aspects of the retention of the Air Canada base at Winnipeg. Far more than air line economics is involved. The importance of skilled labour at this base is very significant to our regional progress. A recognition of the natural air geographic advantages of Manitoba is also long overdue.

We have called for a renewal of the Roads to Resources program. It is vital to the rapid development of the mineral, forest and tourist potential of our Pre-Cambrian shield.

These examples illustrate how national policy can assist Manitoba. If to them is added, through tax sharing and equalization, the means to support further provincial initiatives in economic development, we can make progress toward narrowing the gap in regional growth. Manitoba needs and wants a larger share in the economic opportunities of Canada; economic justice for all regions is an essential aspect of national unity in 1966. We are prepared at any time to sit down with the national government to work out the practical application of joint policies which are fair to the nation as a whole and which will accelerate the development of this region. Narrowing the gap between economic areas is vital to national unity and to the Canadian identity.

OPPORTUNITY

Make no mistake about it; we as a Province have our own responsibilities. We seek national policies to assist regional progress but we must do all we can to help ourselves. Since 1958, and notably in the public sector, large increases in human and natural resource investment have been made by Manitoba, and these are producing noteworthy results. Education has been expanded both in quantity and quality; self-sustaining investment for electricity, for telephones, for scientific and technical aid and credit facilities for agriculture, industry and tourism, water supply, recreation facilities and social services have made life more worthwhile and generated income and jobs.

With or without the enlightened national policies we seek, Manitoba must push ahead on its own as energetically as it can in this decade of challenge.

The great new opportunity is that of hydro-electric development on the Nelson River. It has been one of our main objectives - and I stress this - to devise economically and technically sound developmental policies for the hydro-electric potential of the Nelson; 1966 will witness the start of this massive project, the largest single natural resource project in the economic history of Manitoba. The first phase requires the development of over one million kilowatts at Kettle Rapids at a cost of over \$300 million. The ultimate development can be confidently expected to provide something over five million kilowatts of electrical energy with an overall cost of about \$1 billion.

The Government of Canada is co-operating with us in financing the Nelson River project as it has already done in the preliminary studies. Canada assumes responsibility for the installation of the transmission line at a cost of about \$120 million. There is, however, no element of subsidy in the proposal. Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board will repay fully, interest and principal on the federal loan. No burden will be placed on provincial or federal taxpayers.

The benefits of the Nelson River to Manitoba are many and varied. Low cost power will be provided for the homes and farms and factories of Manitoba for the rest of the 20th century, with all that this implies to our people.

The Nelson project is also much more. It will provide an opportunity for greater provincial economic growth. Its effect on our immediate and future prospects cannot be exaggerated. It gives an opportunity for a new impetus to provincial progress.

A second and major forward step into the future is a new integrated forest industry complex for northern Manitoba. Investment of \$100 million is involved when fully developed and it will put into the productive stream large areas of our unused northern forests.

These two projects alone, the Nelson River and the new forest industry, will provide thousands of new jobs in Manitoba and require very large quantities of new supplies and services. Greater opportunities for our Indian and Metis citizens and other Manitobans are thus created. The cumulative economic effects of this investment will be felt throughout the whole of our provincial economy for many years to come.

While these two projects are the most spectacular, steady progress is reported in mining, tourism, manufacture, retail trade, agriculture, and industry generally. Their record of advance since 1958 is recorded in Table 14.

If these new opportunities are to be maximized they must be complemented by new provincial growth policies. The first of these is to establish the Nelson Agency. Actual construction of the hydro-electric system itself remains the function of The Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board but certain general aspects of our Nelson project are best handled separately.

The Nelson Agency will supply a manpower inventory for the thousands of jobs that the hydro-electric project will create, directly and indirectly. We shall endeavour to relate these requirements to the output of our overall educational training facilities and to provide greater opportunities for our Metis and Indian citizens.

An inventory of material and services required will also be prepared to assist in developing, so far as is practical and reasonable, a "made in Manitoba" source of supply.

The Nelson Agency will also have special responsibility in the development of new commercial and industrial uses for electric power within the Province. We intend to use as much of our electrical energy within Manitoba as possible. The coming abundance of economical electrical energy must be integrated with expanding secondary industries throughout Manitoba. In sum, the Agency will promote the economic and social benefits that will flow from the harnessing of the mighty Nelson River.

A second innovation for development is a Youth and Manpower Agency. Here the emphasis is on opportunity for training our people to meet the needs and expanding potential of our economy. The functions of the Agency are "staff" rather than "line" operations. It will endeavour to maximize the use of all our training facilities by co-ordinating the services now available. It will blueprint our youth and manpower problems and needs with the aim of proposing new policies to be implemented by the operating departments and agencies. It will assess program results. It will also associate youth in particular as well as labour, management, agriculture and the community in general with the evolution of policies and programs for the development of our human resources potential.

A third innovation will provide new incentives for mineral exploration.

Another major proposal will be to establish an Industrial Research and Development Park. This new facility will enable our industry to keep up to date with the latest technical and scientific methods and provide resources to solve cognate problems. A conference is to be called for this purpose.

We will propose, in the context of federal-provincial discussions, enlarged provincial capacity to support research and development not only in applied industrial research but also in terms of other skill and research activities. A much larger investment in the skill of our people is a requisite for our economic future; the necessary resources to permit this must be found.

We must redouble our efforts to have an efficient, highly trained and specialized labour force which will attract technological and research oriented industries. We live in an innovating world. Space-age developments illustrate this. Manitoba must make a special effort to develop its own research and skill centres that are related to our resource bases and to specialized industries. We seek a low-cost, high-wage economy to use the skills of our people and to expand the industrial base. A national policy to promote such a research and skill reservoir for our region is surely more than justified. Federal co-operation with extended provincial efforts seems necessary if the desired scale of industrial and scientific research is to be achieved.

A new structure for the Manitoba Development Fund is also proposed that will greatly

extend its scope and resources. Under its present authority it has made a sound contribution to help enterprise grow. Several thousand new jobs and millions of dollars of new production may be attributed to its influence. Its investments have proved sound. A new directive will enlarge its area of operation and capital resources. I warn the House that there will be increased risk-taking, but I am confident that there will be equal and new effectiveness in its operations.

Further new industrial and service initiatives are to be recommended. We propose the establishment of a Growth Account further to assist the progress of the private sector of our economy. The Growth Account will be financed from the use of our energy resources of the Saskatchewan-Nelson River System. As Members know, Manitoba receives water rentals from the use of these rivers by the Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board. It is intended to use these new revenues to finance the Growth Account. As our harnessing of this great river system proceeds so will the funds available to the Growth Account. Initially this Account will be used to improve the general productivity of our economy, through upgrading of personnel, the modernization of plant and equipment and diversification of product. More intensive manufacture in Manitoba of our raw materials, assistance to beginning industries or even freight rate subventions may be advisable. With the principles of growth assistance, experience must play a large part in implementation. This policy breaks new ground in Manitoba. The requirements of existing industry and of our regional growth centres will not be overlooked.

The proposed Agriculture Productivity Council and the new Farm Business Advisory Service are intended to stimulate and aid our farmers in the essential task of improving productivity.

While developments in other sectors of our economy may, from time to time, be more spectacular, agriculture remains the backbone of our economy. Based on progress made in the last few years, the importance of our agricultural population to Manitoba's growth promises to become even greater. Markets are expanding. Our production is growing. It remains only for us, as a province, to capture a larger share of this strengthened market. And, here again, we have every confidence that Manitoba agriculture will stay in the forefront of changing methods and improved organization. The possibilities for further expansion of agricultural production are very large indeed.

Another potential growth area to which we intend to assign more emphasis is tourism and recreation. It has major possibilities. To this end a new Department of Tourism and Recreation will be proposed. New tourist development plans will be placed before the House in due course.

When these several developmental proposals are added to the new expenditure appropriations sought and to the enlarged programs for education, agriculture and conservation, roads, industry and commerce, mines and natural resources, no one can doubt that Manitoba is firmly launched on a continuing period of expansion. New public investment and policies are to be applied to make the most of our opportunities.

For Manitoba to be fully successful in these endeavours, it is just as important - indeed more so - that our private commercial and industrial sector, including agriculture and other industries, add their unique contribution of enterprise and initiative.

Every sector of our economy must be ready and willing, not only to acknowledge the necessity for change, but also to speed up our accommodation to these progressive times. All must improve their arrangements for progress.

Our economy is buoyant. We have the opportunity and the occasion to do better. Manitoba has new and positive policies for regional growth. Private enterprise and initiative in our free economy will, I am convinced, play their vital part and play it well.

The success of this government's approach to development can no longer be disputed. The years of planning, research and innovation are now providing the basis for sustained expansion. And let there be no misunderstanding on this point. There never was a short-cut to success. Real progress could come only on the basis of the full facts, and we had to be realistic. There were no pie-in-the-sky possibilities. It is a tribute to the people of Manitoba that this approach has been supported so strongly. Labour, management and government can be justly proud of this team effort.

I call, Madam Speaker, for a new spirit of confidence and enterprise, for a renewed faith in ourselves so that we can more perfectly fulfill our own lives and command a better future for the generations yet to come.

(MR. ROBLIN, cont'd)... And I conclude, Madam Speaker, by moving, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce, that Madam Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider of Ways and Means for the raising of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. MOLGAT: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Lakeside, that the debate be adjourned.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. ROBLIN: Madam Speaker, I think probably it would be convenient at this time if I were to inform the House that I have two messages from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Lieutenant-Governor transmits to the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba estimates of further sums required for the services of the Province for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March 1966, and recommends these estimates to the Legislative Assembly.

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

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply with the Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre in the Chair.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

MR. ROBLIN: If it meets the Committee's wish, we can proceed with the supplementaries at the present time. There is nothing very complicated about them. However, it occurred to me that if members do not wish to proceed as speedily on this I have no objection if it's held over until some time when it might be more convenient. It's immaterial to me.

MR. DOUGLAS L. CAMPBELL (Lakeside): Mr. Chairman, I just rise to ask the Honourable the First Minister if he didn't mention that he proposed to have the two messages from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor placed before the House at this time.

MR. ROBLIN: Oh, that was my mistake. There is just one message, because -- there are two bills, to be sure; one is interim and the other is supplementary; but as the message on the interim has already been given when the full estimates were before the House, the second message is not required now. So it was a slip of the tongue there. Only one message is needed.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, is it the intention to proceed with interim now as well?

MR. ROBLIN: I think we might just as well because we are getting close to the end of the month.

MR. MOLGAT: I certainly have no objection insofar as the interim, Mr. Chairman, because it, I presume, will be one-twelfth of the normal appropriation. Insofar as the supplementary, these have just been placed on our desks and there might be some advantage in giving members a chance to have a look at them before proceeding with them.

MR. ROBLIN: Well, what I would like to suggest is that we go ahead and if we come to some spot that bothers anybody, we can hold up the proceeding. But I really think they're all so ordinary that we'll have no trouble with them.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, these give us the items that were underestimated in the course of the past year's operations, and the total underestimate was a little over \$3 million. I wonder if we might also have a figure for those that were over-estimated. Is that available? That is, we are now being asked to pass \$3 million additional but there must have been some other areas where the estimate was in the opposite direction. Is there a list of those?

MR. ROBLIN: . . . give that information to the Committee. I think what is confusing my honourable friend is the large sum, which is larger than we usually have in supplementary. It consists of one item, a million dollars or more in the Hospital Plan. And when we come to that point, I think I can give my friend an explanation which will clear the matter up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Legislation . . .

MR. MOLGAT: Is there a figure then, if he can't give it to me in detail, Mr. Chairman, is there a figure for the amount under-estimated? In other words, we passed last year in the House something in the order of \$180 million in Estimates. We are now being asked to pass an additional three. How much, in other areas, were underspent.

MR. ROBLIN: I don't have that information and I don't think it will be available until after the end of the fiscal year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Legislation, 3. (b), \$7,373 -- passed; Provincial Secretary, \$6,500 -- passed.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we could have an explanation here as to the increase in the life insurance?

MR. ROBLIN: This was due to the fact that there was a general salary increase last year which was not taken into account. It came into effect in April 1965. The estimate was prepared in October 1964, so that they didn't have that information before them when they prepared the Estimates so consequently it cost a little more.

MR. J. M. FROESE (Rhineland): Mr. Chairman, I am probably late on the first item. Is the first item as a result of the tax refunds? Does this have anything to do with that?

MR. ROBLIN: There may be some in there. It just says: supplies, expenses, equipment and renewals.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Education, 1. (c), \$170,000 -- passed.

MR. ROBLIN: That is due to the decision of the government to pick up the \$60.00 per teacher per annum of the Teachers' Retirement Allowances Fund, consequent on the introduction of the Canada Pension Plan. So, for the first three months of this year we had to pick that up, and it's not estimated for.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 2. (a) (1) \$386,923 -- passed.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, this has to do with the fact that we've taken over some school responsibilities from the Department of Indian Affairs for Indian and Metis children that formerly we didn't handle. It's offset, however, by a revenue item which means that it really doesn't affect our budget at all.

MR. MOLGAT: This is completely Indian Affairs, is it? All of it?

MR. ROBLIN: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Agriculture and Conservation 1. (a) \$5,675 -- passed; (b) \$8,865 -- passed; 5. (a) \$2,140 -- passed; (b) \$5,000 --

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, with regard to the Co-operative and Credit Union Services, these are not large items according to some of the others, but they operate on an estimate in the Department appropriation that isn't very large either. What is the reason for the \$5,000 increase in supplies, expenses, equipment and renewals?

MR. ROBLIN: We found it necessary to hire another inspector.

MR. CAMPBELL: Does that account for the salary change as well?

MR. ROBLIN: Yes, sir.

MR. CAMPBELL: And the supplies?

MR. ROBLIN: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (b) \$5,000 -- passed; 8, \$59,000 -- passed.

MR. ROBLIN: . . . increasing interest rates.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, I can't quite analyze No. 8 in relationship to what we are doing this year in the present figures. Our total increase in the appropriation this year, from last year, is from \$508,000 to \$524,000. In other words, we are increasing by some \$16,000. And yet we are passing an additional \$59,000. Now presumably the \$508,000 that we passed last year wasn't enough; we have actually spent \$508,000, plus \$59,000. And yet this year we're not asking for anywhere near the same figure. Is this increase in interest rates not going to continue? Is there a change?

MR. ROBLIN: It's a good question, Mr. Chairman. I think this has to do with the fact that some of the money that the Agricultural Credit Fund was using in the past was short term, and they switched from short into long. Also the short term interest rates have risen so high. I presume that the estimate this year is an accurate one because it's offset by interest income, so I don't think that the two are really married together.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 8 -- passed. Attorney-General, 5. (a) (2) \$20,000 -- passed.

MR. ROBLIN: There was a heavier expenditure in the spring assizes than had been estimated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (c) \$45,000 -- passed.

MR. ROBLIN: . . . Canada and the price we have to pay for RCMP services.

MR. LAURENT DESJARDINS (St. Boniface): Mr. Chairman, the cost of the Special Council, which is a special council named by the Attorney General, is that covered in here?

MR. ROBLIN: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Health. 1. (a) . . .

MR. MOLGAT: Have we now a final contract with Ottawa regarding the RCMP?

MR. ROBLIN: My colleague says no, it's still being negotiated. They increased the price on us, but I think we're still negotiating. They're charging us just the same.

MR. DOUGLAS L. CAMPBELL (Lakeside): Mr. Chairman, my recollection of the statement that the Honourable the First Minister made when he was giving us a rundown of the estimates of this year, was that the cost of the police services were going to practically double. Is that practically double?

MR. ROBLIN: I wouldn't say "practically double," not at once, but they are on a new sliding scale which over a ten-year period will take them up to something like that, but there will be a substantial increase in the bill that we'll have to meet this year.

MR. CAMPBELL: It seems my honourable friend the Attorney-General isn't as good a negotiator or bargainer as I had thought he was, but once we publicly admit that they are going to double, or almost double, our bargaining position is considerably weakened, isn't it?

MR. ROBLIN: I think one must be realistic about the bargaining position between the Province and the Federal Government, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CAMPBELL: But on the other hand there are always two sides to the bargain.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Health. 1 (a) (2) \$15,000 -- passed; 2 (b) (7) (a) \$1,159,000 -- passed.

MR. ROBLIN: This is the big item that makes the difference this year, and what this represents is the following situation. We estimated X million dollars as being the yield from a certain portion of the personal income tax and corporation tax last year, which is credited to the Hospital Services account. In actual practice we got \$1,159,000 more than we had estimated. Now in order to have the right to turn that extra money over to the Hospital Commission, the Comptroller-General says we have to vote it in the Estimates as we do now.

MR. DESJARDINS: This has nothing to do then with the hospitals' deficits or a deficit of the MHC at all?

MR. ROBLIN: Well it decreases it by that amount, yes.

MR. DESJARDINS: It will decrease the deficit then . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: (a) \$1,159,000 -- passed; (9) \$60,000 -- passed. Public Works 1. (b) (3) \$10,000 -- passed. Welfare, 1. (b) (2) \$40,000 -- passed; 2 (c) \$765,000 -- passed;

MR. CAMPBELL: What's the explanation here, Mr. Chairman?

MR. ROBLIN: Under 2 (c)? Well this is chronic, and I must confess that I had some trouble in the Treasury with my colleague the Minister of Welfare in his estimates. He asked for more money than we gave him. In fact, he spent it. So we'd better take it pretty seriously. What he spent it for was as follows: Increase in per diem rates paid to non-proprietary nursing home \$225,000; institution of flat rate system for proprietary nursing homes cost us another \$200,000; rate cost due to the opening of new homes \$50,000; assistance to non residents in municipalities \$150,000; and social allowances to aged people not in institutions \$140,000; making a total of \$765,000 as shown.

MR. CAMPBELL: . . . on the total of, what was it last year - \$18 million.

MR. ROBLIN: Something like that. It's not so bad when you look at it that way.

MR. CAMPBELL: I would think it would be worse when you look at it that way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (c) 765,000 -- passed; (f) \$68,000 -- passed.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, were these increases to institutions that were previously receiving, or was it an addition?

MR. ROBLIN: I'll tell you exactly what it is: payment of a grant to Les Soeurs de Misericorde \$36,000; advance on the social service audit, which members know is taking place, \$20,000; and Canada Pension Plan and salary increases for provincial Childrens' Aid Society \$12,000.

MR. MOLGAT: . . . Canada Pension Plan, did I hear the First Minister? Is that a charitable institution?

MR. ROBLIN: No, it's because the Canada Pension Plan increases everybody's costs, as I think we all know by this time, and in certain areas the provincial treasury is the party that has to make good the extra expense. That is the case with the salaries we support in the

(MR. ROBLIN, cont'd) . . . Children's Aid Society, so a part of the Children's Aid Society, an increase of \$12,000 went to pay Canada Pension Plan premiums, and part for salary increases.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (f) \$68,000 -- passed. Highways, 4. (b) \$262,000 -- passed.

The resolution before the Committee dealing with Interim Estimates is as follows: Resolved that a sum not exceeding \$28,427,167.70 being one-tenth of the amount of the several items to be voted for departments as set forth in the main Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st day of March 1967, laid before the House at the present session of the Legislature, be granted to Her Majesty for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March 1967. Passed?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Committee rise. Call in the Speaker. Madam Speaker, the Committee has adopted a certain resolution and asks leave to sit again.

IN SESSION

MR. JAMES COWAN, Q.C. (Winnipeg Centre): Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Pembina, that the report of the Committee be received.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. ROBLIN: Madam Speaker, I am sorry to report to you that I omitted to move one step in our procedure prior to the Committee of Supply stage, namely that the estimates be referred to the Committee of Supply. I'm rather surprised that my honourable friend from Lakeside didn't catch me out on this. But I blame it on the state of my health which is a little fragile today. May I have the permission of the House and yourself, Madam Speaker, to insert this procedural motion in the right place?

MADAM SPEAKER: Agreed?

MEMBERS: Agreed.

MR. ROBLIN: Well we'll take it as read then, and ask the Clerk to just insert it in the Proceedings in the correct place. I propose now to go into Committee of Ways and Means, Supply first -- Concurrence. We've had concurrence and then we go to Supply? And Ways and Means -- anyway, to get to the first reading of the Bill and stop there.

I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, that the Resolutions reported from Committee of Supply be now read a second time and concurred in.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. CLERK: Supplementary Supply: (1) Resolved there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding \$7,373 for Legislation, Comptroller-General's Office, for the fiscal year ending 31st day of March 1966. (2) Resolved there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding \$6,500 for Provincial Secretary, Civil Service Group Life Insurance, for the fiscal year ending 31st day of March 1966. (3) Resolved there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding \$556,923 for Education, Administration, for the fiscal year ending 31st day of March 1966. (4) Resolved there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding \$80,680 for Agriculture and Conservation, Administration, Cooperative and Credit Union Services, Manitoba Agricultural Credit Corporation, for the fiscal year ending 31st day of March 1966. (5) Resolved there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding \$65,000 for Attorney-General, Administration of Justice, Administration expenses, Law Enforcement and Police Services for the fiscal year ending 31st day of March 1966. (6) Resolved there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding \$1,234,000 for Health, Executive Division, Administration, Health Division, Laboratory, for the fiscal year ending 31st day of March 1966. (7) Resolved there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding \$10,000 for Public Works Administration for the fiscal year ending 31st day of March 1966. (8) Resolved there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding \$873,000 for Welfare, Executive Division, Welfare Services, for the fiscal year ending 31st day of March 1966. (9) Resolved there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding \$262,000 for Highways, Highway Maintenance, Provincial Roads, for the fiscal year ending 31st of March 1966.

INTERIM ESTIMATES: Resolved that a sum not exceeding \$28,427,167.70, being one-tenth of the amount of the several items to be voted for departments as set forth in the main Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st day of March 1967 laid before the House at the present Session of the Legislature, be granted to Her Majesty for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March 1967.

MADAM SPEAKER put the question and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. ROBLIN: I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Welfare, that Madam Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider of ways and means for the raising of the supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means with the Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre in the Chair.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Supplementary Supply: Resolved that towards making good certain further sums of money granted to Her Majesty for the public service of the province for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, the sum of \$3,095,476 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund.

Interim Supply: Resolved that towards making good the supply granted to Her Majesty on account of certain expenses of the public service for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March 1967, the sum of \$28,427,167.70, being one-tenth of the amount of the several items voted for departments as set forth in the main Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st day of March 1967, laid before the House at the present Session of the Legislature, be granted out of the Consolidated Fund.

Committee rise. Call in the Speaker. Madam Speaker, the Committee has adopted certain resolutions and requests leave to sit again.

IN SESSION

MR. COWAN: Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Lac du Bonnet, that the report of the Committee be received.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. ROBLIN: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Labour, that the resolutions reported from the Committee of Ways and Means be now read a second time and concurred in.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. CLERK: Supplementary Supply. Resolved that towards making good certain further sums of money granted to Her Majesty for the public service of the province for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, the sum of \$3,095,476 be granted out of Consolidated Fund.

Interim Supply. Resolved that towards making good the supply granted to Her Majesty on account of certain expenses of the public service for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, the sum of \$28,427,167.70, being one-tenth of the amount of the several items voted for departments as set forth in the main estimates for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, laid before the House at the present Session of the Legislature, be granted out of the Consolidated Fund.

MADAM SPEAKER put the question and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. ROBLIN introduced Bill No. 70, An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the province for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March, 1967; and Bill No. 69, an Act for granting to Her Majesty certain further sums of money for the public service of the province for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March, 1966.

MR. ROBLIN: Madam Speaker, I would now suggest that we return to the Orders of the Day as printed, and proceed starting with the Order for Returns.

MADAM SPEAKER: Order for a Return standing in the name of the Honourable the Member for Gladstone.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for St. Boniface, that an Order of the House do issue for a Return showing: 1. Number of cheques issued for School Tax Rebates for an amount less than \$10.00. 2. The number less than \$5.00. 3. The number less than \$2.00.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MADAM SPEAKER: Order for Return standing in the name of the Honourable the Member for Elmwood.

MR. ARTHUR E. WRIGHT (Seven Oaks): Madam Speaker, in the absence of the honourable member I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Logan, that an Order of

(MR. WRIGHT cont'd)... the House do issue for a Return showing 1. How many people have been hired under the in-plant training program in the garment industry? 2. How many drop-outs? 3. The cost to the government. 4. How many plants were involved? 5. The locations of the plants. 6. The breakdown by plants showing: (a) number of employees at regular rates (b) number of employees at subsidized rates under the government program.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MADAM SPEAKER: Order for Return standing in the name of the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. ELMAN GUTTORMSON (St. George): Madam Speaker, in the absence of the Leader of the Opposition, I move, seconded by the Member for Ethelbert, that an Order of the House do issue for a Return showing the following details of the report on Manitoba oil and gas prospects by J. C. Sproule & Associates Limited: 1. When the report was ordered. 2. By whom was it ordered. 3. When the report was received. 4. How many copies of the report were printed. 5. What was the total cost of the report. 6. How much was paid to J. C. Sproule & Associates Ltd. 7. How much was paid to other persons or firms, and what was the purpose of these payments.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

HON. STERLING R. LYON, Q.C. (Minister of Mines and Natural Resources) (Fort Garry): Madam Speaker, in connection with Question No. 7 "How much was paid to other persons or firms" - I believe what is implied there is in connection with the report. Is that right? We're quite happy to accept the Order.

MADAM SPEAKER put the question and after a voice vote declared the Motion carried.

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the second reading of Bill No. 7. The Honourable the Attorney-General.

HON. STEWART E. McLEAN, Q.C. (Attorney-General) (Dauphin): Madam Speaker, may this item stand?

MR. McLEAN presented Bill No. 37, An Act respecting the Reception, Care, Treatment, Custody and Rehabilitation of Juvenile and Adult Offenders, for second reading.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. McLEAN: Madam Speaker, the bill presently before us, when and if it becomes law, will be known as The Corrections Act. This is something new in the Province of Manitoba since we have not had what is known as a Corrections Act previous to this time.

The work of preparing the bill has been interesting because it has involved the consideration of many facets of work that are presently carried on under the supervision of the Department of the Attorney-General, and has involved as well the introduction of new ideas which have not heretofore been part of our legal structure.

I would point out that the bill presently before us proposes to repeal and replace Part III of The Child Welfare Act, The Gaols Act, and The Industrial and Correctional Homes Act, and to that extent this bill is a consolidation of the principles involved in these other statutes which we presently have, as well, as I say, as incorporating a number of new ideas which have not heretofore been part of our legal structure.

The objective of the bill is to consolidate these various matters and to extend and expand the provision which we have for dealing with juvenile and adult offenders, and I shall have something to say in a moment about the general philosophy pertaining to two of the important aspects of the bill.

Members will note that the bill provides that the Minister responsible for this statute will be the Attorney-General or such other Minister as may be designated by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, so that as of the present at least it is intended that the Attorney-General should be responsible for the matters that are referred to here. It should be noted, however, that in other provinces other arrangements are in force. In some provinces, I believe the Minister of Welfare has the responsibility for correctional institutions. In the Province of Ontario they have a Department of - I think it's called Department of Reform Institutions - and what I'm really wanting to indicate to the members of the House is that it is possible, so far as the provisions of this bill are concerned, that another Minister or another department might be designated, and there's a good argument, I believe, to be made that perhaps the Attorney-General is not the correct Minister to have the administration of correctional institutions. We have it now and propose to continue until, of course, such time as it may be decided to alter that arrangement.

(MR. MCLEAN cont'd)... .

There are a number of definitions in the bill which are there partly, and in some instances entirely, because of certain provisions that are presently in The Juvenile Delinquents Act, which is a federal statute, and it will be understood by the members that we much make certain that this bill ties in with and is maybe operated in conjunction with The Juvenile Delinquents Act. And one or two of these references -cross-references if you may, or definitions - may seem a little peculiar, but I want just to say that they are there because of the necessity of ensuring that we have the fullest possible operation of the proposals here in reference to The Juvenile Delinquents Act, and I can just cite one illustration. There's a reference in one of the provisions to an order being made by the Provincial Secretary, which may seem odd but it's there because, in The Juvenile Delinquents Act, the federal statute, the particular situation referred to requires an order by the Provincial Secretary, and so we have included it here for that purpose.

Members will note that provision is made in the bill for the establishment of a Forensic Clinic. This is one of the new departments and, as indicated in the bill, such a clinic would be a place for the reception, diagnosis, and classification of persons charged with an offence, that is dealing with them at the point at which they are charged or sentenced to imprisonment, in order to determine and recommend the best course of treatment for the anti-social behaviour of such persons.

I just would like to direct the attention of members of the House to the fact that in Committee I will be introducing an amendment to the definition of Forensic Clinic which just has the effect of clarifying the definition, and it will not in any way affect the principle that is involved, but I mention it now because I decided after the bill was printed that it would be better if there was a slight change in the wording of it. But I indicate the fact that the provision for a Forensic Clinic and the references that are made in the bill is a new departure which we have not heretofore had operating in the Province of Manitoba.

It will be noted that in the Legislative Authority for probation officers - and we have not previously had such authority and the bill outlines the functions of the Probation Officers and related matters - there is an important provision that each Probation Officer shall be an officer of every court in the province. I direct attention to that because we have placed it there in view of the suggestion that has been made on one or two occasions, or the question that has been raised on one or two occasions, about the authority or status of Probation Officers in the court, and by making them officers of the court it places the matter beyond any dispute as to their right to be in court and to exercise their function in the court.

Members will note the provision with respect to the Family Court, and this in effect is the Juvenile and Family Court which we propose under the provisions of this bill to simply call the Family Court, but it will have the function of the present Juvenile and Family Court and such other functions as are set out in the bill. In particular, I might point out that the jurisdiction of the Family Court will be to deal with all charges, offences, and matters arising from or under any one or more of certain statutes, The Juvenile Delinquents Act, which is the federal statute, The Child Welfare Act, The Wives and Children's Maintenance Act, The Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act, The Parents Maintenance Act, and such other Acts or matters as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may designate. And of course the Family Court will have the power to try any child charged with an offence against any of the laws of the province.

With respect to the philosophy that guides our approach to dealing with juveniles, this is set out in the bill as being the rehabilitation of the child and the protection of society, and in the best interests of the child.

Going then to the jails, or as they will now be known under the provisions of this bill, as they would be known under "correctional institutions", I might direct the attention of the members to the philosophy with respect to correctional institutions as being to isolate, identify, classify and treat the cause of anti-social behaviour and criminal conduct of inmates through the appropriate use of psychiatric, psychological and social work techniques, and vocational and academic education, religion, industry, in recreational services, in an effort to enhance an inmate's ability to meet and overcome the recurring problems of everyday life. I think that that's pretty generally the philosophy that we have come to accept in our modern day with respect to correctional institutions.

Another new important development or another new idea that is incorporated in this bill, is that of work release programs. Many of the members may be familiar with what is sometimes

(MR. MCLEAN cont'd)... known, or commonly known as the Huber law in some of the American states and a work release program is in effect the same idea, and makes its appearance for the first time in Manitoba here in this proposed bill. The proposal or the idea with respect to work release programs is that the Minister may establish a work release program under which a person sentenced to a correctional institution may be granted the privilege to do one or more of the following things: obtain employment; continue to work at his employment; conduct his own business or other self-employment, including in the case of women, house-keeping and attending the needs of their family; attend an educational institution; undergo medical treatment or hospitalization.

This I believe is an important new idea -- at least it's not a new idea but it's an important new step in the Province of Manitoba and there are many instances in which we believe that a work release program could work to the benefit of the individual concerned as well as society itself. I should point out that of course the work release program will apply only to inmates convicted of offences under an Act of the Legislature - that is, of Manitoba - because we have only authority to institute such a program insofar as our own statutes are concerned; but we have made provision that it may be made to apply to persons convicted of offences under an Act of Parliament where the Minister, having the administration of that Act - that is to say, the federal statutes - so requests. That is there to make the provisions in this program available for offences committed under federal statutes, if that should be requested by the appropriate Federal Minister.

Madam Speaker, I am suggesting that this bill, rather than be referred to the Law Amendments Committee, be referred to the Standing Committee on Statutory Regulations and Orders, because we believe that perhaps a considerable amount of time can be usefully spent in considering this bill. It may well be that the Committee would wish to consider this bill after our present Session has come to an end, and we are not at all suggesting that what we have been able to prepare here in this bill necessarily exhausts all the ideas that ought to be incorporated in a modern and effective Corrections Act. And I would be the first to acknowledge that there may be many ideas that we have overlooked or haven't considered properly, or there may even be some of the provisions here which will be thought, on reflection and consideration, not to be workable in the form in which they are expressed. So I am suggesting that this - and leaving it of course for the Committee to decide how it wishes to proceed in that regard - but only indicating that it may be thought advisable to give this bill somewhat more extended consideration than would otherwise be the case. And in order that we may have the benefit of the widest possible consideration, I will, when this bill, if it receives second reading in the Legislature, send copies to organizations and individuals who by reason of their work or the interest that they have, will have an interest in this, and inviting their consideration of the provisions of the bill, and I would request the assistance of all the members in making it known as widely as possible among those whom they may know would have an interest in this legislation, and all with a view to evolving, as best we can, the best sort of legislation on this important topic. And so I do invite not only the assistance and the help of the members of the Legislature, but through them the assistance and help of, I am sure, many other public spirited citizens who have an interest in our correctional institutions and in the practice and the procedure with respect to both juvenile and adult offenders as we deal with them from time to time in the Province of Manitoba. And Madam Speaker, I recommend this bill to the members.

..... continued on next page

MR. M. N. HRYHORCZUK; Q. C. (Ethelbert Plains): Madam Speaker, until the last few words of the Minister, I was prepared to give complete support to the principle of the Bill. I am not so sure I am now. I do not think that the bill is so new as the Minister would lead us to believe. It incorporates parts of already existing statutes as well as some confirmation of what appears in The Juvenile Delinquents Act. It changes the terminology of the positions held by some of our present staff to be more in accordance with the terminology now used. It shifts the responsibilities of the Minister in some regards onto the Director, which I believe is the practice at the moment. The only really new thing in this bill that I can see is the work release programs suggested under this. I see no reason whatever for taking this out of the hands of the Law Amendments Committee and giving it to another committee for further study, because I do believe that all the personnel that is named in this bill are already employed by the Department or the Government. And why the Minister wants to put it away - or is he ready to pigeon-hole it? Is this only to be taken as intent of good policy without really bringing it into being? Or what is the purpose?

The Honourable Minister fully understands that there is the possibility of an election and if he is seriously convinced that this is a good bill and should become the law of the Province of Manitoba, he shouldn't take those chances because the bill may never become the law of the Province of Manitoba; because once the Legislature is dissolved, then the committee that he is going to refer this bill to, dies with the Legislature. And it may be another year or two years or three years before this bill will come before the House again. And I think that is not good, because as I said before, to me, this is good legislation. It brings it up-to-date. It brings up-to-date the practices that we now acknowledge as necessary, that we actually - the work we are doing today, without statutory authority. And I think we should have statutory authority for it. I was somewhat amazed when I - the last section, of course, provides that the bill comes into force on proclamation and I was going to ask the Honourable Minister, why on proclamation? Now I can understand why on proclamation, because he doesn't intend to pass it at this Session. And it may die, like many other of the good intentions of the government; this is more of a publicity stunt to me, than it is of good intent.

There are a number of specifics that I disagree with, but I was hoping that when this matter came to the Law Amendments Committee that's when I could take the matter up that I have in mind - or matters. Now I really don't know where we stand on this thing. The Law Amendments Committee, I'm quite sure, would be prepared to deal with this; there is really nothing in this the Law Amendments couldn't deal with. If there are any other provisions or any changes that the Minister feels may come about, then we can always amend it. We're amending legislation every year. If he wishes this particular subject to be studied by the committee that he has mentioned, there is nothing to stop that committee from studying it, even after this particular bill has been proclaimed law.

I would suggest to the Minister that he change his attitude towards this and instead of putting it off for an indefinite period, let it go to Law Amendments and if the Law Amendments so desires, let it report it back here and let's give it third reading and make it the law of the province.

MR. WRIGHT: Madam Speaker, I think the Minister is to be commended for bringing in this Bill but I too think that he would have so little difficulty with it, getting it through Law Amendments, that he should have it go to Law Amendments. I think that the bill is important enough that it should be dealt with at this Session.

I would like to ask the Minister a few questions, Madam Speaker, and this has to do with the Forensic Clinic he spoke of. When I hear the word "forensic", I think of the courts, and this Forensic Clinic has the responsibility of the reception, the diagnosis and the classification, and so on, of the person coming before it, and I am just wondering whether this clinic would have on staff a psychiatrist or at least a psychologist. Perhaps I'm being unduly concerned but seeing the word "forensic" - I'm glad the Minister said he would clarify this by an amendment - I think mainly of the courts and perhaps not thinking enough of the psychiatric angle.

I would like to ask the Minister - in another section of the bill it states that unless otherwise ordered by a family court judge or a Justice of the Peace, the child shall not be held in detention for longer than 24 hours. I am just wondering now whether we have the facilities to handle these cases within the time. We remember we had cases here where we had juveniles detained for longer periods than 24 hours and I would like to be assured that we have the facilities to take care of this matter in the 24 hours. I hope that wouldn't be the reason for trying to delay the bill.

(MR. WRIGHT cont'd).....

There is another section, Madam Speaker, that deals with the Family Court and it goes from psychiatrist to psychology to probation officer, social worker and then it says, "Any other suitably qualified person." I hope that that would be more carefully defined. What would be a - after naming all the others, in order of importance, then we get to "any other suitably qualified person" -- the reason for asking that is that I would like to see the more highly trained person, if not a psychiatrist, at least a psychologist or a physician, be allowed to interview this child.

I would also like to ask - there's a section that deals with making it possible for people to make gifts to Her Majesty in Right of the Province, to be used for this purpose. I think this is a very worthwhile thing but I am just a little confused as to how is this handled. What sort of machinery is set up to handle this gift in order to make sure it goes to the cause that it's to be intended.

I was interested to hear the Minister mention the work release programs. I too would like to have some clarification here. I think it's a wonderful thing that people can be taken into places of employment or to further their education, but the time so used in this, would this be considered as part of the sentence or is this something that has to be made up later. It seems to me that if this time is so well spent that it should be deducted from the sentence. Perhaps this is the case but maybe the Minister would be good enough to explain that, Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Selkirk.

MR. T. P. HILLHOUSE, Q.C. (Selkirk): I wish to move Madam, seconded by the Honourable Member for Lakeside the debate be adjourned.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

HON. GEORGE JOHNSON (Minister of Education)(Gimli) presented Bill No. 47 An Act to amend the Manitoba Teachers' Society Act, for second reading.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. JOHNSON: Madam Speaker, this is a Bill which gives power to the local teachers society to form local associations in remote areas and neighbourhoods such as those areas that are not now within divisions. This will allow them to form locals at Churchill and other points and I recommend it to the committee.

MR. FROESE: Madam Speaker, just how many remote areas would there possibly be in the province under which this legislation would apply?

MR. JOHNSON: I couldn't hear the question, Madam Speaker.

MR. FROESE: How many remote areas are there in the province to which this legislation would apply?

MR. JOHNSON: be throughout the north country where we do not have divisions per se. As you know Frontier School Division covers everything north of township 22 except organized communities such as Thompson, Churchill and so on, and there is no provision now for the Society to form local remote associations in those outlying areas, and this Bill would give them the provision to do so.

MADAM SPEAKER put the question and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. JOHNSON presented Bill No. 71 An Act Respecting the Establishment of Universities, for second reading.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. JOHNSON: Madam Speaker, for quite some time the Council of Higher Learning has been meeting and within it's terms of reference, discussing the position of the University and the Affiliated Colleges and it's discussions to date and representations which have been made on other occasions suggest that it may be desirable to have more than one University in Manitoba. It is considered desirable that the government should act in this direction when and if it is recommended or seems desirable to it, to establish one or more additional Universities.

This Bill provides that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may on its volition or on a petition from an affiliated college, a presently existing affiliated college, establish that college as a university. It sets out the general nature of the powers of such a newly established university and authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to make provision for the appointment of a Board of Governors, and suitable officers and academic bodies. In general, to inform the committee the powers spelled out here in authority correspond with those given to the University of Manitoba under the Universities Act.

MR. JOHN P. TANCHAK (Emerson): Madam Speaker I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Lakeside that the debate be adjourned.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MADAM SPEAKER: The second reading of Bill No. 72. The Honourable the Minister of Health.

HON. GURNEY EVANS (Minister of Industry & Commerce)(Fort Rouge): Madam Speaker, I beg leave of the House to allow this item to stand.

Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs that Madam Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply with the Member for Winnipeg Centre in the Chair.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

MR. CHAIRMAN: Department of Municipal Affairs. (a) passed

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, in anticipating the event that sometime we might finish the Department of Municipal Affairs, would it be in order now to ask what Department will be taken next? If we could have two or three departments in order that would be all the better.

MR. EVANS: a list that came to me, and which I understand to be by agreement, is as follows: We are now dealing with Municipal Affairs, to be followed by Provincial Secretary, Welfare, Mines and Natural Resources, Public Utilities, Industry & Commerce. It comes to me as a list that has been agreed by the different groups in the House.

MR. CAMPBELL: I believe it was Mr. Chairman. I was just refreshing my own memory and those of the other members. I assume then that the Provincial Secretary is not going to take both of his departments in order.

MR. EVANS: Not according to the list.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (Resolutions 74, 75, 76, 77, were read section by section and passed.) Resolution No. 78 (a) passed (b) - -

MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman, yesterday some discussion took place about the recent agreement between West Kildonan and Old Kildonan and I felt that I should rise, not to go over the old ground again, but to point out that one of the most pressing needs, one of the more pressing needs in the Metro area today is this business of designating the site in which garbage can be disposed. When we went to Toronto some years ago to have a look at their newly formed Metro government, we found out that one of the most pressing problems they had, was this very thing of deciding on the sites for waste disposal. We found a situation where Scarborough by enjoying a lake front had control of the water supply and there was a hassel over that. We found out that South York had the necessary room for the disposal of garbage and refused to give it up to the other places like Scarborough and it was only by the creation of the Metro authority that this problem was finally solved.

We hear much talk today, Mr. Chairman, of the need for amalgamation of police and fire services and no doubt this will come about, but it seems to me that we must give Metro the authority; because after all, if we are going to look at the whole area of Metro, thinking of the outer portion of Metro that went perhaps as far as Parkdale at one time, now surely we must look ahead and set aside areas in which we can dispose of waste without incurring the wrath of smaller communities.

I have said before that if we had had Metro back in the days when the oil refinery was considered for St. Boniface, it never would have been placed there. Surely this matter of zoning and setting aside for the future, sites for the disposal of garbage, can be arrived at by simply giving Metro the authority. I think this is one of the most common sense things that should be entrusted to Metro. It is not necessary -- I know the municipal authorities figure that they can collect their waste perhaps a little more efficiently and cheaper, but at least someone should say where this material is to be deposited; because we must remember, Mr. Chairman, the City of Winnipeg had a very grave problem on its hands when they were using the Nairn Avenue site for the disposal of just the ashes from the Henry Avenue Incinerator, so this isn't many years ago. It seems to me in 1966 that we should give Metro the authority and the responsibility to say in this large outer area of Metro, to designate the areas that are to be used for waste disposal.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Mr. Chairman, I feel that I should say something about this West Kildonan, Old Kildonan deal because I was the one that drew the agreement. I was the one that prepared the legislation that came into this House and I would like to say this - that at all times both municipalities acted in the utmost of good faith and that had we so desired, we could have by-passed Metro completely by including in the agreement which was submitted to this legislature, a clause that notwithstanding the zoning by-law then in existence in Old Kildonan Municipality, that land could have been used for a garbage disposal dump. Now we didn't do that. St. James and Assiniboia did that and there was no thought or consideration given by any of the ratepayers out there.

Now I think we acted in good faith all the way through. As far as the ratepayers were concerned, the minute Metro became aware of the fact that they had not complied with their own regulations in respect of advertising, they withdrew the order which they made re-zoning that area and they called for a complete new re-zoning at which all parties interested had the right to appear and state their objections. I was at the meeting of Metro Council when the matter was reconsidered and all parties were then given a full opportunity to state their objections; and in spite of these objections, Metro decided to re-zone. I don't think anyone acted in bad faith. I think everyone acted in the utmost of good faith. The only trouble is though that Metro has never exercised the jurisdiction in respect of garbage which it should exercise; and had it done so, this trouble would never have arisen.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, there is a matter I would like to raise. I'm not sure at what point it should be raised and I would ask the Chairman to bear with me if I'm in the wrong place, because I don't know where this matter should be raised. It's dealing with the Municipal Act, the section of the Municipal Act which I'd like to raise at this point, and it deals with section 381 which to me appears obsolete. This section limits the municipalities to install pension plans for employees whose plans are underwritten by either insurance companies or to plans underwritten by the Federal Government. Under the present legislation

HON. ROBERT G. SMELLIE, Q.C. (Minister of Municipal Affairs)(Birtle-Russell): Mr. Chairman, if I may, I would advise my honourable friend that there will be an amendment to this section coming in, in Committee, that will broaden the section.

MR. GUTTORMSON: I didn't hear you.

MR. SMELLIE: There is a proposed amendment to section 381 which will be introduced in Committee to broaden this section that will probably meet my honourable friend's point.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Will this amendment permit municipalities to install trustee pension plans? Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (a) passed (b) --

MR. STEVE PATRICK (Assiniboia): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Honourable Minister what formula did assessors at Metro use to assess land? I wonder if he can give us some indication because I had something brought to my attention, and it's in my constituency, and it shows for 1959, where a piece of property was assessed - this is just land - at \$4,400; in 1965 it was \$10,000; in '66, \$16,000.00. So just between 1965 and '66 there's an increase of 66-2/3 percent. It seems to me extremely high and these are the accurate figures that I have here so I just wondered - there must be some way that assessors are going about assessing properties and I'm sure it would be good information for us to have here if the Minister can give us some information.

MR. SMELLIE: Mr. Chairman, this business of the assessment of lands in areas where the land use pattern is changing, is always one that's fraught with difficulty. The assessors attempt to keep a relationship between the value shown on assessment with the actual value of lands in the area. If there are sales in the area, the land use pattern is changing and there are sales of land in that area and the values are shown on recent sales increase, then the assessment of the property is going to increase at the same time. And it may only affect a small part of the property in an area, it may only be the properties fronting on a road or highway. For example, where values have changed the properties, although fairly closely adjacent thereto, but behind and not fronting on highway, may not have shown any increase in value.

MR. PATRICK: Mr. Chairman, the land that I'm referring to is in St. James on Portage Avenue and I'm sure the value of this property has not gone up by 66-2/3 percent in one year and this is exactly the difference in assessment.

MR. SMELLIE: If my honourable friend would like to give me the details of the particular case, I'd be glad to look into it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (Resolutions No. 79, 80, 81, 82 and 83 were read and passed.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Department of Provincial Secretary.

HON. MAITLAND B. STEINKOPF, Q.C. (Provincial Secretary)(River Heights): Mr. Chairman, the Department of the Provincial Secretary has been a pretty busy one. Last year saw the first year that the Companies Act - the new Companies Act - was put into operation and the transition, I'm happy to report, went very smoothly. Also an Act that required a great deal of administrative detail, The Registration of Names Act was put into operation and it seems to be functioning very smoothly.

In the section that deals with the Civil Service the new Bill at the last Session that provided for employer-employee negotiations was approved and a temporary agreement signed and negotiations have been proceeding between the joint council and a representative of the government with representatives of the civil service and it's anticipated that a new and first agreement complete as to wages and to exclusions of personnel will be completed within a very short time.

During the year the Superannuation Department had the problem of what to do with The Canada Pension Plan and after a thorough revaluation of the superannuation account the actuaries came up with a proposal which was then presented to the representatives of the various bodies composing our civil servants, our commissions, and our Crown corporations and after a series of meetings a satisfactory agreement was reached and on January 1st the Canada Pension Plan was integrated with The Manitoba Civil Service Superannuation Fund and it too seems to be functioning smoothly.

Last year the Department of Purchasing had a very active year and streamlined many of its procedures and issued over 18,000 orders, which was an all-time record, and that department, too, had what I consider a fairly successful and active year.

The same thing applied in the Department of the Queen's Printer where Hansard and the Gazette were again improved, that is the method in which they are set up and printed were made a little easier to read and to find items under. The Annual Reports of the various departments were streamlined to the effect that they are now being issued and will be in the future in a more regular form.

The Department, although we haven't one set up, specifically for Consumer Credit, but the Provincial Secretary's office did all the work in connection with the Consumer Credit Legislation and the operation of the new Consumer Credit Act.

Our Information Services Department had over 7,000 releases and it too kept the public well informed as to what was going on in the Government.

Another department that was particularly active last year was our Emergency Measures Organization. It took part in last year's flood threat; had a hand in looking for two lost children; and recently took an active position with the blizzard that struck the Metro Winnipeg area, and as you all know is now quietly and efficiently the co-ordinating influence and the administrative body that is looking after the arrangements and necessary requirements for the flood threat that we are now undertaking.

I've got a couple of interesting letters that EMO received as a result of the blizzard that I thought may well be worthwhile drawing to the attention of the House. They are short; one is from the Acting Chief Constable of the Winnipeg Department of Police and is dated March 16, 1966 and addressed to Mr. Bentley, the Co-ordinator of the Emergency Measures Organization. "Dear Sir: I wish to thank you for the equipment and services provided by your staff during the recent snowstorm. We realize if it had not been for the assistance provided by your services, we would not have been able to convey many sick persons to the hospital.

"I would particularly commend Mr. J. E. Miller, who was most co-operative on any calls we made to your office for assistance. Thank you again for your kindness. J. T. Webster, Acting Chief Constable."

And another one from the City of Winnipeg Fire Department dated March 10th also to Mr. Bentley, the Provincial Co-ordinator. "Dear Sir: May I on behalf of the Fire Department express my sincere thanks for your co-operation during the recent storm emergency. It was so pleasant to have the instant response to our many requests. Please feel free at any time to call upon this department for any help we may be able to give should the need arise. Yours most sincerely, C. Leckie, Chief, Fire Department."

It's interesting to see and to receive letters like that when one hears so much about the difficulties that certain areas of our Metro Government have in working together. I think EMO has been a bit of a catalyst the last year in bringing together unifying methods of approach

(MR. STEINKOPF cont'd).....when disaster or emergency requires and this is a factor that one never thinks of in considering the purpose and the work of EMO.

As I mentioned earlier in this House, the Federal Government is also considering a new approach and a new use for EMO. The feeling is that the main function of EMO will be directed to civilian disasters and that the organization will be kept together so that if a wartime emergency does come about, that it will be in a position to be of some assistance.

I have another interesting story on EMO, I thought might be read. It has to do with a mercy flight of a fisherman up in the Dauphin area and here the hospital - and I quote: "called Bill Bowen, the local Civil Defence Co-ordinator and relayed the hospitals urgent need for additional serum. It was 2:00 p.m. and he said it was needed within two hours. Through the combined efforts of Mr. Bowen, Provincial Civil Defence Officials, the RCAF and the Provincial Health Department, the serum was delivered 15 minutes before the deadline. It was flown here in a T-33 jet by Flt. Lieut. Marty Cheshire of Falconbridge, Ontario. Our relationships" (that's the relationship between EMO and the Armed Services), "has been excellent throughout the year."

The Manitoba Centennial Corporation has been very active the last year, having held over 200 meetings in various parts of the province and its next regional meeting will be held on Saturday in Stonewall and all of those who might be interested in coming to the meeting would be very welcome. The meeting takes the best part of the day and outlines the plans that are being made for Manitobans for 1967.

Under the Provincial-Federal Centennial Grants Program I'm happy to report that there are now 174 projects that have been approved in Manitoba. These 174 projects represent 190 municipalities out of a total of 210. The Centennial program will be intensified as we approach 1967. Plans are being made for bells to ring out on Sunday, January 1st 1967 and the same thing to happen at the end of 1967. It will be a birthday party that Canada and all of us will long remember.

Another matter of the Department that is of interest to the Members of this House is that a Manitoba flag raising day has been set for May 12th. Celebrations will be held in all of the schools in Manitoba to start at 3:15 in the afternoon and at the same time in every municipality. These celebrations will be co-ordinated with a ceremony on the grounds of the Legislative Buildings at the same time, and the actual flag will be raised at 3:30 to be synchronized with all the other flag ceremonies, probably some 2,000 in all, throughout Manitoba I urge and request that every member of this House arrange to take part in at least one of those celebrations in his constituency.

Mr. Speaker, this is a rough idea of what our department has been doing this past year. Without the aid of the members of our civil service, that's the ones in the department, of course none of this would have been possible. It has been a very busy department. They've worked overtime and I would like to pay tribute to all of those in the Department who have assisted in making it what I consider a first class year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution No. 84 (a) passed.

MR. BARKMAN: Mr. Chairman, I'd just like to join in congratulating or saying how happy I was in having had the opportunity in working with quite a few of these organizations, and not that I want to hold this matter up long, but I feel this past year, especially since one of the children that were lost were in the Constituency of Carillon, in the St. Labre area, we went through quite an experience down there. And while a lot of times, possibly in this House even, we have wondered about the responsibilities and the need or necessity for this organization, I think it can do a lot of good, especially on a more local basis.

And here also was a case where the Adams family, little Theresa Adams was lost for quite a while, and I just happened to be in the area when the child was found, but the enthusiasm and the number of people taking part, was quite an experience by itself, leave alone the fact that it was dismal, rainy and real wet weather and it was hard for the people to get around - there was people coming out there from practically - in fact we had quite a few groups come out from the City of Winnipeg. And they got the thing organized and I was indeed happy that I could see there were occasions where this Emergency Measures Organization definitely had its place. I think if anybody ever asked the Adams family what they thought of all these people coming out there - and surely they needed to be organized, and they were - it was quite a thing to behold.

Also, turning briefly to the Centennial Corporation. I have been fortunate, as have other members of this Legislature, to attend quite a few of these meetings and I think I would be not

(MR. BARKMAN cont'd). quite doing my duty if I did not let this House know that they also have quite an extensive project going in the Steinbach area, namely the Mennonite Museum that they started; they've completed their first building to the extent of about \$65,000, I believe, and we hope that this can be tied in with the centennial year of '67 and also with Manitoba's birthday in 1970 and then of course the centennial of the Mennonites coming to Canada in 1974. I think, while again it's quite a thing to behold, to see local people plus municipal people and for that matter, the Provincial Government and the Federal Government, to see all these groups work together in the manner that they have in so many places across the country.

And while the little Town of Steinbach has been known as the automotive city for quite a while, possibly we can add another feature to this to get the people over from Winnipeg and other areas of Manitoba and maybe see a real typical Mennonite-type museum. I think we are going to have some live cows out there and I think we are going to have attractions that the children of Winnipeg or the children that haven't had the opportunity, or do not have the opportunity any more to see, will certainly have quite a lot of fun, plus the fact that the honourable member that I'm referring to isn't in right now, but he is even willing to help us build a Dutch Mill down there and there will be a Dutch Mill built, so you folks certainly must come down and see it. But I just wanted to say this in agreeance with the fact that a lot can be done, leave alone in any level of government.

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

MR. TANCHAK: Mr. Chairman, I'll be very brief on this. I spoke on this subject last year. I'm going to touch briefly on this again. The centennial - or Canada's Centennial birthday is just a little over a year and a quarter away. I think it is a very wonderful thing that so many people are involved in this great birthday of our nation. And judging by the preparations which are evident all over, no matter where you go in Canada, that the personnel in charge which was appointed by the Federal Government, was well chosen. It is a tremendous undertaking but very well co-ordinated between the senior government and the provincial governments. The co-operation that I notice between the two levels of government is just tremendous and it shows what could be done when people band together, people of goodwill band together, they really and truly can accomplish something.

The Manitoba Centennial Corporation, a very small body, up on Portage Avenue, must be very very highly commended for their great enthusiasm and unsacrificing devotion to the work that they have been entrusted with. I think nothing we can say could compliment them or parallel the praise that they deserve. This corporation in a very very short time - because they didn't have too very much time - has been able to create this great enthusiasm that is evident all over the Province of Manitoba. This enthusiasm is so great that the people, no matter where you go, they are willing to co-operate and willing to sacrifice, to see that this great holiday will be one of the greatest events in 1967.

I have a little boast now. The Constituency of Emerson will be graced with at least seven different centennial projects and I wish them success. I am proud of the fact that every municipality in my constituency is taking part in this centennial birthday. It's a tribute to the people of the east, southeastern Manitoba. But again, I'll come back and say that without this help from the Manitoba Centennial Corporation, we would not have been able to bring this about. And again I wish to, in this House, to thank the people of the Centennial Corporation who are working so diligently, for their efforts.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Mr. Chairman, about a month ago I received a letter in the post office, right here in my box. I made the mistake of throwing the envelope away, so I don't know from what post office it originated. But, the content of the letter certainly suggests that there is discrimination in the hiring of Civil Servants. I think that I should read the letter -- if my honourable friend insists on having one tabled, I have three copies here and I'll table one. And it's addressed to myself; it's dated February 15, 1966. "Dear Mr. Shoemaker: I don't know where to start because every time I think about it, how the Premier of Manitoba, Mr. Roblin, could go out and tell everybody that everyone has just as much chance as the next person in this province, is a lot of hot air. It just turns my stomach when he made a speech at the Indian and Metis Conference. Well I can tell you now because I'm in the army now and I don't give a bit about the Manitoba Government and the Civil Service. I'll tell you why. Last year I applied for work at the Civil Service. When I filled out my form, the lady at the desk asked me to wait to be interviewed by a fellow, I think his name is Mr. Argue. This was at 9 o'clock in the morning and there was no one there before to be interviewed. He came out

(MR. SHOEMAKER cont'd). and looked at me. The girl told me to wait. This I did. While I was sitting, he went by me a number of times and asked some of the fellows who just filled out their forms, just like I did, to come into his office. One at a time. I just sat there until a quarter to twelve. That was when I seen him go down to the side door. It was a few minutes that the girl told to come back about 1 o'clock. That was when Mr. Argue would be back. I was back and I waited until 3 o'clock. It was then when I seen him go out the side door. I followed him to the lunch room downstairs. He was there for about 20 minutes and when he came back, I asked the girl if I can see him now. The girl went into his office and came back and told me that he will see me in a few minutes. But I waited until 5 o'clock and I was told to come back the next day, that he said he would see me. When I came the next morning, I was told that Mr. Argue was out of town. It sort of had me thinking. Is it because I am an Indian that he wouldn't see me?

"Well sir, I had to prove a point. So before I left, I picked up four forms. At home I filled them out with four different names, as follows: Abe Goldberg, Fritz Moeller, Paul Downchuk, and the last one, Robert McBride; and that all were born in Canada except Robert McBride who come to Canada five years ago. Everything else was the same but the addresses were all different. They were from friends of mine and I mailed them in different letters, asking for the same job that was opened; as a matter of fact, McBride had less grades at school than the rest. Within a week McBride received a letter asking him to start work as soon as possible. 'Till this day the others did not receive any answer. How could Mr. Roblin have the nerve to stand there and tell us Indians and the Metis that he will help us. Like 'H' he will, unless he cleans out his own back yard first. Thank you. Yours truly" -- and I can't make out the signature.

If what this fellow has experienced is true, and if it is a fact that he filled out four applications, using four different names, answered every question identically the same - with the exception as he says, that even when in the case of McBride - he said he had a lower education than the other three - and McBride was the only one that has yet received a call to go to work, it looks as if - well it makes a person wonder what method is used in arriving at the priority -- that's a word that this government like to use. What system do they use in determining who shall get help?

Now, Mr. Chairman, and as I said, if you want to have one of these copies, I'm prepared to give it to you, but I thought that I should read this because it's a pretty important thing.

MR. SAUL CHERNIACK, Q.C. (St. John's): Mr. Chairman, under the Salary, I have two matters to bring up. The first is quick and it deals with Hansard to date, which consists of 1, 221 pages. I would ask the Minister if it's not time for an index to be prepared and distributed.

I'd like to refer the Minister to the report of the Committee on Consumer Credit and ascertain from him what legislation is planned for this Session and what administrative measures are planned in this budget. The Minister knows, I'm sure, all the recommendations in the report but I'll just mention them in passing. The consumer protection portion, that is the subsidy to an agency, is, I assume, administrative. I imagine it ought to appear in the budget. I would like to have indicated just where it is and how much it is. Standard form of conditional sale contracts I imagine requires legislation. A central registry under Garage Keepers' Liens I imagine requires legislation. Motor Vehicles Registration would also be legislation. The Orderly Payment of Debts Act refers to "an immediate need for legislation and a recommendation that the House pass a resolution and forward it to the Government of Canada." I'd like to know if this was done.

Reference to Collection Agencies legislation. The recommendation is "a committee or individual be authorized to study the matter." I would like to know if that committee or individual has been authorized and who he or they are.

Under Seizure of Goods legislation, under Exemptions there would be legislation required. Court Applications - there should be legislation required.

And then there's a recommendation for consolidation of legislation. I'd like to know what is being done in that connection.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Chairman, I just have a few questions too. Under The Queen's Printer, I would like to know just how many complimentary copies are being handed out both of Hansard and of the Gazette. I notice from the Revenue Statement that we received this afternoon, the Provincial Secretary's Department is supposed to bring in revenues of fees of \$289,000 and The Manitoba Gazette \$46,000.00. I take it on that basis it carries its own.

(MR. FROESE cont'd). But I still would like to know the number of complimentary copies being mailed out and where they are going to; not the individual names but is it just the Members of this House, is it other groups of people obtaining this?

I, too, am interested in the Centennial projects that are being organized for next year. I know that a number of the municipalities and villages and towns in my constituency are taking an active interest in this and are already having projects approved. Some are creating new parks; others are getting a golf course, and so on. I think this is of interest and if the Minister has anything further to enlarge on this I think it would be welcome for the members to hear.

I did have an invitation to come to the meeting at St. Pierre. However, I had a previous commitment that day and I could not attend, so on some occasion I hope to attend one of these functions and get a run-down of the whole affair as to what is being planned for this province.

I think this more or less covers the two items that I was going to raise. There are various other items under the Provincial Secretary's Estimates and I'll probably deal with others as they come before the Committee.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Mr. Chairman, I have raised this point, I think, for the past 10 years at least. That is the question of doing something towards the Civil Servants of Manitoba who worked for the Province of Manitoba during the depression, who took cuts in their wages of at least 20 percent during that period, who were receiving much lower wages than these categories are getting today and as a result are pensioned at an amount which is very very much less than men who have recently retired. I am not asking that any change be made in the Civil Service Superannuation arrangements but I do ask that a lump sum be voted towards these individuals by way of a gratuity so that their pension will be brought more in line with pensions received by individuals who are now retiring from similar positions.

Just to give you an example of what these individuals are getting, here is a case of a man who had 38 years, four months service with the Provincial Government. His average salary during the past 10 years of his employment was \$175.00 per month. His gross pension is \$89.22 a month. Another man with 37 years 11 months service, whose average salary over the past 10 years of his employment was \$225.00 per month, is getting \$101.00. Another man with 39 years service, whose average salary over the past 10 years of service was \$250.00 a month, gets \$162.00 pension. One man with 22 years service, whose average salary over the past 10 years of that service was \$130.00 per month, receives a pension of \$47.58. Another man with 22 years service, whose average salary over the last 10 years was \$125.00, receives \$46.20. Another with 30 years service whose average salary over the past 10 years of that service was \$65.00 a month, receives a pension of \$50.00. Another one who had 35 years 3 months service, and whose average salary was \$185.00 for the last 10 years, receives \$122.06. Another one with 28 years service, his average salary for the past 10 years being \$175.00 per month, receives \$87.00 per month; and still further a man with 21 years service who receives a pension of \$57.06 a month - I haven't got his average salary.

Now the variations in these various pensions indicate the variation in the pensions payable to the older employees and I do strenuously urge that the government give some consideration to these individuals, not by changing the present structure of the Superannuation Fund but by voting to them by way of gratuity, something which would bring their pension more in line with what they should be entitled to in recognition of the service that they have rendered the Province of Manitoba.

MR. STEINKOPF: Mr. Chairman, permit me to answer some of the questions that require some statistics. The Honourable Leader of the Social Credit Party asked me how many of the Manitoba Gazettes and the Hansard were gratuitous. The total subscription list for the Manitoba Gazette was 1,443 of which approximately 733 were paid and 710 were distributed to government personnel. Hansard, the free distribution list amounted to 688 and the paid subscriptions 683 for a total of 1,361.

On this serious complaint by the Honourable Member for Gladstone, and the letter that he read, I would appreciate receiving a copy of the letter. There's not very much that I can add because one can hardly do anything but agree with the sentiments that he expressed, but I think in all fairness one should be able to examine the contents of the letter - there are people involved - and to possibly give a reply on this at some other time. I'm just not prepared to say more than that. If the statements are as set out, it's a rather shocking state of affairs and of course something that I have no knowledge of and would like to take a thorough look at it.

(MR. STEINKOPF cont'd).....

The general comments that were made in connection with the Centennial of course are appreciated and in return may I add that without the splendid co-operation of the Federal Government none of it would have been possible - and that includes all of the Members of Parliament in Ottawa who are connected with the Centennial. They have been most generous of their time in assisting us; any time we've asked them to come out and help in our program they have. This has applied to the Cabinet Ministers who are in charge of this and there has been nothing but pleasure in working on the Centennial, because if there are any differences between us - and there haven't been anything of any serious consequence - it takes no time at all to get them straightened away. I must add too, that all members of the House have been most co-operative, that's on both sides. If I were ever to step out of the political field in talking I must say that the Members of the Opposition, both parties, have been extremely helpful in all the meetings we've had and one would think that they were almost a member of this side of the House.

The matters brought up by the Honourable Member for St. John's - is he here? He's not here but he'll be able to read the reply tomorrow. The index that he suggests for Hansard is overdue and something that I had spoken to the Queen's Printer about, and if it's not in today's Hansard or tomorrow's, it will be very very shortly. They're working on it, they've almost got it up-to-date now.

On the matters of legislation, what are we doing about the Consumer Credit Report? I can say that this is a very difficult task to get the legislation ready because all of those who could help us on drafting the legislation are so involved in the drafting of other bills and matters of that, that ours has a low priority and I'm afraid that very little of the legislation will see the light at this Session, although I've tried very hard to get some of it in and to have it here but so far I haven't had a draft on any one of the Bills that are necessary for the legislation.

The resolution on The Orderly Payment of Debts Act will be ready within a few days and will be before the House at this Session.

On the suggestion of the Honourable Member for Selkirk, this problem of what to do about those who were pensioned on depression salaries certainly is a vexing one and one that as he said has been brought up the last few years. The only compensation for these people has been the fact that they have received during the last few years an extra \$75.00 a month from the Federal Government under the Old Persons Payment scheme and in the case of where they are married they have \$150.00 and that added to even the smallest of these pensions brings it up to between \$200 and \$300 a month for a family of two to live on.

There's nothing I can say that would justify a man living, or a pensioner living on \$47.50 a month. This is just ridiculous but one has to look at the facts. In the case that he mentioned the person worked for 22 years at a salary of \$130 a month and that was an average salary over 22 years. I can't think of anything that we have in our Civil Service now, that starts off at \$130 a month so I can only presume that he was an employee, a Civil Servant during the depression years 1930 and probably in the 1940's and would have retired somewhere between 1950 and 1955. If he retired, and I presume he did at the retirement age of 65, he would be a man now in his late 70's and would be receiving his \$75 per month. One wonders how this good suggestion could really be made operative. You'd have to decide what year would be the cut-off. It isn't a matter, I don't think of dollars and cents, if it's a once only payment as is suggested, but it would be a rather difficult thing to make it fair for all because you get so many combinations and permutations of years work and pay and what type of year you are retiring in, or era, as to whether you are in a time of depression or an inflationary period that you would probably end up by making a few people happy and all of the others unhappy because they would equate what they got with one another. But I would not put aside the fact that we should take a look at it again and see if we could come up with some kind of a formula that would make even the majority of them happy and then recommend a lump sum or once only payment.

The number of these people, of course, must be diminishing because the depression years are now 15 or 20 or 25 years behind us, and those that are retiring or have retired in the last 5 or 10 years, are all receiving pensions quite in excess of the amounts that are mentioned.

The other items that were mentioned were appreciated in that they were the remarks made by the members, the speakers in connection with the Emergency Measures Organization.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (Resolution Nos. 84, 85, 86 were read and passed.) Resolution 87, (a) passed; (b) passed; (c) --

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, on the Civil Service Commission, there are a few matters that I would like to raise. First and foremost, I don't think that we have yet been supplied in this Session with the salary schedule of the Deputy Ministers. Would the Minister undertake to see that that is supplied, as well as the salary schedules of the various boards and commissions. It's been usual I think in each Session that these have been given to the members.

And then the other matter that I am particularly interested in is the numbers of the Civil Service. I have the report of a year ago, that is the year ending approximately a year ago, and I see that there were quite a few additions again in this past year. Would the Honourable the Minister have the information with him now as to what the additions to the staff have been in the year that we are presently in, and if he has that I would be very glad to get it. If he hasn't would he undertake to put it on the record during the time that we are considering these estimates, or if we finish them as quickly as now seems likely, would (Interjection)-- Yes.

MR. STEINKOPF: so that I could be getting them. I have the same figure for the year ending December 31, 1965 that is in the report namely, 6,669 civil service employees, and those that were actually in established jobs at the same time of 5,896. Are those the figures that you want? Can you compare those with '64?

MR. CAMPBELL: This is the calendar year I take it, is it, Mr. Chairman?

MR. STEINKOPF: December 31, 1965, that's three months ago.

MR. CAMPBELL: And the report that was laid on our desk, I don't happen to have it with me at the moment, was it for the calendar year, '65?

MR. STEINKOPF: That was the same as this figure.

MR. CAMPBELL: That would be sufficiently up-to-date then I would think, Mr. Chairman. And does the Minister have the salary schedule of the Deputy Ministers and the heads of boards and commissions?

MR. STEINKOPF: I have the Deputy Minister's and could table that tomorrow. I don't think I have the - it will take another day to get the other ones all ready.

MR. CAMPBELL: In connection with the Boards and Commissions, would the Minister undertake to give the list as has been done in the past, of payments from other sources? Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (c) passed, resolution No. 87 passed. Resolution No. 88 (a) passed, (b) passed --

MR. SHOEMAKER: Mr. Chairman, I don't like to pry into anyone else's business but I suppose that the government will only be making contributions to the Canada Pension Plan for the Ministers in this House. That is, I suppose that no other single member would have the government pay 50% of his contribution to the Canada Pension Plan. We were all invited to fill a form in about two months ago asking whether or not we as individuals were making contributions at home, but I wonder if my honourable friend is in a position to tell us whether or not there are any members of this House whose sole business is a member and he has no other source of income.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Chairman, I think the Honourable Minister told us that the Civil Service Plan was integrated with that of the Canada Pension Plan. Were there any requests, however, from the Civil Service to have the Plan stacked during their negotiations or was there no request made on this part.

MR. STEINKOPF: Mr. Chairman, on the question of whether the Ministers get the employer's share paid by the employer, by the government, just skips my mind as to whether they do or not, but I'll find out in a minute on that. I remember there was a lot of discussion we had on it and I can't remember what the decision was but I'll get that information within the next few minutes.

And on this question of whether any of the employees asked to have the plan stacked - yes there was; there was a lot of conversation and of course there were those who thought that - the older ones would like to see it stacked and that meant they would be contributing more and of course the younger ones were happy to keep their contribution down to the 6%. But it was their agreement and it was unanimous at the time it was made that it be integrated and not stacked.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, there is a very large increase in this item even in addition to the Canada Pension Plan. The Civil Service Superannuation Act itself goes up \$115,000 roughly; then of course the half million dollars on account of the Canada Pension Plan. I've never been a great booster for pension plans as the House is probably willing to admit and I don't pretend to have ever enthusiastically supported this program either and perhaps because I haven't been very enamored of it myself I have not taken the trouble to get as well versed in it as I should, but will this second item, the half a million dollars be an annual contribution that the taxpayers of Manitoba will be called upon to have to pay on behalf of their employees and will it also continue to grow as the Civil Service grows and the salary rates increase?

And insofar as the increase of \$115,000 in (a) it would seem to me that that contribution by the taxpayers has grown in this set of estimates faster than the increase in the number of Civil Servants plus the increase in salaries would seem to warrant, because it's getting on well over 25% increase over the year before and I would think that the increase in numbers plus the increase in salaries would hardly amount to that much of an increase. Could the Minister enlighten us on both of these questions?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I call it 5:30. I'm leaving the Chair until 8 o'clock.