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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

8:00 o'clock, Thursday, July 23rd, 1959.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item 3 (7).

MR. G. MOLGAT (Ste. Rose): Mr. Chairman, on item (c) (7), I think that's where we left off before the dinner hour. The Minister gave us a statement which was most interesting but it was followed up by the Honourable Member for Inkster who's telling us that there wasn't enough money being spent for this purpose. And following on the Minister's statement, quite frankly, I wonder if we're not spending too much money for the results that we are getting. Now, I appreciate the difficulties involved in this, but is it correct from the newspaper report that we've had that there've only been 17 people been treated in the past year at Nassau House? Is that a correct statement of the year's results?

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): There have been 17 men rehabilitated through Nassau House in the past year. That is a true statement. As I indicated in my remarks, in this first year of operation the feeling of the Committee was -- and the Foundation and the Medical Advisory Committee to the Foundation, was that in the main thing was not to use Nassau House as a so-called half-way house, that this was the place where the man who was sincere could be admitted. Now, as I say, they have this rather strict policy with regard to Nassau House, and they feel only through education and familiarization of the medical profession plus the public at large can they reach this large group of individuals whom, they know, need help, but whom they at this time cannot go out and recruit because these men they -- their explanation is, have not recognized they need this type of therapy. And, as I indicated also to the Committee previously in my few remarks or I tried to, was that the policy is being reviewed by the Board in the light of this first year and, as some of the board members said, possibly our policy is a little too strict. But, as I have said, I have merely given the Committee as much information as I have, Mr. Chairman, and as much as I know about the subject from repeated talks with the Foundation.

MR. W.C. MILLER (Rhineland): Mr. Chairman, I've listened with a great deal of interest to the Minister this afternoon when he talked about this particular item. I think he mentioned that there were some 12,000 alcoholics in Manitoba, and yet there were only 1,000 who recognized themselves as such and were subject to treatment. The Minister also stated, I think, that he had a special course in this field and therefore we're very fortunate indeed that we have one that can talk with some authority on this subject. And I would like to have from the Minister a definition of the types whom he would consider as alcoholics, as potential alcoholics and the various steps that lead to that. And I'm quite sure it would be most interesting to the Committee.

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): Mr. Chairman, I do not pose to be an authority on the subject of alcoholism, but what the psychiatrists try to explain to us is that the first step in the type of all these men who are drinking beyond normal limits, and who find that they -- these men are men who won't admit to themselves that they have a problem, this is by far and large when we re-read the statement in the press and we hear it from the psychiatrists and men like Dr. F....., there are this many alcoholics in the province. They hasten to point out that there are about a twelfth, or 1,000 of these men who recognize the fact that they cannot get along without alcohol and of these, not all are prepared to undergo rehabilitation, in other words to admit to themselves that they are ready to be helped. I don't intend to go through the twelve steps of AA which is probably -- which has done more than probably any other agency in this field. I helped form a committee of this type where I live, and we met with considerable success but we had to depend on the attitude -- so much depends on this recognition. We had men and we have lots of men, we know these men, who are certainly in need of assistance, but they might even come for counselling about their problems. But until they're willing to give in entirely, and admit to themselves that they have this basic problem, that they are not bigger than the bottle, they continue on this to be one of the 12,000. Our hope is through education, through public understanding, through -- the profession can do so much because -- and when we get these people in the acute stage, that shortly afterwards we can reach them and ask them to take counselling and if they have a real problem, that they come into an institution like Nassau House. I think this is a tremendous stride forward. I spent a few weeks many years ago in a -- as a

(Mr. Johnson, cont'd.) ... student more or less in a home in Toronto, or in Guelph where they had such an institution, and in those days, only those who could afford the \$10.00 or \$15.00 a day per diem rate charge could go into such a home for a month or six weeks to go through this process of having admitted that they were ready for treatment and of accepting it. Those that came in and were not sincere, go back out and return to their former ways. This is why I think a frank discussion of this problem is in the public interest. There is this potential danger of slipping back and the psychiatrists feel that we cannot, under any circumstances, allow alcohol into Nassau House, that we have to limit this to those who are sincere that men trained in this field can recognize that these men are being sincere. But I would prefer not to discuss the 12 steps at this time. I'd be only too glad to give the members of the House a little brochure, outlining this, but I have personally, hopes for Nassau House. These men running this foundation or the Board are ordinary -- are very able men; they have the same attitude as we have in the House; they're anxious to do their best, but they are in this very intangible field of trying to recognize those and trying to make those who are in need, recognize their own need. And I don't know how else I can put this, Sir.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the remarks of the Honourable the Minister, in connection with the efforts of Nassau House and the Committee of Alcoholism Foundation. But what I was particularly interested in was in the various steps. When does a so-called social drinker become a heavy drinker? When does a heavy drinker become an alcoholic?

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): I can think of a few good rules. The social drinker is becoming a heavy drinker when he can no longer feel the end of his nose. Try it sometime. -- (Interjection)-- Mr. Chairman, heavy to alcoholic is when a person experiences blackouts and experiences definite areas when he thinks back of the night before that he has blank area, that is, he hasn't got a complete recollection of his events and he feels the desire for the bracer. That is alcoholism.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, in order to pursue the discussion a little bit further, does that apply to all men equally?

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): Chess to one is not chess to another, Sir. Generally, I think.

MR. MILLER: What I'm getting at is this, that I'm a student of history and I've read that in the past, a great many prominent persons in public life and otherwise have consumed, to my way of thinking, enormous quantities of alcohol without apparent impairment. Now, that is something that I'd like to hear about, whether or not that their faculties were impaired, whether or not one person is less subject to the influence of alcohol than others, and what problem that presents, and whether you can have an over-all policy covering everybody?

MR. SHOEMAKER: Mr. Chairman, in order to dispel or discredit certain persistent rumours that seem to be circulating as regards Nassau House, I wonder if the Minister is in a position to tell us the financial condition of the 17 persons that receive treatment in the Nassau House that he referred to, because the rumours that I hear circulating about are that you have to have a Cadillac and be in the \$100,000.00 bracket in order to get into Nassau House. Now, perhaps if the Minister can inform us of the financial position of the 17 people that were treated, that would completely dispel or discredit that rumour.

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): I can dispel it with one -- two words, and that is "entirely untrue".

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister would comment on my remarks?

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): Mr. Chairman, I feel that certainly there are some individuals who have an idiosyncrasy to alcoholic beverages, that is, it affects them more than others, but the damage in alcoholism is not done so much by the -- in these prolonged drinking bouts, what happens is the physiological process that occurs. When a person is on alcohol, as we always hear alcohol in moderation is a food and a stimulant in the initial stage, but after the stimulation stage comes off, fatigue sets in. It is during these prolonged drinking bouts that, where the person suffers is that they do not eat. When they do not eat their liver gives up its stored glycogen, converts it back into glucose, which goes into the blood as sugar, or glucose is sugar, and this gives the person energy to carry on. Finally, by continuing the bout and not drinking, the liver exhausts itself and the patient goes into what we call acidosis. That is, the body having burnt up all the sugar that is left in the liver, starts to burn the fats in the body and this releases acetone, which is the sweet smell you get from fingernail polish, the smell

(Mr. Johnson, cont'd.) . . . which you can smell on the patient's breath, and this is the stage of near exhaustion. And at this stage the patient is in an acute alcoholic state when - and also the dehydrating effect of the alcohol over a period of time causes changes in the activity of the cerebral centres and the person has delusions, or D.T. and so - delerium tremens. At these various stages the patient becomes exhausted and the acute treatment is restoration of that blood sugar balance by intravenous injections of glucose and by mild sedation to keep him quiet and you restore his body functions to as normal as possible. When this stage is reached the patient comes out of the acute stage of alcoholism and regains his senses and is then ready for counselling or -- ready to be talked to. In the meantime you should not talk to him too much..

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, the Honourable Minister would express an opinion if he cares as to the Department of Health taking over the rehabilitation, the education and the prevention of alcohol?

MR. JOHNSON: Mr. Chairman, this would be a pretty big undertaking. Again these are something that this government is going to study in the next year. As we've all heard, we've got educational programs going on. There is this beginning attempt to reach the man who wants help and who needs help. There is the recognition by the profession and the hospitals today that this is an illness and once I think with more education and so on and organization, that possibly we will reach the ultimate goal of the Honourable Member from Inkster mentions that -- I'm not prepared to give I think the government -- it certainly intends to look at all these aspects

MR. MOLGAT: As I recall from what the Honourable Minister's told us, the total budget for the year for Nassau House is something in the order of \$80,000.00. Out of this, \$65,000.00 is supplied by the Provincial Government. In other words by far the very, very largest share. What control does the department have over the operations of Nassau House during the course of the year, in view of the very substantial share in its expenditures?

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): Except that the Board and the Medical Advisory Committee and so on are submitted to the Minister, the budget and audited statement has to be submitted to the Minister of the department, they're allowed a very free hand at the present time.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, it's my understanding that, and this I will admit I get from newspaper reports, I haven't been down to the Nassau House to check on it, that the people who have been in Nassau House have not had any treatment during the time they've been there. They've been treated mainly as roomers and there's been no physical examination of them when they come in, that they haven't had no treatment while there, no lectures while there. They were simply told - well, AA's are having a meeting over at such and such a place at such a time, if you wish to go, you're free to go, and if there's been really no effort at treatment while they're in there. They've been simply treated as people who have a problem and allowed to stay there. Now is that correct?

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): Mr. Chairman, there's the utmost concern given to the welfare of these people while they're there. Supervision in the sense that the direction is in constant touch with the people in this place, where many of them have had daily counselling and so on, but the object of the exercise there is, that he has this counselling service at any time he wants it. He can go and talk over his problems with the director. He can talk over his problems with the two men in Nassau House. He can eat regular meals there. He can go out into the community and feel his way around again, downtown he can try and get a job. The object is to let him help himself and at the same time he has the AA available to him, and as I say the counselling service of the Foundation.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, the Minister mentioned something about 12 steps and he didn't give any definition of the 12 steps. Is there any objection to him letting the Committee know the constitution of these 12 steps? -- (Interjection) -- I don't know, I'm using his words.

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): I was going to say, I was only too glad to distribute the 12 steps on a little to every member of the House and I'll undertake to do that tomorrow. I think they're quite explanatory on the little cards.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Mr. Chairman, to pursue my question a little bit further, I wonder if the Honourable the Minister could tell us what percentage of the 17 that have received treatment could well afford to have paid for their own treatment, and I emphasize the well afford?

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): Mr. Chairman, a lot of these men, we must remember, Nassau

(Mr. Johnson, cont'd.) House being in Winnipeg as I see it, I think many of the men who are receiving counselling service were coming in -- many of them, and living at home. Others where there were broken families or from out of town and especially broken homes, these were the men that were taken through Nassau House. There is no thought of -- most of these men are down and out, and when they are coming through this place as I see it, there's no coddling of the well-to-do, this is an open minded group of men and I am sure they would resent any thought that they were catering to a certain group in a certain income level. They have had some out-of-towners there, I don't know the exact proportion, but I will say this, if it -- and it has, according to the provincial psychiatrist, 17 men have been successfully rehabilitated, four families have been reunited. I think that in itself for one year in my own humble opinion is a little bit of an achievement, but it is a very small beginning, we hope.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate that 17 men being rehabilitated is excellent, but in view of the expenditure that the government is making on this, surely more should be done. I understand that Toronto has a similar type of institution called the Brookside, which treats up to 300 people a year. Well, I may be wrong in my figures, those are the ones that I have read about, and it appears to me that for the expenditure that we're making in Manitoba, we're not getting our money's worth. I'm not suggesting that we should reduce the expenditure but it seems to me that surely we can do more for the expenditure that we are making, and it can be done elsewhere, why not here in Nassau House?

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): For your information, I was informed by a member of the Board of the Foundation, that Toronto did not have a much bigger place than Nassau House for a much bigger population density, and I would also point out that I have made a rather full statement on this, outlining the Board's hopes and as I have also informed the honourable member and made a very close scrutiny of their budget for the coming year, and the promise from the Board to review their whole policy. This is again a very intangible field. There has -- as I say I think that there is some measure of pride in still having done what they have done. They're limited in the type of individual that will be coming to them. Nothing is perfect, and this opened in March of '58. We have been in fairly close contact with them. It may be possibly we are duplicating educational efforts, between this body and the education field -- but these men are mainly interested in alcoholism, that is the education of the public and especially the medical profession through their pamphlets which are very excellent. A close relationship is being maintained constantly with the Yale Schools of Alcohol Studies where all the counsellors have taken courses, and under the watchful eye of the man who formed AA in this province, the president of the Medical Advisory Board, the Provincial Psychiatrist. The man who is in his retirement is going to be doing full time work in this field. Now I can say very little more in addition to what I have said, and as I say again I don't think it's my duty to defend the policy of Nassau House, with the large amount of money which the -- their budget, which the government is giving, we are certainly keeping our watchful eye on it. Again I think if it cost \$5,600 even last year to run Nassau House and we did help 17 men, and four families, it's not a bad investment.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, the Minister indicated that this Committee is headed by public spirited citizens and I was wondering whether it would be possible to have the names of these public spirited citizens given to the Committee, also the name of the director.

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): I haven't got the names with me, Mr. Chairman, but I again would like to give that list at a later date if I may. I know some of the members off hand but I don't know -- I haven't got the complete list in front of me. I may miss one or two.

MR. MILLER: It is headed by Mr. Justice Maybank, I take it.

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): Yes, and Mr. Justice Miller, and the names just slip me for a moment Gee, I met them all recently too -- I'd rather

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to pursue this any further except to say this, that while I appreciate very much that 17 have been treated, I don't think it's enough for the money that has been spent, and I hope that in the following year, that there will be a closer scrutiny of what goes on in there, to see to it that the province is getting proper treatment in return for the amount of money it is investing in it, and I look forward next year at estimates to having a report from the Minister on the same subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Passed.

MR. J.A. CHRISTIANSON (Portage la Prairie): Mr. Chairman, -- (Interjection) -- Mr. Chairman, I think that the member from Ste. Rose is under a bit of delusion there. I don't think that there's \$80,000.00 being spent on Nassau House, as he apparently believes. I believe the figure is \$5,600.00. Am I right, Mr. Minister?

MR. CHAIRMAN: B - 1.

MR. MILLER: The Committee as I understand it, is \$85,000.00, of which the province contributes \$65,000.00. Is that right?

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): over this item. I left all my detailed notes in my office, Mr. Chairman, but -- it was -- the figure that was on there was 50 or 60 -- I think the total cost was around \$6,500.00, between \$5,600.00 and \$6,500.00 as I remember.

MR. MILLER: less the rental, isn't it?

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): That was the total cost of the

MR. MILLER: . . . of operating Nassau House, but the appropriation covering the budget of the committee was \$85,000.00 of which the province pays \$65,000.00, isn't that correct?

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): Oh, on the total appropriation, yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: B - 1, passed. B - 2.

MR. S. ROBERTS (La Verendrye): Mr. Chairman, please -- (Interjection) -- he didn't pass it before I was up because I was up before the man from Portage was up, the Member from Portage. I think we should be clear on how much the province is contributing to Nassau House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can't delay it, it's all right now, but if we say passed, it's -- we're moving on . . .

MR. ROBERTS: Sorry, Mr. Chairman, I was up, but he attracted your attention before -- (Interjection) --

MR. MILLER: The mere fact that some members called "passed" doesn't pass the item if some other members are on their feet.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He wasn't on his feet. I didn't see it.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, you didn't see me but I was on my feet, and I was shouting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

MR. ROBERTS: I think that the House should be clear on how much the province is contributing to 17 patients at Nassau House and I think that we should be clear on how many of these patients who will be treated at Nassau House can well afford to pay their own way. I think that the government should see fit to -- that patients taken into Nassau House, who can well afford to pay their own way, should contribute towards the cost of the place, and I don't think that the Honourable Minister has answered these particular points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: B - passed. B - 1 -- passed. B - 2 passed, B - 3 passed. 4 passed.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, on B - 4 dealing with Blind Persons' Allowances, is the same arrangement still prevailing in respect to blind persons - I just forget the name of the town that they send them down to in Toronto for examination or possible treatment. As I understand it -- Brantford, Yes - Brantford. Are they still being sent down there for treatment? Is that under Education? Oh, I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: B - 4 passed. C - 1, C - 2 Resolution 47 -- Passed. Department 14, Industry and Commerce, 1 - Administration.

HON. GURNEY EVANS (Acting Minister of Industry and Commerce) (Fort Rouge): Mr. Chairman, I had prepared some comprehensive review of the policies of the department and the plans that they have for assisting in the development of industry in the province and the diversification of industry across the province, when it occurred to me that many of these policies have been discussed before this present Legislature under the Manitoba Development Fund and also partly under the Manitoba Development Authority. Therefore, it occurred to me that perhaps it would suit the convenience of the Committee best if I made a comparatively short statement dealing mainly with the re-organization that has taken place in the department and left any particular matters to be discussed under the items or to deal with it rather by way of replies to questions than in an extended statement. And so if that suits the wishes of the Committee, I propose to continue accordingly.

Very briefly stated then, I think the policies of the department have been revealed about

(Mr. Evans, cont'd.) . . . as follows: That we will endeavour to assist the assets and the limitations of the province with respect to industrial development particularly, and to divide the province into various areas and assess them likewise. In doing so we will encounter the various community problems that there are in different areas of the province, and we will try to tackle those problems individually as we meet them.

A principal object on which definite action will be taken will be to attract prospective investors to the province, and to try to accomplish as much of the practical work which will aid them as is proper for a government to undertake. We will try to identify sound economic prospects and opportunities for development within the province, and call them to the attention of prospective investors. We will assist in a very material and practical way the local businessmen who are at present within the province and whose businesses might be assisted to expand or to become more sound in their present operations, and to provide in part the financial assistance toward that end.

To accomplish this program, which is an extensive one and which I have attempted to cover now in only a sentence or two, in comparison with the extended statement that I spoke about, the department has been reorganized under four branches. I believe the term used heretofore has been "bureaus" but we now propose to call them branches, to conform with the practice in other departments. The first is the Industrial Development Branch, which will divide into two sections, the first being Services to Existing Industries, and the members of the Committee will see quite easily that those are aimed at assisting our present businessmen with any services that they might require of an appropriate character to help them in strengthening and expanding their own businesses. The next is Service to New Industry. These will group themselves very largely under what are called "locational factors", that is any industry that may be coming to settle in the province, will want to find the right location, will want to know about the people who live in those locations, either as workers or prospective customers, they will want to know about taxation matters, matters concerned with freight rates and other cost factors, largely. And this second section of the Industrial Development Branch will be concerned with these and other services to new industries which may be attracted to the province.

The second branch is the Regional Development Branch. It will be concerned with assisting the community development corporations, which were authorized under legislation at our special session, under the Manitoba Development Fund. There will be a definite plan, and progress has already been made in establishing community development corporations, joining together the businessmen, Chambers of Commerce officials; community officials and others, in development corporations in each of the appropriate regions to develop industry within their own communities. Under this branch also will be the town and rural planning functions, which includes the provincial planning service that we already have. Partly for convenience and partly because it fits in well, the Civil Defence organization has been transferred to this community planning -- let me correct that term -- to the Regional Development Branch. It seems to us, it's obvious of course, that any civil defence plan must make use of the facilities that exist in these rural areas if evacuation is to be any principal part of a civil defence plan. But additional to that, we believe that it will help the communities as well if they have a definite organization within them to assist in civil defence.

The third of these branches is the Information Services Branch, which will be divided into three sections, a Business Information section, an Editorial section and the Photographic section. The office of the Agent-General in London is regarded by us as a separate operation, and the fifth is the Travel and Publicity Branch.

Perhaps just a brief word, then, about each of these principal groupings. The principal duty of the Industrial Development Branch is to find industrial prospects, that is to say, investors or companies, who want to establish branches or new factories within the province. For that purpose we will engage an industrial promotions officer, whose duty it will be to travel the mid-west United States and eastern Canada, calling on people of this type in the investment field, and also in the large corporation field with the object of persuading them to establish manufacturing operations here. The second of his duties will be to try to divert to Manitoba the manufacture of goods that are manufactured elsewhere now, but are sold within the province. It is our belief on the basis of some study that enough of certain types of goods

(Mr. Evans, cont'd.) . . . are being manufactured elsewhere and shipped in here to support good manufacturing operations, and it will be one of the objects of this section of the department to stimulate the manufacture of those goods within the borders of the province. The part of the program of promoting this kind of industrial development, we have been continuing a policy which was begun under the other department -- under the other administration -- of exhibiting at international trade fairs. We exhibited this year at the Chicago International Fair, and I am informed that a very large number of people -- perhaps as many as a million people -- passed the Manitoba exhibit at that particular fair. We have exhibited at the Provincial Exhibition and at the Red River Exhibition, and the theme of our exhibits in all those places was "Made in Manitoba Goods". Many of our companies in Manitoba are using components or parts that are manufactured outside the province, that is to say, in a principal article, say a machine that is manufactured in the province, we do find a considerable number of components that go into that manufacture are manufactured outside the borders of the province. We believe there is some field here for stimulating "Made in Manitoba" operations. We are giving consideration to a small exhibition or display, not intended for the public, of the components that are taken into manufacture in Manitoba in manufacturing machinery or other articles for sale. We believe that these components should be displayed and that other manufacturers within the province should come and have the opportunity to see what components are required within the market here, and have an opportunity themselves to undertake those kinds of operations.

Research and development activities will receive considerable study during this next year. Members of the Committee -- or many of them -- will remember that we have stressed the function of research, and my honourable friend the Honourable Leader of the CCF Party asked me about it the other day. We have not brought forward legislation at this session contemplating the establishment of a Manitoba Research Council. But nevertheless the department is giving it close attention because a great deal of research can be accomplished within the facilities that exist in the province now. At the University, at certain large manufacturing companies, and other facilities that exist within the province. The services of the National Research Council in Ottawa are also available to Manitoba, and opportunity will be taken to use those services as occasion arises. There are many kinds of research, and one of them, of course, is economic research, and within the department now, we have already achieved an increase in the staff of highly qualified men, and studies in such matters as taxation, marketing, freight rates, labour legislation, transportation, the availability of raw materials and alternative raw materials can well be undertaken by members of our own staff. These may be studies prepared in preparation for the establishment of new industries here or they may be at the request of manufacturing industries already here who are seeking additional information or help in these particular fields. There will be certain specific industrial undertakings studied this year. The object is to discover certain classes of opportunity which we believe exists here now for additional manufacturing facilities. And some of these particular studies are the following: Potato processing, frozen food products, furniture, asbestos products, utilization of coarse fish and commercial fish by-products, building materials, macaroni products and cold storage facilities. Those definite studies are now in prospect in the department.

We must never lose sight of the fact that Manitoba was founded, and Winnipeg grew, as a distributing centre for the West, and so the trade section of this particular branch will devote itself to assisting people who wish to establish or strengthen their distributing businesses. And particular emphasis will be given to aiding agents who may be distributing for the whole of the West, thus building up the distributing and wholesale trade on which Winnipeg was very largely founded. It occurs to some people to say this, that if you're stimulating the manufacture of goods within the province, why are you at the same time encouraging other people to come in here as agents and sell products that are manufactured elsewhere? And that's a very good question. But we must remember that an agency, or a distributing and wholesale business here which distributes well beyond our boundaries, does bring new wealth and new work to the province, and we believe that the distributing trade requires its full share of attention from this government, and not only the manufacturing industries.

A second result very often comes from this, and that is that if a manufacturer who may be resident either elsewhere in Canada or the United States or in another country, may come here, establish a good market, and then at that point are in a position to establish their own

(Mr. Evans, cont'd.) . . . manufacturing operations here to supply their own goods manufactured here in Manitoba, for distribution not only in Manitoba but throughout Western Canada as well.

Turning very briefly to the Regional Development Branch, the objects, of course, are to create job opportunities, not only in the larger centres but also throughout various economic regions in the province. The general objectives of the Regional Development Branch are to solve production and management problems, and that would include counselling if it's required in connection with their credit needs or their capital needs. Assistance will be given, and only where asked for or only where sought, in the sales problems of industries that may be established outside Greater Winnipeg. Now I wouldn't say by any means that the industries within Winnipeg are well equipped and well able to carry on their own sales problems, but many of them are in a position here with more elaborate sales organizations and more facilities at their disposal, to carry on their own sales campaigns. We believe that those in the smaller centres do not have the same advantages and may benefit to a greater degree by any assistance that the department can give them in shaping up and prosecuting their sales programs.

There will be an effort, as I indicated before, to find new products which can be sold within the local market area, and particularly those which find their origin in southern Manitoba at least, in agricultural raw material, with the obvious advantage to the farmers, and in raw materials drawn from the forests.

But two things are essential if a rural industrial program is to be successful and one is that the businessmen themselves must be the prime movers; they must be the people who take the initiative; they must be the people who have the plans, or are willing to put their work and their initiative and their energies into it, and the government must assume the role — any role that it assumes must be that of helping the businessman by himself — not in trying to supersede him in any sense. I believe the prime mover in all these things must be the individual businessman himself.

It is planned to organize the department into five or six economic regions, each one with diversified character, particularly with regard to raw materials, availability of markets and density of retail markets that they can reach. For this purpose then, industrial development corporations will be encouraged, comprising the type of personnel that I mentioned before. The basic principle behind all this will be to supplement — but certainly not to replace — the initiative of the individual businessman himself.

One of the important functions will be the raising of money for industrial development purposes at the local level. And we have had the most gratifying evidence from a number of communities in Manitoba as to their ability to raise their own money. Several communities, which are not large, have raised money in sums varying from \$65,000.00 to over \$100,000.00 in a comparatively short time for industrial development purposes. We do not believe, by any means, that this represents the upper limit of the money that can be raised, but it is to the department a very gratifying evidence that the businessmen themselves not only have the wish but have the ability to provide their own needs of capital, and in other ways as well. I am happy to report that community development corporations have been formed, or are in process of being formed at the moment, in Portage la Prairie city, Portage la Prairie rural municipality, Souris, Brandon, Minnedosa, The Pas, Stonewall, Winkler and Morden. As I run over those names the members of the Committee will recognize towns which have already made substantial progress in their own industrial development.

The Provincial Planning Service is providing service now to a substantial number of communities. There are some 22 municipalities, including two cities, 12 towns, three villages and three rural municipalities and two local government districts. Six additional municipalities are now being brought into the service and one other is being considered. It is our opinion that the experimental period having progressed some distance, that the organization and purposes of this Provincial Planning Service might well be reviewed, with the object of making it as effective as possible, and within the department in the next few months, close study will be given to the organization of that service and, if necessary, the preparation of any legislation that may be required to strengthen it.

Not to weary the Committee this evening, Mr. Chairman, I suggest that the heading "Information Services Branch" very largely explains itself; I shall be glad to answer any questions

(Mr. Evans, cont'd.) . . . concerning it.

Under the Travel and Publicity Branch I may say that the department has launched this year the largest and most aggressive travel program in the history of the province. The object of the advertising and the promotion is to create an image of Manitoba in the minds of the people who receive the advertising or who read it, of Manitoba as a prestige family recreation area. And those of you who may have seen the advertisements will recognize the presence the family picture in all the advertising that has been put out. It is our belief that our type of facilities is best suited to family vacations, is best suited to a very large number of people of medium and perhaps low income, and we believe that the greatest profit to the province, can be realized by catering to that particular group. But we want them to have a picture of Manitoba as a prestige place to go. Some place that they can boast about when they have come back, some place that they can say to their friends, this is a good place to go, we suggest that you try it. And so the advertising tries to be realistic about the kind of facilities that we have here, the kinds of beaches we have, the kind of fishing that is offered, the kind of hotels, motels and resorts that we have within the province. And to bring it prominently to the minds of the public we have used larger display ads than ever before. It is a fact of advertising that the importance of an advertiser in the minds of those who see the advertisements is probably influenced by the size of the advertisement. And so the type of advertising has been changed. Rather than merely to mention the province as a recreation area, larger space was taken to create an actual picture of the kind of place that Manitoba is and to suggest strongly that it's a place for a family vacation. In order to be able to do this larger kind of advertising we made use of a new device and it's moderately new in the advertising world and certainly new in this province, and that is the split run.

In certain publications now, including the Saturday Evening Post and Life and a number of other magazines it is possible to buy a regional circulation. That is to say, buy advertisements in the particular copies of the magazines, which go to our trade area, which we regard very largely as the central United States. But in order to take advantage of the split run technique, you must find the partner, as it were, who will take up the rest of the circulation. Because the advertiser or publisher will accept an advertisement only for a given space in a given issue and if one advertiser is to use one part of the circulation for their ad, there must be found another advertiser to take up the same space at the same time in the remainder of the circulation. This arrangement was made with one of the eastern provinces of Canada to take up the balance of the circulation which we did not use. And so it has been possible for this province to use very much larger display ads at a considerable savings in what it would have been to use the entire circulation of these publications. That is a new device and it has been successful.

The tourist enquiries this year have shown an increase of 15% over last year. We believe that the additional expenditures which you'll find in the estimates have been thoroughly justified by this increase of 15% in tourist enquiries. But I would say this, that to have an effect on the public mind an advertising program should not be judged at the end of its first year, or its first campaign. It is our purpose to pursue this type of advertising so that there will be cumulative effect. This is the history of advertising and of almost any campaign, that if you're going to make one burst and then stop, you might as well not start at all. The idea is to wait for the repeated effect that repeated advertisements will have on the public mind. It is the advice to use from advertising experts and advertising agencies that the cumulative effect will begin to show itself next year and will increase progressively from there on, if this campaign is continued in its present form. So it is great satisfaction and reassurance to the department to note that this year there has been an increase of 15%. Now let's acknowledge that in the past there have been percentage increases each year as the advertising campaign went on, but not as large, and so if there is any indication in this, it is that the early indications from this type of an advertising campaign are entirely satisfactory and we propose to continue with it.

We don't depend entirely upon display advertising. There was last year -- we continued the policy of selling tours by the information trailer, which many may have seen when it was parked outside the building at the south door before its trip. On its trip through the United States or through certain adjacent states of the Union, this trailer distributed a good deal of

(Mr. Evans, cont'd.) . . . literature - several thousands of copies of literature - and quite a few people went through the trailer and saw the exhibits which included not only pictures of Manitoba, but such things as Eskimo art and other exhibits of that kind. But that is not the only benefit and perhaps not the main one because the operator of the trailer did secure quite a number of press interviews and TV appearances, this trailer being somewhat of a novelty then, was newsworthy and attracted press, radio and TV attention. And so it stimulated a good deal of free advertising and free appearances on these various media. This year, the department participated in six travel shows, including Kansas City, Chicago, Milwaukee, Omaha, Minneapolis and Des Moines. A new high in the number of written enquiries, that is, the number of coupons filled in at the travel shows, was achieved with a total of 17,889 visitors at the Manitoba booth at these sport shows, filling in written enquiries asking for additional information about holidays in Manitoba.

We have continued the policy this year, of inviting American Outdoor Riders to visit Manitoba and to sample for themselves, or to see for themselves, the kind of sports and recreational facilities that we have within the province. And this year an almost astonishing success was achieved. I have brought with me a few of the clippings of the articles that appeared in the American press dealing with Manitoba. The writers that were entertained in the province included Mr. Jack Perry, of the "Garry Indiana Post" and "Outdoor Magazine Writer"; Mr. Mel Ellis, outdoor editor of the "Milwaukee Journal" and associate editor of "Field and Stream"; Mr. Dave Roberts, the travel editor and outdoors editor of "The Cincinnati Enquirer"; Mr. Tom McNally, the outdoors editor of the "Chicago Tribune" and a writer for "Outdoor Life". I would just like to hold up and show to the House, what to me is a truly astonishing display for Manitoba in this field resulting from these trips. I hold in my hand tear sheets from the "Chicago American" of Monday, July 13th, and on the front page, mark you, there is a beginning of an article with a picture of the author. It is further continued on an inside page and then we come to page 28, which is a full page display of fishing and outdoor opportunities in the Province of Manitoba. It's been calculated that the value of the space that was thus turned over to Manitoba, or was used to describe sporting and holiday opportunities in Manitoba, if paid for on an advertising basis would certainly be between 15 and 20 thousand dollars. We have continued the series of grants to non-profit making tourist information offices. I have here the terms under which each of these grants is made. The maximum grant is \$400.00, and there are other classes of grants of \$300.00 and \$200.00 each.

I would like to report on the early development under the Manitoba Development Fund. It will be recalled, of course, that the purpose of the Fund is to provide financial assistance to new and existing manufacturing industries, tourist and recreational facilities and community development corporations within the province. The government looks upon the Manitoba Development Fund as a way to help private enterprise to help itself. We believe it will prove to be a tremendous boom to small industries in communities of all sizes in the province. It is a practical move to encourage the decentralization of industry.

At this time I would like to announce the members of the board. The chairman is Mr. R.H.G. Bonnycastle of Winnipeg, and the members are the following: Messrs. K.R. Barkman of Steinbach; D. Crofton of Winnipeg; John Deutsch of Vancouver; W. Gilliland of Winnipeg; George Hill of Portage la Prairie; G. Keith Lewis of Brandon; John A. MacAulay, Q.C. of Winnipeg; Maurice Neaman of Winnipeg. Mr. R.E. Grose is the General Manager of the corporation.

I would like to pause just to pay a short word of tribute to these men who are approaching their task in a spirit of public service. They have worked hard and long on these investigations which go behind the making of any loan and in many cases equally long and equally hard investigations in cases where loans cannot be granted. It would be quite beyond any reasonable provision of funds to pay these men, highly qualified as they are, for the services they have performed and I would like to express the thanks of the government and I feel sure the thanks of the House, to any group of distinguished and experienced men who will give their time in a spirit of public service to this kind of work.

The operations began on February 26th and up to June 30th the following had been the results. Total loans approved \$1,250,000.00. This has resulted in a total capital investment of \$2,000,000.00 that is to say, taking the capital provided by the owners themselves with the

(Mr. Evans, cont'd.) . . . amount of \$1,250,000.00. The total capital investment which is now being made in Manitoba as the result of the operation of the fund totals \$2,000,000.00. New employment has been provided for 200 people. There will be an increase in factory production annually of \$1,800,000.00. The estimated annual increase in direct tourist revenue will be \$250,000.00. An increased tourist accommodation as follows: 66 motel units, 19 cabins and three recreational areas. Of the total loans approved \$400,000.00 have been made in the Greater Winnipeg area and \$800,000.00 outside of Greater Winnipeg.

I had prepared some notes, Mr. Chairman, on Manitoba development authority, but in view of the extended discussion we had which I think was exhaustive and fully debated on both sides, I will, at this time, if the Committee agrees, omit any further remarks on that subject. But I would say this about the Manitoba development authority, that perhaps its most important task or at least its most important immediate task will be to try to overcome some of the handicaps with regard to transportation which are imposed on the Province of Manitoba. I think the Committee knows well enough what these handicaps are and I will confine my remarks to saying this, that we propose to continue the study of Manitoba's problems and to make definite proposals with regard to lessening the burden of transportation costs within the province. For this purpose, we have prepared a submission to the Canadian National Railways proposing to them a co-operative move for reducing freight rates to the north. That submission has been sent forward to Mr. Donald Gordon and we will follow that up with a delegation to see him in his office in Montreal. I have had three or four discussions with officials of the Canadian National Railways -- let me change that and say I have had two discussions with officials of the Canadian National Railways and one discussion with top officials of the Canadian Pacific Railways of an exploratory nature asking what developments we might make in co-operation with the railways designed to reduce freight costs for Manitoba generally. The first and most immediate problem we have before us is the freight rates to the north and so our first move will be in that direction. We are also preparing Manitoba's presentation to the Royal Commission on railway transportation problems. There are a good many matters which require study under this field of transportation costs. Such things as agreed charges, matter of equalization, the lake and rail rate differential, and the results of the Royal Commission on the coasting trades.

I have here order of the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada No. 98424. I am not sure whether this announcement has been made public before but it has been ordered by the Board of Transportation Commissioners and I would like to record it here for the record that the companies that were authorized by order of the Board No. 96300, dated November 17th, 1958, to increase rates and charges on freight traffic shall reduce such of their class and commodity rates other than competitive rates in effect of the commencement of the said Act as were pursuant to the said order No. 96300 increased by 17% by substituting an increase of 10% for the said 17%.

(2) The said reduction in rates shall be made effective on the first day of August, 1959, and the reduced rates shall not be increased during the period of one year next thereafter, unless authorized by the Board.

That is largely at this point for purposes of record. My understanding is that it has been made public but that is the purpose of mentioning it at this time.

Mr. Chairman, I will now conclude what I'm afraid was a longer summary of the situation within the department than I had intended it to be. The only thing I can say to the honourable members is that if I had given them the full treatment I wouldn't have been through now.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, as with some of the other Ministers to whom I have referred, I can certainly not complain at all of the Honourable the Minister taking quite a little bit of time, because after all, these are extremely important subjects that he has been dealing with and they're interesting and I'm sure that they don't lend themselves to a brief treatment. I would like to spend a little more time on some of them than I feel that I should take tonight because as the Honourable the Minister has said considerable amount of discussion has already taken place on some of the projects that are mentioned here and so I shall try to be as brief as possible.

Starting in somewhat reverse order I might say to the Honourable the Minister that I listened with great interest to the statement that he made with regard to the freight rate studies

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.) . . . and the proposals that they have been making and are making and will be making and I can certainly agree with him that that's a vitally important subject to the Province of Manitoba. Perhaps there's no other province to whom it is fully as vital. I can't but agree with the different matters that his department has in hand in that regard, but I would suggest to him that there is one in addition to those that I heard mentioned.

Perhaps it escaped my attention, and that is that I think we in Manitoba must continue to be exceptionally vigilant with regard to the Crow's Nest Pass rate agreement. Now I realize that it is for the time being perhaps, not in any jeopardy because I am conscious of the fact that the Prime Minister of Canada has stated that that is one of the matters that is not referred to the commission that's presently studying freight rates in Canada and I think the Prime Minister has also stated that -- I don't know if he put any period upon it but that for the present at least or the immediate future that those statutory rates would not be changed. And I think that was quite a definite statement and I hope it was meant to obtain for a considerable length of time, but I have reason to know as well, of the continuing pressure that there is in that regard and as freight costs continue to mount then the natural tendency of the railway companies to interest themselves and all possible measures of adding to their revenue is a very understandable one, but I think that even in these times where the danger of attack directly on those rates may not be imminent at the moment, that the vigilance should not be relaxed and the studies and material should not be allowed to in any way diminish so that if again in the near or more distant future the matter is under consideration that we shall be prepared to put up the very best case that we can so far as the Province of Manitoba is concerned. I'm sure that practically all of the people of Manitoba, except perhaps the railways themselves agree with that stand, and I think we must be very, very vigilant in seeing that our defences are kept right up to standard.

Now the only other matter that I intend to comment on at the moment, and that briefly, is the matter of Civil Defence. I recognize that the Honourable the Minister mentioned, Mr. Chairman, that it had been transferred to the regional development branch of his department and I have observed the expenditures that are contemplated. At first glance, they appear to be considerably higher than last year, but I think perhaps that is accounted for simply by including the municipal expenditures as well. I'd like to be informed on that point however. And unless I was -- fortunately, for a moment I was engaged in another conversation and I may have missed a little bit of what the Honourable the Minister said, though I tried to listen to him pretty carefully -- unless I missed it though, he did not deal with any degree of detail at all, with the policy with regard to Civil Defence. Now if he finds it difficult to give a full statement or a very complete or exhaustive statement on this subject to the Committee, I for one will certainly sympathize with him, because I was in the position of being Minister in charge of that particular work for a few years and no one recognizes more than I, how difficult it is to present concrete and what might be felt to be proper plans under the circumstances of these things. Because I think the difficulty is that no one knows, no one can say with any certainty what is the situation that we face. If we knew, if we knew that there would be occasion where the very worst in warfare could happen, then we would feel that no amount of expenditure, no degree of urgency in making all sorts of plans was too great. On the other hand, there's a great tendency, when we don't know, to assume that it won't happen here and I recognize completely the rather frustrating experience that it is to deal, particularly by a Provincial Government, with this matter where we must almost certainly take our time from the national government. And I have not had the time to keep up with the discussions that have been going on in Ottawa, but to the extent that I have read Hansard with regard to Civil Defence, it seemed to me that the national program has not developed with any certainty as yet either.

Now I simply mustn't take too long on this matter and I do want to just pose a couple of questions, or three, to my honourable friend, and I do not intend them for the purpose of embarrassment. I certainly realize the difficulties under which the Provincial Government operates in this regard, but I wondered if he was able to tell us anything of the national thinking on this subject now, in particular, have the national people or the provincial people, or both, taken any definite steps with regard to the medical stockpiling that quite a bit of attention was paid to a short time ago? Are the evacuation plans practically the same as they were a year or two ago? I have the feeling, from what I have read of the Ottawa debates, that there appears to be a bit of a trend from evacuation to a philosophy of shelter building. I don't know that that is a

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.) . . . correct interpretation of their policy. If they have been making any pronouncements on the shelter policy, are they planning it against blast as well as fall-out, or only fall-out? And then the other matter, I gather that Ottawa has announced that they have at least some tentative plans for an alternative governmental headquarters in the event of any outbreak of nuclear warfare. I was wondering if the plans that had been just tentatively discussed in Manitoba have been progressed - developed to any greater extent? Now there are some of these things that depend so greatly on the policy of the national government, that I realize that we cannot go much further than they are prepared to go. But I gathered that they were, once again this year, increasing their expenditures on Civil Defence, and I would be interested in hearing a brief review from the Minister and it doesn't necessarily have to come until that item is reached, if he prefers it that way.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Speaker, I understand that my leader intends to follow the Leader of the Opposition. I'm not substituting for him but I'm just going to make one or two remarks on this question of estimates of the Industry and Commerce Department. First of all I want to state that the establishment of this Industrial and Commerce Department was an excellent idea many years ago and no doubt the previous government should get credit for it. And I'm very happy to note from the report and from the address made by the Minister of the increased activities and increased development. Do you want to speak now?

MR. PAULLEY: No, go right ahead - you're doing all right.

MR. GRAY: It is very important to the prosperity of the province that if anything should be done of bringing industries here and also that would bring in more people in this province. I believe that Manitoba can afford to have a very much larger population than it has now. It has room for improved development and to bring more prosperity to make room for more wage earners and more surplus. We have here - we are not as fortunate as Alberta to have a natural increase in population, as we haven't got the lady here that they have in Alberta who gave birth to the 23rd child. And we should do something more about it. The industrial loan is a very, very effective way of creating industries. I know personally that people came in here - some of them are immigrants - with excellent ideas of producing commodities which had not yet been produced in this province at least. And they come here without money or with little money, and this help will create the development of such industries and I'm certain that the province will not lose any money. Because as far as I know several, about ten of them, that their production is increasing; they are hiring more help every day; they establish very expensive machinery. As an illustration there is a man here that could produce a carpet from material produced in this province - mostly from wool, and he is just waiting for his application to be approved by the Immigration Department of a permanent landing. He came in here as a tourist and he has been waiting for a very long time, he's already made all his plans, and he already has sufficient capital of several hundred thousand dollars, of people who promised to support him. So I feel that this industrial loan could do a lot, but in this particular case, of course, they don't require a loan, but they have some difficulty in getting permanent landing because he came in here as a tourist and they suspect that he came as a tourist because he wants to remain here. This technicality prevents him of establishing a very important new industry.

Now I would like to direct one or two questions: What is being done for the Canadians to see Canada, including Manitoba? We're spending a lot of money to bring American tourists here, which is very, very important, but some of them are reluctant now to come here as a tourist because the value of the dollar is about four or five cents less and naturally they thought when they come in here and want to spend a considerable sum of money, it means quite a bit of paying your premium on the Canadian dollars, now at 4%. My second question is, what is being done to stimulate immigration? Many can come here with capital. I know quite a few that could come here with a considerable amount of money to get established here and open up industries. And the flow of immigration recently has been decreased considerably for the reason best known to the federal authorities. They could come here as settlers, they could come here as mechanics, and I'm satisfied that those who will come here, will not interfere with the labour market. I do not want to see unemployment here but people must realize that it takes a year or two, and those who fear that, these people must realize that it takes a year or two, and those who fear that these people will interfere with the labour market realize that they increase employment in time, by increased consumption and added skill which they have. And my third question is: Can the Minister tell us the activities of the agent in London?

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, my remarks on this department are going to be very brief. My colleague from Inkster has covered some of the points which I was going to raise. I thank the Minister for his general statement on his department. I appreciate very, very much that notwithstanding his capabilities, that he hasn't had too much of an opportunity, as indeed the rest of the Minister of the Crown, to thoroughly get into his Department. I noted that in his remarks that there are a few new things going to be tried to attempt to attract more tourists into Manitoba and also more industries, particularly into our rural areas. I would like to ask him one or two questions, however, on that point of the development of industry here in the Province of Manitoba. I raised this point once before with the former government, following in general the same activities in this regard as was done by the former government. And that is in the field of research of the potentialities in the Province of Manitoba. As I understand it that most of these in the past and at the present are being done by the firm. Arthur D. Little Company, I believe, of Chicago. I have read with interest most of the reports that have been tabled in the House and it seems to me that with proper development or education or instruction that many of the graduates of our University of Manitoba would be able to render this service to the province. What the cost has been to obtain the services of Arthur D. Little I would like the Minister to give us that information - he may not have it with him because the main reports, I believe, that we have at the present time were obtained by the previous administration. There may be some that have been done since that time but I think it would be interesting to the committee to know just how much the reports compiled by Arthur D. Little thus far - I think it only covers over a period of three or four years or so - I think it would be of great interest to the committee, it certainly would be to me, to find out how much they have cost.

Further to that, I would like to know from the Minister if he is in a position to tell us how many industries have been instituted or started as a direct result of the reports of the Arthur D. Little and Co. I may be wrong but it does seem to me in reading some of the reports at least, that the suggested potential for Manitoba in these reports were extended to many years distant from today. For instance, one I read with great interest was one dealing with Metallurgy insofar as steel and the likes of that is concerned, and they made reference in this volume to the possibility of low-content ore, iron ore and the likes of that, and it seemed to me in reading this particular volume that the job could have well been done by anyone who had just a slight inkling of the mining potentiality in the Province of Manitoba. So I would like to know these answers to those two questions -- and I'm not pressing the Minister for them this evening because he may not have anticipated the question and may not have that information before him at the present time. Again they are the cost of the survey of the Arthur D. Little Company over the past? What industries have come as a direct result of these investigations?

I would also like to hear the Minister give us a report on the Office of Agent General in the Old Country and I would also like to know how many industries, if any, have located in the Province of Manitoba as a direct result of that agency. And in saying that, Mr. Chairman, I don't want it inferred that I don't think that this is a valuable department or that the Agent General can render valuable service, and I do know you that don't simply take a fish-hook and grab a hold of an industrialist and drag him into the Province of Manitoba or anywhere else and sometimes it takes quite a while before any tangible results are shown but in the meantime you're building up to that but I think it would be of interest to know if we have any industries, particularly any of any relatively large size as a result of those activities.

I do note that it appears to me and I'm thinking of some of the arguments of my honourable friends opposite in respect to the activities of the former administration, it seems to me that the propaganda department is still carrying on the same as it used to, only possibly a little more intensified. Possibly my honourable friend will remember that on one or two occasions while in opposition, the propaganda that was called at that time of the Liberal Party came under severe criticism, and I can see no curtailment whatsoever because in the informational bulletins which I get every week from the Department, it seems to me as though it's carrying on just the same, if not as I mentioned a little earlier, a little more intensified. And I also note that there is an increase in the appropriation for that particular purpose. If the question of Information Services Branch is a branch where that pretty little sheet of paper with the red heading "Informational Services" or Informational Branch of the Department of

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd.) . . . Industry and Commerce, if that's under that particular item and I might say that while a lot of the information that is contained in those leaflets is of general interest, there is a lot of balder-dash at the same time and possibly the paper bill could be reduced by omitting them.

MR. MILLER: Saskatchewan.

MR. PAULLEY: Of course I can understand my honourable friend from Rhineland disagreeing with me because I believe they were the organization or the party that started it all up, even possibly before Saskatchewan, but I do know my honourable friends opposite were critical of these same papers that I'm making mention of.

Now then, in order that I can pretty well cover a few points that I had in mind to ask generally at once, I would like just to pose a question or two to the Honourable the Minister of Industry and Commerce.

I've always been interested in the Order of the Buffalo Hunt. (Interjection) Yes. And I hope the Attorney-General makes sure that I receive one - I think it would be lovely on my mantle - I'd like to know from the Minister what one has to do to qualify for one of these and I also notice that there's a group of various categories in respect of this. I think they run all the way from Lieutenants up to Major-Generals and eventually get up to the Chief Hunter of the Buffalo Hunt. And I note with interest in this evening's paper that our distinguished visitor of tomorrow, if the newspaper report is correct, is going to be a Chief Hunter of the Buffalo Hunt.

MR. MILLER: Huntress.

MR. PAULLEY: Now that, if that is so, if the newspaper article is correct, why, Mr. Chairman, that only puts her on a par with my Honourable Friend the Leader of the Opposition because I understand that he is the - one of the Chief Hunters too. And I think, Sir, that in keeping with the old tradition of having our distinguished guest a little above everybody else, I think maybe we'd better designate a new title, just so that my honourable friend and one other honourable gentleman cannot say "well I'm equal at least in one thing" but in all seriousness, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to know a little bit more about this Order of the Buffalo Hunt and I've seen pictures of - oh this one was before your time, Mr. Minister - I saw a picture in the Transcona paper I believe it was during one of the elections where one of the eminent politicians was granted a - oh some sort of a rank, I don't know whether it was a Lieutenant or a Corporal of this particular organization but I'm sure it must have been for some other reason than it being a distinguished guest coming to the City of Winnipeg. So I would like to hear the story from my honourable friend on the whole setup of the Buffalo Hunt - without being too long now and with those few remarks, Mr. Chairman, I say good luck to the department. I know that the Minister and I have had arguments in the past, or should I say "discussions" in the past as to what we think should be done in this very important field but I think basically we agree that the ultimate aim of it all is, because of the fact we realize that the progress in the Province of Manitoba from now on out has to tend more to industrial development that we can join together in attempting to achieve progress in this field and while sometimes we disagree as to the methods, the over-all aim and objects we can agree with so I say good luck to you, Mr. Minister, in your endeavours.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, my remarks will be very, very brief. I want to thank the Minister for his very concise, informative and his particularly fair presentation of the activities of his Department. I know that he is trying to do a good job and I wish him every success. He talks a little bit about re-organization of the Department and of course in that respect he will no doubt have the advice and assistance of the Department of Organization and Methods under the Treasury Board and if he wants that and needs that, it's all right with me. But I do want to compliment him on one thing, that in practically every activity of the Department that he described he was very careful to say that he was continuing, "we are continuing" the policies set and that is in contrast to some of the statements made by some of his colleagues who took all the credit for everything. And I want to thank the Minister for his very, very fair presentation.

There is one phase which I want to talk about and that I was very interested in and that is in decentralization of industry and I'm very, very glad indeed that the Minister is cognizant of the importance of this phase of industrial development. Because I think, in other

(Mr. Miller, cont'd.) . . . jurisdiction, decentralization played a very important change in the whole setup — in the whole economic setup of various communities and I particularly want to refer for a minute to the decentralization policies of the great industrial empires, if you will, of the United States when they moved to a large extent their activities to the south and created economic conditions which were the salvation of that particular area. And I think the Minister is to be congratulated in his efforts to establish industries outside of the Greater Winnipeg area because in some areas of our province, there is every possibility of developing industries with a little bit of encouragement, that might be fruitful, not only for the particular area in which they are located or are to be located but indeed to Manitoba economy as a whole. I was particularly interested when he mentioned the possibilities of establishing a Potato Chip industry, macaroni, and so forth and I would suggest to him and if I can be of assistance at all, I'll be very glad indeed to help to bring that about in an area that lends itself very well to such development. Because in decentralizing, you must take into consideration the availability of labour and that is a very important factor. There is a possibility in the part of southern part of Manitoba now that a Water Supply is assured, that further industrial developments can take place. With these few remarks, I want to again congratulate the Minister on his efforts to promote this. I want to congratulate him on his fairness in presenting the activities of his Department and to assure him of my full co-operation along the lines of industrial development in the rest of the province.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, with regard to the remarks of the Leader of the Opposition I would like to say this, that if eternal vigilance is the price of the Crow's Nest Pass. That matter is very much in our thoughts. I think it was a good thing that he drew it to our attention in the committee -- I subscribe to everything he said. With regard to Civil Defence -- I know from speeches that the Leader of the Opposition has made in the past on this subject that perhaps the attitude of mind in which I find myself on considering this problem must be very similar to what he described tonight. This is a great and baffling problem to be confronted with, especially as he indicated, at the provincial level. Let me say at once that I regard it as a very serious responsibility upon any Minister that is charged with such an awesome task as considering the protection of any people from the possibility of atomic warfare. The mind almost shrinks from contemplating the situation with which we or any other population centre might be faced in the event of an atomic war. I think the danger and, one might say the horror, has grown by leaps and bounds each time that we've discussed this in this House and I'm sure I have listened to discussions in five or six years that I have been in this House; the danger, the potentialities of power of this weapon seem to be multiplying in almost geometrical progression.

This responsibility came to me only within the matter of a few weeks and in that time I have tried to study the situation as I have tried to study it before and I want to assure the House that it is not regarded as something that we must shrink from -- it's something we must face and tackle and I cannot tell him at the moment that I have any new thinking on the subject. One of the things that makes it difficult to contemplate is that changing situation. There seems to be such a change in the potential power of this weapon that the original conception of defence, along the lines of evacuation, seems to be called in question now, certainly in the United States and as the Leader of the Opposition indicated, very possibly at Ottawa. Although at the moment my understanding is that that has not yet reflected itself in a change in any plans that are being made at Ottawa. I might say at this point that my colleague, the Minister of Public Utilities, has until recent weeks, had this matter in his charge and certainly I will welcome any assistance he can give me on this occasion in discussing this most important matter. But the change in circumstances to which I refer is this, that there seems to be pretty well established the fact that there may be a warning period of only up to 15 minutes of an actual atomic attack. That does not mean that we necessarily drop all plans of evacuation -- if war seems to be looming, if it seems that war is inevitable at any time then perhaps we should keep our minds on evacuation of non-essential civilian personnel and they should be moved to areas which are less subject to attack. Even there, however, it does appear that they will not escape danger from fall-out and radiation. Nevertheless it's my thinking at present that evacuation should not be completely dropped from our calculations. But with a warning period of only 15 minutes or something of such small extent, it does not seem that essential or total evacuation of a city

(Mr. Evans, cont'd.) . . . can be contemplated as a complete defence. In the United States now there is very lively discussion as to whether the best defence is not the individual bomb shelter within a man's house or community bomb shelters of thick concrete perhaps eight, ten or twelve inches, stocked with food and water and capable of renewing its own air supply in some way, is not the best defence that can be made now. It does appear likely that no defence exists against the kind of blast and the kind of fire that would result from the explosion of an atomic bomb. It does appear that if an attack occurs that large casualties will be inevitable but it does appear that something can be done, at least to insure some survivals. We would hope some substantial proportion of the population of a town that was attacked might survive but at least there is, in the thinking of officials that I have -- of authorities that I have read in this connection, that considerable effort must be exerted to preserve even a minimum of life, after the explosion of an atomic bomb. I have seen a statement that a single atomic bomb of the largest capacity exploded in the air of a population centre could cause fire over an area of five thousand square miles. It's a terrible thing to contemplate. These developments will be followed and this kind of thinking will be followed to the best of our ability.

With regard to the national planning, I'm going to ask my colleague if he has anything more recent than I have had because he has been in touch with these matters until recent weeks.

As to an alternative government centre, we have given attention to this problem since we came in. I cannot indicate to the committee that we have involved a complete plan but the matter is under study.

Turning now to the remarks of my honourable friend from Inkster, I agree with and appreciate the remarks that he made concerning the importance of the work that can be done by a Department of Industry and Commerce. I believe it will be one of the chief factors in an increased prosperity for each of the people that's found here and I believe too, that immigrants can make an important contribution in various ways. Not only their numbers and their capital and their energy but they bring very often skills and trades that we do not have here and which might very well make important contributions to the development of varied industries within the province. He asks concerning advertising and promotion campaigns with regard to Manitobans and Canadians visiting Canada first or Manitoba's "See Manitoba First" program. We are devoting a portion of our advertising program to this; we are continuing to encourage such tours as the Teacher's Tour which left only a few days ago for the Tours of Manitoba. We are taking and amplifying the program of Tours within Manitoba. Reprinting the literature in that connection so that anyone desiring to have a week-end or a week or a two week tour within the province will be able to find a suggested itinerary, places to visit and places they might spend some time in swimming, boating and other occupations of that kind.

Both the Leader of the CCF Party and the Honourable Member for Inkster asked questions concerning the activities of the Agent General. Some of the particular questions that were asked by my friend the Leader of the CCF I'm not able to answer at the moment. The particular one I had in mind being, "How many industries have been attracted here and established through the Offices of the Agent-General?" I will endeavour to get that -- it maybe a difficult matter. Let me say in general that the function of the Agent General is probably not to negotiate the establishment of an industry here but to assist those, either with capital or management or even just the idea, in getting in touch with those overseas who have what they are looking for. He is an agent whose principle function, as I see it, is to make connections, either for those with capital who are looking for an industrial enterprise to bring here, or those with an enterprise who may be seeking capital abroad. And so much of the result of his work is not seen in an industry that you can say that he was instrumental in establishing here. I will say this, that we have had a considerable number of people referred by him to the department here. We ask him to tell us what are the objects in mind when anyone comes to visit the province. He tells us for example whether they are looking for an agency arrangement under which a Manitoba manufacturing concern might manufacture for a British or European firm under a licensing agreement of some kind. We ask him to tell us whether they're looking merely for a sales outlet for their own British projects -- British products with the object of perhaps encouraging him to find a market here as the first step towards what we hope will be the establishment of branch plant at a later date. We ask him to tell us the background of the people who are coming, the resources which they represent and so forth, and we do

(Mr. Evans, cont'd.) . . . receive very complete information about any visitor coming to the province. Then when they arrive, we endeavour to make their stay in the first place, pleasant, in the second place, to make contacts for them, to arrange introductions, to secure what information they require. Whenever possible, the officials of the department and whenever possible, I myself try to meet them, discuss their problems with them and start a program of getting what it is they want to get. It may be only introductions to local distributors or manufacturers as the case may be. It may be a rather complete economic study dealing with their own industry -- whatever the case, we try to see that at least the senior officials of the department in the first instance, consider the problem and try to make arrangements and at least I try to show my interest in it whether I'm able to contribute to the success of it personally or not, I do try to show my own interest and take a part in it. The same of course applies to American visitors coming here, or visitors for anywhere but there was question asked concerning the activities of the Agent General and those are the principal activities in the industrial development field.

We do not regard him as being particularly the agent of the department for tourist promotion purposes. We do not ask him to be a tourist promotion office. We believe that that would call for a much larger staff; much larger establishment than he has and for that reason he concentrates on industrial promotion for interests in Europe coming this way. I believe he represents us well, when the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce assembled a party and flew to England recently, he was able, for a party of that type, representing Manitoba business interests and they represented not only Winnipeg but certainly there were several from out of the province -- a number that I know from Altona and others from elsewhere -- it was a general Manitoba party, he did arrange industrial visits for them to large plants over there where they saw industry in progress and learned, I understand, a great respect for British industry and their skill and the way that they are carrying on. But in general, he is not what could be described as a greeter or an entertainer or a social centre. He makes his offices, and secretary and sometimes part time assistance from a typist available to any Manitoba manufacturer who goes over there to try to make business connections. He offers them not only the courtesies of the office but the services. If they require letters to be typed or the use of a telephone or appointment made, he puts himself at their service and I have had a number -- a substantial number of people tell me of their appreciation of the practical service he was able to give them in developing their business plans overseas. I shall try to get any statement that I can get for the honourable member concerning the practical results that have flowed from his work. It seems doubtful to me that I shall be able to submit any list saying, "These particular items are the directors of the agent general's work".

I haven't with me the total cost to date of the Arthur D. Little reports; certainly not those that have been procured in the past. I shall try to get that information and convey it to the member.

With regard to the informational services, I would like to pay a little attention to the remarks the honourable gentleman made with regard to the fact as to whether these press leases are just what I think he rather jokingly referred, to as just "balderdash" or something of that sort.

(Interjection)

Well, whether I said it or -- I don't believe I said it but perhaps if I did, it was

MR. PAULLEY: It came from this side of the House, Mr. Minister, now it may have been one of my former colleagues.

MR. EVANS: Well I can remember remarks in that sense. I would like to point out at least two fields in which I think these press leases are serving a very important purpose. One is in connection with -- now let me see, I said press leases, I mean the products of this informational branch of the department. They are not all in the form of press leases although many are. One is in connection with the fishing industry. We are preparing a series of informational bulletins for the fishermen particularly although they will be distributed as well to fishing companies and indeed anyone interested in the fishing business, telling them the conditions of the fishing within in Manitoba. What is the success that is being achieved in the current year's fishing? What are the new regulations? We have an educational object in mind in this. Largely to bring home to the fishermen themselves, the importance in their

(Mr. Evans, cont'd.) . . . own self interest, of observing the net sizes and of preserving the fishery for themselves and for future generations. We are stressing in that telling them what work is being done by our biological staff- telling them the studies in connection with fish tagging. Now I might mention that a fair number of fish have got through to the Winnipeg cold storage plant here, or freezing plant with tags attached. Now the fishermen are offered \$1.00 per tag. If they would only remove those tags and tell us where the fish was caught. We are going to stress that in our informational services so that all the time and trouble we take to tag fish in a certain place is not lost and the fishermen's opportunity to earn himself a \$1.00 per tag is not lost to him as well. We're going to describe for the fishermen the conditions in the market. If the market is strong and there's factual information which we can secure in the markets which we reach, we're going to tell them the conditions in the market. As far as possible, keep him in touch with, first of all any practical information which we think will help him in his fishing and with the plans of the department particularly for the continued enforcement of the fishing regulations.

Let me refer to another class of information and that is, information for hunters and farmers alike. We had some discussion in the House about farmer hunter relations. It seems to me that if we can describe and invite our friends of the press to co-operate with us, the effect that any thoughtless act on the part of a hunter may have for the farmer, and on the other hand tell the farmer about the value to Manitoba of the hunting, and the pleasure it gives to people to go out and do their hunting that we can perform a valuable service in that way. We will try to explain to the people the justification for taking a harvest of deer for example. People who haven't given the subject much thought might well consider it cruel or useless waste to go out and shoot deer. We do want them to understand, however, that if the crop is not taken, deer will in all probability starve. Those are facts. We would like both hunter and farmer to understand those facts and we believe that if greater knowledge is disseminated among all concerned there will be greater understanding between the various factions. And I think my honourable friend may have noticed articles along those lines. There is a great deal of writing done for technical journals. A good many articles are published dealing with mining and forestry and other matters of that kind. Not all of them by the information service. Many of them are done by the technical experts of the various departments and published as their own papers. Nevertheless, there are other articles that are required to be written on general business conditions and on conditions within any particular industry for the many business publications there are. We believe it's worthwhile to provide this editorial service so that the attention of as many readers interested in the business field as possible may be directed toward Manitoba. Those are the general fields covered by the information service.

With respect to the Order of the Buffalo Hunt, I must say that I did appreciate the article that was written in the Free Press. It was a very amusing article and I always envy anyone who has that light and whimsical touch. I shall be glad to read the conditions under which the Order of the Buffalo Hunt is awarded. I might say, however, that it is not planned to make Her Majesty a member of the Buffalo Hunt, whether or not on equal status with the other two people who are now chief hunters. I believe there is the intention to present Her with a buffalo statuette as a substantial symbol -- as a represented symbol of the Province of Manitoba -- while she is here. It does not plan to make Her a chief hunter or any other order within the Buffalo Hunt.

A MEMBER:

MR. EVANS: I would take the ground that she would automatically be a -- she would likely be a rank above almost anyone else in any organization.

Now I do appreciate the support that I've had from a good many of the members here, and for the advice and assistance that I have been given in various ways. Some of these things present difficulties and I know I have the understanding from my honourable friends on all sides of the House.

I'll give a very short description of the Order of the Buffalo Hunt. It's divided into The question was asked by my Honourable Friend the Leader of the CCF party, and if he'd like me to talk, I'd be very glad to describe the various orders and who is entitled to get them. Did you want to get that information?

MR. GRAY: You could solve the problem by presenting everyone

MR. EVANS: Well, if that will solve the matter then I should be very glad to I'd like to make a short comment on this subject. I appreciated the words of the Honourable Member for Rhineland in saying that the presentation of the policies of the department had been one without -- as he put it, fairly, and I appreciate the comments. He did indicate, however, that there were no changes that this was the program that I had outlined was substantially only a continuation of the policies which had been established by the previous administration and I must make some comments on that. (Interjection) That would be an inaccurate quotation of anything I had said or anything that I had in mind. I do propose to make a very short comment on that point.

Those who were in previous legislatures will remember that I always criticized this department for being in the ivory tower. I said that the research work that was done, the desk work that was done in this department had always been of high quality. It's the kind of thing that I claimed to have some right to judge because it was my work and continues to be my work in my private business, and I consider the research work has always been well done. I criticize it, however, for being in the ivory tower; for not being out in the field tackling actual production, sales and management problems of the individual businesses; not actually in contact with prospects to bring them here to settle; not actually going out and selling opportunities for establishing new industries in Manitoba. That is the new approach. That is the guiding spirit behind all our operations. That is must result in practical results in new jobs, new products, new prosperity for our own people in the most practical terms. That is a new approach. I suggest to the honourable member that this policy of regional development in which we propose to divide the province into five or six economic regions and develop each according to the potentialities they have there. One of my honourable friends spoke about the -- I think it was my friend from Rhineland -- about the labour that's available. Not only its quantity but its aptitudes. The people of different areas of the province have different aptitudes and we would want to study those and make sure the best use is made of them. We will study and we are studying the natural resources to be found in each. Such things as a shortage of water, as my honourable friend mentioned is the factor in industrial development. Strangely enough we have been considering a case where the temperature of water was a factor and we would undertake such research as that to see what resources are available for a given industry. Then I point out something entirely new, and I give a report on it, is the Manitoba Development Fund which has provided a million and a quarter loans, two million dollars additional capital spent and 200 new jobs, a million eight hundred thousand dollars new products in the province per annum. That is new; that is something that we can take credit for. I suggest that that in itself takes the operations out of the ivory tower and puts that excellent research work and the excellent machine that we have there at the practical service of business.

MR. MILLER:good luck.

MR. EVANS: Uncle? Uncle? O.K. So I think in discussion of that point I thought it was wise or right that I should point out that there is a difference but I do acknowledge the progress that has been made and being a good Conservative I always conserve what is good from the past and develop it with further developments of my own.

A MEMBER: Hear! Hear!

MR. EVANS: With regard to -- I think my honourable friend's remarks concerning decentralization in the availability of labour with water resources and others have perhaps been dealt with in those remarks.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item 1 (a) -- passed. (b) -- passed. (c) -- passed. (d) -- passed. Resolution 91 -- Administration -- passed. Item 2 (a) -- passed. (b) -- passed. (c) -- passed. Resolution 92 -- Industrial Development Branch -- passed. Item 3 -- Regional Development Branch (a) -- passed. (b) -- passed. (c) -- passed. (d) -- passed. (e) -- passed. Resolution 93 -- Regional Development Branch -- passed. Item 4 -- Salaries (a) -- passed. (b) -- passed. (c) -- passed. Resolution 94 -- Information Services Branch -- passed. Item 5 -- Office of Agent-General (a) -- passed. (b) -- passed. Resolution 95 -- passed. Item 6 (a) -- passed. (b) -- passed. (c) -- passed. (d) -- passed.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman,

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which item? (Interjection).

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, I was up on Item 6 (d). I don't know how far you got.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 6 (d) You're right on the bit. That's right.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, I would like some information with regard to the publicity work which is done by the Travel and Publicity Bureau, I think it's called. Now I am told that in former years this work was done by various advertising agencies which have offices and have personnel in the City of Winnipeg. I'm told that in the last year or so all this work has been turned over to a Toronto agency which has no office in Winnipeg and according to the information which I have has a staff of only one in the City of Winnipeg. I'm told that when the work was done here, it was done by agencies which had offices in Winnipeg. They had staffs in Winnipeg; they employed Winnipeg writers, layout men, artists, radio people and television people and that today all the work including the creative work, the copy writing, the art work, the engraving and so on is done in Toronto. Now I have no particular axe to grind for any advertising agency, I must admit that I've never been and certainly our Party has never been in a position to hire any, in election campaigns. I don't know any of them but it seems to me that we have enough of them in Winnipeg with adequate staff that the work could be done in Winnipeg. So my question, Mr. Chairman, to the Minister is: Is this situation as it was explained to me, No. 1 -- If so why? And also how much money are we spending on this type of work?

MR. EVANS: Mr. Chairman, the department engaged the firm of Stanfield, Gunton and Hill of Toronto, who have as the Honourable Member for St. John's said, one agent here. It is not correct to say that all of the work is done in Toronto. Anything that can be done, he mentioned plates and printing and matters of that kind that can be done in Winnipeg are done here. The copy writing is done in Toronto and some of the art work is done in Toronto -- that is correct. We selected this firm because they made the best proposition of any advertising agency. In the first place they are the most experienced travel agency in Canada. They have the Dominion Government account, but they brought us one advantage that no other agency did and that was this split run that I described. They had in their office the other province that could take up the other part of the circulation and so enable us to get the large size ads at a very great saving of money from any other opportunity that we might have to go into such publications as Saturday Evening Post, Life, T.V. Guide, Sports Illustrated and others. So it was on the basis of the best proposition for the Province of Manitoba to get the most for its advertising dollar. That I think answers the question -- the total amount of money. I have it divided here into United States magazines and United States newspapers, Canadian publications and so forth but the total is \$149,000.00 in advertising as such, including an item for research and contingency.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (d) -- passed Resolution 96 -- Travel and Publicity Branch -- passed 96. Item 7 (a) -- passed. (b) -- passed. (c) -- passed. (d) (1), (d) (2) -- passed.

MR. PAULLEY: Committee at the present time, Mr. Chairman.

MR. EVANS: I'm not quite sure what the honourable gentleman

MR. PAULLEY: What is the personnel?

MR. EVANS: That is not, of course a Manitoba Government body.

MR. PAULLEY: We make a contribution though.

MR. EVANS: Yes, we make a contribution to it but it's comprised of representatives appointed by -- and I'm not entirely sure who they all are -- but under the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture, the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce and certain other bodies within the city. We do not at the present time -- we don't control that body, it's an independent body to which we make a contribution.

MR. PAULLEY: Have we representation on the commission as such?

MR. ROBLIN: Yes, we have. The body was originally formed to comprise several elements -- the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce, the City of Winnipeg, the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and Co-operation and the Government of Manitoba. All four parties contributed to the support of this institution in varying degrees and all were represented on it. Members will know that the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and Co-operation has ceased to exist but the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture has taken its place. It's not in a financial position to contribute the way that its predecessor does. When we came into office we added the Manitoba Farmers' Union to the Board although they did not contribute financially, we made them -- we might say honorary members because we wanted to make sure that they were fully in touch with developments in that field. So that that is the present composition of the Commission.

MR. PAULLEY: Who are the representatives of the Government

MR. ROBLIN: The representatives of the Manitoba Government are, I think are Mr. Rex Grose is the official representative of the Government also our freight rate council, A. B. Morrow, sits on this Commission and I must say I have also been sitting in recent -- particularly in connection with the Appeal to the Privy Council last November, December, with the body as you might say the senior representative of the Manitoba Government. It has not been in the hands of my honourable friend very long.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 97 -- Manitoba Development Authority -- passed Item 15.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, perhaps I could make a statement on this because I was involved in this discussion earlier on at the beginning of our estimates and I promised to make available to the Leaders of the Opposition Parties the statement reconciling the personnel position shown in the estimates of the last administration in their last year of office and the estimates of this administration in its first year of office. I pointed out to the Committee at that time that the suggestion that we had increased the number of positions of the government by 700 or so was inaccurate. And I undertook to give the Committee through the Party Leader a statement showing just what I meant by that and indicating what adjustment had to be made to get a proper comparison. Now the Party Leaders have that statement and I am prepared now to give any information the Committee wishes, to reconcile those figures or to explain what additional posts are included in the established positions shown in the estimates of this year as opposed to the estimates of last year. I will summarize the matter by saying that the personnel positions from the 1958-59 estimates adjusted to be on all fours perfectly compared show for the last administration of 4,225. The additional personnel that has been shown in the estimates of this administration are 4,627, an apparent increase of 401. Of that, however, 77 represented those necessary to implement the 42 and the 40-hour weeks which really don't represent any change in policy apart from that particular point so that the net increase under these current estimates is 324. That represents the number of people that we are asking authority to hire in order to carry out the expanded policies of this administration. As I mentioned earlier on today, all of these people have not been hired. As of April very few extra ones have been hired for this reason, but that is the increase in the number of established positions that the Civil Service has indicated in the estimates between the last administration and the present one -- 324. This statement indicates the increases in each department. If it is the wish of the Committee I would be glad to go over the increase in each department and I can give the Committee every position that has been increased so that we can have the full material before us. Now I'm not sure whether you want that detail but, if so, it's available and I'm prepared to deal with it.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, I think I can speak for our group -- I know I can. We have the information here as to the net increase as the Honourable the Minister has pointed out and I'm sure that he would oblige if any of my group were interested in any particular department that we could get that without the necessity of going over the whole works this evening. I'm sure that he would agree to that.

MR. ROBLIN: Just as you wish, Mr. Chairman.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, I notice that we were furnished with one copy of the proposed increased and I asked the whip and he's made arrangements to supply each member with a copy so we won't require

MR. M. M. HRYHORCZUK (Q.C.) (Ethelbert Plains): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the First Minister a question. Do these figures include the personnel of the various boards and committees that are being set up?

MR. ROBLIN: They include them, Mr. Chairman, insofar as they are members of the inner Government service. For example, any of the boards that are an integral part of the Department of Administration such as the Conservation Board and that sort of thing, or any change in the ones that come under the estimates like the Public Utilities Board or that sort of thing are included in here. It does not include the Liquor Commission; it does not include the Hydro-Electric Board, the Manitoba Power Commission or the Telephone System. Those, of course, are quite separate from this, but the inner service as we are accustomed to dealing with it in these estimates, and that was the basis of the criticism last time, is fully included here to the best of my belief.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, on this particular item, I thank the Honourable the First Minister for this information but on the salary increase amount itself, was there any percentage in the general increase to the employees or how was it arrived at?

MR. ROBLIN: This was arrived at by agreement with the Manitoba Government Employees Association. And the basis of the agreement was this: That we should as we have been doing in this province for a number of years conduct the annual survey showing comparative rates as between Government employees during a job and people in private employment doing the same kind of job. It had happened for reasons best known to honourable gentlemen opposite in the Liberal Party that for sometime no adjustment had been made to bring the wage rates given in Government employees up to the prevailing wage rate in the particular industry in question. We undertook with our employees to remedy that defect and to bring the wages that we were paying up to the latest figures obtainable to us on comparative rates. Now that was done not on a percentage basis but in dealing with each classification on its own. Some of them got one percentage raise and some got another, depending on what had happened to their trade in private business and private industry. However, when all that is said and done, it was remarkable how similar the raises were. But it's done on that particular basis. Now there is an exception to that statement and, that is, there are some occupations for which there is no corresponding private category to which we could make a comparison. In those cases we make a comparison as best the Civil Service Commission can with other provinces. (Interjection). Well there's prison salaries are one, for example. Salaries paid to guards in our goals naturally are unique to the government service and we have to look to some other standard of comparison. And then of course there is also a very limited number of specialist service. For example, we found it's essential to make increases in highly skilled professional undertakings such as psychologists in our mental hospitals -- that's a very good one -- or engineers in the Public Works Department, another very good one, or engineer in Mines and Resources, or similar skilled professions of that sort where we have to make special arrangements to make sure that our salary range was such as would retain and build up in the province, the number of employees of the quality that we desire. Now that is the general background of what took place. I think it is relevant to add that the adjustments were, generally speaking, considered to be satisfactory by the Government Employees' Association. They of course don't see these rates until they're calculated by the Civil Service and then they're published and put into effect but we make it quite clear that we're very willing to listen to any appeals or any suggestions as to mistakes we may have made in setting these rates in order that we may get a figure that is considered reasonable and we do solicit from the Employees' Association any comments they's like to make. Now I'm not going to stand up here and say they're perfectly satisfied in the sense that they wouldn't be glad to get higher pay, if it could be arranged but I think it is fair to say that -- and we are very gratified to say that by and large, this new schedule received pretty complete approval from our employees. We meet once a month, as some members will know, with the Employees' Association to deal with any grievances that may arise, and to receive any suggestions that they have for improving the public service and we make a point of discussing any changes we have in mind with them, in advance insofar as possible, and in order to make sure they're acquainted with what's going on, they know the reason and if they think they's anything wrong in it they have a chance to express their views before we get too deeply advanced into any change of that sort. That system is working very well and I must really express my deep sense of gratification and express my appreciation to the co-operative spirit that exists between the employees of the government and those responsible for policy, and senior administrative levels. It's excellent. I've never been in a place where we've had a happier relationship and I trust we will be able to keep it that way.

MR. PAULLEY: Just one more question if I may, Mr. Chairman. The first Minister was kind enough the other day to give to the Honourable Leader of the Opposition and myself too, the salary schedules. One, I believe was a year ago and one more up to date. Is the effect of this increase that we're now voting reflected in the latest edition of -- or is this an addition to it. I just forget -- I believe you explained at the time but it slipped my mind.

MR. ROBLIN: The schedules given were two -- the first consisted of the pay rates established before taking this increase into account; the second was what the rates that were set after these increases were arranged for and the sum that you see here is the extra money

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) . . . required to put that into effect. Now it would have been possible at one state, instead of voting a lump sum of this nature, and we considered the advisability of this, of working back into our estimates each of the increases that had been arranged. The increases were actually arranged, naturally effective April 1st, and after our main budgetary and estimate material had been prepared and it would have meant some extra work. We didn't mind that but it seemed to me to be more revealing to the House if we were to put the thing in a bulk figure here so that it could be clearly brought to the notice of the members rather than to, what you might say -- sluff it in -- the figures shown for increased salaries. This way we see the total impact of what has been done.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, that is not a new policy because we did the same thing on several occasions, the Honourable the First Minister knows. What I want to ask is this, that in common with former practice, there was a survey undertaken by the department of Labour in order to establish the rates, the prevailing rates within the province I take it.

MR. ROBLIN: Well, that's what I've been talking about, Mr. Chairman.

MR. HAWRYLUK: Mr. Chairman, one other question. I presume it means that everyone of the four thousand, six hundred or so civil servants will be getting some increases, that are listed here.

MR. ROBLIN: I think, I can say everyone. It might be conceivably some category didn't get an increase but if they didn't it was because that category was not increased in private industry. The only people who didn't get it as stated were the Deputy Ministers.

MR. HAWRYLUK: Is this retroactive to March 31st?

MR. ROBLIN: Yes, Sir.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, in several other jurisdictions, I think at the moment British Columbia, and very recently I think the Hydro employees in Ontario, there seems to be a good deal of question about the relationship and the method of discussion between the government employees in those jurisdictions and the government. I wonder if the First Minister could give us very briefly the method which was used for discussions.

MR. ROBLIN: In connection with the Hydro Electric Board, the Power Commission, and the Telephone System, they operate to all intents and purposes as commercial enterprises and the usual bargaining arrangements where trade unions are in effect are established, takes place with them, they settle their own wage rates without being the direct responsibility of the government. That pretty well sets them in a category by themselves and they are responsible for their own negotiations between labour and management. Insofar as the inner service is concerned, the former administration brought in legislation which, I think, is probably unique in the country by which we recognize the Manitoba Government Employees' Association as a negotiating body, you might say, in respect of the employees of the government. And that expression, I mean those commonly described as the inner service, less the boards and commissions, although the Liquor Commission does come within the ambit of this particular arrangement, due to historical factors which I needn't go into at the present time. So that while the Manitoba Government Employees' Association is not on all fours with a normal union as it effects our relations with them, they do have recognition. Now the reason for the separate way in which they are dealt with is because it was considered wise at the time -- and I consider it wise now -- that there should be a very special relationship existing between a government and its direct employees in the service of the Crown and carrying on the administration of the Crown. It was considered wise that they should be placed in a separate category of their own, but in my opinion that in no way lessens their ability to bargain in a sense or at least to represent the employees with the government. Now the arrangement we have is what is called joint council. Now that joint council consists of the Minister in charge, the Provincial Secretary, and myself and I think, the Minister of Industry and Commerce is the third Minister of the Crown. The government employees are represented by half a dozen members of their executive, the president, vice-president and a few other officials. We have had, what you might call technical advisers who always sit with us, the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission on the part of the government and the Secretary of the Employees' Association, Mr. Hunter, on the part of the employees. Every month the two parties concerned make a contribution to an agenda. We put items on the agenda, the employees put items on the agenda; we establish supporting material for that and the agenda is circulated a few days before the

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) meeting so that when we come there, we've got an idea of what people want to talk about and we sit around the table and deal with the various matters that are desired to be discussed. And from those discussions come changes of various sorts in the activities of the government and its employees. The government side of the joint council reports to the Cabinet and any matters of major importance affecting government policy, are all, of course, subject to Cabinet approval. This meeting is held every month except when the Legislature is in session and then it's sometimes held, too, because we met in July I think, or late June with the employees and we want to make ourselves available to them regularly. The great advantage of this system I think is the employees have a regular opportunity that's definitely recognized by both parties, at which time they can sit down and it works just as well for us, we can sit down with them to exchange ideas on any irregularities that are noticed or difficulties that need to be overcome, or changes that are contemplated. Now it is provided for by Statute, is a well recognized procedure and I must say that I think it's worked in a very fine fashion indeed.

Now if my honourable friend has a point that I have missed, perhaps he might mention it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 98 -- Passed.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, before the Committee rises there are one or two announcements that could possibly be made in Committee better, if I have permission. The first is that there are two Bills that would normally go to the Industrial Relations Committee; they are both on Workmen's Compensation, 12 and 13, and there are two Bills that would normally go to Municipal Affairs, one on the Municipal Act itself, an amendment, and one setting up a new Municipal Board. Now, if the Committee has no objections, the government would like to suggest that all four acts be referred to the Law Amendments Committee instead because otherwise we'll get Committees meeting at conflicting times next week and in view of the universal interest in all these four Bills, that we just might as well be served by the Law Amendments Committee as in any other way. So if there is no objection to that procedure, we would ask -- I'll ask the Clerk of the House to arrange it accordingly.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, will this take care of all -- any Bills left over from Municipal Committee?

MR. ROBLIN: I believe it does, Sir.

MR. MILLER: I would have no objections.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, there are one or two other municipal Bills still on the Order Paper. I know there's one in respect of that great city of St. Boniface, which I have the honour of representing part of, it's still well to

MR. ROBLIN: That's true, Mr. Chairman, but they haven't reached the Committee state yet

MR. PAULLEY: No, that's true

MR. ROBLIN: We may refer them to the Municipal Committee when they do. I was thinking of the conduct of business next week.

MR. PAULLEY: Well, may I ask this: The Committee on Law Amendments is to meet on Monday morning.

MR. ROBLIN: Right.

MR. PAULLEY: And in view -- due to the visit of Her Majesty tomorrow and also Saturday being generally a day off, I'm wondering -- I doubt very much whether contact might be made with the interested parties in respect of the two Bills on Workmen's Compensation, if they want to make representation on Monday. Now, in saying that Mr. Chairman, I might say to the Honourable the First Minister, I don't think there would be any objections to them being heard in Law Amendments Committee, but I have some hesitation in suggesting that they be heard on Monday.

MR. ROBLIN: the point, but I think it can be solved in this way because this is the plan that the government had in mind was that Law Amendments would meet Monday, but I don't think there's the slightest possibility that we're going to finish the business before Law Amendments on Monday morning, and it was intended that Law Amendments would meet again on Thursday, which would give ample time for people to get acquainted with it. Because Tuesday was hoped to be received for Cabinet and Wednesday would be the Agriculture and Immigration, and it seems that this might work out just as well as any other way.

MR. PAULLEY: Well, on that general understanding, Mr. Chairman, I'm sure that there would be no objections of having the discussion in Law Amendments, but I was thinking of Monday in view of the circumstance prevailing of tomorrow -- it's generally considered a holiday and Saturday -- the interested parties as far as I'm concerned, may not be available, and I may have difficulty in contacting them until Monday morning.

MR. ROBLIN: Well, then I trust that Monday to Thursday will be O.K. and if the people that we expect don't show up Monday, and we do get to this Bill I'm quite sure we'll be only too anxious to hold it over until Thursday.

MR. PAULLEY: Well that's fine.

MR. ROBLIN: Now, one other thing, Mr. Chairman. The Leader of the Opposition asked the other day about access to the building tomorrow for people driving up in cars, particularly the ladies and some effort was made to have some relaxation made of the security regulations which prevents that at the present time. Unfortunately we have not been successful at the moment in getting that changed and I would suggest to honourable members that a practical alternative would be to ask the ladies to walk in from Osborne Street, the west entrance there or the south entrance, as being a relatively short hike more or less, into the building. I'm still trying to get matters cleared up so that people may drive their cars into the south entrance to leave ladies and drive out again but unfortunately that's not been entirely completed. The security arrangements are responsible for this and I'm really, am doubtful that I'm going to be able to get this point accepted by them. Members might, as they come over Osborne Bridge or come down Osborne Street, they might pause at the Assiniboine entrance there and show their card and see whether it gets them through. If we're able to make this arrangement your card will be your notice of admission for this particular purpose so you have that with you, but if it should happen that we cannot make that arrangement after all, then please use the pathway coming in from the west entrance as being the closest. I'm sorry that that's

MR. GRAY: taxi?

MR. ROBLIN: Taxis can come in. Now don't ask me why taxis can come in and private cars cannot. I'm unable to answer that question, and that's what we're trying to get straightened out; but I must warn my honourable friends that once these regulations get made by the security forces it's extremely hard to unmake them, because notice has been given to all the constables and all that kind of thing and it may be impossible to change them. While I'm on my feet I'm sure the House will be interested to know that some of the Chiefs of the Indian Bands that are going to join us tomorrow when we attend the ceremony of the paying of the rent of the Hudson's Bay Company in the Assiniboine Park are in the Gallery this evening and perhaps it would not be amiss if I would extend to them on behalf of this Chamber a very hearty welcome to the City of Winnipeg and to the visit of Her Majesty tomorrow.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, before we adjourn would the First Minister or the Provincial Treasurer be prepared to state when he's going to present the budget?

MR. ROBLIN: I think my honourable friend is in control of that. After the estimates are passed. Mr. Chairman, I move the committee rise.

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

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

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

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Industry and Commerce that the House do now adjourn and stand adjourned until 2:30 on Monday next.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The House do now adjourn and stand adjourned until 2:30 Monday afternoon.