

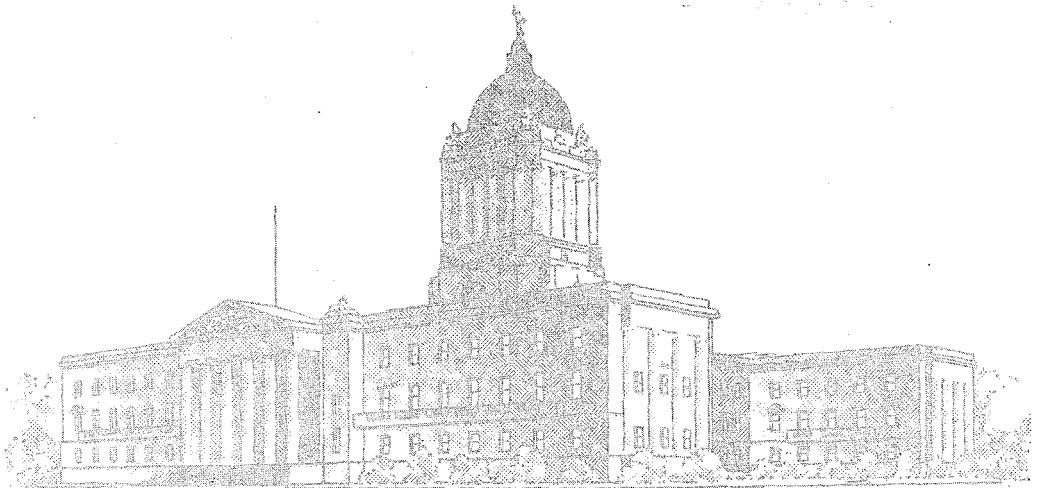


Legislative Assembly Of Manitoba

DEBATES and PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable A. W. Harrison



Vol. VII No. 21 2:30 p.m. Wednesday, March 7, 1962.

5th Session, 26th Legislature

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

2:30 o'clock, Wednesday, March 7, 1962

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions

MR. M. E. McKELLAR (Souris-Lansdowne): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the honourable member for Hamiota here -- is that permissible for me to . . . I beg to present the Petition of Glen Carnegie Bruce and Others, Praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate the Russell Golf and Country Club.

MR. SPEAKER: Reading and Receiving Petitions.

MR. CLERK: The Petition of The Union of Manitoba Municipalities, Praying for the passing of An Act to amend An Act to incorporate the Union of Manitoba Municipalities.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees.

Notice of Motion.

Introduction of Bills.

The Honourable Member for St. Boniface.

MR. LAURENT DESJARDINS (St. Boniface): Introduced Bill No. 36, An Act to incorporate The St. Boniface College Scholarship Fund. Second reading Friday night.

MR. McKELLAR: Introduced Bill No. 52, An Act respecting the Joint Operation of a Cemetery serving the Town of Souris and the Rural Municipality of Glenwood.

HON. J. B. CARROLL (Minister of Labour)(The Pas) Introduced Bill No. 54, an Act to amend the Vacations with Pay Act.

MRS. C. MORRISON (Pembina) Introduced Bill No. 56, An Act to amend the Portage la Prairie Charter.

HON. STEWART E. McLEAN (Minister of Education)(Dauphin) Introduced Bill No. 55, An Act to amend The Education Department Act.

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole House.

HON. GEO. JOHNSON (Minister of Health)(Gimli): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by The Honourable, the Minister of Labour, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the resolutions standing in my name and that of the Honourable Minister of Commerce.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House with the Honourable Member for St. Matthews in the Chair.

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): Mr. Chairman, the Administrator of the Province of Manitoba having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed resolutions recommends them to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution No. 1 - RESOLVED that it is expedient to bring in a measure to amend The Hospital Debentures Guarantee Act, 1960, by providing that the maximum amount secured by the debentures of The Dauphin General Hospital, the repayment of which may be guaranteed by the Provincial Treasurer on behalf of the government, be increased from \$700,000 to \$800,000.

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): Mr. Chairman, I would just like to give a note of explanation to the committee with respect to this resolution. As we recall, prior to the implementation of the Willard survey and in order to initiate and develop three essential hospital programs which were contemplated and passed by the Advisory Commission, hospitals in Dauphin, Brandon, I think the Winnipeg General and I think the rehabilitation hospital, in these four areas provision was made for the province to guarantee the borrowed monies in these four instances. The Dauphin program has had to be raised from \$100,000 which was asked for, for the guarantee. I am recommending this to the committee only after the hospital authorities, architects, officials of the plan and a special committee set up by the department of the hospital plan have reviewed the entire matter. This was occasioned by the development during the course of construction of further renovations to make maximum use of the facility, the older hospital facility which is being converted into a chronic-care hospital, and this is just raising the amount by which the

(Mr. Johnson, Gimli, cont'd.) . . . province would guarantee to this figure. I would tell the committee at this time with respect to guarantees that other arrangements are going to be made and will be brought forward during the time we introduce the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Act which will avoid the guarantee in the future.

MR. GILDAS MOLGAT (Leader of the Opposition)(Ste. Rose): Mr. Chairman, we have no objection to this resolution and the accompanying bill going through. The only proviso we would make is that we expect that the same consideration of course, will be given to other hospitals as if and when the circumstances arise that may require this same type of government guarantee.

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): In the case of the four that were approved under the Guarantee Act two years ago, in 1960, there is a trustee arrangement being presented to the House at the time of the Hospital Insurance Act coming in which in effect I think, produces pretty well the same result, but I can give no assurance that we will be guaranteeing in this manner in future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution be adopted?

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, we want to be sure that if it's not exactly in this manner that this isn't a special case for one hospital which isn't available to others. That's the only point as far as we're concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution be adopted? Passed. Resolution No. 2 - resolved that it is expedient to bring in a measure to amend The Business Development Fund Act by providing (a) that the amounts that may be loaned to Manitoba Development Fund from the Consolidated Fund be increased from a maximum of five million dollars to a maximum of fifteen million dollars; and (b) that in place of a corporation being required to pay interest on moneys borrowed at the current rate payable by the government on moneys borrowed by it, loans made by the government to the corporation are subject to such conditions, including the rate of interest payable, as are fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

HON. GURNEY EVANS (Minister of Industry & Commerce)(Fort Rouge): Mr. Chairman, I think this is pretty plain. I should be glad to answer any questions that are in the members' minds.

MR. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Leader of the NDP)(Radisson): Mr. Chairman, I'd like to say a word or two particularly in connection with the second item. I don't think it's just simply enough for the Honourable the Minister of Industry and Commerce to say to us that it's self-explanatory, because it appears to me that this gives a great deal of latitude to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. It gives them, indeed, a great deal of power the way that this is listed here in the resolution before us. It would be quite conceivable under this regulation to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to pick and choose the interest rates that is being charged or that will be charged to different industries -- even, Sir, different individuals. It could well be that as I read the resolution with the power that is to be vested in the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council that the Government of Manitoba could borrow money say at -- have to borrow money at 5 or 6 % interest, and from this fund loan it out at a considerable lesser amount of interest. The provision is right here, and I say, Mr. Chairman, that this simply is not -- I suggest that there should be no provisions in any of our legislation whereby the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, no matter what government is in the Province of Manitoba, would be able to be in a position to give to any corporation, or indeed to any individual, a loan other than that approved by the Legislature itself with an interest rate less than the public of Manitoba is required to pay on provincial borrowings. So I say, particularly in respect of item number 2, that the explanation of the Minister that this is self-explanatory is simply not enough. This vests in the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, the way it is worded on this resolution, far too much power which could be at considerable cost to the taxpayer of the Province of Manitoba and if my interpretation of the section is right then we most vigorously are going to protest the passing of this legislation.

I hope that the Minister or the Provincial Treasurer will be able to give a far better explanation of this than appears in the resolution. I hope that following that, that when the measure is introduced in legislation there are safeguards to the people of the Province of Manitoba. I have no general objection to the increasing of the amounts of the fund that will be available for loan purposes. I think the Minister of Industry and Commerce will agree with me that insofar

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd.) . . . as this type of a fund was concerned, that I was the first individual, at least since 1953, that introduced the proposition to the Legislature of Manitoba. -- (Interjection) -- Yes, Mr. Chairman, I agree that it was only by a few hours. It was one of those occasions -- and there are other occasions as well, of course, Mr. Chairman -- it was one of those occasions when we in this corner of the House outdid either the Liberals or the Conservatives; and it was our proposition that was finally adopted by my honourable friend albeit he had the idea in his mind. Of course this raises a very interesting point, Mr. Chairman, of ideas, that quite frequently we have the ideas that are adopted by both my honourable friends opposite and those of our honourable friends to my right, but unfortunately for the people of Manitoba and Canada they usually adopt them somewhat belatedly for the better benefit of the province or the Dominion. However, that being an aside, Mr. Chairman, I would like to hear a fuller explanation of all the ramifications contained within the second part of the resolution which I feel is very, very vital.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Chairman, it's interesting to hear this argument over the paternity of this particular child and perhaps in this matter he can claim an hour or so precedence over myself. I think my honourable friend has misread the intent of the Act and I think if he further examines the words more closely he will find that this permits the government, that is the consolidated revenue, to provide monies to the Manitoba Development Fund at any rate that the government then sees fit to provide it. This has no influence whatever on the rate at which the directors of the fund loan it to an individual or a corporation. It could possibly have the effect of raising or lowering the general level but not any influence whatever on whether one person gets a loan or gets it at a certain rate as compared to another. The object of our administration throughout has been to leave the directors of the Manitoba Development Fund in a completely independent position. That's the policy we discussed the other night; the policy by which we stand. He raises the possibility and there is a theoretical one that money could be provided to the Manitoba Development Fund at less than cost. That is not contemplated. Even if it were, it would only parallel some of the operations that are conducted in other provinces, notably Saskatchewan. Nevertheless, it is not our policy to do that. This enables an equitable adjustment to be made in this rate -- that is to say, the money is now being provided at exactly the same rate at which it's borrowed by the province and yet there are some costs involved. It is also a fact that money loaned to that corporation might really show some slight difference in cost to money loaned out for general government purposes -- or borrowed for general government purposes. There is a difference in rate, for example, paid by Ontario Hydro which is fully guaranteed by the Province of Ontario, in comparison with the rates paid by the Ontario Government itself. The same thing is even true of the difference in rates between the Canadian National Railways, which is fully guaranteed by the Government and the Government's own obligations. So it's not unusual to have a great differential of this kind, and the government's policy is not to loan money at less than cost but rather to be able to recover some slight margin to cover costs.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, what then is the purpose of this particular section? At the moment the government is advancing money to the Fund on the basis of what it costs the government. Is it the intention definitely then to charge more than what it costs the government in the future?

MR. EVANS: . . . to even out to some extent the cost of doing business, including the slight fluctuations and differences in market costs of money from time to time. It is not intended to charge a substantially larger rate but only a small differential to cover the factors that I mentioned.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, will we have the assurance that the charge will not be less than the cost that the government will be paying?

MR. EVANS: The present intention is not to provide money at less than cost.

MR. MOLGAT: Will that be in the bill, Mr. Chairman?

MR. EVANS: No, Mr. Chairman.

MR. MOLGAT: What assurance would we have then that this would continue?

MR. EVANS: I'm sorry, I didn't hear that question.

MR. MOLGAT: What assurance would we have that the statement of the Minister, which was the present intention of the government -- what happens next year? How can we be assured

(Mr. Molgat, cont'd.) that this will not change at any time?

MR. EVANS: indefinitely into the future. I simply say that it is the policy not to do that.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, I would suggest this, that I think my honourable friend the Leader of the Opposition is perfectly correct in this. Let's not look into the future on this very vital matter -- if the occasion arises in the future we meet every year. I suggest to the honourable gentleman opposite that it would only be good business on the part of the people of Manitoba to accept the proposition of my honourable friend -- that it should be written into legislation that this shall not be loaned for the purpose of the Development Fund at a cost less than that that the province has to pay for the funds it obtains.

MR. DAVID ORLIKOW (St. John's): Mr. Chairman, yesterday the government turned down a request for information with regard to details as to loans with the argument that it would be unfair to the Fund and to the individual companies borrowing money if information which should be kept private, were made public knowledge. I have some sympathy with that argument, but it seems to me that you can't have it both ways -- if the information about the Fund and about the individual borrowing -- and I suppose about the rate of interest which the Fund pays to the government -- if this is private -- if this is not specified in the Act -- then the members of the House and the public will have no way of knowing in the future what the relationship between the government and the Fund is. I'm not certain at the moment that there couldn't be occasions when it might not be good policy to subsidize the Fund -- certainly one could make a case that the federal government ought to reduce the interest rate for housing in order to get housing -- and particularly public housing -- moving at a much more rapid rate than it has been. In other words, the federal government, I think, should be subsidizing public housing by a lower rate of interest for public housing than the federal government can borrow money. But if this is not either specified in the Act, or there's no provision -- if it's not in the legislation or there's no provision for regular reporting to the House, it seems to me that the members of the House can have no assurances as to what will happen in the future and I think this would be wrong.

MR. EVANS: Well, touching on the question of the confidential treatment of information, one does involve the public, it does involve corporations and individuals borrowing from what is to all intents and purposes a separate board, namely the board of the Manitoba Development Fund, and so we would, if we discussed the details of those loans, be revealing private and confidential information in public and exposing it for debate here. The two parties to the agreement contemplated here, or to the arrangement contemplated here, are entirely different. One is the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the one side and the board of the Manitoba Development Fund on the other. The rates at which the government would lend to the Fund -- now we see nothing wrong in the principle of insuring that the government does not lend to the Fund at less than the long-term borrowing rate -- but there are these fluctuations at times money is acquired, as we have been discussing in recent days, on these treasury bills and notes; at other times Manitoba Savings Bonds; at other times long-term bonds. If they're 20 year they carry one rate; if they're a longer term they carry another; if they're shorter they carry a still different rate. And so it will be the policy, and we have no objection to this suggestion or to this policy, that in general the government should lend to the Fund at a rate not less than the rate that it costs the government to borrow it -- the long-term rate.

MR. PAULLEY: But Mr. Chairman, the Honourable the Minister of Industry and Commerce has mentioned the fact that through treasury bills we receive money at a less amount of interest. Now if I recall correctly, the Honourable Provincial Treasurer mentioned that in general these are on a 91 day basis, which may be at -- let's say just to use a figure -- 3 1/4% for 91 days. Well when the corporation loans out money I would suggest it's not for a period of 91 days, it's for a period of years, and I would suggest that if the contention of my honourable friend the Minister of Industry and Commerce, was correct, that the government would be enabled say to raise 12 million dollars or whatever the figure may be, on the basis of treasury bills on a 91 day basis -- that is at about 3 1/4 % interest -- then turn around, loan it to the corporation at 3 1/4 %; they in turn then would deal with their clients on the basis of the interest rate that they're paying, but in the meantime, on a long-term basis, the treasury would have to purchase bonds on a much higher rate of interest. The net effect of that would

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd.) . . . be on the long-term basis that the taxpayer of Manitoba would be out, because that's the point that we're raising. I don't think, Mr. Chairman, in this particular instance with this type of borrowing that we should accept the premise of the Minister of Industry and Commerce.

I think my honourable colleague from St. John's raised a valid point -- that whereby legislation we want to be in a position as an inducement, say to a new industry coming into the province, or for a specific purpose as he mentioned, housing -- to subsidize at a greater amount by virtue of the fact of a lesser amount of interest for this specific purpose. If it was done by legislation we, as the guardians of the provincial treasury, would have the information before us, but I suggest, Mr. Chairman, with the proposal that has been introduced by this resolution that we in this House would not know exactly where we stand, where the taxpayer of the province stands, in respect of the interest rates being charged.

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Premier)(Wolseley): Mr. Chairman, the point my honourable friend has raised is just the same one that's bothering us. I don't think there's any difference of opinion here. We want to make sure that we have the right by statute in order to get around the particular difficulties involved with these short-term borrowings that might be made, and it would be our intention to charge not less than the cost on the long-term basis. Perhaps it might be advisable that when the bill comes in if it is not written in those terms that maybe we should lay that down. Now we're not adverse to that suggestion and when we come to second reading or perhaps in Law Amendments Committee we can take a look at the possibility of writing it in that way. But that is one of the problems that is bothering us here. I think we're in substantial agreement with him on the principle that he is trying to make.

MR. J. M. FROESE (Rhineland): Mr. Chairman, just for clarification purposes, is this legislation going to be retroactive in any way? What happens to the loans already out? Will they be affected? And once some of those monies are repaid, will they be subject to this legislation?

MR. EVANS: No, there's nothing retroactive, Mr. Chairman, in the legislation. When the Manitoba Development Fund if it should repay money to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and then make a new loan, the new loan would be subject to the conditions set out in the bill.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, could the Minister tell us the exact amount that the Consolidated Revenue has now advanced to the Development Fund and on what basis of interest that is?

MR. EVANS: The information certainly with respect to the last fiscal year is contained in the report that has been tabled and my honourable friend will have a copy of that report in front of him -- I'll see if I can find it here. It's in my other book which I haven't with me -- I've got my House book with respect to Provincial Secretary here at the moment. I think if my honourable friend does not get the information from looking at the report, I'll be very glad to get any information that he is lacking.

MR. MOLGAT: We would like, Mr. Chairman, to have the information, if possible, to the end of January, 1962 in view of the fact that this is coming up before us now.

It is not our intention, Mr. Chairman, to have debate on this particular item today. Yesterday we asked certain questions of the government with regard to the Manitoba Development Fund and we were told that we could go into it further when the estimates of my honourable friend comes along. We intend to do the same thing with regard to this resolution so we will not raise all the points about the Development Fund at this stage in our discussions. We are prepared to let this resolution go through; have the bill introduced for first reading and for second reading. We will not, however, be prepared to proceed with second reading of the bill until we have been able to discuss the estimates of the Department of Industry and Commerce and, in particular, the Manitoba Development Fund, in Committee. I think that this will not delay the bill in any way because my understanding is that those estimates will be next in line. So on that basis, we are prepared to go ahead at this time and reserve our comments for the estimates.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to say one thing that I would ask the Minister concerned with the Development Fund that I'm going to ask. I think it's only fair to ask him now. If he hasn't got the information, because I think it's all co-related with the resolution that's before us today dealing with rates of interest -- He may have it in his portfolio.

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd.) . . . I will be asking him in respect of the loans issued by the Development Fund, how many loans, if any, have been made to corporation firms or individuals at a lesser rate than the average provincial rate, say for the year previous. But that can wait until your estimates are up.

MR. EVANS: I can give the honourable member this information that according to the regulations of the Manitoba Development Fund, no loan may be made at a rate lower than the rate borrowed from the government; that the minimum rate must be a half percent above the provincial borrowing rate.

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

MR. W. G. MARTIN (St. Matthews): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Brandon, that the report of the Committee be received.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable the Minister of Health.

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli) introduced Bill No. 50, an Act to amend the Hospital Debentures Guarantee Act 1960.

MR. EVANS introduced Bill No. 51, an Act to amend the Business Development Fund Act.

MR. SPEAKER: I might call to the attention of the House before the Orders of the Day that we have with us 65 pupils from Grade VIII from Dieppe School, under the teacherage of John Wherrett and Mr. David Brown. This school is located in Fort Garry Constituency and is represented in the House by the Honourable the Attorney-General. I might say that Dieppe is a rather famous name in Canadian history and is a symbolism of sacrifice and of victory. No doubt this brings to the minds of the students that they achieve victory by making sacrifices, and they are no doubt more studious in their performance of their duties in Dieppe School.

Orders of the Day

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring a matter to the attention of the House concerning the statement made in the House of Commons yesterday by the National Minister of Health and Welfare with respect to the licensing of live oral poliomyelitis vaccine. Honourable members might have read of this report in the newspapers and the highlights of the statement were sent to me by telegraph yesterday. I think this is a matter of continuing concern to the province and I wanted to bring the honourable members up-to-date.

The Minister's letter -- I might say at this point that no doubt the boys and girls who are with us today will be glad to hear this news also -- Mr. Monteith in the House stressed the long and careful study that has been carried out in other countries and Canada, with respect to the results which have been confirmed that Sabin strains are safe for community use in Canada and that they are also valuable immunizing agents. Preference is made to the outstanding success of Salk vaccine and that the Sabin vaccine will probably be used as a supplement to Salk. The evidence is to date that the most effective way of using this is in community immunization programs, and after much deliberation and study this is going to be made available to Canadians.

I thought I should for the elucidation of the House point out that two kinds of vaccine for the prevention of poliomyelitis or paralytic polio have been used with very great success in recent years. The Salk vaccine which is made from a killed polio virus is injected. The second, the type that is now licenced called the Sabin vaccine, is made from a live polio virus from a strain that has lost its ability to cause disease but creates resistance. This Sabin vaccine is taken by mouth. It is an oral liquid vaccine. Canada, Mr. Speaker, has commended a powerful world voice in the development of poliomyelitis vaccine, and led by the Connaught Medical Research Labs in Toronto and guided by the biologists in the Department of National Health and Welfare, Canada participated in the first field trials of Salk vaccine in 1958 and since that time has had a national vaccine policy. Manitoba, I would hasten to add, was a field trial area and has since that time through the use of Salk vaccine immunized 75 to 80 % of our total population. And because Salk vaccine contained only killed viruses it represented a fixed material, and once production was established it has represented a completely safe and a very effective product as we have learned in Canada.

Now the vaccine about which the announcement was made yesterday, the Sabin vaccine,

(Mr. Johnson, Gimli, cont'd.) . . . "S-A-B-I-N," contains a live virus, attenuated virus -- by attenuated it means that it cannot cause disease but it can create resistance. And because it is live, public health people have demanded more protracted testing and more emphatic proof that it would not change if it was ever needed with the kill vaccine.

Now while experience was being gained in the safety of the Sabin type of vaccine, countries like Canada, U.S.A. and Britain, where medical and public health services were well organized, have relied upon effective Salk vaccine; but because this vaccine must be injected on four separate occasions, Salk is inconvenient and doesn't lend itself to mass immunization programs. Meanwhile I would inform the House that polio outbreaks have occurred in parts of the world with poor or scanty health services and Sabin vaccine was a natural since it is given by mouth requiring few skills and, of course, the simplest of equipment -- just a little water in which to put some drops. Over 3 million doses of this oral vaccine from the Connaught Laboratory have been used in Japan to combat an epidemic and was proven very successful. Now because these vaccines, oral and live, possess some features besides convenience of administration, Canadian Public Health officials have looked forward to the day that it would be approved for use in Canada. And during last year '60 - '61, four large scale experiments involving the use of Sabin vaccine were arranged across Canada by the technical advisory committee on the live vaccine. And we're very proud here in Manitoba that with one of the three virus laboratories in Canada, Dr. Wilt at the Medical College compared the use of Salk and Sabin in a series of 200 infants in Winnipeg this year. This was a study where the young children who had received the three Salk vaccine injections at month intervals then seven months, had blood taken and the level of immunity in their blood determined and then given the oral vaccine and found that the oral vaccine boosted up their resistance remarkably. And this was done in Manitoba.

In Quebec, two large groups observed the stability of the vaccine -- how it came through. In Nova Scotia and Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, specific communities were blanketed with the oral vaccine -- 24,000 in Prince Albert and 1,600 in Westport, Nova Scotia. In the latter 24,000 person group, over 90% of the population were served this live vaccine over a 7-day period and excellent levels of protection were achieved and no complications or side effects observed. To understand the role that is developing for the new oral vaccine it is necessary to realize where a Salk can be used on an individual basis in the doctors office or in a group clinic, Sabin or oral vaccine for the moment at least, can only be used for massive or community coverage -- that is, you're going to have to do large masses and blocks of people at once. Canada's approval in licencing yesterday of this vaccine, therefore, is restricted to community-wide use in the hands of the provincial or federal health authorities. Now as the province of Saskatchewan conducted the large survey in Prince Albert of 24,000, and as there are only, at this particular moment, about a million doses available in Canada, the federal authorities have advised me that they have decided to concentrate their first Canadian polio release to the Province of Saskatchewan because of their experience in the Prince Albert area. Accordingly, Saskatchewan will be undertaking a private province-wide vaccine program as a booster to their widespread Salk vaccine coverage and at the current rate of production at Connaught it is hoped that four to five million doses will be produced each month assuring a plentiful supply for similar community or oral vaccine programs across Canada. I referred to Saskatchewan's project as a booster. I think the members should realize that the Department of National Health and Welfare emphasize that the new product will probably be used as a supplement to Salk. In other words young children will receive Salk, three injections; this is not a substitute for that, but it is a very successful booster product. It is important that all Manitobans, young and old, keep up their Salk vaccine injections and that the boosters occur at two to five year intervals at this time.

Now I should indicate to the House that in view of the limited supply which the federal authorities have decided to release to Saskatchewan because of the mass immunization, precise plans for the use of the vaccine in Manitoba are to use this vaccine Sabin in accordance with the licenced restriction -- that is we do have to handle this through the Department of Health and community-wide immunization programs. Now it will be offered to all residents of the province over the age of six months. Infants under six months, of course, will continue to receive Salk vaccine. Now the Manitoba Technical Advisory Committee on poliomyelitis which

(Mr. Johnson, Gimli, cont'd.) . . . met this morning at my request advised me that the implications of the federal announcement in connection with this, that initially emphasis should be placed in Metro Winnipeg where 50% of the population is concentrated as our first mass, and plans are being advanced now to conduct a similar program in May or just as soon as vaccine becomes available. Concurrently with this or shortly thereafter, community programs across the province will be instituted. It's necessary to go into a lot of detail here because this will have to remain in the hands of provincial authorities and not given to private physicians initially.

This is another step forward, I think, Mr. Speaker, and deserves this statement. We are very fortunate in Manitoba. This year, for the first time since records have been kept, Manitoba has been polio free, and I believe Prince Edward Island also had this experience. We realize that in Manitoba our people have a high immunity following the terrible epidemic of 1953, but we do hope and pray that the Salk vaccine will maintain this immunity and we are very pleased that Manitoba's role in the development of Sabin vaccine has now received full recognition and is proving so successful. For the information of the honourable members, the federal authorities agree to pay 50% of the cost of the Sabin type of vaccine which cost this province about 4 1/2 ¢ or 9¢ a dose -- 4 1/2 to the province. We have put in our order and our provincial officials are in constant touch with the federal authorities. Thank you!

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the Minister very much for his statement, and I wonder if I could ask a few questions. I think he gave the figures for Manitoba as some 80% coverage at present under the Salk plan. Could he tell us what the coverage is in Saskatchewan under the similar program. Subsequent question. The government presumably will be paying the other 50% and supplying the vaccine here free of charge to everyone who wants it. Is that correct?

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, there's just one comment I would make. I would certainly join with the Leader of the Opposition in thanking the Honourable the Minister of Health for his statement. But I would like to go a little bit further, and say as a layman, and as a representative of the public here in the Province of Manitoba, how much we, as just ordinary people, should appreciate the ever-constant endeavours that are being made in the field of research on behalf of humanity. I was particularly interested to hear from the Honourable the Minister of Health of the part that those who are domiciled here in Manitoba played in this, and I think that it is only fitting that we, as members of this Legislature and representatives of the public, should, on the receipt of a statement of such significance as that which we received from the Minister this afternoon, pay a tribute to all of those who toil unceasingly to alleviate the sufferings of humanity.

MR. JOHNSON (Gimli): Mr. Speaker, in respect to the two questions asked by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition: the Medical Advisory Committee on Polio to the government who set up here some time ago, and the Deputy Minister in my department advise me that 75 to 80% of Manitobans have received Salk vaccine. I don't know the record in the Province of Saskatchewan -- I could obtain such information for a later date. Under the agreements with Ottawa with the Salk vaccine program, it's a 50/50 sharing arrangement. I meant to add that Sabin vaccine will be about half the cost of the Salk -- 9¢. I certainly feel that the Honourable Leader of the CCF has brought up a very excellent point in that those who carried out the field trials in this province are certainly to be congratulated on their very important role.

MR. MORRIS GRAY (Inkster): Mr. Speaker, may I direct a question to the Honourable Minister. Are suspects of polio still being treated free, their hospitalization and ambulances and so on? I remember the time, Mr. Speaker, when I was a member of the Municipal Hospital Commission, that mothers were somewhat reluctant to send their children -- suspects, not actual polio attacks -- to the hospital because they were charging them for bringing them to the hospital and while they were there to find out exactly whether it was the real disease or a suspect. Then they done away with it and for years and years we did not have hardly any epidemic of polio in this province or in other provinces. My question is whether they are still encouraged -- anything they suspect of a polio nature -- to rush them to the hospital?

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I hesitate to interrupt, but we always have this problem when statements are made, that it's not occasion for a general debate or for questionings. I do think it is, perhaps, desirable that we should allow the leaders of the two parties to make statements, some reply so to speak, to statements made by Ministers -- It gives them a chance to ask a

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) . . . question or two or to state their views. But I don't think we would generally wish it to develop into a general debate, and with respect to my honourable friend who has just spoken, I wonder if the matter could not be dealt with at some more appropriate time perhaps in Committee of Supply.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders for the Day.

HON. GEORGE HUTTON (Minister of Agriculture and Conservation)(Rockwood-Iberville): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like the opportunity to correct an erroneous impression which I believe I left with the House last evening when we were discussing the matter of providing seed and feed this spring to the farmers. The question, I believe, was raised by the Honourable Member for Rhineland as to provisions respecting tariff on feed grains coming in from the U.S. The situation is this, or I should state the impression that I'm afraid was left. I feel that I left the impression that there was consideration being given to the removal of the tariff on feed grains coming into Canada from the United States. Well, the situation has been this: that not only has there been a tariff but there is an embargo on feed grains coming from the U.S.A. into Canada. This is to protect our grain situation in this country which has been in surplus for so many years, because in spite of the fact that we in Canada are facing shortages at this time, the United States still has a substantial surplus of feed grain. What was done when this crisis developed in feed, was that the permits to bring in feed grain were allowed to farmers. Now a situation has developed in Canada where farmers in Eastern Canada and Quebec and Ontario, are able to get their feed supplies by virtue of the Crow's Nest rate and the freight assistance policy on feed grain moving east and west. They are able to buy their feed supplies cheaper than farmers in Manitoba could should they have to import supplies from other provinces -- more particularly from Alberta -- because oats travelling from Alberta to Manitoba will have to be moved on the local freight rate tariff, which is approximately 40% higher than the Crow's Nest rate, 40¢ higher per hundred than the Crow's Nest rate. So consideration is being given, because of this circumstance that has been created by the drought, consideration is being given to relaxing in the matter of giving permits to farmers to bring in feed grain from the United States, and it is on this matter that we have had some talks with the Canadian Wheat Board and not on the question of the removal of the tariff.

HON. STEWART E. McLEAN (Minister of Education)(Dauphin): . . . leave with the Clerk corrected sheets for page 21 of the Report of the Legislative Library. This is the complete page with the correct figures on it. The printing has been put on sheets that have mucilage on the back and if the members will kindly paste them over the sheet and blot out the offending page . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. MOLGAT: Before the Orders of the Day I would like to address a question to the Honourable the Attorney-General. The news reports are that the Brandon Packers Plant and assets have now been sold. In view of the report the government obtained on this matter, and the obvious public interest, could the Minister supply to the House, now that the sale is made, a report on the total loss to bondholders and to shareholders now that the matter is cleared up. I appreciate he won't have it right at this moment, but I wonder if he could undertake to supply that to the House.

HON. STERLING R. LYON (Attorney-General)(Fort Garry): Mr. Speaker, I can only reply to the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition, that the Department to the best of my knowledge has no information whatsoever on that subject matter. It's entirely of a civil nature.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, I wonder then if the Minister of Agriculture, in view of the obvious interest in the subject to agricultural Manitoba, particularly the western part would undertake to supply the information?

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I think my honourable friend will recognize that the domestic affairs of Brandon Packers do not come within the knowledge of the administration in any way whatsoever. We do not have that information -- it does not come within our responsibility.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. R. G. SMELLIE (Birtle-Russell): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to draw to the attention of the House a singular lack of leadership on the part of the official opposition. An event of a sporting nature took place yesterday between members of the

(Mr. Smellie, cont'd.) . . . official opposition and members of the government side of the House -- this event was delayed somewhat waiting for some leadership on the part of the official opposition and eventually we had to proceed without the benefit of that leadership. Three of the backbenchers in the official opposition put up a valiant struggle and there is no discredit to them that they came out the losers -- it was a valiant battle and there is a great deal of credit coming to them. However, it was understood by the members of the team which emerged victorious that one of the members of the losers would arise and make an announcement to this effect in this House, and in spite of the fact that all three of those valiant warriors have been requested to do so, none of them has arisen. However, I would just like to say, Sir, that perhaps if they had a little bit more leadership they might have even defeated the government on this occasion, and we trust that before next year this lack of leadership may be remedied. And now, Sir, I would like to throw out a challenge to the members of the other opposition to see if they can't do a little better.

MR. D. L. CAMPBELL (Lakeside): Mr. Speaker, as one of the ones who is not involved, either directly or indirectly, in the event that has been mentioned, I should report that the matter has been discussed by our group, and being afflicted with extreme modesty as we are, we didn't want to advertise the fact that three members from this group had proved themselves to be equal to four members from that group, and we thought it was better that we at least should not raise the point.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, a challenge has been thrown out in this House. We of the New Democratic Party are prepared to challenge all comers, whether it be in the political field or on the curling rink. We were challenged last year if you recall, Mr. Speaker, and we did what we anticipate doing in forthcoming elections -- we vanquished the foe. I might say to my honourable friend who has issued the challenge, that I as coach of the New Democratic Curling Team, accept with honour the challenge as laid down and suggest to my honourable friend that when he names the day and the sheet he will find us more willing, more able and fully confident of retaining the championship of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, I would only like to add on behalf of our group that unfortunately a shortage of staff does not permit the Leader of the Opposition to be both on the playing field and tending to the duties of the House.

MR. JOHN P. TANCHAK (Emerson): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to direct a question to the Honourable Minister of Education. In 1960, in the proposed school division, a boundary commission hearing sat at Piney, Vita and Dominion City. On two previous occasions I had asked the Minister to give us a report--the report submitted by that Commission if there was any. Since then I haven't had a report. Now since this hearing, Piney, which is a part of this proposed school division, has been established as a remote area, and also since the original boundaries of the proposed division have been altered thus, isn't it the Minister's duty to show leadership now and propose a new solution?

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Speaker, I think there must be some misunderstanding because the honourable member did ask this question at least last year and I replied to it and be glad to do so again. The boundaries commission does not make reports as such. They are required to make recommendations. After the hearing to which the member has referred, the boundaries commission recommended that the School District of Piney be designated as a remote school district and that recommendation was acted upon. They made no other recommendation and of course no action took place. With regard to any future development, it has been as was indicated I think in 1959, the policy that before any action is taken we require a petition of not less than 25% of the resident electors of any proposed division--any proposed territory that is not a division--and we have not received any request either in the form of a petition or otherwise, to take any action with respect to what in effect is the remainder of the former proposed school division or boundary.

MR. TANCHAK: Mr. Speaker, a subsequent question. It is a fact I think that another area represented by the Honourable Minister of Dauphin-Ochre similarly rejected a division vote, but since they have been provided with the division grant. Now I would like to ask the Minister how long is he going to persist in treating these residents of this proposed boundary division as second-class citizens, and I am speaking of the boundary division proposed in Rhineland?

MR. McLEAN: I reject the suggestion in the honourable member's question. The matter

(Mr. McLean, cont'd.) . . . is entirely in the hands of the resident electors of the proposed division of boundary. They have already had two votes and have expressed themselves and the matter rests there.

MR. ELMAN GUTTORMSON (St. George): Mr. Speaker, on Monday the Attorney-General and the Minister of Public Works were absent from this House opening some schools, and yesterday the First Minister was away performing the same task, and today the Minister of Public Works is away again opening new schools. I wonder why the Minister of Education no longer takes on this duty. Could he tell the House?

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of Return. The Honourable Member for Brokenhead.

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Speaker, I wonder just if I might ask a question on this which was here yesterday. Am I correct in assuming that because portion (c) of the Order refers to capital expenses, that I may assume that the term "ordinary expenses" in (b) means expenses other than capital expenditures, Mr. Speaker? Thank you.

MR. E. R. SCHREYER (Brokenhead): Is it required that I read the motion again?

MR. SPEAKER: I think you should move the motion again.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Kildonan, that an order of the House do issue for a return showing; with respect to expenditures made in the province for education in the year 1960, (a) what was the total sum spent? (b) what proportion of the total sum was expended in ordinary expenses (c) what proportion of the total sum was expended on capital expenses (d) what proportion of the total sum was contributed by the Provincial Government (e) what proportion of the total sum was contributed by municipal governments or school districts--school units it should be, Mr. Speaker--school districts.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Brokenhead.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, before I move the next Order, I would like to thank the Minister of Education for his reconsideration. I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Kildonan, that an Order of the House do issue for a return showing; (a) the amount of municipal bonds purchased by the Provincial Government in 1960 and 1961; (b) the amount of bonds issued by school units in 1960-1961; the amount of these bonds issued by the Provincial Government;--it should be purchased--and (c) the amount of bonds purchased from hospital districts in 1960 and 1961 by the Provincial Government. There's a typing error in (b), Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, what was the correction made? I'm sorry I didn't get it.

MR. SCHREYER: In (b) there's a typing error in the second line of (b)--it should be "purchased" instead of "issued".

MR. ROBLIN: I may presume, Mr. Speaker, that when my honourable friend speaks of school units he means divisions or districts because we have no official thing known as a school unit.

MR. SCHREYER: Yes, Mr. Speaker. I thought the word unit would cover districts and divisions.

MR. ROBLIN: Just as long as we understand, it's quite okay. Just another question. The units in (b) does 1960-61 refer to fiscal years or school years?

MR. SCHREYER: I have the information for the three preceding years on the basis of school years.

MR. ROBLIN: Right.

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

MR. LYON presented Bill No. 16, an Act to amend The Manitoba Evidence Act for second reading.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, heretofore under the amendment to The Evidence Act which was made by this House in 1955, a barrister ceased to be a practising barrister in the commonly accepted sense of that word, that is if he paid only a non-practising certificate his Notary Public commission ceased to operate. I believe this amendment at that time was initiated by the Law Society of Manitoba in an attempt to have an automatic revocation of notary publics' commission on suspension or disbarment of any barristers. The amendment actually went a bit further than that. It provided in effect for the renewal of this commission each two years by any barrister who held any certificate other than a full practising certificate. The practical effect as we are

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) informed now by the Law Society and the Department of the Provincial Secretary is that this amendment is unknown to the bulk of the people who fall in this class. Not only that, their whereabouts are unknown to either the Law Society or the Department, and much as we might like to get fees from them for the renewals, we don't know where they are to assess them the fee. So rather than perpetuate this situation we thought it best to go back to the original suggestion of the Law Society of Manitoba and make provision as we do in this amending Act for a Notary Public commission to remain in force for any barrister or solicitor who is entitled to practise in the province, and for this to be revoked only upon the disbarment or the striking off the rolls of the solicitor who holds such an appointment. I should say that there is no loss of revenue occasioned by this matter because the revenue wasn't coming in to start with.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. GRAY: What is the position of a notary public who is not a barrister?

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

MR. LYON presented Bill No. 17, an Act respecting Survivorship, for second reading.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, I believe the explanatory note covers perhaps more succinctly than could I, the real purposes of this Bill. This is to repeal and to substitute the present legislation that we have with the new legislation which has been recommended to us by the Conference on Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation. There are, I think, --there is one new provision from the legislation that exists at the present time. I received only in yesterday's mail a copy of a bill in exactly the same terms as we have before us today which is presently going through the Saskatchewan Legislature, and I understand that it will be introduced in a number of other legislatures across Canada this year. I don't believe that there is any effective substance of change in the law except to make more apparent and to, perhaps, deal with situations that were not contemplated in the former Survivorship Act. It's one of these what we call legal statutes which deals with such odd situations as is contemplated here where two persons who may--a husband and wife, for instance--may be killed at the same time and what results to their estate as a result of this coincidence taking place.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate proposed by the Honourable Minister of Welfare. The Honourable Member for St. George.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Speaker, I'm not prepared to speak on this matter today but if anyone else in the House wishes to speak on this resolution, I have no objection.

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand.

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

MR. SPEAKER: I might say that I promised the day before yesterday to bring in a ruling on a point of order in respect to who may speak on the Committee of Supply. If it's the wish of the House, I will give that ruling now.

I've had under consideration the point of order raised by several members of the House yesterday on the motion for Mr. Speaker to leave the Chair to go into the Committee of Supply. Yesterday--that should be the day before yesterday--I refused the Honourable Member for St. George the right to speak on this motion on the grounds that he could not speak twice on the same motion, the honourable member having spoken on the motion on February 28th, 1962. This motion is a proforma motion capable of being amended or adjourned and is not considered a daily motion. In support of this contention, may I quote Beauchesne's fourth edition, citation 234(2) which reads in part as follows: "No member is allowed to speak more than once on the motion. He cannot discuss all matters which may then come up, and when he has spoken on one of them, he has exhausted his right to speak to the motion before the House, namely, that the Speaker do now leave the Chair". I would support the reasoning of Mr. Beauchesne in this matter. Should this motion be regarded as a new motion, all of the members would have a right to speak on the motion each day, and by exercising this right would virtually be able to take control of the proceedings of the House in respect to going into the Committee of Supply, by debating the motion until the eleven--our closing hour. This would be a negation of democratic government whereby governments of the day must be responsible for the business of the House. And I accordingly

(Mr. Speaker, cont'd.) rule that no member be allowed to speak more than once on the motion that Mr. Speaker leave the Chair for the Committee of Supply during the session of this Legislature.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply with the Honourable Member for St. Matthews in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Department IV, Provincial Secretary discussing Resolution No. 14.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Chairman, from the last day there were a number of questions that remained unanswered. The Honourable the Member for Lakeside asked me for the numbers employed in the various boards and commissions and I find that information is not available within the government service. If he would care to submit an Order for a Return, we will obtain the information accordingly and I would ask him if he would kindly list the bodies for which he wants the numbers employed.

My honourable friend the Leader of the New Democratic Party asked some information concerning educational leave. Twenty-six employees who went on educational leave at less than full salary--those were the ones who went on their own motion rather than at the direction of the department--and who were paid either by bursary or monthly allowance received an average of \$1,500; that is, the average of those who went on leave during the past year under their own volition received an average of \$1,500. That would be within the The total expenditures for educational leave in 1961-62 including both bursaries and leave under the Order-in-Council administered through the Civil Service Commission totalled approximately \$80,000 in 1961-62. My honourable friend will have noted an amount of \$100,000 in the estimates this year.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, figure had it been carried through in the estimates.

MR. EVANS: Yes, I think my honourable friend will note the word "approximately". It's as near as we can approximate it from the accounts of the different departments.

I would like to add a little further information with respect to turnover in the civil service staff. My honourable friend the Leader of the NDP drew attention to a 16% turnover and if my honourable friend would care to listen--with respect to the 857 people who left the service during the year and to which attention was drawn as being 16% of the staff, it can be noted that 481 are from the three large mental institutions and include pupil nurses and student attendants who may fail to complete some of the training courses.--(interjection)--481. If these institutions are excluded the turnover rate becomes 8.9%. As far as I'm aware those are the only outstanding matters that I have.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, before we leave the general matters, last night we had a brief discussion on this question of fees and my honourable friend said that he couldn't see how this was to be interpreted in any way as a tax. I think that this matter is rather important in view of the statements made by my honourable friends across the way on a number of occasions. They've always insisted that the increase in the fees that they instituted back in '59 or thereabouts, was simply to bring the fees in line with the services and not for the purpose of making a profit. Now I've gone back, Mr. Chairman, over the estimates for some years and I find that in every year, at least back in 1956, 1957, there was a profit being made over the cost of administration and that's as I pointed out last night, the total cost of administration and the total cost of the Manitoba Gazette. We come along then to the period of 1958-59 when my honourable friends took office. That year the revenues from fees as they have supplied them to us, were \$163,000. The costs of operating the two departments were \$86,000, leaving a net surplus of \$77,000. And yet, in spite of that net surplus they proceeded the following year to increase the fees very substantially, and the increase in revenue went from \$163,000 to \$231,000. The period of one year, increasing of course the net return by an almost equivalent amount--not quite, because there was some increase in cost, but certainly a substantial profit--from \$77,000 to \$135,000. Now how can my honourable friends say that this is not, in fact, an increase in taxation?

MR. EVANS: Mr. Chairman, I thank the honourable member for this compilation that he has given me. I don't think it changes the position that we took, that the fees are relative to the service rendered. They are comparable with other jurisdictions; we don't anticipate changing them from time to time. We set them at a level we think is satisfactory.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, that doesn't change the point at all. I'm not discussing

(Mr. Molgat, cont'd.) whether they're relative to other jurisdictions, whether they should have been increased, or not. What I'm interested in is the statement that my friends made that this was not a tax, that this was just to cover the cost of the services, and I submit that this is substantially greater than the cost of the services and, in fact, is additional taxation on the people of Manitoba, because in the long run the individuals who pay this are residents of the Province of Manitoba, and it amounts to nothing more than an increase in taxation.

MR. EDMOND PREFONTAINE (Carillon): Mr. Speaker, my leader, because by looking at the figures, it is plain for anyone to see that the rates, before they were increased so materially, were sufficient to take care of all the costs involved in giving those services, and the jump in the revenues in 1958-59, the jump in that particular year of \$68,264, was not necessary because even at the old rates there was an excess of revenues over the expenditures, so that I say that it seems to me that's no explanation, that this was added revenue to go into the consolidated funds of the province and to be used somewhere else. In a sense it was added taxation on the people of Manitoba.

MR. T. P. HILLHOUSE, Q. C. (Selkirk): Mr. Chairman, I would like to address myself to two matters. First, the Civil Service. I would suggest and recommend to the government that a civil servant with 25 years service should be given 4 weeks holidays instead of the statutory 3 weeks holidays. I think that's only fair.

The second point which I would like to address myself to, is the matter of civil service pensions. Now I want to make it clear, Mr. Speaker, that I haven't been approached by any member of the Manitoba Government Employees Association and that I am making this plea on their behalf on my own volition. First of all, I'd like to deal with those civil servants who retired from the service around 1950. Now it is well known and it's a matter of record that during the years 1933 to 1937 these were the depression years in Manitoba. The civil servants of this province took a cut of 20% in their salary and during that period there was no annual increases in their salary. Now the people who retired around 1950, their pension is based on earnings earned during depression years, and as a result of that we have a situation in Manitoba today where approximately 300 civil servants are receiving, by way of pension, approximately \$60.00 a month. Now I appreciate the fact that there was some adjustment made in that pension recently, but I know of one instance where that adjustment only amounted to \$2.40 a month. In 1961, when we amended The Civil Service Superannuation Act, we changed the method by which the Government of Manitoba met dollar by dollar, the contributions made to that fund by employees of the government and of all government agencies, and it would appear to me, Mr. Chairman, that under the present method of government contribution, the government to contribute much less now to that fund than they were previously. It is my understanding that originally they contributed \$1.00 for every dollar contributed by civil servants, but now their contribution is one-half of the monthly pension paid to a civil servant.

I don't know whether my figures are correct, but according to the 22nd annual report of the Manitoba Civil Service Superannuation Fund, we find in schedule 2, that for the year ending March 31, 1961, the province of Manitoba and the boards and commissions of the province, contributed \$2,077,000 to the Superannuation Fund while the employees contributed \$2,067,000. Under the present method of contribution--I'm reading from the 22nd annual report of the Civil Service Superannuation Board--it says on page 1, paragraph 3, "the method of the employer sharing in pensions cost being changed from contributing monthly to the fund an amount equal to the employee's contribution to pay monthly to the fund an amount to the increases granted to pensioners at March 31, 1961, and one-half of each pension granted after April 1, 1961."

What I would like to point out to the Minister is whether or no he could give me any idea as to what the government's contribution to the pension fund under the new scheme would be, as of March 31, this year. Now he may not be able to give me that figure but perhaps he could give me an approximation of it. It is my feeling, Mr. Chairman, that by adopting this new method of the contributions made by the government, that the government is saving considerable money, and my suggestion to the government is this, that in respect of these pensioners who retired on depression years salaries, that a sum of money be set aside and used for the purpose of bolstering their pension. I wouldn't ask the government to change the scheme itself, but I would ask the government to use some of the money which they have now, and which is a saving to the government, for the purpose of bringing these pensions more in line with what they should be.

(Mr. Hillhouse, cont'd.) There's another request that I would make of the government and that is this. I would like to see the pensions of civil servants in Manitoba brought more in line with pensions paid to civil servants in other parts of Canada, and I think the only method by which that can be achieved is by changing the formula upon which the pension is based. In Manitoba the formula is 2% of the average salary for the last 15 years of service with a maximum of 35 years service. Now if we compare that with the other provinces and jurisdictions in Canada, we'll find that the Manitoba formula brings a lower pension to the civil servants than that achieved in other jurisdictions. Take, for instance, the case of Canada. The formula used in the federal government is 2% of the average salary for the six highest paid years times years of service, with a 35 year maximum. New Brunswick gets 2% of average salary for three years times years of service with a 30 year maximum. Nova Scotia is 2% of average salary for the five highest years paid times years of service, with a 35 year maximum. Prince Edward Island, is 2% of average salary for the last three years times years of service with a 35 year maximum. Saskatchewan is 2% of average salary for 10 highest paid years times years of service with a 35 year maximum. Now I'm suggesting that the Saskatchewan formula should be used in Manitoba. In Alberta it's 2% of the average salary for the last five years times years of service with a 35 year maximum. British Columbia is 2% of average salary for final ten years times years of service with a 35 year maximum. In Ontario, it is 2% of average salary for highest three consecutive years, times years of service with a 35 year maximum.

Now I appreciate fully, Mr. Chairman, that with the change that was effected by the government last April, it did increase the present pension being paid and future pensions, but it did not in any way affect the low pensions that were being paid to these civil servants whose earnings and whose term of service in the government was during those years when salaries were very low. I think it's a matter of record that during the depression years in Manitoba salaries were low, and that since 1950 the salaries in the civil service in some instances have doubled; in other instances they have trebled. I know quite a number of these old employees who are now on pension, and on their behalf I would ask the government to give further consideration to doing something to bringing their pension more in line with a pension which would be in keeping and would show the gratitude of the people of Manitoba to the service that they have rendered their province.

MR. PREFONTAINE: I certainly would like to support the member for Selkirk in his request for some further assistance and consideration for those civil servants who have been working for long years when the salaries were very low, and when the 2% tax on salaries were put by previous governments in the dirty thirties and which is affecting now the pensions that they are receiving. I think these people have a very good case, especially in view of the high cost of living these days where the dollar that they should be getting now has only about the value of 50 cents in comparison to the pension they accumulated when they were working, for a dollar was worth a dollar.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Chairman, I think there was a question asked before that was put by the Leader of the NDP regarding the turnover. Could we have information as to the division of the turnover between male and female help? Then a further question is the new positions that are being established from time to time--who establishes these positions? Is it the minister of each department or who has control over that? I'd like to know that. Then a further question that I am interested in is this new Hospital Commission that is going to be set up. What does it mean? What will the effect be? Does that bring more people in from rural areas who are operating in hospitals? Do they come under the civil service, under this commission? What effect is it going to have on these people?

MR. ORLIKOW: Before the Minister deals with the question of pensions--the question of an increase of pension to those who have retired, of course, is entirely a matter for the government, because any funds required for this would have to come from the government, either charged against the fund or from special funds. I wonder, however, Mr. Chairman, whether the Minister could tell us whether this question of the pensions for present employees--whether it has been discussed recently with the government employees' organization; what representations have been made; what specifically they have asked for and what replies have been given to that organization, because I certainly agree with the Member from Selkirk that it would seem from the figures which he gave us--and I have no reason to question the correctness of

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd.) his statement--that our employees are in fact receiving a smaller pension than the government employees of every other jurisdiction. It would be interesting also, I think, to compare the pension plan of our employees with the pension plans of civil servants --I'm thinking of employees of the City of Winnipeg or some of the other municipalities. I haven't got the figures with me, but speaking from memory I'm almost certain that our pension plan is greatly inferior to the pension plan of these other jurisdictions. Yesterday we heard some very fine things about the relationships between our employees and the Province of Manitoba. Now I wonder what that means in practice, and I use this as a concrete example. Does it mean that when they come in with a list of requests that they're treated like gentlemen and told, "We'll think about it and we'll let you know.!" And sometimes we give them what they ask for and sometimes we ignore what they ask for. There certainly is no bargaining, Mr. Chairman, as for example there is even between the employees of the City of Winnipeg and the City Council, so I wonder if we could have some information on this question--on the whole question of pensions and on what the requests of the employees have been. I'm not suggesting for a moment that I would agree that everything the employees asked for is justified or feasible but I would be interested in knowing precisely what they have requested in the field of pensions.

MR. EVANS: questions on what has turned out to be pensions. The Honourable Member for Selkirk deals with the question of four weeks' holiday after 25 years service, and this--and partly for the information of my honourable friend from St. John's--has been raised by resolution, I believe, of the Manitoba Government Employees Association and is still under discussion.

With regard to pensions for those who retired in and about 1950 as I gather it, and the fact that they are in many cases low-pensioned, having been based upon salaries earned during a time when we were in depression and a time when actual reductions of salaries were taken. Those pensions are calculated on the same formula and it does result in a lower pension than if the salaries had been high during that period. There's no doubt about that, and there can't be any question that that pension dollar buys rather less now than it was intended to buy at the time, due to the decline in the value of the dollar. We can't have anything but sympathy for people found in those situations. This is one of the penalties of what is commonly called inflation, and it applies to everyone on fixed income, whether of pension or of any other type--a fixed income in dollar amounts. It's one of the attritions, really, on people's savings all the way from life insurance to any other form, and this is a real problem and there can be no doubt that we must feel the most active sympathy for people found in those situations. But it is not correct to say that there has been nothing done for them because their pensions have been--the honourable member didn't intend to convey that--but the same formula has been applied to their pension as though they did rise, recently in the adjustments.

You ask me concerning the government's contribution to the fund, and the amounts requested totalling \$219,000 in the estimates this year are made up as follows: The cost of increases to pensioners as at March 31st, 1961--that is, those on pension at that date-- is \$90,000. The cost of 50% of the pensions to employees who retire between April 1st, 1961 and April 1st, 1963, \$37,000. Augmented allowances or gratuities--these are the cases that were adjusted several years ago respecting people who had given service to the province during the time when there was no pension scheme or certainly an inadequate one, and those cases were dealt with individually and what really amounts to a gratuity was augmented and the amount of that is \$18,000, and then there is the annual interest re a certain section of the Act. This is, as I think my honourable friend recognizes, an assumed amount of about a million and a quarter dollars which was placed in the fund because the fund did not have sufficient in it to take care of the people who went on pension shortly after the fund was established, and there is a token 4%--yes exactly 4%--paid on that amount, and the province's contribution to that is \$74,000 making a total of \$219,000.

My honourable friend suggests the change of formula to equal the benefits of other provinces--I'm not sure whether he made the statement that it was the lowest of them all or whether my honourable friend did--my honourable friend from St. John's--and this has been (and partly in answer to my honourable friend's question) has been a subject of resolution by the Manitoba Government Employees Association as well. No action has been taken to change the formula this year. It can be said in justice that the government did take some rather large steps forward

(Mr. Evans, cont'd.) just about a year or so ago. I didn't say at that time that that was going to be the last step but it's a very substantial improvement over the formula that was in use before or the amounts of pension that were provided before, and there is no reason to believe that in the future further changes cannot be discussed with the Employees Association.

I am not aware of the comparison between the City of Winnipeg and/or Metro and/or any other municipalities. I should think there would be valid comparison to be made and we will be glad to take those into consideration when it comes again.

My honourable friend from Carillon drew attention to the fact that the buying power of the dollar is lower, and I agree with that, and can only acknowledge that it is, as I said, a penalty on those on pension.

My honourable friend from Rhineland has asked for, and I will endeavour to obtain, the turnover figures divided between female employees and male employees. I haven't that here.

The acquisition of new staff is carried out really in two steps. The department makes known its requirements for new staff. They must be placed in the estimates; the estimates come in the House; the items of salary are passed, and then it becomes the job of engaging the people to fill those positions and jobs. That is the task of the Civil Service Commission. The Civil Service Commission is independent, as my honourable friend knows. They advertise--and you will notice items in the estimates to provide for these advertisements--for applicants; they give them trades tests; in certain cases they hold boards. Where one among a number of applicants must be chosen they will assemble a board of people qualified in that particular field. Should it be an accounting field they may very well invite a chartered accountant to join the board and pick the most suitable candidate, or if it's in the medical field or the engineering, and so on, they select suitable people to make the choice among candidates. They are then rated in order by the board and the eventual appointment is made through the Civil Service Commission and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

With regard to the Hospital Commission and its employees and whether they will be stationed in the country or not, I would suggest that my honourable friend might ask the Minister of Health when he rises. I haven't the information as to where he will dispose his staff.

Now my friend asks about recent discussions with the Employees Association and/or what he might call bargaining. There is bargaining--the representatives of the Government Employees Association on joint council are very strong representatives. We just paid tribute to Mr. Hunter the other day, and he has the complete respect and confidence of his own people and he has from our side of the table the recognition that he was a strong representative for them. I can only say that we have stated that relations on the joint council have been excellent and that we have been able to discuss all matters in very good spirits and, I think as my honourable friends used the phrase, "in a gentlemanly way." That doesn't deprive the bargaining sessions from any of their strength.

I haven't here a list of the resolutions proposed by the annual conventions of the Manitoba Government Employees Association but I have no doubt my honourable friend could get a copy of those, which would represent the requests by the Association, and I haven't a list here, then, of those that have been asked for and those that have been finally disposed of. A good many of them are still under negotiation.

Those are the main questions, I think, that were touched on by my friends.

MR. ORLIKOW: I'm not questioning the ability of the representatives of the Government Employees--I am certain that they are competent; that Mr. Hunter was competent. I'm certain that whoever takes his place was competent. I don't question that they have the ability and that they exercise their right to make a very full presentation of the desires of the employees, but I want to say that as far as we are concerned, that as long as there is no legal provision for what we call in labour relations real collective bargaining, then it reminds me of something, of the lion and the rabbit who had to live together amicably. The employees can ask but the government disposes. The employees can ask and ask and ask again, but as long as the employees of this province don't have the right when they feel that their requests are not being given fair treatment to ask that their request be judged by an impartial outside body as do employees of private industry, as do employees of the municipal corporations, then in fact we don't have genuine collective bargaining. But that, of course, is a matter of policy and this government's policy like the policy of most provincial jurisdictions is very clear about that.

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd.) I want to revert, Mr. Chairman, just for a moment to the question of pensions. As I listened to the Minister I gathered that what he was saying was that yes, the pensions of past employees, particularly those who worked in the thirties, is bad but we are treating them the same as everybody else. They got the same increase as everybody else. Well, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that what this means is that we are, in fact, adding insult to injury because if for example we have an employee--I don't know if there is an employee who gets --there may be an ex-Deputy Minister or somebody who gets a pension of, let's say, just for the sake of illustration, of \$500.00 a month, and if you have some of these old employees who have the pension--I think the member for Selkirk said of \$50.00 or \$60.00 a month--if you gave a 5% increase the employee in the high bracket who is getting a pension of \$500.00 a month would get a \$25.00 increase. The employee who was unfortunate, and a member said some 300 of them I think, who are getting \$50.00 or \$60.00 a month would get an increase of \$2.50 to \$3.00 a month. Now it seems to me that they need an increase and not a percentage increase and not a paper increase, but a real increase. In 1962 they need an increase a lot more than the employees at the top and I'm not saying that those people aren't entitled to an increase also. So it seems to me that we ought to in all fairness, and if we have any spirit of humanity at all, that we ought to be giving some real thought to something more than this kind of increase for those employees. The only other alternative, Mr. Chairman, is one which I think we would all shudder at--the only other alternative for these employees is that they probably qualify for assistance under the Social Allowances Act of this government, and if all they're getting is \$50.00 or \$60.00 a month, then I think that many of them are going to be entitled to that assistance.

..... Continued on next page.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 14 - passed. Resolution 15. Queen's Printer.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Mr. Chairman, may I ask what's the reason for the quite large increase in Supplies, Expenses, Equipment and Renewals. This amount there under (b) has just practically doubled -- not quite -- has been increased from \$8,000 to \$15,720, an increase of \$7,200.00. There must be some particular reason for this increase.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Chairman, let me find the particular item -- this is under Administration. Yes. This is likely concerned with putting a cash register into the office of the Provincial Secretary to record receipts for all the fees that are received. This will do two things. It will enable the present staff to keep up with the very much enlarged volume of work in issuing receipts for all the registrations that come in -- and my honourable friend will be well familiar with all the kinds of things, the receipts that must be issued -- and at the same time making it no longer necessary to transcribe those amounts and those individual entries into a cash book. And then the further advantage of giving mechanical balancing of the books. And so the main item there consists of, if I'm right, and I'll find it in just a moment, \$6,000 to provide this cash register.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 15 - Queen's Printer Office.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, I'm sorry I was out. I just want to ask one very brief question. There are ten salaries under Other Salaries. Are all the vacancies filled?

MR. EVANS: This is under Administration, is it the top item? Yes, Mr. Chairman, all the vacancies are filled with the possible exception of one called "Occasional employee" which is an amount of only \$300.00 for part-time service.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 15 (a).

MR. EVANS: I should correct that. There's a further partial explanation here. That is, the position of Secretary to the Minister is included in the amount of only \$750.00 which is to provide for additional service in connection with some changes that are going to be proposed to the department in connection with the Partnership Act which will be brought down to the House later. It may be necessary to have additional secretarial service with respect to myself and the Deputy Minister in carrying out these changes. So in answer to the question as to whether the position is filled at present, the answer is, no. The amount that was provided for that position is only \$750.00 in case we take on part-time help.

MR. MOLGAT: That would not be a permanent full-time position though. It would be a part-time split between departments presumably.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, at long last I understand the government is now making the deductions on the cheques available to the employees. The Minister will recall that this resolution was passed unanimously in this House in October of 1958. Could the Minister tell us why it has taken nearly four years to get this resolution which was passed unanimously into operation in this province?

MR. EVANS: Well, it isn't my department, Mr. Chairman, but there's the task of installing the system and getting it working. It's a very considerable job to have done. It has been done. We're all glad to see it.

MR. PREFONTAINE: I would like to ask the Minister what is the trend in the Department of the Queen's Printer. Is it to do more of the work locally, gradually from year to year, or to farm out, outside of the building and the staff here, more of work of printing for the government?

MR. SHOEMAKER: Mr. Chairman, I take it that the Queen's Printer is self-supporting because it does show that the entire expenditure is recovered. I guess that it is a fact that the Queen's Printer does all the printing for the various departments and then there is a charge made to each and every one of the departments. What I would like to know is, what is the amount of what might be called over-the-counter sales of material that is sold over the counter? Yesterday I telephoned down to the Queen's Printer to see if I could obtain a copy of The Highway Traffic Act and the supplement to it. They said it was available so I went down to buy it, and I found that the price had increased 300% since 1957. It strikes me that if all the material that goes out from that department is up accordingly, that the total over-the-counter sales would be considerable. That would be my first question. No.2, I guess that under this item we would discuss the Hansard too, since it is a fact that they're printed by the Queen's Printer. I would like to know the total number of subscribers to Hansard and the total number of paid subscriptions to Hansard.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Chairman, as far as I am aware, there has been no change in the trend to do more work in the Queen's Printer's Office. There was a change in the last year or perhaps a little longer ago in printing the regulations and attaching them to the Gazette -- printing copies of the regulations and then having the Gazette itself printed outside, join the two together and mail them out together. Perhaps my honourable friend will have noticed this. With respect to doing more work inside the building, I don't think there has been any change because there has been no change or increase in the amount of equipment or the amount of staff, and the Queen's Printer staff does work at just about full capacity now. There's no proposal at the moment to increase either the staff or the amount of equipment.

My honourable friend from Gladstone asked concerning the question of the Queen's Printer's Department being self-supporting. I think we would just have to qualify it to this extent, by saying that an amount in the estimates is found to cover the salary of the Queen's Printer, and so to the extent that charges made through the open ledger account do not cover his salary, then at least is not entirely self-supporting in that sense. I'll endeavour to obtain for my honourable friend the amount of business done by way of what he calls over-the-counter business, which I take it is the sale of single publications in the Queen's Printer's office. If you'll allow me just a moment I'll see whether I've been provided with that information. I don't think I have. No, at least I don't see it readily but I'll be glad to get that for my honourable friend.

With regard to Hansard, the number of subscriptions in total and the number on the free list, in 1961, Hansard paid subscribers, 224; free list, 159; for a total circulation of 383.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the Honourable Minister for the answers that I've received to date. There's one, however, that was not answered. Perhaps it wasn't put in the form of a question, but I'm putting it that way now. What justification, if any, is there for a 300% increase in the cost of certain material that is sold, for instance The Highway Traffic Act. I purchased one in 1957 and it cost me 50¢. Yesterday I paid \$1.50. That is, I paid a dollar for The Highway Traffic Act and 50¢ for a little three or four page supplement to it.

MR. EVANS: With respect to the justification for the increase in price, this particular publication is a very much larger one than previously and all costs of printing have gone up. Now this might not account for the entire rise of three times the price in the beginning but I'll try to obtain information on that particular item as well.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Speaker, who are the members that are on the free list for Hansard. I don't mean the Minister should name each individual, but what group get the Hansard on the free list?

MR. EVANS: Mr. Chairman, the Premier's office, 5 copies; the Executive Council 6 copies; -- I assume that's Executive Council office -- the Clerk of the House for the MLA's and the members of the House, 70 copies; the press, 10; party rooms -- those are the political party rooms here, 5; Members of Parliament at Ottawa 13; Ministers and department heads, 35; Federal Government Departments 5; country weekly newspapers, 70; the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly at Regina, 1; the city press and what is called "dignitaries" -- I'm not aware who "dignitaries" are -- 32; making a total of 252.

MR. M.N. HRYHORCZUK, Q.C. (Ethelbert Plains) Mr. Chairman, just following up the question asked by the Honourable Member for Gladstone-Neepawa. My experience with the Queen's Printer has been the same as the honourable member's. It appear to me from the purchases I've made there that the prices have been tripled since 1957. Now I'd ask the Minister to check into this and see if that is true right across the board for anything that is issued by the Queen's Printer's office. I'd also like to know what the total receipts from sales were, or the total sales in 1957 were, and what they were in 1960.

MR. E.I. DOW (Turtle Mountain) Mr. Chairman, under the Workmen's Compensation Board assessments, I notice there is -- (interjection)-- we're talking on everything else.

MR. EVANS: I'd take a question on almost any topic now. We've been all over the job ...

MR. DOW: My interest in this was that the assessment is doubled. Is it covering more employees? If possible, could he give us the answers to what type of employees are covered, either are they part time employees or full time, or are all the employees of the government covered under workman's compensation?

MR. EVANS: Under the workmen's compensation the government does not pay fees or premiums as an ordinary employer does. We ask the Workmen's Compensation Board to handle

(Mr. Evans, cont'd.) . . . any cases of death or injury that come along in the service, but instead of drawing it from the funds of the Workmen's Compensation Board which are accumulated by contributions by the employers themselves, the government pays the amounts that are to be paid to the beneficiaries and also, as I understand it, a share of the extent of proper loading for expenses.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Workmen's Compensation is Item No. 8. If we just move along with the Queen's Printer now.

MR. EVANS: I would like to say for the honourable member that I did say that the discussion had turned into such a wide discussion now that--I must say in his defence. I'll be very glad to abide by your ruling as well.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, we are on Queen's Printer are we not? I would like to make some comments on that particular department. In Ottawa, the Queen's Printer Office seemed to have developed a very strong sales technique. I wrote to Ottawa some year or so ago for some material from the Queen's Printer and since then I am on a mailing list. I receive a veritable barrage of letters from them and order forms and lists and so on, which I am sure my honourable friend has seen. Now while I wouldn't suggest necessarily that the Queen's Printer should follow the same rule, I think maybe we could have an expansion here in this department and make more availability of the material printed by the Queen's Printer to the public. Yesterday, for example, we discussed the matter of the Annual Report of the Department of Education. Now every department virtually produces annual reports. They've got to be printed in any case, and one of the great rules in printing, as I recall is that the larger you run the lower your unit costs. Now there seems to me to be a possibility there of a good deal of public interest in this. There is a two-fold advantage. One, that it would cut down the unit cost if a larger number were printed and some of them were sold; secondly, I think it's highly desirable, and this is by far the more important aspect, highly desirable that the activities of the government be known far and wide. The more the public pays attention to what the government does; the more information they have on the activities of the various departments; the better it is for every one involved. -- (Interjection) -- Oh yes, I know, but I want this an unbiased approach, not the propaganda sheet.

I'm thinking here, for example, the various reports published during the course of the year, and there are a large number of them. The departmental reports which I mentioned, some of them, in particular for example the one of the Department of Mines and Natural Resources, is one of very widespread interest. These, it seems to me, should be made available to the public. I would suggest and strongly recommend to the Minister that in the future every publication put out by any of the departments, that is a public publication, should be available for sale through the Queen's Printer at a reasonable price, whatever will cover the costs; and that, in addition, a catalogue be published by the Queen's Printer of the publications available. A further suggestion, and this again is partly taken from what's done in Ottawa. There they have an office downtown. It's a virtual book store, and I wouldn't suggest my honourable friends going into the book store business, but possibly here in the buildings, in connection maybe with the tourist bureau which is operated on the main floor, some of the publications possibly should be on display there -- the ones of general interest to the public -- and some indication of where they can be purchased -- maybe catalogues left there. I think this would be very desirable from every standpoint. Those people who want the information can get it readily and the net cost would be reduced to everyone.

MR. EVANS: I can just hear the howl that would go up from the opposite side of the House if we began to grind out more and more material, pamphlets, brochures, illustrated catalogues on material dealing with the activities of the government. Here we have -- and we're called the propaganda artists; we're called the "boiler-maker" government; the people who are everlastingly propagandizing themselves; and not the least among the people who have been yapping at our heels in this regard, I think, is my honourable friend who has just made the suggestion himself. We have done it through the medium of issuing press releases, by calling attention to the activities of the government and making factual statements about our programs and their progress. We do put out press releases from time to time upon the publication of certain documents and do summarize them in these press releases. They go out to the news columns of the papers and they are published there without cost to the government. I would see no opportunity to make a profit on this, and I know my honourable friend was n't suggesting it from that point of view.

(Mr. Evans, cont'd) . . . It would be a very expensive matter to prepare, as I take it, mailing lists of sufficient quantities of people to enlarge the circulation of these various publications; and then would come the task of hiring advertising people, copywriters, promotion people who would write circulars and prepare other advertisements sufficiently attractive to enlarge the circulation of some of these very valuable reports. Well I can just imagine the charges that would be hurled at us from across the room there if we engaged in this kind of cheap promotion work. I can just hear the phrases rolling out from the other side of the room -- the Propaganda Department. People would point at me now and call me the Propaganda Department, the advertisers of the government, the promoters of their own interests and matters of that kind and -- (interjection) -- This is right, and now my honourable friend's leader suggests we intensify this effort in not only confining ourselves to press releases and matters of that kind, but we engage in all the arts of advertising and promotion to get further circulation for factual information concerning the government. I think we will have to take into consideration the opportunity that we would be providing for our honourable friends further to mislead the people as to the activities that are carried on in my own Department of Information.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, I see appropriation

MR. MOLGAT: I rise to object to the interpretation my honourable friend is putting on my words -- quite deliberately I'm sure. I specifically said at the outset that I did not recommend that these be made more readily available. I think it's a bad situation when an individual in this province cannot obtain a copy of the Department of Education's Annual Report.

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Chairman, that matter has been cleared up. It was purely due to a misunderstanding and there is no such situation existing in the Province of Manitoba.

MR. MOLGAT: That's exactly the point that I was talking on my honourable friend. Someone came here yesterday and couldn't obtain a copy of the report. I submit that the copy of every one of the departments and anything else that's published by this government should be available to the public. -- (Interjection) -- Well, it certainly wasn't the case yesterday when someone came here. They go to the Queen's Printer and these aren't available, and what I'm saying

MR. EVANS: My honourable friend continually generalizes from once instance.

MR. MOLGAT: Those are exactly the facts -- that someone did come here. I haven't gone myself to the Queen's Printer to obtain copies of departmental reports, but I submit that they should be available there.

MR. McLEAN: where they were available.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, these are printed by the Queen's Printer, printed by directly on the cover -- and I see no reason why the public of Manitoba should not have these available from the Queen's Printer.

MR. EVANS: They have.

MR. MOLGAT: Well, Mr. Chairman, they haven't. A person went there yesterday and they were not available.

MR. EVANS: They were directed to where they were available.

MR. MOLGAT: Well, it seems to me that these should be done through the Queen's Printer, and that's my very point. This applies to other publications put out by this government. For example, one of them that was discussed earlier this year in this House, and that was the three year forecast of the Manitoba Hospital Services Fund. These were not available from the Queen's Printer because certain individuals went there to get them and they were not available there. What I'm saying to my friends, and I'm not suggesting that they expand their propaganda efforts -- we all know that they're very adept at that -- but I am saying that these reports that are put out should be readily available -- (interjection) -- There's no back-tracking on this at all.

MR. ROBLIN: You're back-tracking all over the place.

MR. MOLGAT: No, no -- No worry about that.

MR. ROBLIN: readily identifiable.

MR. MOLGAT: All I'm saying is, instead of putting out your propaganda, make available the factual information. That's what the public is entitled to get and that's what they should get. It should be readily available. It should be readily available through the Queen's Printer. I further recommend that there should be a catalogue put out, or a list of some kind, so that the public will know what is available in matters of -- these reports in particular.

MR. EVANS: Does my honourable friend advocate that we print notices and catalogues and, as I understand it, not send it to anybody? I suggested that we would have to prepare mailing lists and go to the expense of maintaining those lists, providing postage and sending out the catalogues and lists. --(interjection) -- Well, my honourable friend then is considering we should print catalogues and just leave them lay, which is very poor promotion. If my honourable friend wants to give readership for something in his own business -- when he was a business man, and he seems to have forgotten a good deal about being a business man -- that in those days he would not have his advertising and catalogues printed and then leave them in the back of the storehouse. He would send them out somewhere for somebody to read and buy his product. Now he's advocating that we should get wider circulation here for some of the government publications. Anyone in the publications business will tell him you can't do that by leaving your advertising in the shop -- you have to send it out where somebody can read it.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, there are people in this province who are interested in getting this information. If they write to the Queen's Printer right now, what information do they get? What is available?

MR. EVANS: The information they ask for, if it's a public document.

MR. MOLGAT: No, I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman, it's not that. My honourable friend is trying to get away from the point. There are people who want to get these things and they cannot get them right now. That's exactly the case in a number of departments.

MR. EVANS: My honourable friend keeps talking about this and comes back to one instance. --(interjection) -- Well you should name those instances or give me a list of them and I'll have them looked into.

MR. MOLGAT: I just did give you another instance in another department.

MR. EVANS: Well, if my honourable friend will provide me with a list of these, I'll see that the matter is looked into.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Where can the public obtain the various department reports? From the Queen's Printer? I'm a bit muddled up now. Or do they go to the various offices of the Ministers to obtain copies of the departments' reports? Now I would suggest that perhaps in this one case they could use the Information Services Branch to advantage. They could publish one of these propaganda sheets outlining where these various reports can be obtained, and then they'll be splashed across the papers -- in the weeklies and the dailies and all over -- telling the public where they can obtain the various departmental reports.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 15 -- passed?

MR. GUTTORMSON: Is the government giving any consideration to having the printing of the government done on a tender basis rather than by the Queen's Printer?

MR. EVANS: No. I think it would be wise to keep our own printing plant running at its normal capacity, then whatever other printing there is, or printing that is not suitable to be done on the type of equipment that is here, is let on a competitive basis.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Is it not true, Mr. Chairman, that the department is expanding all the time with machinery and what not?

MR. EVANS: No, Mr. Chairman. I just said that I know of no plans at the moment to increase the machinery or personnel of the Queen's Printer.

MR. CAMPBELL: I have a couple of questions I would like to ask with regard to Hansard. As my honourable friends who have been here for some years will remember, I was never an enthusiastic advocate of a printed Hansard, or a complete Hansard; but I remember that those who were, took the position all the time that it would be very informative to the public and that a lot of people would subscribe to it. One of the honourable members who used to be quite an enthusiast about Hansard, if I remember correctly, was the Honourable Member for Morris -- and there were others. The fact that the --(interjection) -- I was very careful, I didn't even say anything about it -- the fact that -- I might just in passing perhaps say that the honourable member, since there has been a Hansard, has not contributed a great deal to the debate, but that may be just that restraint that is imposed upon a member who is supporting the administration rather than a free-wheeler of the former days. But the question I was going to ask was that the government, having decided to establish this Hansard and to have it a complete one -- and I spoke the other day saying that I thought a very good job had been done in that regard -- do they regard as satisfactory the fact that they have got, as yet, less I think than 300 paid subscriptions?

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd) ... (Interjection) -- 252? So as far as the great public of Manitoba is concerned, they have subscribed for only 252.

MR. EVANS: Sorry, I misled you -- 224.

MR. CAMPBELL: 224. Well, you misled me in the right direction anyway because that makes my story even better -- 224. Does the Honourable Minister happen to have what it was last year? I know it was given last year -- whether he has it or not. If it's less than it was last year I, after sitting in here all the time, wouldn't blame anybody if they'd cancelled their subscription -- I sure wouldn't -- but my guess is that it was about that same level last year.

MR. EVANS: I haven't the figure but it wasn't very different -- it was smaller I think.

MR. CAMPBELL: You think it is actually increasing?

MR. EVANS: A small amount -- nothing noticeable.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, does the government regard this as satisfactory as far as the hopes that they had held of this being quite an educational medium for the public?

MR. EVANS: Perhaps my honourable friend would care to make some comment. I think this would be more amusing than my answer.

MR. H. P. SHEWMAN (Morris): In reply to the Honourable Member from Lakeside, I think this Hansard is just the ideal thing. To those that don't like to read them I suppose they could burn them and nobody'd be too mad about it, but it has been a great deal of help to we members in the House in our debate, because I notice that every time there is any serious discussion -- we'll put it that way -- what do they grab for? The Hansard. I think it has improved the debate in the House. The Honourable Member for Lakeside might not agree with me, but I think that every penny that is being spent on Hansard is well worth the money that is being spent.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, that wasn't the basis on which my honourable friend used to advocate it. It was that it would be very educational for the public and they would flock, if I remember his representations correctly, they would flock in large numbers to subscribe to this valuable document.

MR. SHEWMAN: I think that I have quite a few in my constituency subscribing to Hansard, and they're getting their money's worth.

MR. EVANS: I really don't want to interrupt at all, but I think my honourable friend would acknowledge also that there is considerable educational, if you want, value to the copies for example that go to the press. The country weekly newspapers -- some 70 copies -- and one assumes that that information finds its way into the news columns and is then spread around. With regard to the city press and dignitaries combined, some 32, that should indeed be taken into account when we see what the value of the Hansard is in an educational or public information way.

MR. SHEWMAN: It may be some of the members wouldn't like their constituents to read the speeches that they make in this House

MR. CAMPBELL: I was rather thinking that that might be one reason my honourable friend wasn't speaking as often as he used to.

MR. SHEWMAN: I'll get up on my feet when I have something worthwhile to contribute to the House.

MR. CAMPBELL: My honourable friend used to have, but hasn't any more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 15 -- passed.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, before we leave this item, do I have the assurance of the Minister then that all departmental publications and departmental reports -- annual reports -- are now readily available to the public?

MR. EVANS: Certainly. As long as the supply lasts the public can obtain them. They can write to the Queen's Printer. If he doesn't send it out himself, he'll see that a copy is sent, so long as the supply lasts.

MR. MOLGAT: I'm happy to see the change in policy, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 16 -- Manitoba Gazette -- passed?

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, there's just one point I'd like to make in reference to the Manitoba Gazette and that deals with the regulations. I found out, thanks to the Legislative Counsel, Mr. Rutherford, last year that the regulations are, in effect, a separate part of the Gazette and appended to it. I found that most interesting but I find it rather difficult to keep track of the regulations, and I think I mentioned this last year. Would it not be possible to have annually a list of the regulations themselves? I know that we do get them catalogued annually as to

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd) . . . the changes in regulations, but I wonder would it not be possible, insofar as the regulations are concerned, to have them issued -- bound together in booklet nature once a year, covering the regulations for the year. I don't know how others do it, but I find it rather a complicated matter to keep track of them. I think it's in our interest to have the up-to-date regulations before us readily.

MR. A. J. REID (Kildonan): Mr. Chairman, I noticed in the Manitoba Gazette that if you wish to publish something in it you have to pay for notice, and the fees I noticed in the last couple of years have gone up. I don't see where the Gazette here has any revenue at all. It's just the expense part of the government. Where the revenue, or where that money is that people pay to it, I don't know where it's listed.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Chairman, I can say to my honourable friend the Leader of the NDP -- I was going to say NDP Party -- I get all mixed up so you'll have to give me a chance to get used to this -- that there are a limited number of bound copies of the regulations available every year and we will certainly be glad to make them available to the Leaders of the Parties in their very limited numbers. Now if this promotional campaign of my honourable friend the Leader of the Opposition takes hold and we get a great public demand for large numbers of these copies, we may have to limit the issue until we're able to cope with the job of printing them in such large numbers.

Now, my honourable friend, I'm awfully sorry, I did miss -- you were speaking about the costs or the necessity to pay to insert an advertisement in the Gazette. I'm sorry I missed the direct question. Would you mind repeating it?

MR. REID: Mr. Chairman, any notices that the public or anybody wants to put in the Gazette, in the last couple of years the fees for the publication have gone up, yet looking at the Gazette here all I can see is an expenditure but no revenue from it. I was just wondering where that money that goes into it, where it's shown, because I can't see -- I figure the Gazette should show some revenue. I'm not saying it should be self-sustaining, but it should show some revenue.

MR. EVANS: Well I expect to be the subject of sharp attack here now because the Gazette makes a profit. I think the expenditures are something in the order of \$35,000 a year and the revenue some \$40,000, if those are the correct figures -- yes. The estimated total cost including salaries, supplies, etcetera, \$135,720; estimated annual revenue for recovery, \$40,000.00. I now sit down to await the blasts from my honourable friend from Carillon and the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, if I can get back just for a second on the question of the regulations, I appreciate very much the kind of offer of the Provincial Secretary, and I presume that I will be receiving a copy of the regulations for this year.

MR. EVANS: If they're bound -- it takes some little time to get them together to be bound at the end of the year, but I'll see that my honourable friend and the Leader of the Opposition receive copies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 17 -- passed?

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question with regard to Item (c) Assistance for Educational Leave, \$100,000.00. I understand that this is a consolidation from various other departments. I want to know is this the same amount which was in the estimates last year? That's my first question. My second question is: Was that entire amount used last year?

MR. EVANS: I gave some information to the Leader of the Party when we started this session. I believe the amounts that were scattered through the estimates last year were of the order of \$80,000.00. They've all now been gathered together under the Civil Service Commission and the total is now \$100,000 so it's larger than last year.

MR. ORLIKOW: Was the entire \$80,000 used last year?

MR. EVANS: It wasn't so much the amounts appropriated for that last year as the amounts that were spent that I was quoting. I think the actual expenditure last year was \$80,000; the amount proposed for the coming year is \$100,000.00. That is the only comparison I'm afraid I'm able to give you.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, on 17, there are 17 salary vacancies. Are they all filled?

MR. EVANS: With regard to the members of the Commission, the positions are all filled now. They, of course, comprise Mr. Newton as the Chairman of the Commission, the Deputy

(Mr. Evans, cont'd) . . . Provincial Treasurer and -- now the Chairman of the Commission actually is Mr. D.A.B. Murray, as I mentioned in my remarks yesterday. Then for the remainder of the positions, they are all filled.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution No. 17 -- passed. Resolution No. 18.

MR. ORLIKOW: May I have an explanation of why this amount is down so substantially from last year?

MR. EVANS: Yes. This was an error in the figures that were handed to the government by the consultants, Mercer and Company. They had assumed that the government would be paying the back pensions for the people in the commissions -- people like the telephone and the hydro. They had calculated an amount, if I'm correct, of \$90,000 as the difference there. Now let me just get the exact figures in that connection. Oh, I have the explanation here -- thank you. The difference of \$90,000 between the 1961-62 estimate of \$286,000 and the revised 1961-62 estimate of \$196,000 was due to the fact that the figure of \$286,000 resulted from information supplied by Mercer and Company, who incorrectly assumed that the government would pay the cost of all pension increases including those payable to the retired employees of the Boards and Commissions. That was just an error, a misunderstanding on the part of our consultants and the figure for last year was subsequently then reduced to \$196,000.00.

MR. ORLIKOW: I take it then that the \$219,000 is the entire amount that the province contributes towards pension funds for the coming year? It's \$219,000 in Item 18. That's our contribution to the pension fund?

MR. EVANS: That is correct. I read out the composition of that amount in answer to another question a short time ago and I'm sure my honourable friend will find it on Hansard.

MR. ORLIKOW: Can we know, Mr. Chairman, what the contribution of the employees will be?

MR. EVANS: Six percent of salary.

MR. ORLIKOW: How does that compare with the \$219,000.00?

MR. EVANS: The superannuation payment or the pension is paid on the fund created by the contribution of six percent by the employees. That goes into the fund and the revenue from it is utilized towards their pension. The government undertakes to make up the difference as for the pension calculated under the formula of two percent of the last 15 years' time -- 35 years' service is the maximum -- times, years of service with a 35 year maximum.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Mr. Chairman, there was in fact an over-expenditure in the Provincial Secretary's Department over the estimates. Is that true? I'm trying to reconcile -- and I'm having a pretty busy time of it, Mr. Chairman -- on page 188 of the Public Accounts, it shows the total Provincial Secretary expenditures as 1,423 million and the estimate was 1.2 million, so it would appear to me that it was over-expended by \$200,000, if I'm correct in my calculations here -- page 188 of Public Accounts.

MR. EVANS: Is my honourable friend comparing the same years? --(interjection)-- Well I can inquire. I think I would not take the time of the committee to try and reconcile them now. I can make enquiry on that point as to what the explanation is.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, would it be possible to get, and I don't expect it right now, would it be possible to get the amount of money which this six percent of the employees' salary contributions will come to? I would like this information, Mr. Chairman, because it seems to me, and I don't claim to be an expert on pensions, but most pension plans which are being promoted -- most good employers are suggesting that a proper pension plan is one in which the employer and the employee pay equal amounts. It seems to me that what we are doing is that the interest is accruing to the benefit of the province and -- well the First Minister shakes his head -- but, in fact, as the fund builds up the province's contribution in relation to the employees drops. Well -- again the First Minister shakes his head. I would be glad if sometime during this session we could have a statement which would show over a period of the last, say five years, what the province has paid in and what the employees have paid in, and a projection possibly as to what is likely to be in the next few years. I go back to the matter raised by the Honourable Member from Selkirk first -- I still think that a good plan, as good a plan as we can get until we have a comprehensive plan covering all the people of Canada, is one in which the employer, which in this case is the Province of Manitoba, matches dollar for dollar the money which is put in by the employees. So I would like to get some figures from the Provincial

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd) Secretary on what the employee put in to the pension fund and what we put in to the pension fund.

MR. EVANS: Well, Mr. Chairman, this may take a little while. My honourable friend has not grasped the present organization of the superannuation fund. This whole plan was changed by legislation a year ago, longer than that, and it's a completely new scheme brought in. As I understand it, my honourable friend was here; he voted for it; he apparently voted for something that he didn't understand in the slightest. Now with respect to those employees who were on pension before the coming into force of the new scheme, their pension was provided from a fund into which the government and the employee had contributed equal amounts, and the interest and the earning of that fund then provided the pension and will continue to do so for the lifetime of the people who were on pension at that time. At that time, however, the payments to the employees were raised by changing the formula, and the government provides that additional amount. In the figures that I referred to a few minutes ago which have been placed on Hansard, my honourable friends will find an amount of money which was required to be put into the estimates this year by the government to raise the annuities of the people then on pension when the scheme came in by reason of the new formula that has been adopted. Now from here on, it is only the employees' contribution which will be placed in the fund. The government will not place any money in the fund. This was according to the advice that was given to us by Mercer; this was the principle behind the bill that was placed there; this was examined by the committee, including representatives of the Employees' Association. The Employees' Association approved it in principle; they recommended it to the government; it was brought into the House; it was voted on; and as far as I remember, everyone voted for it including my honourable friend. Now this fund continues to accumulate at six percent. The employees agreed to a uniform contribution of six percent of salary. That money goes into the fund, into the earnings of it, and then becomes available for pension. By whatever amount that is insufficient to pay the pensions according to this formula, the government makes it up in future. My honourable friend simply doesn't understand the composition of superannuation fund or the system it works on. I'm a little surprised that, being so concerned for all of the conditions that affect employees and their retirement and what's done with their funds, he hadn't made more of a point of finding out the basis of this rather important matter.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, I'm not going to apologize for the fact that I'm not an expert on pension funds -- I would doubt that there are many members of this House who are -- nor am I going to apologize for the fact that I voted for the plan last year. It was an improvement over the former plan and naturally I would vote for it. As far as the employees agreeing to it, I assume that they agreed to it as they agreed to many things, because after the negotiations with the government this is the best which they think they can get. I still think, Mr. Chairman, that it is important to know how much we pay in comparison with the amount which is paid by the employees. Now it may not be important that the exact amount from month to month or from year to year be matched, but I still think that it's a pretty solid principle that the amount that the employer pays into the fund be of the same amount as the amount paid in by the employees. Otherwise, I don't care what the provisions of the Act are, otherwise we are not paying half of the cost of the pension plan. I would like to know, at some point, how much less than half we are paying. That's all that I'm concerned about.

MR. EVANS: We're paying more than half. If we had continued under the old scheme the pensioners would have had a smaller pension. If we would have contributed funds on dollar for dollar basis the retired employee would be worse off. So we said, let the pensioners continue on with their contributions and we'll make up the difference by instituting this new formula of 2% of the last 15 years' service times year of service. That resulted in a larger bill to be paid. The government pays the difference. We pay more than half.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, if we pay more than half then it ought to be simple to bring in the calculated amount that the employees pay in. If they're paying in less than \$219,000, then of course we're paying more than half. If they're paying more than \$219,000, then somebody should explain to this House how we are paying more than half, but they're paying more than the amount we're putting into the fund.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, I don't see how the Minister can say that the province is paying more than half. He said that two years ago, before the change in the legislation, then

(Mr. Molgat, cont'd)each group was putting in dollar for dollar. Is that correct? -- (Interjection) -- dollar for dollar from each group. Well two years ago, Mr. Chairman, the appropriation passed by this House was \$895,000.00. If we were paying dollar for dollar two years ago and it cost us then almost \$900,000, the pensions have increased and our contribution has dropped down to \$219,000, then how do you account for the difference?

MR. ROBILIN: Mr. Chairman, where were the honourable gentlemen when the bill went through the House? -- (Interjection)-- Why doesn't my honourable friend sit down and receive his explanation. Where was my honourable friend when the bill went through the House? It was explained very fully at that time exactly what changes were taking place, and the changes that were taking place, I should stress, were those that were requested for us -- indeed initiated by the Civil Service Association of Manitoba. This came as an initiative from them because they wanted to get higher pensions, and this turned out to be a very acceptable way to do it for all people concerned. Now there is an essential difference between what was done before and what is being done now. This was thoroughly explained to the House at the time. If my memory is correct, before the Law Amendments Committee we had representatives of the Civil Service, experts from the insurance industry to tell members exactly what was going on, so that there was no attempt to fail to give fullest information on it. That's why I'm a little bit puzzled to find out that the message really wasn't delivered to Garcia--it didn't get there at all. What we have done is simply this, we have followed the procedure that is now used, I think, by all the governments in Canada. I think that statement is correct. It certainly is used by most of them, by which we have what is called a semi-funded plan. We formerly had a fully-funded plan. Under the semi-funded plan, the employees pay in their six percent which accumulates with full interest to their credit to provide a fund from which pensions shall be paid when the employees retire from the service. The government does not match that amount in any way at all, because their contribution is not funded. Their contribution is paid at the time the pensions are paid. Where we pay the same as the employee, indeed more than the employee, is when the pensions are paid out--not on the funded basis when the money is paid in in the first instance. Our contribution here represents what we need this year to match and more than match the payment that the fund is making to civil servants who have retired. On that basis my honourable friend is correct in saying that we are matching and more than matching the contributions, because you have on one hand the pension fund which the employees have created and which pays out a pension of a sum towards pensions. On the other hand, you have the provincial government which matches that payment to retired civil servants, and indeed more than matches it, because we assumed the responsibility of taking care of those payments that might have been made, and perhaps should have been made in days gone by by employees who have now retired, in order that their pensions should not be based on the old rather low pension--I could say niggardly--I could use a lot of adjectives about it but I'm not going to, I'm simply going to say they are lower than they are now.--(interjection)--Well you know my honourable friend has got me confused now. The point that I'm trying to make is that we are paying out to the pensioners of this province a sum of money that more than matches the sum being paid out by the pension fund to the same people. Now that is the system that's working here today. It is one that I know was thoroughly discussed in the House on previous occasions when the bill was before us and which I know meets the wishes of the employees because they told us so, and which I also know provides larger pensions, more suitable to the circumstances than those that were being provided before. So I think that if members will recollect the previous discussions in the House and committee on this subject they will realize that the matter is really pretty plain.

MR. MOLGAT: The Minister is bringing in the bill which we were discussing. That wasn't the point that I was discussing. I was coming back to the statements made by the Minister that the province is contributing as much as the employees, and certainly at this moment the employees are contributing much more in total yearly to the fund than what the province is contributing to pensions. That was the only point under discussion at this stage. I wasn't discussing the bill. I realized that the bill was passed. But at the moment, six percent of the total salaries paid to employees in the Province of Manitoba--of the Government--represents more than \$219,000. Now I know there are two different aspects. One is the contribution of the employees to the fund; the retired employees, possibly my honourable friend is correct. I haven't got the figure. He will presumably supply us with the figure. Insofar as the total

(Mr. Molgat, cont'd.) payments towards pensions, that is the portion--the six percent that the employees are paying into this fund--it must surely be substantially more than the \$219,000, because two years ago when it was dollar for dollar on a lower figure, we were paying \$895,000, so obviously that difference does exist. My point was not what we discussed when the bill was passed. I know what we discussed then. My point was the statement that the Minister made this afternoon.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I'm glad my honourable friend does know what transpired when the bill passed, because I must say he had me in the dark. After listening to the comments that he had to make, I had no idea that he understood what took place when the bill passed. --(interjection)--Not a nickel--not a cent's worth of impression did I get. But I want to make this clear, and this apparently hasn't sunk home to my honourable friend, the province doesn't contribute one red cent to the employees' retirement fund as far as the funding part of it is concerned. We don't contribute a nickel to it. That's precisely the difference between the two plans. We say that when the pension is paid out, that is the time when we match the employee. We match the employee and we more than match the employee today when the pension is actually paid to the person getting it. Now there's just no argument about that. That's the point that my honourable friend the Minister was making. If it didn't sink in, I'm not a bit surprised, because it's obvious that a good many details of this particular matter have not sunk in up to date.

MR. MOLGAT: I would recommend to the First Minister that he listen to what his Minister says because that's not what the Minister said. The fact still remains that at this time the province is contributing \$219,000 to employee pensions. Correct?--(interjection)--The employee pensions.

MR. ROBLIN: The employees contribute.

MR. MOLGAT: That's all right. You're contributing \$219,000 to employees' pensions. Two years ago this same province was contributing \$895,000 for the same purpose. True, it was going into a fund. This isn't. But the fact still remains that that is the difference between the contribution of this government eventually for the purpose of pensions.

MR. ROBLIN: Well, my honourable friend has just stated what are the obvious facts of the matter. If they are so obvious, why is he raising such a hullabaloo about it? He jumped on the line of thought started by the Honourable Member for St. John's because he thought he had something that he could talk about. Well I know, Mr. Speaker, that my honourable friend is a pretty good talker. If there's anything that I'll have to give him credit for it's being a pretty good talker, because we have listened to more talk in the last two or three days about some of the estimates of the department which really don't seem to have a very great bearing on the public interest. I have no objection to a lengthy and a spirited debate on matters of some consequence, but my honourable friend obviously prefers to deal with those matters which are really quite plain to anyone who takes the trouble to look at them, and raises a good many points which, under the circumstances, aren't worth considering.

MR. ORLIKOW: I wasn't--yes, I started it. I don't think I was being critical. I was looking for information and if the First Minister says that I should have had it last year I'll accept that as a valid criticism. I want to ask just one more question and then I'm through. We're obviously now paying in less per year than we were two years ago because we're not funding the amount. Am I correct in assuming that at some point in the future, when the pensions of the present employees are being paid out, that he will pay out substantially more per year than we are? I'm not saying that this is wrong. I'm saying that this isn't the advice of Mercer and Company, I'm just looking for information. Am I correct in making that assumption?

MR. ROBLIN: I think my honourable friend can assume that once a working basis has been established for this fund which is now \$219,000, if those figures turn out to be correct under the circumstances, I think one may anticipate a gradual increase in that sum over the years because as the number of retired employees increases so do their entitlement to pensions increase. As far as our contribution is concerned, being paid out at the time the pension becomes payable, then there will undoubtedly be a pretty steady increase in this sum as the years go by. It was considered that this form of doing it represented a far more economic use of the funds available. If we have to go into the argument again as to why we've switched from one system to the other, it represents a far more economic use of the funds available than the previous system, and reflects the prevailing feeling in the insurance industry that it's not defensible that

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) governments which have a permanent existence insofar as anything has a permanent existence, should not be required to fund their portion of pensions when they can be relied upon to meet them on a current basis the way it is being done now.

MR. MOLGAT: I'm glad to get the explanation from the First Minister. All I would suggest is that he brief his Minister who is in charge of the department with the same information. This matter would have been cleared.

MR. EVANS: My honourable friend is trying to do what is called a psychological transfer, and that is to transfer to somebody else the faults that he finds in himself, and then blame him for it and come out blameless himself. This is quite a trick and it's so often done. My honourable friend often tries to do it. It's an amusing thing to watch. If I can assist him in any way with a little basic education about the make-up of the bill that he voted for last year, I shall be only too happy to do so and I'd be glad to see him privately or on any other occasion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution No. 18--passed.

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

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

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

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

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

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