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

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA
2:30 o'clock, Wednesday, March 15th, 1961.

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions.
Reading and Receiving Petitions.

MR. CLERK: The Petition of Muriel Lyons and Others, praying for the passing of An Act respecting the Practice of Speech and Hearing Therapy.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Reports by Standing and Select Committees.
Notice of Motion.
Introduction of Bills.

MR. JAMES COWAN, Q. C. (Winnipeg Centre) introduced Bill No. 42, An Act to amend The Winnipeg Charter 1956, and to validate By-Law No. 18547.

MR. W. B. SCARTH, Q. C. (River Heights) introduced Bill No. 44, An Act to amend an Act to incorporate Hudson Bay Mining Employees' Health Association.

MR. SCARTH introduced Bill No. 58, An Act to incorporate Great North Savings and Loan Association.

MR. T. P. HILLHOUSE, Q. C. (Selkirk) introduced Bill No. 47, An Act to provide a Charter for the City of West Kildonan.

MR. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Leader of the CCF)(Radisson) introduced Bill No. 49, An Act to provide a Charter for the City of Transcona.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. S. PETERS (Elmwood): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to introduce through you to the members of this House a group of students sitting to your right in the gallery. They number 25; they're Grade VI students from the George V School and they're here with their teacher, Mr. William Dueck. He informs me that there are what they call 26 major work classes in the City of Winnipeg and this group of students is one of that group of 26. Their IQ ranges from 130 to 150. Their teacher also tells me that he has in this group some future MLAs, and I would say this, Mr. Speaker, that their chances are very, very good, for the Leader of my group and myself both attended the George V School.

MR. GILDAS MOLGAT (Ste. Rose): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to bring to the attention of the House the loss of one of the distinguished citizens in Manitoba to another province. I am referring to His Grace Archbishop Pocock who is leaving Winnipeg this week to take new duties in Toronto. While I realize that not all the members of this House belong to the faith of His Grace, I think it is fair to say that he took his place in this province as one of the distinguished people interested in public affairs, that he took his place in the life of the City of Winnipeg in such things as the Welfare Council, and was interested in the welfare of all Manitobans, and that, at this time, is a loss to this province that he is no longer to be with us but will take new charges in the Province of Ontario.

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Premier)(Wolseley): Mr. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the statement just made by the Honourable Member for Ste. Rose because I've had the advantage of the personal acquaintance of the Archbishop of Winnipeg and can vouch for the contribution that he has made to the religious and cultural life of this community. We are indeed sorry to lose him, but we know that he goes to a new responsibility and a very important one, and I believe that he carries with him in his new responsibilities the good wishes of all the people of the province.

MR. EDMOND PREFONTAINE (Carillon): Monsieur l'orateur il me fait un grand plaisir de m'unir au député de Ste-Rose et au Premier Ministre pour exprimer le regret des Canadiens Français du Manitoba au sujet du départ de Son Excellence Monseigneur Pocock. Monseigneur Pocock était un grand ami des Canadiens Français de cette province et je suis certain que c'est avec tristesse que nous le voyons partir. J'exprime aussi le regret du groupe auquel j'appartiens parce qu'il était aussi un homme que nous considérons beaucoup.

English Translation of above:

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with the Member for Ste. Rose and the First Minister in expressing the regret of the French Canadians of Manitoba on the departure of His Excellency Bishop Pocock. Bishop Pocock was a great friend of the French Canadians of this province and

(Mr. Prefontaine, cont'd.) I am sure it is with sadness that we see him leave. I also express the regret of the Party to which I belong because here was a man we held in high esteem.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, I would like to join on behalf of my group in the regrets, and yet at the same time when I mention regrets so far as the Province of Manitoba is concerned and the Archdiocese of Winnipeg at the loss of one of our friends, I'm sure that while expressing our regret, that it will be a gain to those in Eastern Canada. I had the privilege of meeting His Grace on numerous occasions and always found him to be a very understanding person, one who we could meet and chat with at any occasion. As has been said, his contribution to the religious and cultural life of Winnipeg and this area will be long remembered. On behalf of my group, I join in a tribute to His Grace and wish him Godspeed in his new charge.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. GEO. HUTTON (Minister of Agriculture)(Rockwood-Iberville): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to announce to the members of the House, the setting up of another area for crop insurance, which will include seven municipalities, Cartier, Assinibola, Charleswood, St. Francois Xavier, Rockwood, Woodlands and Rosser. These municipalities lie within Crop District 3, and possibly one of the reasons why it was chosen, the fact that the areas set up last year fell within Crop District 3, and a great deal of the research that is required in establishing a district was done in respect of District 3, and they were able to establish another fairly large area without undertaking too much more research. However, I would assure the House that the research is now and has been going on in respect of other areas in the province in anticipation of further areas for 1962.

MR. DAVID ORLIKOW (St. John's): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I wonder if I could direct a question to the Minister of Industry and Commerce? I'm wondering if members could be provided with copies of the Economic Survey Report which are being made. I don't know whether enough are available for every member of the House but I think that they should be available for all who want them.

HON. GURNEY EVANS (Minister of Industry and Commerce)(Fort Rouge): Well, Mr. Speaker, I should be glad to supply copies to any interested member. I think, as the honourable member has just pointed out, there are not enough copies to make a general distribution, but I'm sure we can spare enough for those who have an interest in either of the surveys. I shall be glad to supply my honourable friends.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. J. B. CARROLL (Minister of Public Utilities)(The Pas): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to lay on the table of the House the reply to a question dated February 27th, in the name of the Honourable Member for Brokenhead. I'd also like to lay on the table of the House, a Return to an Order of the House, No. 7, in the name of the Honourable Member for Brokenhead, and another question in the name of the Honourable Member for Brokenhead as well.

HON. GEO. JOHNSON (Minister of Health and Public Welfare)(Gimli): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to table a reply to a question of the House dated Friday, March 10th, by the Honourable Member for Elmwood.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

Committee of Supply.

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

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried, and the House resolved into a committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty, with the Honourable Member for St. Matthews in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Department VII - Attorney-General.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, before we proceed with the estimates for the Department of the Attorney-General, a matter has arisen recently that is causing me a good deal of concern, and I think I should like to place it before the committee at the present time, and that is, the question was asked the other night by one of the honourable members of the Minister of Agriculture and Conservation, which, although may have been innocent in its intent, raises what is

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) in effect a very serious matter, and I'm referring to the question raised by the Honourable Member for Brokenhead in which he asked the Minister of Agriculture and Conservation if he had received a loan from the Manitoba Farm Credit Corporation. I don't know whether he is aware of the seriousness of the implications that arise from that question, but it seems to me that it may bear very hardly indeed on the personal integrity of the Minister and whether or not he was using his position as a member of the Executive Council for his own personal advantage, indeed as to whether or not he hasn't actually broken the law in this respect, and I regret I was not in the House when the matter was raised, but to my mind it hasn't been disposed of satisfactorily in the exchanges that I've noted in Hansard or in the newspaper. I would like to ask the Honourable Member for Brokenhead if he would please elaborate on this inquiry that he raised, because I think it should be fully ventilated in this committee, because it does raise a charge of a most serious nature against the character and the integrity of one of the Ministers of the Crown, and I think that, while I trust it arose in an entirely innocent matter, I think that the honourable member should make a further statement on this subject so that it can be disposed of in a suitable manner.

MR. E. R. SCHREYER (Brokenhead): Mr. Chairman, I, of course, realize that ignorance of the law or ignorance of the situation is no excuse, but when I raised the question I certainly wasn't aware that there was in fact any restriction as to the Minister's -- shall I say I wasn't aware that there was any restriction which would in fact bar the Minister from availing himself of this opportunity to borrow capital. Now that I know differently I, of course, have no compunction whatsoever of apologizing to the Minister, to the First Minister, and to all members of this House, for whatever unfortunate inference I might have made.

MR. ROBLIN: the honourable member, I think that's a very suitable reply.

MR. GILDAS MOLGAT (Ste. Rose): Mr. Chairman, before we proceed with the next set of estimates, there were a couple of things, I think, held over from the Department of Agriculture and I wonder when we may expect a reply. I'm thinking specifically of the matter of the power line that I brought up and the Winnipeg Floodway, and I believe the Honourable the First Minister was looking into that. He may not have the reply yet. All I would like to know is when we may be able to discuss it.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I think the Minister of Public Utilities will deal with that when he comes to his own estimates.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Attorney-General.

HON. STERLING R. LYON, Q. C. (Attorney-General) (Fort Garry): Mr. Chairman, it's with some trepidation that I arise in the House this afternoon in committee, because we have just completed a week in which the debate ranged, as I recall, from everything, including I think at the start leafy spurge, to coyotes, and we ended up in the floodway, and I suppose now that when a Minister of the Crown stands up in this committee the members opposite must feel something like the condemned man back in the earlier days of this province when we had public hangings, a condemned man who was led out by the sheriff before a large group of people and the appointed hour was approaching for his hanging, for his execution; he climbed the scaffold with the sheriff, and the sheriff, being a very meticulous person, checked his watch, found that there was still ten minutes to go before the order of the court could be properly carried out, whereupon he advised the crowd of this fact, and one of the local politicians, being very keen for such occasions and seeing a captive audience in front of him, came up to the sheriff and said: "In view of the fact that you have ten minutes before this occasion takes place, perhaps I could address a few words to the assembled crowd." Whereupon the accused looked at the sheriff and he said: "Sheriff, if Joe Smith's going to speak, hang me first." So I suppose that perhaps some of the members opposite would be in the position of the accused when they see any of the Ministers over here stand up now on the question of estimates.

I'm going to attempt today, Mr. Chairman, to give the House a very general review of departmental activities over the past year. I don't claim that it will be exhaustive in any way at all, and perhaps there will be a number of items that I will miss that will probably evoke questions from the other side. Of course I have the privilege of being the head of a department that is notoriously a non-contentious one, and I would expect, of course, that our estimates would go through with very little trouble or time at all.

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.)

I should mention first of all, Mr. Chairman, that I was personally able this year, as I have attempted in all years since I have had the honour of being in this office, of touring all of our correctional institutes in the province, sometimes in the company of the Director of Corrections or the Deputy Attorney-General and sometimes by myself. I think there is nothing like getting a personal view of what is going on in your institutions so that you are better able to assess the problems and perhaps assist those who are working in the institutions with matters which are causing them some concern.

Generally, with respect to gaols, I am happy to be able to advise the House that our gaol population in our largest institution, namely Headingley Gaol, while slightly larger than last year, is still lower than it was in our peak year, for the year ending March 31st, 1959, when we had a peak population, average population of 482. Last year, as you will note from the report, the Gaol Report that has been circulated in the House, the population averaged 437.3, and this year to date, and this is only an estimate, the average daily population for the year ending March 31st, 1961, is estimated to be 456.5 -- that's at Headingley institution -- an increase of approximately 20 on the average over last year. And while we do have this increase I think nonetheless it is encouraging that we are able to keep this average daily population at roughly the 450 mark. And again I suggest to the House that this is, at least indirectly, one of the indications of the beneficial effect which the expanded probation plan is having upon populations in our adult institutions and indeed in our juvenile institutions across the province. There are no major capital matters to speak about with respect to gaols. I could mention that there will be a new workshop providing approximately 1,200 to 1,500 square feet of additional space for workshop facilities at Headingley Gaol, which will be constructed some time this spring, being set up on the new base. There were some other capital improvements to Headingley Gaol of a minor nature but nothing worth mentioning in any great detail at this time. The most extensive renovations and alterations that we undertook this year to the gaol plants occurred at The Pas where they are now practically completed, and we have increased the facilities there by some 24 to 25 beds. That is an old building up there, but with the renovations that have been made, the provision of a new kitchen and a new dormitory facility on the second floor, as well as segregated facilities for women and for juveniles, I think we can count this as a notable improvement in the gaol facilities which are offered to the people of northern Manitoba. Members will realize, of course, that this institution keeps prisoners only on a short term basis. Those in that area who are sentenced to longer terms go either to Dauphin, in the case of men, sometimes to Headingley, or to the Portage Gaol for Women in the case of women.

In the overall gaol program I think the point upon which I would like to dwell most in the adult field is on the rehabilitation camp program. You recall last year, Mr. Chairman, that I spoke at some length about what we then deemed to be the success we were having at the Norquay Beach Camp just outside of Portage la Prairie. Our hopeful expectations at that time have now been, I would say, permanently confirmed in that we now have transferred that camp to a new camp at Falcon Lake which we call the Falcon Lake Rehabilitation Camp, and there we are finding that the camp program is working with perhaps even greater success than we have anticipated. As of January 31st, 1961, we have had 105 trainees in the Falcon Lake Rehabilitation Camp, including 30 who were there on that date. Since September 1st, 1960, when this plan was first started, to January 31st of this year, trainees have earned a total of some \$3,000. At the end of August 1960, when the Norquay Beach Camp was closed, the wages earned by trainees at Norquay Beach totalled just over \$4,000. At the Falcon Lake Camp to date only one trainee has been charged with escape from lawful custody, and this we consider an exceedingly good omen because it displays and demonstrates the attitude of trust which is instilled into the trainees when they are sent and selected to go to this camp. Total number of men in both the Norquay and Falcon Lake Camps to date has been 188 trainees; total number of some 48 representing approximately 25 percent of the men discharged from these two camps have, to the best of our knowledge, been later recommitted to Headingley Gaol for further offences. Now we can't keep accurate check on all of these people because some of them disperse to all parts of Canada, but to the best of our information the rate of recidivism so far, and this of course is only indicative of the trend -- it can't be given as a firm figure which shows the actual rate of recidivism -- but on the basis of the information that we've been able to

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) gather so far, the instance of recidivism from our trainee program at these camps is 25 percent. And honourable members recall, Mr. Chairman, that the general rate prevailing in Headingley Gaol and in federal institutions across the country ranges from 65 to 80 percent. I think they will realize that even if this rate were to increase to 50 percent it would still indicate and demonstrate that the camp is having a definite rehabilitative effect upon those who pass through its doors.

From May 18th to November 16th of this past year, 1960, some 23 inmates from Brandon Gaol worked at the Kemnay Park Project, and these prisoners earned a total of some \$611.00. While this project could not be constituted as a camp project in the true sense of the word, inasmuch as the men returned to the gaol quarters for sleep and for their off hours, nonetheless the response to the program was exceedingly good, and a good portion, or a good number of the men at Brandon Gaol were able to be kept occupied in their very worthwhile activities at this Kemnay Park. In addition to that at Cranberry Portage this past year, during the months of May and June — May 25th to June 29th — we had 12 men from the gaol at The Pas working on a project of dismantlement whereby they earned some \$288.00. This again was another project provided by the Department of Mines and Natural Resources. It did not involve forestry work but did give work for these 12 men for the period stated. This was also considered by those in charge of the institution at The Pas to have been quite successful.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I think some of the facts and figures with respect to what is being done in the camp program would be of interest to the members of the committee. On November 23rd, 1959, the first rehabilitation camp for prisoners from a custodial institution was opened, as I've mentioned, at Norquay Beach, seven miles east of Portage. The work projects suitable for inmate labour were completed at that camp on August 31st, 1960, and as I previously mentioned, it was then transferred to the Falcon Lake site. The men, during these nine months at Norquay Beach, put in approximately 5,384 working days at the rate of 75 cents per man per day, or averaged out at approximately \$38.82 per man. The government had purchased the 78-acre site at Norquay Beach for development as a tourist recreation park. Camp program was operated in close co-operation with the Forestry Branch of the Department of Mines and Natural Resources, who assumed the responsibility for laying out the work project. My department assumed responsibility for providing the labour, supervision of the trainees, living accommodation for the trainees, and supervisory positions were undertaken jointly by the Department of the Attorney-General and the Department of Mines and Resources.

I think honourable members will be interested, Mr. Chairman, to hear just what was accomplished in this nine-month period at Norquay Beach. First of all, approximately 70 acres of underbrush were cleared and burned including all dead and diseased trees. Green trees were limbed up to six feet. Green stumps too heavy to handle were blasted out. All stumps in the above acreage were grubbed out by hand. Seven thousand feet of survey lines were run; a 40-foot wide road was cleared for 1,500 feet, and a 20-foot wide road was cleared for some 3,000 feet. Eight wells were dug and cribbed bearing in depth from 11 to 18 feet. Water survey was taken requiring three rows of poles at 50 foot intervals for the entire length of the lake. Twenty-five hundred cedar logs were peeled and head-rounded to be used as decorative posts in other parks and recreation centres in Manitoba. Some 164 picnic tables were made and given two coats of paint. These are the picnic tables that you'll find at picnic or campsites along our highways in Manitoba. And the prisoners, the trainees at this camp, some times during off hours and sometimes as work projects, turned these out in the workshop which we have set up at that camp. An outside toilet of the prefabricated type was tried out, 20 by 24, but proved too complicated in design to carry on with the building of this at the camp. The trainees built two 20 by 36 foot bunkhouses of the prefabricated type at the Norquay Beach Camp which we subsequently moved down to the Falcon Beach Camp and which provided the building accommodation for the new Falcon Beach Camp. In other words, they built their own accommodation at Norquay to supply those who would follow them when the camp was moved to Falcon. Some 66 individual camp sites were levelled, raked and trenched; 33 double car-parking sites and seven trailer sites were cleared, while 30 acres of land was hand-raked and burned; weed eradication was carried out on another 30 acres; three roadside parks were raked and cleaned up in the Portage la Prairie area; 2 1/2 acres of beach were cleared of willow growth and reeds in the water area; nine outdoor fireplaces were built of the cement and brick type; several

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) hundred feet of road-clearing and underbrushing was done on the approach from the Trans Canada Highway, also the railway approach, and a 200-foot pontoon bridge project, which was not completed due to lack of time, was all that was required to finish this work -- all that was required to finish this work was two more pontoon sections and an anchorage. They had started that work. The camp, as I previously mentioned, was operated on a very minimum security basis, and hence there was nothing to prevent trainees from leaving the campsite without permission if they chose to do so. Of the 104 men transferred from Headingley Gaol to the rehab camp, only 13 have been returned to the gaol as unsatisfactory, that is, as showing a propensity for unsatisfactory behaviour under the minimum security conditions. And as I previously mentioned, one from Falcon and two from the Norquay Camp subsequently were charged with escape from lawful custody.

I think I gave to the members of the committee last year, Mr. Chairman, the basis of selection which is used for gathering together the complement of our trainees at the camp, and I don't propose to burden the committee with running over those facts and figures again.

The Falcon Beach Camp has been almost completely erected by the trainees under staff supervision. Accommodation at this camp has now been provided for approximately 35 trainees and six staff members, plus a kitchen, a dining hall, an office, a washroom and storeroom facilities. The workshop that we previously had at Norquay Beach was dismantled and has been reassembled at Falcon Beach, and it will serve to augment the work program during any severe winter weather that we may have. A good well has been dug and a pump installed, and this is now providing running water at the campsite. A fruithouse has been built, by the trainees again, for the storage of vegetables. All in all, it's a very impressive self-contained unit; rustic yes. It's not frilly in any way at all. The interior walls aren't painted; the floors are a bit rough, but I would say it compares favourably with any type of work or camp project that you would walk into in northern Manitoba or in any forestry area right across this country. It's good, solid accommodation -- bread and butter accommodation for working men who are out putting eight hours of their time into the bush, and when they come back into the camp they get good solid working men's meals. Along with members of the Press, members of the staff, and others, that we have taken down there from time to time, I have been favoured with a few of the meals cooked by the trainees themselves. They have trainee cooks as well, and bull cooks, and I don't think anybody who has eaten at that camp could push himself away from the table feeling anything but extremely full.

At the present time, at the Falcon Lake Camp, one work crew is clearing underbrush from a road on the south side of Falcon Lake, while the second crew has been clearing additional ski runs at the eastern end of the lake. Some considerable underbrushing has already been done along the Trans Canada Highway close to Falcon Beach. I could mention some of the other projects that they are undertaking at the present time. During the winter months when the population at Falcon Beach is reduced to a minimum, the trainees are taken up into the settled cottage areas where they clear out underbrush and fire hazards around the cottages. During the summer months, of course, when the population at the beach site will swell, the trainees will be taken to less settled portions where they will carry on this reforestation work that they have been doing. To date we have, as I've mentioned, had only the one instance of an escape. We have had no complaints from the local residents of that area. Indeed we find this type of thing is happening, we find that the trainees at the camp are pitching in with the local residents down there helping them to build the curling rink. They did that this spring, and they also helped with an ice skating rink this past fall. We find as well that the trainees have a curling club going with the local residents at Falcon Beach, and they're participating, as I understand, in quite an active schedule of curling. In addition, the men down there are able to skate on a rink that has been cleared off nearby. They have the usual recreational facilities that you would find at any camp -- cards, darts, chess, checkers, and so on and so forth. They have a TV set which they can watch for certain stipulated hours. So, all in all, I would think anyone going into such a camp as I have from time to time, unless you knew that it was a prison camp, I think you would find it hard to imagine that these people are actually men who are serving sentences of imprisonment for some breach of the law. They conduct themselves as any ordinary working man would conduct himself in a very regular fashion, and I think all in all it's proving to be a tremendous success. I'll be happy if any questions are asked later

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) to give any further detail that might be required with respect to this camp.

I think this year was significant, Mr. Chairman, in that it marked the opening of the new Manitoba Home for Girls in West St. Paul on the 14th of May. The first girls were moved into this institution on the 6th of June from the old Dynevor Home, and by the early part of July the remaining girls, who had been cared for under the auspices of the Home of the Good Shepherd, were moved to the new Manitoba Home for Girls, that is, the non-Catholic girls were moved back to the new Home, the Roman Catholic girls remaining in the Home of the Good Shepherd. I think, Mr. Chairman, that it would be of interest to the committee to find out just what type of program is being carried on at this new home. I would suggest to any honourable members here who were not able to come to the opening or who have not had the opportunity to drop into that home, that they should do so. We're extremely proud of it. I think it can rank certainly among the first rank of institutions of its kind in Canada. Certainly the physical facilities are there to provide very adequate and proper training for these unfortunate girls who must be committed to the Home.

Perhaps I can give you some idea of what their program involves. We've had a number, you may have seen from time to time that there have been a number of runaways from this Home. This is very true and we're the first to admit it. It's the minimum security type of institution. We have screens on the windows, or we have now -- we've waited some time for them but the girls being fairly hefty can kick these screens off the windows from time to time, and that they do, let me assure you, and they run. But notwithstanding the fact that we have a few getting away, and let me make this clear, Mr. Chairman, I don't worry about that. I don't worry about them getting away from time to time, and I'm not saying to the girls that I encourage them to get away, but I say this, that if it comes to a question of having a maximum security institution where nobody will run away, or a minimum security institution where you can do some good for these girls but where some of them will run away, I'll take the latter anytime. I think honourable members across the way will agree with me. But in contrast to this problem that we have from time to time of girls getting a wandering spirit, it's clearly evident that many of these girls are capable of using a limited amount of freedom, as illustrated by the fact that 23 of the girls -- 23 of these girls out of a population of some -- averaging around 34 to 35 -- were granted Christmas leave, and 22 of these girls returned on time after the Christmas leave. Among the girls were a number who had repeatedly either tried to escape or had escaped from this Home on previous occasions. Week-end leaves are granted to girls as an incentive to greater efforts, and practically every girl allowed this privilege has returned on time. On Friday night -- this is part of their routine -- two or three of the girls usually come into the City by themselves on the bus to see a show, have lunch and return to the institution by 10 o'clock. And again very few of these girls have abused this privilege. In other words, privileges are extended, freedom is extended to these juveniles, because they have to be trusted sooner or later with it; you can't keep them there forever and you've got to break them into the habit, to keep them as much in tune with the life in the rest of the city as much as you can. As I mentioned, the population has run from a high of 38 down to a low of approximately 27, and it's averaging, on January 31st, 1961, it was 34.

Here is a list of the monthly leisure-time program which has been in effect for several months at this institution. Two evenings are planned and carried out by a volunteer Jewish men's group. A committee of our girls and members of the group meet regularly to discuss program possibilities. Four drama group sessions are led by a volunteer, and I would stress the fact, and I think members of the committee will notice, that most of this activity, after-hour activity, is carried on by volunteer groups in and about the Greater Winnipeg area. And in passing, I can only pay great tribute to these people, who, of their own volition, are giving up their time and talents -- no remuneration at all -- to come out and to help augment the program that is given to these girls in the Manitoba Home. Four drama group sessions led by a volunteer, as I've mentioned; two ballet groups, led by a former Royal Winnipeg Ballet dancer; two baton classes, led by a daughter of one of the staff members; four art sessions, led by a professional artist; four hairdressing classes, led by a graduate of the Home; four folk dancing groups, under, again, volunteer leadership; four gym sessions, where instruction is given by a professional teacher; four ballroom dancing lessons given by a member of one of

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) the dancing school's staff -- I don't think I should give any plugs at this time -- one square dance session a month, with Bob Kostick's Square Dance Group; two visual education programs are given; one nationality night, a program presented by representatives of ethnic groups, such as the Chinese-Canadians, Ukrainian-Canadians, etcetera; two volley-ball games a month with community groups; fourteen piano lessons given by staff members and again by volunteers; one program led by the Women's Service Club; one co-ed dance, with volunteer orchestra; one feature length movie; four worship services, planned and led by the girls and by the staff; four handicraft sessions, led by the Ladies' Auxillary to the Home for Girls; one monthly birthday party, again led by the Ladies' Auxillary to the Home for Girls; and one evening downtown at the theatre. Now, I think that this gives a birds-eye view of the type of program that we're attempting to conduct at the new Home for Girls. In addition to all of the things that I've just mentioned, I think the honourable members will recall, Mr. Chairman, that we conduct, as well, regular academic classes under the guidance of two qualified teachers at that Home where instruction is given, I think it's from Grade VI to Grade XII, because of course, as we find in most of these homes, the academic qualifications of the people coming into them usually are not too high. Again, Mr. Chairman, I don't pretend to have exhausted all of the program at the Manitoba Home for Girls, but I can only say this, that we are pleased and happy that it is now a fact of life in Manitoba, it is being put to good use, and we are able to give to the girls of Manitoba, unfortunate enough to be committed to such an institution, a well-rounded, I think, program of activities, a rehabilitative program, which in the long run, I hope, will lead to their becoming better citizens of this community.

I should mention as well that the Home for Boys is continuing to do, I think, very splendid work among the numbers of boys who are committed to that institution. Honourable members will be interested to know, I think, that at that Home as well great stress is placed upon the education program. I have some figures here which would indicate just what is being done in that regard. At the Manitoba Home for Boys, we have one senior teacher and administrative assistant on the establishment of the Home; in addition we have five teachers, that is, qualified school teachers supplied by the Department of Education. Remember, at this Home we have an average population, in fact maximum most of the time, of about 130. But here's what's happening in terms of education at that Home. We have eight boys taking classes, full-time classes in Grade X, 20 boys taking classes in Grade XI, 30 boys -- two classrooms -- taking classes in Grade VIII, 18 taking classes in Grade VII, 12 in Grade VI, ten in Grade V, seven in Grade IV, none in Grade III and two in Grade II, for a total of 107 -- 107 boys taking classes at the Home for Boys. As I mentioned at the Home for Girls, just to go back to that for a moment, classes actually range from IV up to X and they have at the present time some 18 of the 34 girls taking academic instruction at that place.

The Home for Boys, I could mention another significant addition that has been made to the training program there, and that is in the field of automotive and driver training courses. This course was made possible, and I'm happy to acknowledge this fact, through the co-operation and generosity of Inman Motors and Dr. Fred Douglas, who provided the department with a 1947 Chevy Sedan, which in the main is used as the training and demonstration vehicle. An instructor has been employed on a one-day-per-week basis, assisted by RCMP officers in matters concerning The Highway Traffic Act and related subjects, and in mechanical instruction assistance will also be given from the parent unit of the Cadet Corps which is established at that Home. A course of 15 lectures is given in all phases of automotive mechanics and driver training, and while I have the program here, I don't intend to belabour the point and give the members the subject of each lecture, but I can only assure you that it is a significant addition to the training program that we have there. The station-wagon and the farm truck which are used at the Home are also used for instruction purposes in these classes. I should also mention that some facilities at the Home for Boys are being made available to local Civil Defence Authorities. The Civil Defence are conducting a course designed to train rescue teams, and it is approximately equivalent to the 15-day course for rescue teams which is given at Arncliffe, Ontario. The actual instruction is under the local militia unit but approximately 12 of the staff and several of the boys committed to this Home are taking the course. As I mentioned at the Home, the program there, again I would suggest, is very well rounded. Their main problem at the Home for Boys, as it has been for some time, is the problem of

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) over-crowding. They have a maximum limit of 130 and they usually stay around that maximum limit all the time. I can't pay sufficient tribute, however, to the superintendent, Mr. Bruce Jones, who conducts a very fine training program for the boys at this institution and generally, we think, turns them out with a little better grasp on life than they certainly had when they went in.

Now, Mr. Chairman, a few words about provincial probation. During the past year, the Provincial Probation Service has been extended to Dauphin and to Portage la Prairie. The probation office was opened at the Court House in Dauphin on August 1st, 1960, and provides for probation and parole service both to juveniles and adults in the Dauphin-Swan River area. In the Portage la Prairie district we are giving part-time service as of November 1st, 1960 to Portage la Prairie on a call-basis from the Winnipeg office. Probation services are now, therefore, provided to most of the province even though the service is often spread over a fairly large district. Nonetheless, it's available in the regional offices that we have established over the past two and a half years. An excellent working relationship, by and large, has been established with the magistrates, the Crown Prosecutors, the defence counsel and the police, and a break-down of this service for the general information of the members of the committee, is as follows: We have probation officers at Flin Flon, Mr. Orval Strong at Flin Flon and The Pas, who services those two areas, and goes into Churchill on request; Mr. Douglas Page at Dauphin and the Swan River district; Mr. John Dempster of the Brandon district, including Virden, Souris, Boissevain, Minnedosa and Shoal Lake. I mention Mr. Greenburg, who is servicing Portage la Prairie and Gladstone district on a part-time basis; Mr. Richards, who goes into the Lac du Bonnet, Beausejour, Selkirk, Gimli, Arborg, Teulon, Stonewall, Fisher Branch and Eriksdale areas; Mr. Turner, who covers Morden, Carman, Morris, Emerson and St. Boniface District Court; Mr. Bieber, Mr. Dunham, Mr. Greenburg - part-time, and Mrs. Johnson are all stationed in the Winnipeg City Magistrates' Courts and service those magistrates' courts in addition to any calls they receive from the County Court Judges Criminal Court, or the Superior Courts of our province.

There has been a very marked increase in the number of pre-sentence reports requested by the courts during 1960. Since this service started, Mr. Chairman, on the 1st of February, 1957, some 1,147 pre-sentence reports have been completed, but of these, 550 pre-sentence reports were completed in 1960 alone. So one can see that in 1960, practically half of the work that has been done in the terms of pre-sentence reports was given by the probation service in Manitoba.

The following statistics will give you some idea, or a summary of the year's work together with a summary of probation services from February 1st, 1957, and these figures are exclusive of Winnipeg and St. Boniface Juvenile Courts. From the end of December, 1959, the case load -- I should say this, first of all, the approximate failure rate for 1960 has been estimated at roughly 13 percent. Honourable members will recall, Mr. Chairman, that last year when I was giving this figure, it was somewhere just under ten percent. But as I prognosticated at that time, as the longer the service goes, the greater the number of people who pass through the service, the greater the experience of the probation officers, the greater their tendency to take a chance on more people whom, when they first started out, they might not consider for probation, and one can only expect that this rate of failure is going to increase slightly. But nonetheless -- and I'm not apologizing for it for a minute because it is still extremely low -- nonetheless we notice a slight increase in the failure rate. The present case load as of the end of December, 1960 was 383. Pre-sentence reports completed by the officers in 1960 was 550; restitution collected by probation officers in 1960 alone was \$7,154.84; court costs collected by probation officers during the year or through the instrumentality of probation officers, was some \$1,062.30.

Now, here is a summary of figures from the first of February, '57, to 31st of December, 1960: Total number of persons placed on probation - 869; total number of pre-sentence reports - 1,147; total amount of restitution collected - \$15,638.27; total court costs collected - \$11,991.13; total unsatisfactory cases or failures during the four-year period - 80. Seventy of these, I might mention, were dealt with by Breach of Recognizance, and the other ten are still at large; no trace is known of them. During the past year, over 400 juveniles were referred to adult probation officers. December 1960, they were supervising 137 juveniles on

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) probation, 29 on parole and 20 on informal supervision, for a total of 186, and remember that these figures are exclusive of Winnipeg and St. Boniface. These are largely in the rural areas of Manitoba. There are a total now of 20 established probation and parole officer positions in the department, excluding the family counsellors. I think that all I can say in a general way about the probation service is this, that again it is proving as we anticipated it would, to be a boon in this field. I think that the next step obviously is going to be one of extension again of the probation service. We've had a period now in which we have employed new people and we are consolidating them and letting them consolidate themselves into their positions and into the experiences that they are gaining in their own districts, but I think inevitably the trend will be for expansion of this service because not only in terms of humanity but, as well, in terms of dollars and cents it's the practical thing to do.

The next subject that I would touch on briefly was the fact that we had during -- as a matter of fact in the month of January, the second Magistrates' Conference convened since this government came to office. I think the importance of these conferences to the magistrates is indicated by the fact that this year only two of the sitting magistrates and juvenile court judges were not in attendance. There's a tremendously high rate of attendance at these conferences because of the good which I feel all magistrates get from them. A number of lectures were given during the course of the Magistrates' Conference this year, and generally discussions were led by magistrates and juvenile court judges themselves on problems which they face in their particular field. I should mention as well to the committee, Mr. Chairman, that this year staff members from the department are or will be attending two courses sponsored by this department in co-operation with the Department of University Extension and Adult Education. The first is a repetition of the course which was started last year for the first time, a course on corrections to which this department contributes a small sum. Nine staff members from the department are at present attending the course; it is given one night a week for 12 weeks. The second course, which will be an intensive five-day course, is an institute in Dynamics of Deviant Behaviour. A senior staff psychiatrist at the Mental Hygiene Institute in Montreal, Dr. Lapointe, who is also the psychiatrist of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, will be the leading lecturer; eight members of our department are going to attend this course on four consecutive days.

I should mention to the committee, Mr. Chairman, two matters of some interest, going back again to the gaol field just for a moment. From time to time, as we know, there are committed to our, particularly to our adult institutions in this province, persons who have psychopathic tendencies or persons who are what we call sexual deviates. It's always a great problem for the head of an institution to handle these people, because of course they can't be allowed to mingle; they must be kept segregated from the rest of the population in the gaol. Very often in my time in court I've heard people, defence counsel, courts, and sometimes the Crown, say it's a shame that we do not have facilities for the treatment of these people, that is, psychiatric treatment of these people. Well, Mr. Chairman, we still don't have those facilities, but I am happy to be able to announce to the committee that at the present time we are having, I think, fruitful discussions with the Department of Health and Welfare and with their psychiatric staff, with respect to the beginning of a pilot program whereby a selected and small number of these persons may be taken from our institutions, from our gaol adult institutions in Manitoba, and placed for the balance of their period of incarceration in one of the mental homes of this province where intensive treatment facilities can be made available to them. Now I don't want to blow this up beyond what it is, because at this stage, as I say, it's at the discussion stage alone, but we are now attempting -- and I think it's only proper to co-operate with the Department of Health to see on this pilot project basis whether or not some work cannot be done in this field. It will be a tremendous boost, not only to the treatment that is given these individual prisoners, but as well it will be, I think, it will have a tremendously good effect upon the institutions from which they are taken, because of course they are always problem prisoners at the institutions in which they are incarcerated. And along the same lines I should mention that discussions are going ahead quite actively with the Federal Government at the present time, between all provinces and the Federal Government, as I understand it, with respect to the provision of proper facilities for dope addicts, that is, people who are addicted to the use of narcotics, both in the criminal and the non-criminal

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) field. Federal Government has presented a plan to all provinces of Canada under which, generally speaking, the following would take place: Federal institutions would be erected across the country, to which institution would be committed all prisoners who are sentenced under The Oplum Narcotic Drug Act; these prisoners on being sentenced would, of course, not go to our regular provincial or the regular federal institutions, but would go to these special segregated institutions designed and staffed for the treatment of drug addiction. There would be another facet to this operation in that the non-criminal addict, if I may use that term, that is, the person who becomes addicted to drugs and to their use through prescriptions that are given to them — and this field is small, of course — the non-criminal addict could by complementary provincial legislation, be committed to this same type of institution. And so while I mention this only in passing, I can say to the committee that it does hold some considerable hope to this province and indeed to all provinces of Canada, that the segregation and proper treatment of drug addicts will not be too far off in the future. We fortunately do not have too great a problem in Manitoba vis-a-vis criminal treatment of drug addicts. British Columbia and some of the east coast provinces have totally a larger problem than do we in the central provinces of Canada. Nonetheless it is a problem with those small numbers that are from time to time committed to our provincial institution, and certainly this offers some sure sign of hope for proper treatment of these people in years to come.

I think, before taking my seat, the members would like to have some small reference made to the radar program which I announced last year, and which perhaps some of them have experienced over the past months since I was last privileged to address this committee. I think that we have found, without qualification, that the radar program instituted by the RCMP has been a success. The three main principles which they had found exhibited in other areas have been exhibited here, and the results, proper results, have flowed from them, namely, that the proportion of speeding vehicles in Manitoba by and large has been reduced; that the practice of pursuing speeders by the police has been reduced; and generally the frequency of accidents and injuries in those areas that fall within the jurisdiction of the RCMP in Manitoba have, as they can prove by statistics, been reduced. As we mentioned in the estimate time last year, Mr. Chairman, the new procedure was demonstrated before it was put into active use in Manitoba, was demonstrated to practically all of the Crown Attorneys, the police magistrates, press, radio and TV. We may be accused from the other side of the House, Mr. Chairman, of propagandizing a bit on this, but I think this is a good example of where propagandizing is beneficial to the people, because it gave them a general idea of how the program worked and just what radar speed registering was going to be in Manitoba. As well, there was a public demonstration of this new technique during the full month or June of 1960, when warning tickets only were handed out to the travelling public who were intercepted by radar. Signs which we have all noticed, I suppose, from time to time, have been placed on the length and breadth of Manitoba highways now — I have yet to travel on a highway without seeing one of the signs indicating that radar patrols are in effect; we have now in the Province of Manitoba 21 qualified radar operators on our RCMP staff, all of these trained at the University of British Columbia or the University of New Brunswick. In seven months of operation, that is, since radar was first brought into service in Manitoba, some 63,667 vehicles have passed through radar screens; 1,800-odd warning tickets have been issued, and surprisingly enough, only 318 prosecutions have been instituted. You will recall, of course, a good number of these warning tickets were issued in the month of June when no prosecution tickets were issued unless there were accepted circumstances of speed. On the average, the RCMP advise that one out of every six motorists in Manitoba who was stopped as a result of the radar program had some mechanical defect to his vehicle, either brakes, headlights, horn, wipers or something, which the police, of course, could then require to be remedied immediately.

As an example of the police-motorist contact which has occurred resulting from this new program, I could point out that in the year 1960 some 26,504 written warnings were issued by the RCMP, that is, warnings re mechanical equipment or warnings re minor infractions of speed law and so on. This compares with 17,353 issued in 1959, or an increase of approximately 9,000. The final statistics, I think, which would be of some interest to the committee, Mr. Chairman, and I would stress the fact that these apply only to those areas in which the RCMP have jurisdiction; they are not province-wide statistics but they are statistics which

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) apply to those portions of the province policed by the RCMP, show the following: In 1959 total accidents in this area of jurisdiction was 3,894; in 1960 total accidents was 3,882; fatal accidents in the same area in 1959, 97; in 1960, 84; number of persons killed in 1959 -- again in this area coming under RCMP jurisdiction -- 115; in 1960, 102; persons injured in 1959, 1,817; in 1960, 1,779. Now, neither the police, Mr. Chairman, nor myself are going to be presumptuous enough to say that all of these decreases were caused by the introduction of radar. I think that would be the height of foolishness to suggest that, but I would say this, that insofar as excessive speed is a contributing factor to accidents, radar has certainly played an effective role in reducing the excessive speeds which motorists use in Manitoba. And insofar as it is a factor in causing accidents and deaths and injuries, I think concurrently is a by-product, we can say that at least a part of this decrease is attributable to radar, attributable as well to the safety program being carried on by the Department of Public Utilities and to many other factors as well, but I think radar can claim some portion of the credit for this, especially when we remember that our motor vehicle registrations are going up, our population is going up, in fact our motor vehicle registrations went up from '59, 293,614 to 308,470, an increase of 14,000, and when we consider that fact and consider that the trend, of course, right across the country is for increases in accidents, in killings and in injuries, I think we can take some considerable heart out of the fact that in the RCMP area of jurisdiction there has been a decrease, small nonetheless, but nonetheless a decrease in these figures over the year 1960.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I don't feel that there is anything else with which I wish to burden the committee at the present time. I've attempted to give a very general outline and review of departmental activities, and I look forward to being of whatever assistance I can to members of the committee in answering any inquiries that they might wish to make out.

MR. M. N. HRYHORCZUK, Q. C. (Ethelbert Plains): Mr. Chairman, in introducing these estimates the Honourable Minister stated he was doing so with some trepidation and I can understand why, and he certainly has my sympathy. It isn't one of the easiest departments to administer, and in spite of the assurance of the Minister that it's not contentious, I would say that if there is a department in the government that is contentious, this is it. It's a difficult department to administer, and one of the difficulties, I think, is the fact that you have a slight amount of conflict, that is, in law enforcement as against custodial care of your offenders. And when the Department of Health was being broken up into two branches, one of Health and one of Welfare, I was hoping to hear that part of the responsibility of this particular department would have gone to the Department of Welfare, where I think it rightfully belongs. However, we never heard that, and I don't know whether the Honourable the Attorney-General pressed for any changes in that direction or not, but if he didn't he lost a wonderful opportunity. I think it would be well for both departments and for those people -- unfortunate people that are concerned -- it would be a considerable help if that had been done. However I notice that you are starting a pilot project by taking some drug addicts, I believe, and sex deviates for treatment at the institutions of the Department of Health. I also believe that the Federal Government is constructing an institution in Ontario to look after this type of offender.

Now the Honourable Minister had quite a bit to say about his rehabilitation program. Well, Mr. Chairman, I don't think I could call it that. I think that these are just ordinary work camps, and the way I understand rehabilitation is to take your offender who is in custody, and train him first to be able to do something other than he did when he came in to the institution, when he gets out, and the other is to prepare him to enter back into society after he has spent some time in the institution. Well, I don't think that this particular program does either one of those. We want to remember that the type of offenders that we have in our provincial institutions are those, generally speaking, that have committed minor offences, they're in there for a short time, and I don't think that that can be called a training program whatsoever. It does serve a good purpose, in a way. It gives them something to do, and it gives them the opportunity to earn a little bit of money. However, the fact that 25 percent of the recidivism appeared in this particular program strikes me as being very high. In the first place, the men who are taken out to these work camps are carefully screened, I would think, and they no doubt fall into the category of those who have committed very minor offences and are pretty closely handpicked. As I said, I have no objection to seeing the inmates gainfully employed,

(Mr. Hryhorczuk, cont'd.) but it's most unfortunate that this experiment should be tried at this particular time, especially with unemployment as it is, because this type of work, although it's necessary and I think it's good work, could be very well utilized in helping those that have families and are outside of these institutions and have no work available.

I note also that there are quite a number of these trainees, and I think that the other reason for this particular type of program aside from giving them some, shall we call it gainful employment, is to reduce the pressure on the population in our institutions. It wouldn't surprise me at all, Mr. Chairman, if that was the primary motive behind this, because we are at capacity as it is, in spite of the fact we have probationary services, parole services, and everything else, established in the Province of Manitoba. We are running pretty well to capacity, and if you didn't have these work camps, the pressure on our institutions, I think it would just be unbearable. We would have to construct additional institutions, to look after the numbers.

I was glad to hear that the Manitoba Home for Girls has at last been completed. This was a matter that came up in the House here quite often during the past say, four years. I am glad to see that the choice of location was acceptable to the present administration, because there was some doubt as to whether they would accept it or not in the early days of their administration. I may say, without being too critical, that it just took a little too long to complete what was more or less an accomplished fact outside of the construction itself. The money was there, the site was there, the plans were there; all you had to do was go ahead. Well, I think what held it up probably was the unsatisfactory, in the opinion of the government, the unsatisfactory site.

Now insofar as a home for the boys is concerned I see they're running 41 above the established capacity, and I'd like to just remind the members of the committee that we did construct additional facilities at that institution, I believe it was in 1957, that would accommodate a further 32 boys. And there's one thing that is very important, Mr. Chairman, that in these homes, especially a home for the boys, you don't get too much overcrowding, and if the population is going to remain as it is, or increase from what we see in the newspapers today, and in a very recent one, in the Free Press of March 13, '61, "Big rise in youth crime" throughout the Dominion -- and that would apply to Manitoba also I think -- I do believe that something should be done about it.

Now, he mentioned probation. Well, that was one of the programs instituted by the former government, and I'm very glad to see that there has been some effort to expand the services, but I'm very disappointed in the fact that there has been no increase in the estimates of this particular branch, well we can say for two years. Look at the estimates for the year ending March 31st, 1960 and we see an appropriation there of \$125,000; for the year ending now -- current year, \$131,000, now that's been reduced to \$128,000 for the upcoming year. Well, that hardly looks after the increments and the salaries of these people, leave alone any additional staff, and when the Honourable Minister mentions that he's very enthused with this program and tells us how much it is doing for the offender as well as for the Province of Manitoba, and tells us about his future plans, and then doesn't provide any money to carry out those plans, I think a lot of us are going to be very disappointed. Now the department is open to considerable criticism, and this one on probation, and another article appeared here just the other day, March 13th in the Free Press, that the Chief Probation Officer raps shortage of probation officers. Well, that hardly coincides with what the Honourable Minister has been telling us this afternoon. Well, the department, in all fairness, I think is open to criticism for both what it has done and what it has failed to do. And the Honourable the Attorney-General is one of those across the way here that likes to come up with a phrase, "Why wasn't it done when?" Well, I think he's the last one in that front bench that can use that term, because if we look at what was done by the former government in the period of time that this one is in, we'd find out that we can rightfully say, in answer, what is being done now. And I'd just like to briefly go over the various branches of this department to compare what the two efforts were.

Now in our Land Titles Office we, in the last three years of our administration, we built a new addition to the Brandon Land Titles Office, which I think we were proud of, and I think the present government is proud of. Now what has this government done in the Land Titles Office field? Outside of increasing the fees, nothing. And there was a very large increase, Mr. Chairman, in the fees. In many instances they were more than doubled. And the point is,

(Mr. Hryhorczuk, cont'd.) Mr. Chairman, that for the additional fees we have no improvement in services. The services are no different than what they were. And I'd like to ask the Minister to tell us how much of the revenue received from the various Land Titles Offices went into the Consolidated Fund of the province in -- give it to us for the years '58-'59 and '59-'60 so we can compare the new set of fees with the old.

Insofar as our courts are concerned, we, in that period of time extended the Juvenile Court facilities here in the City of Winnipeg. We added one juvenile court judge. What has this government done? It has increased the fees payable in these various courts up to as much as 400 percent. And again I say, Mr. Chairman, there was no improvement in services. And at this stage I would like to say that I always felt, and still feel, that there are certain services of any government that should be given to their people at cost, that the government is there for service and not profit. And I suggest to you that it appears as if the present administration has put the stress on profit rather than service. What about our liquor commission which is a very important branch of this department. During the former government we brought in a complete revision of our liquor laws, which was not a simple matter, and our laws have been adopted by many of the provinces in the Dominion. What has this government done? They increased the price of beer. I don't know what made them do so. We've always talked about beer being the poor man's drink, and I think it was wrong increasing the price at that time. If all of this increase had gone into the coffers of our treasury I wouldn't complain too much, but it is a known fact that the hotel industry received its share of the increase. And I don't think that was necessary. And I say it wasn't necessary, Mr. Chairman, because our hotels at that time, prior to that time, were changing hands because of the lucrative business that the hotels were doing.

Now what about our institutions, our penal institutions? Headingley - what was done by the former government in Headingley? That institution was completely renovated. The medical services were improved to the degree that I think they are still found satisfactory by this government. Our prison personnel was trained to the maximum allowable at Kingston. We had an in-training program. I hope that the department is still carrying on that training program because I think it is all-important. What has been done by this government to ease the pressure on this institution? They've opened up the work camps that the Honourable the Minister has been talking to us about.

Now, insofar as detention quarters are concerned, I think one of the things we did do that makes it much easier to look after the Home for Girls today, is the establishment of detention quarters for those girls that were held on remand and had not been committed, because it was this particular group that gave us all the difficulty in the old Home. In that regard, as far as I know, nothing has been done. We established, or through our efforts we had the Federal Government establish, a parole office in Winnipeg. I don't know whether any personnel has been added to this or not, but I do know that it does a very good service, and probably sometime later in consideration of these estimates we'll go into what it means. We put in a full-time psychiatrist which is one of many parts of a rehabilitation service. What about after-care agencies? We were one of the first provinces in the Dominion to establish a John Howard Society and an Elizabeth Fry Society. I would like to hear from the Minister as to what these societies are doing. I notice there is an appropriation for them and we must have this type of after-care agency, Mr. Chairman. I think the saddest part about any offender is him coming out of an institution and finding that he's not wanted and unable to get placed. And it is these two institutions, these two organizations, that are doing considerable work but could do considerably more work with more assistance. And when we talk about probation and parole, I say that these two societies stand on equal footing, because the more offenders or the more discharged offenders that they can look after and place properly, the less danger there is of a repeat, the smaller will be our recidivism.

Now, there is one -- and I've brought this up on other occasions and I want to bring it up again, that this government has not seen fit to do anything about prevention of crime. I feel, Mr. Chairman, that is where we are falling down very, very badly. We see that crime is on the increase all the time, and we're doing everything we can to cope with the increase in the number of offenders, but we're not doing anything to prevent crime, to prevent the number going into crime, and I think we're missing the biggest bet of all. It may be one of the hardest

(Mr. Hryhorczuk, cont'd.) programs to establish, but at the same time I feel, Mr. Chairman, that we could save a great many of our youth from crime if we had the community properly organized to look after the needs of our youth, to see that their energies are directed in the right channels. I feel, Mr. Chairman, that we had the nucleus of such an organization here in the City of Winnipeg. For reasons known only to the government or the Honourable the Attorney-General, this particular phase of one of the most responsible programs has been entirely forgotten and done away with. I think it is a mistake. I think we have so many voluntary agencies here in the City of Winnipeg that would give every assistance in establishing a suitable program, that I say again, Mr. Chairman, that I think it is only right and proper in the best interests of the people and the youth of this province, that the Attorney-General change his thinking about this particular program and start all over again where he left off and have an organization established here in the City of Winnipeg that would help our youth to have good habits instead of bad ones. It is much easier to keep away from a bad habit than it is to break it after one has been formed. Again I say, Mr. Chairman, and I can't repeat this too often, that in my humble opinion, that is the most important portion of our fight against crime, and I would very strongly urge that the government reconsider its position in this connection.

MR. ORLIKOW: The Honourable Minister spent a good deal of his time giving in some detail the work being done in the Rehabilitation Camp, the new progress with regard to probation, and the work, the new development in the Manitoba Home for Girls. These are all to be commended, Mr. Chairman, but if one compares the speech which the Minister made today, with the speech, the enthusiasm, the hope which he expressed, let us say, in his speech two years ago, I must say that we can't help but be disappointed. And I think that if one looks at the estimates and realizes that there is practically no increase, one will realize that enthusiasm which the Minister may have had two years ago and real desire to move ahead may have come up against a difficulty which he possibly had with the Provincial Treasurer in expanding programs which need to be expanded. I want to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that one could hardly be the Attorney-General or the Minister in charge of this field in any province and not report some progress, if one realizes that in a survey made in the year 1950 -- I think by the United Nations -- Canada ranks 50th in the program of services provided in this field for offenders in the world; one can realize that we could hardly go anywhere but up, so that I really don't think that there's much credit coming to any government in any province or to any Federal Government in the Dominion of Canada in the 1960s for the progress which they made.

I want to point out to the members of this committee, Mr. Chairman, the tremendous magnitude of the problem which we face. In the year 1950, in England and Wales, with a population of 43 million, they sent less than 35,000 people to prison, while in that year in Canada, with a population of just 14 million, we sent over 98,000 people to prison. The difference is, I think, not only vast, but it's quite simple to explain, when you realize that in 1950 in England and Wales they put 34,000 people on probation while we were putting 3,600 on probation in Canada. And I think that the Honourable Member for Ethelbert Plains raises a very important criticism, and one which I trust the Minister will deal with, in the fact when he points out that the amount of money in the estimates for probation services has not increased for two years. And it was good to hear the Minister say that he was looking forward to an expansion of this service. I suggest he will be somewhat of a miracle man if he can expand the services when he hasn't provided, in the estimates, for an increase in staff. Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to say something about the general principles which I feel ought to be followed in this field. For too long in this country -- and this is not a criticism of this government in this province, it's true of the country as a whole -- for too long the whole program of correction has been based on arresting those guilty of committing offences, of convicting them, and then of putting them into custody. This is applied, in the main, to both adults as well as juveniles. There has been till very recently practically no attempt made to do more than put people into an institution and to keep them there for a period of time determined by the magistrate or the judge. It is only in recent years that we've even begun to talk about a correctional program that will get at the basic problems of the people who get into difficulty.

I want to suggest, Mr. Chairman, and I was glad to hear the Honourable Member from Ethelbert Plains suggest, that possibly this department ought to be a part of a new Department of Welfare. This would be something along the line that they have in Saskatchewan. I was not

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd.)....even going to suggest that, Mr. Chairman, because I know how flat these suggestions fall in this House so often -- if Saskatchewan does it, well too often in my opinion, if Saskatchewan does it, there's a tendency on the part of many members on both sides to say, "Well, we don't even want to think about it, and we're certainly not going to do it just because Saskatchewan has done it." I was going to make a much more modest suggestion, Mr. Chairman. I was going to suggest that the Director of Corrections should in fact, Mr. Chairman, be elevated to the position of a Deputy Minister, who would have the status, the salary of a Deputy Minister, and who would report directly to the Attorney-General. I was going to suggest, Mr. Chairman, further, that the Director of Corrections should not only have the title of a Deputy Minister but in fact he should be in charge of all the work of corrections, should be in a position of co-ordinating the work of the institutions, the custodial institutions, the correction institutions, with the probation services, with institutions like the Homes, and with the private and semi-public agencies like the after-care agencies, like the John Howard Society, with the Children's Aid, with the Family Bureau, and so on, which do work in this field. Because, Mr. Chairman, without this kind of co-ordination and without this kind of planning, I don't believe that we can get down to dealing with the root and cause of the difficulties and therefore come up with answers which will begin to cut down the rate of incarceration and begin to bring Canada into a situation similar to countries such as Great Britain, which have pioneered in this field.

I would like to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that it is time we gave consideration to what has been done in other jurisdictions to the establishment of a youth guidance authority, which would be able to review and decide upon matters such as crime and delinquency and the prevention, probation services to juveniles, juvenile parole, release from juvenile institutions, and standards of practice in juvenile correctional work. I'm not suggesting that there isn't good work being done by the juvenile probation department; one would expect that there would be good work done, it is so much better established and longer established in this province than the adult department that one would naturally expect them to do this, but I think there is room for a new approach through an authority.

I would like to add a few words to what the Honourable Member for Ethelbert said with regard to prevention. Prevention is certainly the first line of defence against crime and delinquency, and we need a service having this goal in mind which would plan and implement program in conjunction with the schools, with the guidance clinic, with the family services and the law enforcement agencies. It should be, of course, offered to the juvenile and to their families on a voluntary basis, but it would offer to the public a service. It would provide responsible and expert information about the nature of crime, the treatment of offenders, and consultations to community on delinquency prevention and control. Mr. Chairman, I am disappointed, bitterly disappointed, in the fact that the Minister has not indicated a rapid and sharp increase in probation service. The number of probation officers which we have in this province compares very unfavourably with the services being offered by such provinces as Ontario and British Columbia. I understand that the Province of Ontario now has 180 probation officers, and if you compare the population of this province with the Province of Ontario, any member will see that we are far behind them, and this doesn't mean that they have attained the optimum number, Mr. Chairman, I use it only as an illustration. I understand that the Province of British Columbia has, at last count, according to the information which I received, 57 probation officers, and here again if you compare our population with the population of British Columbia, you see how far behind we are. Now, Mr. Chairman, I'm at a loss to understand quite why this should be so in view of the fact that we had a very eloquent lecture from the Minister two years ago, and I can quote it but I don't think it's necessary; I'm sure he will remember it; two years ago he gave us a lecture, a very eloquent statement in which he pointed out that not only was this good for the people concerned, but he pointed out that to keep a person in one of the institutions like Headingley in the Province of Manitoba it costs about \$1300 a year whereas probation only costs about \$65 a year. Now it would seem to me that a government as interested in the dollars and cents and in good business administration as this government is, aside from the humanity which people like I like to think about, would be interested in expanding the probation services. I think it's good business, and so I am bitterly disappointed that the Minister hasn't indicated an increase in this department for this year.

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd.).... I'm bitterly disappointed, Mr. Chairman, that in the Minister's estimates and the answers to questions which some of us tabled, the Minister indicated that there is no specific item for bursaries for training in this field. It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that the Minister has to deal with the fact -- and this is true all across Canada -- that there's a shortage of trained people in this field, and so in answer to another question as I remember it, and I could quote it in detail but I think the Minister will remember, of the roughly, 20 probation officers we have, only ten of them are really trained in the field which probation services cover, and I think this is regrettable, and it would seem to me that one of the easy ways, one of the ways which the Minister of Health is using so effectively in getting people trained in welfare services is to provide in the estimates a relatively small amount for possibly training two people per year, giving them a bursary so that they can go on to university and take a training on condition, naturally, that they come back to the department. This is not in the estimates for this year. I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that I consider the salary rate for probation officers which is paid in the Province of Manitoba completely inadequate. It's very much below the rate paid in other provinces and I can at a later date supply the Minister with the rates paid in Ontario and British Columbia. And when the salary rates are low for probation officers, Mr. Chairman, the results are obvious, just as obvious as they were when the salary rates offered to teachers were too low. When the salary rates offered to teachers were low, we had a large number of untrained teachers; we had a large number of permit teachers, and just as soon as we raised the salary rates we began to get a decrease. Why? Because we encouraged people who had the basic requirements, who had an education, a better than Grade XI, to go into teaching, and I want to suggest to the Minister that if we want to get the proper people as probation officers -- and I think it's just as important to have well-trained, well-qualified people as probation officers as it is to have competent engineers in building the highways or building the power sites in this province -- that we've got to pay enough to encourage people who will do a competent job to go into this field. And I want to suggest to the Minister that this needs looking into, and needs looking into very shortly.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that while we have made some very worthwhile steps in the right direction in the field of probation and parole, that we have a long way to go. I think that the case load is much too large; I think that the time which the probation officer can spend with the individual people is too small, and this can only result in people not getting the assistance and the very substantial assistance which they need in order to overcome the difficulties which any person who has a record carries in the community. This is a concern, of course, to the people who are in this position, and it is a concern to the community as a whole. If the people who come out of our institutions, both juvenile and adults, do not get the assistance necessary; if they are not able to find their place, their proper place in the community; if the sentence which they have paid is not sufficient in the eyes of the community; if they are not able to find a job; if they are not able to find a place to live in; then naturally they will have no alternative but to break the law again and to go back into one of our institutions, something which all of us I'm sure would not want to have happen again.

Mr. Chairman, I am disturbed by an answer which we received to one of our questions, and I will try quickly to find it, but I'm sure the Minister will remember the question and the answer. I'm disturbed by the fact, Mr. Chairman, that -- here we are, it's on page 6 of Votes and Proceedings, No. 19. I'm concerned by the fact, Mr. Chairman, that -- here's the answer which the Minister -- I'll read the question which we asked first: How many juvenile offenders both male and female are in adult gaols, Headingley and Portage la Prairie, at the present time? And here is the answer which the Minister gave: As at 22nd February, 1961, there were 22 male juveniles in Headingley Gaol and 9 female juveniles in the Gaol for Women at Portage la Prairie. Well, Mr. Chairman, it would seem to me that this indicates a complete, either lack of understanding of the problem which I don't believe that the Director of Corrections has, or else a lack of facilities. I want to say, and I'm not being critical, but I have met people, not as many as the Attorney-General I'm sure, but I have met mothers who had sons who were committed to Headingley and they all told me the same thing. "Anything my son didn't know when he went in about how to go wrong, he sure knew when he came out." Now what can we expect, Mr. Chairman, from a juvenile? I would expect, and I thought that the whole intent of the legislation which we have with regard to juveniles; the whole purpose of having juvenile cases heard

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd.) . . . in camera, away from the press, away from the public; the whole organization for dealing with juveniles is such that they shall not get into difficulties the second time. I want to suggest that when 22 juveniles at one time are in Headingley, that we have missed completely in our objective and in carrying out the purposes of trying to get people on the right track.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to make some very specific suggestions as to what I think needs to be done if our correctional program is to meet some of the objectives which have been so well expressed in other years, not this year unfortunately, in other years by the Attorney-General. First of all, Mr. Chairman, I think that this province ought to be providing training grants for social work students who are seeking careers in the correction field. I'm going to be very conservative, very cautious, because possible if I make a concrete suggestion the Minister will take it seriously and go back to what I suggested a little earlier, that there ought to be at least two provisions for two grants for two bursaries in this field. These should be made available, Mr. Chairman, to students on the basis of interest and merit, regardless of their particular specialty interest in this field, parole, after care, institutions, work with juveniles or adults. Corectional staff, who are provincial employees, should be entitled to these grants through the provision of educational leave without a complete loss of pay. Private agencies and institutions operating in the correctional field should be encouraged to make similar concessions to their employees in the matter of educational leave, with pay, so that they can make the best use of their training grants. The amount of the training grant and educational leave should be in relation to the length of study required; and a differential in the amount granted to single and married students. Mr. Chairman, I would like to suggest that we need to get on with the job of physical segregation in the gaols of the young and first offenders from those recidivists who are not amenable to rehabilitation at the present time. There should be a greater diversification in all institutions, both juvenile and adult, as to their function and program. I would like to suggest to the Attorney-General, Mr. Chairman, there should be establishment of a correctional facility in the northern part of the province for men and women offenders. And when I say correctional facility, Mr. Chairman, I don't just mean a gaol which is, in essence, a custodial and a punitive institution. In my opinion, that is all that we have at the present time.

I would think, Mr. Chairman, that special consideration and study should be given to dealing with Indian and Metis children in their removal from homes to institutions, and the problem this creates when they are returned to their home after being in the institution.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is disgraceful that we have had practically no development of a real correctional program for women offenders in the Portage gaol. Special attention should be given to temporary accommodation of people coming out of this particular gaol who require the use of a facility before they become re-established, and until the after-care agency can work with them. This is also required for men. I think all of us realize that a man who is discharged from Headingley and given \$1.00, and possibly a ticket to his home or else to the place from which he was sentenced, is hardly the way to encourage a person to get started so that he won't get into difficulties at all. Mr. Chairman, I think that a professionally qualified staff in the disciplines of social work psychology and education need to be engaged to form rehabilitation teams to work with the non-professional staff in all our institutions. I'm glad that we've begun some program of psychiatric services on a consultative nature, but in relation to what is needed and what has been requested, and I will come to this in a few moments, Mr. Chairman, by a group which has studied this problem; we really can't say we have done more than scratched the surface. Surely, Mr. Chairman, it is time that we had a proper classification system in both our juvenile and adult institutions. This is being done in other jurisdictions and it has been requested in this province and to date, to my knowledge, we still have not the staff properly trained in this field to do the job which is required. Mr. Chairman, we need to introduce a vast training course for all staff, which would be designed to acquaint them with the philosophy of rehabilitation and appropriately organized in content for the needs of the staff in both the juvenile and adult institutions. Now the Minister has mentioned the fact, and I think that the Adult Education Department of the University is to be commended for the program which they have begun, but the number of our staff in the correctional institutions which have attended this course is very small. In comparison with what is being done in other

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd.) provinces, and I want to spend a few moments telling this committee what is being done in other provinces, Mr. Chairman, we are not even, in my opinion, scratching the surface. Now, Mr. Chairman, these are some of the things which I think ought to be done.

I want, Mr. Chairman, to refer relatively briefly to a report which was made to the Welfare Council of Greater Winnipeg in 1955, a report called Services for Juvenile and Adult Offenders. A committee headed by Mr. G.R. Hunter, a very well known and I think a very competent lawyer in this city, a committee which represented all segments of the community which are interested in the problems of corrections and of offenders, made a report, Mr. Chairman. It is now six years ago. Now the Minister may feel I'm unfair because I'm only going to quote the parts of the report which, in my opinion, have not yet been implemented; and I'm sure the Minister can come back and say, read the parts of the report which have been implemented. I don't think however, Mr. Chairman, that I'm being unfair because I think that credit is due to this government and to the former government for the very safe beginnings which have been made. But I am concerned, Mr. Chairman, about the tremendous gap which still exists between what we are doing and what this committee, and I think a very competent committee, recommended almost six years ago. I want to read into the record and quote briefly from what they say. In the field of probations, Mr. Chairman, here's part of what they say: "It is recommended that the duties of probation officers include the preparation of pre-sentence reports for the sentencing magistrate and supervision of offenders during the probationary period." If I can digress for a moment, Mr. Chairman, I commend the Minister and his department on the fact that we had more pre-sentence reports last year than ever before; but I want to suggest to the Minister, Mr. Chairman, and to this committee, that in many jurisdictions it is mandatory that there be a pre-sentence report to the court for every prisoner. This is true in many jurisdictions -- the Minister shakes his head -- I'm sure we won't finish today, so that if he questions what I say I'm sure that I can bring illustrations of this fact if not in Canada, certainly in other jurisdictions.

MR. LYON: Mr. Chairman, only insofar as the province could make it madatory could it be done, realizing that in federal cases it would have to be passed in the Criminal Code.

MR. ORLIKOW: I realize that, Mr. Chairman, and I would hope that the Minister would use his influence with the federal department to get on with this job which I think is very important. Now further this report says: "It is recommended that probation pre-sentence reports contain information on the offenders personality, family, employment record, police record, and all other factors which may have affected the offender's behaviour. That the case be discussed in camera between the judge and the probation officer after conviction and before sentence, and all reports be treated as confidential and not used as evidence at court hearings." It recommended that supervision during the probationary period include case work with the offender and his family, assistance with employment and budgetary problems, etc. etc. Well Mr. Chairman, we have made a beginning on probation but I think that one needs only to think about this statement to realize how far we have to go before we achieve this objective.

Now with regard to psychiatric facilities, here's what the committee reports: "That a full time psychiatrist and psychologist and the necessary supporting staff be attached to the division of corrections, whose services would be shared among the correctional institutions and the juvenile courts. That the duties of the psychiatrist should include consultations with probation officers and staff of correctional institutions on the diagnosis and disposition of cases, psychotherapy and assisting in classifying all offenders committed to provincial institutions. That the psychologist" -- and if I interject for a moment, I'm pretty certain we haven't got a psychologist on the staff although we have a psychiatrist, I understand -- (Interjection) -- we have a part time psychologist? Well, that's a beginning at least, Mr. Chairman. I quote again, "That the psychologist be responsible for administering the intelligence, vocational aptitude and other psychological tests, and that they work under the direction of the psychiatrist." Well we have a part-time psychologist and he certainly can't do the job which is suggested in this report. Classification -- here's what they say, and I quote: "Two classification centres, one for juveniles and the other for adults, be established to which all convicted and sentenced offenders be sent prior to placement in the institutions. That a team consisting of a psychiatrist

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd.)....and a psychologist, a clergyman, a social worker and a vocational counsellor, classify each offender according to his attitude, intelligence, ability to learn, and kind of problem; and assess his potential for rehabilitation and recommend same." Well, Mr. Chairman, I'm certain that we haven't got that kind of system in this province, although other provinces are doing it.

Now with regard to the institutions, I want to read just several short paragraphs and I quote again: "That for those adult male offenders of average or above average intelligence who are sentenced to gaol and who would benefit from trade training, an open training school be developed with adequate facilities for recreation and providing qualified supervised teachers and trained staff who would instruct in craft trade, farming and wood training in elementary and high school." I want to emphasize, Mr. Chairman, that I think it's essential that the kind of program of education which the Minister reported we now have in the Manitoba Home for Boys is essential, and just as important in the Headingley Gaol because the people who are there are, to a large extent, people who have not completed their education. They are going to have the same difficulty in getting a job which other people who haven't — or more difficulty than other people who haven't completed their education. Surely there is room in an institution as large as Headingley, with the large number of inmates, to have a school program. Even realizing the fact that the inmates are not there for more than a short time, but even these can, in a short time, devote their time much better to improving their education than to what they are now doing.

Now I quote further: "That a complete trades course under competent instructors be offered inmates of the Manitoba Gaol for Women; that the program include training in hairdressing, dressmaking, typing and cooking; and that a wide range of recreational activities be provided using volunteer groups co-ordinated by an employed recreation director." Further with regard to institutional staff they said, "That short courses in correctional work be given guards, trade instructors, teachers, house parents and other institutional staff. That courses be given on a regular basis by qualified persons and that the curriculum include administration of correctional institutions, improved correctional programs, discipline, human behaviour and staff team work. That arrangements be made with the Department of Justice for guards of provincial penal institutions to attend Kingston Penitentiary Staff College for additional training." Well this has been done to some extent. The last section that I will read, and I think it's important, "That salaries of institutional staff be revised and that staff be paid according to their training, experience and responsibility. "

Well, Mr. Chairman, to read this report and to think about what we have done, is to realize how far we still have to go. Mr. Chairman, I want to suggest to the Minister and to the members of this committee, that what I'm suggesting is already being done in other parts of this country. As I said earlier, members of this House tend to, on occasions, to scoff at what has been done in Saskatchewan. I took the trouble this year, Mr. Chairman, to send identical letters, asking about the program which is being followed, to the Ministers responsible for this type of activity in the provinces of Ontario, British Columbia and Saskatchewan. Mr. Chairman, I want to read, because I think it would be only fair to the Minister to read the letter which I wrote to these people -- it won't take too long -- and to read parts of their answers. I'll be very glad, Mr. Chairman, to table with this committee or to give to the Minister copies of the letters which I received so that we can see how far behind we are in this province

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only three minutes left.

MR. ORLIKOW: Well, Mr. Chairman, I'm in your hands. If you want me to leave this until we get to the item, it's just as easy to go on with it then.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have three minutes.

MR. ORLIKOW: All right, Mr. Chairman, here is the letter which I wrote to the Honourable M. G. Wardrop, Minister of Reforms and Institutions in Toronto. "Dear Sir: I would like very much to compare the program of corrections and probation for some of the provinces in Canada. I would appreciate it very much if you could send me the Annual Report covering the last published year for your province dealing with this subject. I'm particularly interested in such questions as the following: (1) The job description of every treatment position in the institutions. (2) A copy of the revised training courses. (3) A description of the Correctional Program. (4) Conditions for staff training: (a) Is this training compulsory? (b) What are the rewards for taking training? (c) Is it possible to be promoted if courses are not

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd.) taken? (d) Are there lectures and examinations? (e) What provisions are made for those who are required to take courses on their off days? Are they paid or given compensating time off? I would also like to know how many probation officers there are in your province for both adults and juveniles; what qualifications are required for probation officers; and what are the salary ranges for these positions."

Well, Mr. Chairman, I received a reply from the Minister in Ontario and I want to read just two paragraphs from his letter. As I said, the Minister is welcome to copies of this letter. "Our treatment personnel consist of psychologists, social workers, psychiatrists, teachers, chaplains, dentists, medical officers, and parole and rehabilitation officers." There's a vast difference between that and what we have in this province. Next paragraph he says, Mr. Chairman, and I quote: "You have asked for certain conditions of staff training. In my department, staff training is compulsory for all custodial officers. You will note from the syllabus of the training course enclosed that this is a six-weeks course, and every custodial officer must qualify on this course at the end of three months' service, otherwise he is discharged. Custodial personnel are not promoted until they have successfully completed the course. Those attending the course are given their regular salary and are provided with board and lodging while on the course. We have a special staff training school which is located on the grounds of the Ontario Reformatory at Guelph. As well as courses for custodial officers, we have short seminars each year for trades and professional people. For example, we have just completed a one-week seminar for the chefs of the various institutions in this department. Other seminars held during the year have been for social workers and psychologists. "

Mr. Chairman, I received a letter from the Director of Probation Services in the Province of Ontario in response to the same letter in which he says, and I quote: "There are at present 180 probation officers in Ontario. Of these, 142 are employed by the province and 38 by the municipalities." The salaries range, Mr. Chairman, from \$4,050 to \$5,000 for what they call Group I and from \$5,000 to \$6,000 for Group II. "The basic minimum qualification required is senior matriculation plus at least seven years' experience in one of the allied fields of social work or university graduation." So here again, Mr. Chairman, I think members can see the tremendous difference between what we have done and what they are doing in that province.

I have here, Mr. Chairman, a statement, and it's a lengthy one, from the Corrections Branch in British Columbia and I want to quote from it, and again I will make it available to the Minister: "Policy - It is the policy of the Director of Corrections that all staff of the Corrections Branch shall participate in a continuous program of in-service training. The training courses offered are designed to present the knowledge and skills which correctional staffs must exercise to carry out an effective program of treatment and custody of inmates. Staff development to in-service training is one of the critical features of a successful program and must be continually emphasized." Further, they say, "Training of personnel may be done either on Correction Branch time or on the employee's own time. Time, in lieu, is to be granted for all training done on the employee's time. Personnel In-Service Training Program - This is required of all new employees and orientation schedules are to be developed at all institutions to fit the particular needs of a new staff member in the institution." Mr. Chairman, I could go on for some considerable time. I want to just read, Mr. Chairman, at this time, just one more paragraph to deal with what they're doing in the province. . . .

MR. EVANS: Mr. Chairman, on a point of Order, I think you of course, Sir, are perfectly right that the rules of debate do limit speeches here as they do in the House. Nevertheless, there is the rule also that in committee we may speak as often as we like or by consent of the committee. I should think in this case it might be convenient for the honourable member to complete what would be a well-rounded or well-prepared statement that has a good deal of work behind it, and the Attorney-General has indicated he would be very agreeable to have it go on if it meets with your wishes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Agreed.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, I just want to conclude by reading from a letter which I received from the Minister of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation in the Province of Saskatchewan, which would indicate what their program is, and I quote: "Your question with regard to staff training requires a fuller answer than listed in the review" -- which he sent me -- " and I offer

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd.)....the following information. According to the agreement between the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan and the Saskatchewan Civil Service Association, this training is compulsory and a condition of employment. The conditions specify that a person coming on staff and undertaking the first year of training must successfully complete the required examinations at the end of the year of training or be separated from employment. In the first year there is no second chance. In the second or third year of training, if a staff member fails in his first attempt at the examination, he is allowed another try. If he fails the second time, he is separated from employment. On completion of the third year of the course, a certificate in Correctional Work is given to the successful candidate and, in accordance with the agreement, they are credited with a \$20 increase in pay.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want just to conclude by reading to the members, in case they haven't read some of the questions and answers which we have asked and which the Minister has answered, which would indicate how far from these three provinces we are in Manitoba. With reference -- and this will be found in No. 20 of Votes and Proceedings. On pages 5 and 6, we asked the question -- on page 6 -- "What is the number of staff of this institution" -- that is the Portage Gaol for Women -- "as of December 31st, 1960?" The answer is "17". The next question: "How many of the staff are trained social workers or teachers or trained in correctional procedures?" And the answer, Mr. Chairman: "The Superintendent is a graduate social worker and three staff members have completed the twelve-week course on corrections jointly sponsored by the Department of University Extension and Adult Education and the Attorney-General's Department." Well, let's just look at that, Mr. Chairman. The superintendent is a social worker. I accept that therefore she is qualified. Three of the other sixteen people have had one night a week for twelve weeks. This is better than we did before but it is not very much in comparison to what they're doing in the other provinces. But 13 others, Mr. Chairman, I assume have had absolutely no training at all. In the Votes and Proceedings of the day before, No. 19, Page 4: "Did any employees in the Correctional Institutions get in-service training in 1960?" The answer is "yes." "If so, how many and what type of training?" Answer: "Four guard officers attended a six-week Penitentiary Officers Training Course at Kingston Staff College," And further, "24 custodial officers attended one night a week, a twelve-week course on corrections," etcetera.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I could go on but I think that I have demonstrated, I think conclusively, that the high hopes, which I for one held when I first heard the Minister make his statement several years ago, were to say the least premature. Whether he himself doesn't believe in the need or whether he has had difficulties with the Honourable Provincial Treasurer, and I for one don't know which is the answer, but whatever the reasons are, I must say, Mr. Chairman, that what looked like a good beginning has, to a large extent, petered out. I am told, if it's any consolation to the Minister, that this is precisely what happened with the former Minister. He also -- (Interjection) -- well, I pass this along for what it's worth. He also started off in the same way with very enthusiastic speeches, with very brave words, but the actions which followed in the years later were not so.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, on a point of privilege, that just isn't true. The honourable member just heard what was accomplished by the former government. How could he come out and say that the same thing was true of the former government as it is of this one? That just isn't right.

MR. ORLIKOW: Well, Mr. Chairman, I said I have heard. I could only hear because I wasn't here. I was told this by members who were in the House at that time, who, in my opinion, are competent. It may be that the present Minister may take my criticism and suggestions in the same light and with the same assessment as the former Minister has. That will, I hope, not be so and it will be unfortunate. But, Mr. Chairman, I want to conclude by saying that I think that this is a field in which Canada has lagged lamentably, with harm to those people who get into difficulties and with harm to the community as a whole. I must say, Mr. Chairman, that while I am glad to hear the Minister report some progress, I for one, and I think I speak for all members of this group, are bitterly disappointed at the rate of progress which he proposes for the coming year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Selkirk.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Mr. Chairman, it's unfortunate that a matter so important as the administration of justice has to be debated and threshed out in a political forum, but we are a democratic province and this is the only place where we can debate such matters. I believe when the Honourable the Attorney-General was sworn into the Cabinet as Attorney-General that he was the right man for the right job. I still think that he is, but I do think that he has been let down by his Cabinet. I do think that crime is one of the greatest social and welfare problems with which we are faced today, and that his department is entitled to as much money in dealing with that problem as the Department of Health and Public Welfare is entitled to in dealing with the problem of welfare. Without that money, it would be impossible for any Minister to carry out the program which he announced when he first took office, and in respect of which he had such high hopes. I think that if a theme song is ever dedicated to the Minister it should be entitled: "I Had High Hopes."

Now I think one of the biggest problems we have today in the realm of crime is the growth in juvenile crime. At one time in Manitoba we could look upon juvenile crime more in the nature of misdemeanors, but today, juvenile crime is expanding into the field of indictable offences and the problem is how are we going to deal with it. Fortunately in Manitoba, our Chief Probation Officer is a man of courage; he is a man of intelligence; and he's a man who possesses vision, if that is not a bad word to use in this Chamber. Recently at Portage la Prairie, in addressing a meeting of the Central Judicial Branch of the Manitoba Bar Association, he made certain suggestions. Among these suggestions were -- and I would ask the Honourable Minister when he rises to reply to the various members what his reaction as Chief Law Officer of the Crown is towards these suggestions. Mr. Halliday is reported in the March 13th, 1961 issue of the Manitoba Free Press, under the by-line of Bob Noble who is a qualified and experienced court reporter, as having said: "I am convinced that the complete answer to the delinquency and criminal problem does not lie in the Child Guidance Clinics nor on the psychiatric couch, nor will it be found in the psychology books or with the armies of social workers and probation officers. For the professional correction worker to try and sell this idea to the public is not only unfortunate for the offenders, it is downright dishonest." Mr. Halliday then listed these major points which he suggested should be given consideration for future planning in the correctional field. One was the establishment in Manitoba of a Borstal type of institution. I would like to know what steps the Honourable the Attorney-General is taking towards establishing that institution. Another was that he believed that the admittance of the press to juvenile courts would make the public aware of the problems without publication of the names of the juvenile offenders. Now I believe that under our Juvenile Delinquency Act there is no prohibition against the press being present at a juvenile court, and I would suggest that the Honourable the Attorney-General let us have his views on that suggestion as I feel that there is merit in it. Now another suggestion which the Chief Probation Officer made was that the age limit for juvenile offenders in Manitoba should be reduced from 18 to 16. I would like to hear the views of the Attorney-General on that particular point. I would also like to know, if it is within the Attorney-General's knowledge, whether that recommendation was made due to the fact that we did not have the proper institutions in Manitoba in which to place these offenders. I would also like to know from the Attorney-General whether or no any recommendations were made to him arising out of the last Magistrate's Conference on this question. Now Mr. Halliday went on to state that the Unemployment Insurance Commission should establish a Youth Employment Branch to arrange more technical training for those between 16 and 21 years of age. Another suggestion which he makes, which I think is worthy of consideration by this government, and that is this, the establishment of detention centres to which youngsters could be sent for the short, sharp, shock treatment proving so successful in other countries; where they would be subjected to a rigid discipline for no more or no less than three months with a definite work program. Now the last suggestion he made was that a careful study should be made of the methods of recruiting personnel to the field of correction and social work. Now I can't speak too highly of the work that is being done by the probation officers that we have in this province today. We were fortunate in the Town of Selkirk in having as our probation officer Hugh Richards; and I wish to assure this committee and the Attorney-General that the pre-sentence reports that he furnishes to court and defence counsel and the crown prosecutor are absolutely

(Mr. Hillhouse, cont'd.)....invaluable, particularly when you're dealing with a juvenile offender. I don't know exactly what the role of a defence counsel is when he's defending a juvenile offender, but I have always taken the viewpoint that my attitude towards him should be one of not having him escape liability if he was liable, but more of trying to put him on the right track. I've always felt that if a juvenile defender does, through some technicality, escape liability that it's only building up within him a disrespect of the law, and those pre-sentence reports that you do receive from these probation officers are of considerable help in giving you the background of the offender and what steps should be taken to try and remedy the course of action which that offender is following.

There's another matter that I'd like to raise, Mr. Chairman, and that is this, that I believe the Attorney-General has had considerable difficulty in the matter of personnel in his own department. I believe that the number of men leaving his department is just as bad as it used to be. The unfortunate part about that is this, that that necessitates the sending out into rural Manitoba of people, acting in the capacity of Crown attorneys, who are not qualified for the job. Now that may not sound too bad in itself, but under The Crown Attorneys Act, the only person who is entitled to act as a Crown attorney or act in the capacity of a Crown attorney is a duly qualified barrister-at-law; and when the Attorney-General's Department sends out an unqualified man to act in that capacity, the Attorney-General is being placed in the position of Chief Law Officer of the Crown not obeying or observing the laws of this province. Another thing too is this, Mr. Chairman, that owing to the turnover which recently took place in the Attorney-General's Department, there hasn't been that certainty in the administration of justice which is necessary and essential for a proper respect. I have known of cases recently, Crown cases, that have been dismissed for lack of prosecution due to the fact that there was no Crown attorney available to take them. Now these are serious problems; and if it is lack of money that is the reason for the lack of personnel in the Attorney-General's Department, I think that money should be supplied.

Last year, Mr. Chairman, I raised the question in this committee regarding the introduction in Manitoba of an act to govern itinerant salesmen. Since that time there have been numerous prosecutions in Manitoba of itinerant salesmen who have been pursuing dishonest methods and who had been taking the people of rural Manitoba for what is colloquially known as "a ride." Recently there were several prosecutions in the City Police Court arising out of the activities of these gentlemen; and I would like to know from the Attorney-General whether or no he has taken any steps to study the act which is enforced in the Province of Saskatchewan, or whether he has had any investigation made into the activities of these people so as to curb these activities and prevent the people of Manitoba from being defrauded to the extent that they are being defrauded now. Within the last week I've had two people in my office who had been approached by individuals who represent themselves as representing a company which has a winter works program. Now, unfortunately, I wasn't present when these people interviewed my clients; but from conversation with my clients, it's quite clear to me that they tried to leave the inference there that they were in some way or other connected with the government. Now I've seen the contracts they're trying to sell and I have checked these contracts with reputable people, contractors and material men in the district, and I find that they're just about double what that work could be done for by a local man. Nevertheless, they are selling these contracts and they're having these contracts financed by a finance corporation in Winnipeg. Now if we have legislation such as I suggested, and which is in effect in the Province of Saskatchewan, we would have some control over these individuals; because under that legislation they would be bonded and the people would have some means of recourse in the event of being defrauded.

There's another matter which I'd like to raise, Mr. Chairman, and that is this, consumer credit in this country is rising at a tremendous rate. I think at the end of 1960 the Statistical Service of the Bank of Canada shows that there was \$2,300 million of consumer credit advanced during the year 1960. Now the problem today is this, that most of that consumer credit is handled through finance companies or handled through revolving credit accounts with departmental stores, but the average individual does not know what he is paying for that service. What I suggest is this, that we should introduce into Manitoba an act similar to what they have in the Province of Alberta, call it what you want, but the main purpose of the act would be that anybody

(Mr. Hillhouse, cont'd.) advancing consumer credit would have to disclose in the contract what that consumer credit was costing. Take for instance today, an individual buys a car under conditional sales agreement. All that contract shows is that he has to make so many monthly payments for a stated period of time. It does not give any breakdown as to what interest that company is charging, nor does it give any particulars whatsoever as to the other incidentals that it is charging. I think the public is entitled to have that information, and I'm not making this suggestion for the purpose of curbing consumer credit, but simply for the purpose of letting the average person who is buying on credit know what that person is paying for the credit. I think if some of the people actually knew what they were paying for their credit they might hesitate before they took on one of these dodges of a dollar down and the rest when you get me.

Recently in the City of Toronto, just to give you an idea as to the extent of this and the various types of charges that are made and the fact that the public is absolutely ignorant as to what these charges are, MacLeans Magazine sent out an individual to make a survey of some of the stores. Here's what he found, and I'm using this for the simple reason that if I went into the various stores in the City of Winnipeg the same result would follow, but I don't want to mention the names of stores in Winnipeg so consequently I'm going to mention the stores in Toronto. He said, "in the Chesterfield Shop near Yonge Street and College I looked at a chesterfield and chair on sale for \$349.99, let's say \$350. A salesman told me I could have it for \$35 down and 24 monthly payments of \$16.50. After some rapid calculation I pointed out that this was a total of \$431 on a \$350 item; that I would be paying \$81 interest; that this interest on my unpaid balance of \$315 was 25 1/2 percent for two years." "Oh no," the salesman said consulting a finance company chart, "the interest was only 23 percent." "How come?" I said. "That's what it says," he said looking again at the chart, "I'll reason the extra charge was some sort of insurance or that the finance company computed its interest on the whole price of the chesterfield and chair" and left. "At Simpson's I priced a bedroom set at \$475. With 10 percent down and two years of monthly payments, I would pay 15 percent of my unpaid balance in interest, but the surprising thing was no one mentioned interest. The 15 percent was described only as a service charge. At S & B Appliances on Yonge Street, the owner quoted a \$29 down payment and 24 payments at \$10.96 for a hi-fi set listed at \$229. Credit here would cost me 31 1/2 percent on my unpaid balance." Now he went on to list the other stores that he went to. There were none of these stores that had the same method of charging. They just lumped all their charges together and that was it. Now the Attorney-General knows that in Manitoba, at least in a mortgage where principal and interest are blended, you must state specifically in the mortgage what the rate of interest is. All I'm asking is that the consumer be protected to the extent of knowing what he is paying for the article. I think that's honest salesmanship and honest merchandising. The way things are carried on today it is not honest.

There's another suggestion that I would make and that is this, I think in Manitoba that something should be done towards standardizing the form of conditional sales contracts to be used in this province. All finance companies have their own form of contract; all finance companies have variations in the powers that are conferred upon them under these contracts; and I think, in the interest of good law, that we should in this province have a uniform contract in respect of the conditional sales agreement which would be binding on all companies doing business in this province. Recently I had occasion to take a look at a conditional sales contract, which was a finance contract with one of our well known finance companies here, regarding the purchase of a car. It was a second-hand car; and the powers that that company reserved unto itself, in respect of affecting repairs in the event of a seizure, were powers that no legislature should allow any individual to exercise in the interests of justice. Under our Farm Implements Act, we have forms of contract there in respect of the sale of large implements and in respect of the sale of small implements. We also have the powers that are possessed by the lien holder and we also have arbitration clauses. Now I would suggest to the Honourable the Attorney-General that he take a look into this and see if it is not possible, in Manitoba, to devise a conditional sales contract along the lines of our Farm Implements contract, so that greater justice would be meted out to the individual who was unable to pay. There are other matters, Mr. Chairman, that I'd like to deal with, but I think I will deal with them as we reach the specific item in the estimates.

MR. M. A. GRAY (Inkster): Mr. Chairman, first I can assure the House or the committee that you will not have to extend the time to me. After listening to the three heavyweights in this House, namely, the Honourable Member from Ethelbert; my colleague the Member from St. John's; and the last speaker, the Honourable Member from Selkirk; my few remarks would be equal to serving the committee with cold water, and no mixture with it. They have made a perfect case, particularly my colleague, of things they have not done. With regard to the comments of the Honourable Member from Ethelbert, he has spent some time with items that they have done during their term of office. Mr. Chairman, I'm trying very hard to perpetuate my contribution to public life for many years, and I find it very difficult because yesterday is gone; tomorrow is not here yet. The only thing that's left is a few hours of today, so let's try to deal with the suggestions already made, which I had in mind also to make, which I'm not going to do -- I'm not going to repeat it. What is to be done for tomorrow? Firstly, and I want to say this, that if the Attorney-General would decide to offer me a position as a prosecutor I would not accept at any wage. Not of my inability-- after all I have to boost myself sometimes -- but because I do not believe in prosecution in any case. What we have to do -- what has happened before, let's forget it. Naturally we've got to remind the Attorney-General about it, but at the same time I feel, and I may be hanged on the market square tomorrow for making this statement, is to compliment the department for what they have done. I don't say they have done everything but they have done considerable.

Now dealing with the report of the gaol, I think it's an excellent report the way I read it. Many things have not yet been done, I'm sure, but the report is in full detail and it seems to me that the Superintendent, Mr. Littlewood, knows what he's doing. Probably, and the Attorney-General can deny it, he's probably handicapped by either additional funds or perhaps the Attorney-General, in his wisdom, feels it should not be done. I'm going to confine myself just to one or two items of the report. Number one, I'm very heartbroken of the young offenders in the Headingly Gaol. There are many, I think it's about 1600 of the total yearly population, are under the age of less than 18 and up to 30, and they all carry very light sentences. Now something should be done not to put under stigma of being in gaol, which their parents and friends no doubt suffer. We are putting at a handicap those 1600, as at the last report, of ever obtaining a job anywhere. Most of the applications for positions read: Have you ever been prosecuted, or have you ever been in gaol? Naturally they cannot tell a lie. They'll find out anyway and, if they tell the truth, they are through. And what happens? Inside of a month or two, sometimes inside of three days, they go back to gaol. They're hungry; they can't get a job; they are desperate; they create a hate to society because their offence could not be very high if they get a sentence of seven days or 10 days or two weeks; and here we are destroying -- here we are destroying a large number of young men from ever becoming rehabilitated. The average prisoner goes out of gaol, gets \$3.50. That includes his own earnings, whatever the gaol pays for that trade, and what can he do with this? By the time they get to Winnipeg they have left \$2.00, and nowhere to go. Sometimes they are ashamed to come back home, sometimes they are not welcome at home; and the result is they are desperate. When they read the ten commandments, don't steal, they think they don't -- and they steal. Not because they're criminals; not because they want to live at the expense of society, there may be a few exceptions; but actually they are desperate and compelled to go back to gaol.

The rehabilitation, as outlined by my colleague the Honourable Member from St. John's is not sufficient. Very little is being done by those societies who try to rehabilitate them, and even if they try hard, first of all they haven't got sufficient funds to do it; and secondly, even they could not do anything for them. Society is dead against anyone who serves a sentence, no matter what it is. Sometimes it may be a lack of funds for paying a fine, and they have to go to gaol for an offence they may never commit again. So why worry about it? As a father of children, what can be done for these young men? So far, listening to the speech of the Attorney-General, I cannot find anything definite that is being done for that particular group, except sending him to the pen or send him out to some other province to try and get a labourer's job. They haven't got the money, and this is the reason for so many repeaters. It's tragic when we read a report of so many going back to gaol within a month or less. Particularly I'm worrying about the 290 that are sent to prison for seven days, which probably could be avoided. I understand that it is for being drunk, or for driving a car while being impaired. I find a

(Mr. Gray, cont'd.),....large 290 in this report, and I'm reading from the report, that are sentenced for seven days and 14 days -- not very much more. I think that something should be done about this.

The next item is the number of alcoholics in gaol. Alcoholics should not be in gaol. It's true they don't have to be alcoholics, but we live in a society where people drink and contribute to the funds of the Treasurer to the extent of \$14 - \$15 millions a year. We take their money and we don't do anything for them. I think this is something which should be very carefully considered, particularly let's save our youth, because they have a long life to live-- a long life to live. It's in the interest of the taxpayers, in the interests of their families, in the interests of society in general and the cost to the taxpayers, to do something for them.

Another item of the report is there are so many in gaol who cannot read or write. At the same time we have teachers in gaol; we have professors in gaol, by occupation; and others. Why let them sit around idle? Couldn't they, for the time they are in gaol, teach those inmates to read and write and let them come out better people more educated and probably more useful when they get a job? This is a small thing, no expense to the department at all, but we're not utilizing it. Then the other question is, what can we do and what is being done to follow-up and take care of these youngsters who go out of gaol with \$3.50? Why couldn't we follow up their behaviour? Why couldn't we follow up their honest intentions of becoming useful citizens in this community? These the report does not say anything about, and also the Attorney-General in his speech has not mentioned anything about it.

I say again, I cannot be a prosecutor and the prosecution is done by the three heavy-weights in this House already; but those are a few items that worry me in addition to what has been presented to you this afternoon. I don't believe personally that there's such a thing as criminals or criminal intentions. --(Interjection) -- Yes, yes, yes, Mr. Attorney-General that's my opinion. They're either compelled to commit the offence or by other circumstances. There might be a few -- well all right then, there are 3500 inmates during the last year -- there may be a few that are actually habitual criminals. Then why punish the others? This, Mr. Chairman, is the only thing that's left over by the three speakers in connection with my criticism. But I do say again, with all honesty and sincerity, that the department is trying to do everything possible for it. But I was thinking sometimes this, is it not the psychology of the prosecution of the Attorney-General's department -- now, please, I'm not criticizing you, I'm defending you as a matter of fact -- but isn't it possible for the Crown defenders -- to send them to school and not come into court with one purpose. The one purpose is to try and get them a record, the same as the police are doing, a record of picking up so many. Instead of that, I think the Crown prosecutor's job is only to bring out the facts. But when we read the press, when we visit the courts sometimes, the Crown prosecutor goes out of his way to prosecute the offender instead of brining the facts and allow the defence more freedom -- the prosecuted man. Chances are, I'm not sure -- I'm not criticizing the court at all. I think the two magistrates here in the city are doing a marvellous job lately. I know that they have given every bit of a chance to let a man off if possible; but the Crown prosecutor, your servants, are there only to prosecute -- only to prosecute. The Honourable Member of Carillon mentioned half a dozen times in this House that the duty of the opposition is to oppose. I don't believe in it. If the opposition does a good job, we'll praise them and we'll give them credit for it.

MR. LYON: Mr. Chairman, I think, although the time left is very short, that I should say one or two words in response to the Honourable Member for Inkster with respect to the last portion particularly of his remarks on these estimates. I don't think he intended to say this, but certainly he left the impression with me that the only purpose of a Crown prosecutor in Court was to achieve a conviction; and that his record with the government or with the Attorney-General of the day would depend on how many convictions he got. Well, I can speak from some experience in this field, Mr. Chairman, and I certainly want to dispel from the Honourable Member's mind any suggestion that that type of allegation has any substance in fact whatsoever. The complete corollary or the complete antithesis of that would be the case, that the Crown Prosecutor, regardless of the personality of whom he may be, but the Crown Prosecutor, his job is to be in court to assist the court; to present the facts fairly and impartially to the court; and to assist the court in arriving at a verdict which will render justice not only to the accused but justice to the state as well. I can say, and I can say this quite happily, that

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.)....no Crown prosecutor in my experience has ever done anything but what I have just suggested. I know of no man on my present staff, nor do I know of any man who has ever filled the office of Crown prosecutor in the days at least when I had connection with the department other than as Minister, I know of no man who ever looked upon his duty as being other than that of an officer of the court. Now the honourable member suggests that the Crown prosecutor is there to get a conviction only. I could begin to rhyme off case after case after case where, before we had the function of the probation officer or before we had the assistance of probation officers in our courts, the Crown prosecutor very often tried to act as a probation officer and would recommend to the court that a particular case looked like a case for a suspended sentence; a case where a man deserved another chance; and so on. I've seen Crown prosecutors in my time take a case away from the court and enter a stay of proceedings on their own, without consulting the Attorney-General or the Deputy or anybody else, because half of the evidence being in on the case the Crown could see that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant the accused being detained in court to face charges which they knew could not be substantiated. This is the function of the Crown attorney and this is the function, I would suggest, that the Crown attorneys are carrying out today in our courts and, to the best of my knowledge, have carried out for all times in the past. I sincerely hope that they will continue to carry that function out in the future because that is their duty and that is their responsibility. They are there, true, to represent the Crown; to present the facts in support of the prosecution. They are there as well to present any facts which may, whether directly or indirectly, assist the accused; and very often the Crown does call evidence before the court which is of no interest to the Crown, but it's evidence which will assist the accused in his defence. Now I know that the honourable member didn't mean to imply any serious criticism of the Crown attorneys, but I do think that what I have said should be on the record to dispel any suggestion of this from his mind.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, I put this accusation -- it's not an accusation -- this suggestion in order for you to make this statement, because this is a prevailing opinion among the people; so you're statement is acceptable to me.

MR. LYON: I'm only happy that the prevailing opinion is, I hope, among a very small number of the people; and I hope that the words the honourable member has uttered and the words that I have said in response will dispel that opinion from those few people who might perhaps hold this view, because I think any lawyer in the House, and indeed any layman who has had any connection with the courts, will bear witness to what I have said on behalf of Crown prosecutors today.

Now one point was mentioned by the Honourable Member for Selkirk concerning the staff of the department, and because it relates to Crown Prosecutors, I'll just move over to that for a moment and put his mind at ease about any question of great losses in the staff of the Attorney General's department. In December of this year we lost the senior Crown prosecutor of the City of Winnipeg, Mr. Scullin, who had been with the department since 1956 or '57. We lost as well Mr. Raymond Hunt. Mr. Scullin by the way went into private practice with a firm downtown. We lost as well Mr. Hunt, who had been with us as a student and who took his call in September of 1960. We knew at the time that he was going to leave the department to go into private practice, not because he wasn't satisfied with the department but because he wanted to go into private practice. As a matter of fact, he went up to Thompson, Manitoba, and we appointed him police magistrate for the Town of Thompson, a position which he is now fulfilling while in private practice in Thompson. The third departure from the staff was a young man who had been brought in and who stayed with us about six or eight weeks; had the opportunity to go into a more lucrative end of private practice apparently than he had been in before, and took that opportunity after being with us about six to eight weeks. Now I think, as the honourable member can see from that, we have lost these three men whom I must say immediately have been replaced, all of whom have been replaced. One had only been with us a few months, two months I think it was; the other was a student who had just graduated; the third one was a man who had been with us about three years. I'm always concerned about losing a member of the staff but I face this problem rather philosophically. I can tell the honourable member, Mr. Chairman, that to the best of my knowledge none of the people left on account of salary. I had discussions with each of them and I think the salaries that we are paying, while perhaps not the highest in the

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) country, they are certainly good productive salaries for the work that is being carried on; and I must say considerably higher than they were three, four or five years ago. We can't make them completely competitive with downtown salaries; this would be impossible. But certainly I don't think that salary is as prime a factor in departures from the department as it was at one time. As I mentioned, the positions that fell vacant have been filled by qualified barristers.

I know of no instance where we have been sending students to do qualified barristers work, although the honourable member will recall that when I was a student in the department I went out and used to fight with him occasionally, and that was good experience for me as a student. Perhaps I'm here today because of what he taught me, I don't know. But you've got to start training them somewhere. Students we do send out to inquests; occasionally we send them over on juvenile prosecutions, because they've got to get their feet wet and get in; but by and large, except if a man falls ill or some emergency occurs, the staff that attends to our courts on a regular basis, the staff are all qualified barristers as they must be under The Crown Attorney's Act. There may be the odd time when a man not qualified is sent out such as -- perhaps you're thinking of Mr. Hunt -- a man who had graduated but who was waiting until the time of his call; but this has been the practice over a number of years where people can go out when they have their degrees and are waiting their call. This sometimes does happen. I tell him not to worry about it. I put his mind at ease that all of the people that we have hired to fill these positions are qualified; and if he feels that, whether qualified or unqualified, they're being too rough on him in Selkirk, if he'll let me know I'll tell them to tone down on him.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Mr. Chairman, I was worried about the Attorney-General. I mean he enforces the law but he was sending out men to act in the capacity of prosecutors who were not duly qualified and admitted barristers-at-law. Now I would suggest you amend your act.

MR. L. DESJARDINS (St. Boniface): Mr. Chairman, I would like to make an announcement with the permission of the House. I would like to remind all the members here, and the members of the Press, that the long-awaited pea soup night will still be held as announced, in St. Boniface tonight at 8 o'clock. So don't forget. We'll see you there.

MR. ROBLIN: Shall the committee rise, Mr. Chairman?

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

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

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

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Attorney-General, 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.