



Legislative Assembly Of Manitoba

DEBATES and PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable A. W. Harrison



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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

2:30 o'clock, Tuesday, February 9th, 1960

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions

MR. D. M. STANES (St. James): I beg to present the petition of the Greater Winnipeg Transit Commission praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Greater Winnipeg Transit Act.

MR. SPEAKER: Reading and Receiving Petitions.

MR. CLERK: The petition of Les Petites Missionnaires de St. Joseph, praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate "Residence Ste. Therese Home for the Aged".

The petition of the Sisters of Charity, praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate St. Boniface General Hospital.

The petition of the Sisters of Charity, praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate Tache Hospital for Chronic and Geriatric Patients.

The petition of the Sisters of Charity, praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate St. Boniface Sanatorium.

The petition of the Sisters of Charity, praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate Ste. Rose General Hospital.

The petition of Alexander Colonello and others, praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate Elmhurst Golf and Country Club.

MR. SPEAKER: Notice of Motion

Introduction of Bills The Honourable the Minister of Public Utilities.

HON. J. B. CARROLL (Minister of Public Utilities) (The Pas): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Minister of Health and Public Welfare, that leave be given to introduce a Bill No. 68, An Act to amend the Taxicab Act and that the same be now received and read a first time.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Orders for Return. The Honourable Member for St. Boniface.

MR. LAURENT DESJARDINS (St. Boniface): Mr. Speaker, I would like to move, seconded by the member for La Verendrye that an Order of the House do issue for a Return showing:

1. Whether the Government owns the building at the corner of Ellice and Donald now being used as a Liquor Retail Store.
2. If so, the cost and terms of purchase, and the names of the previous owners.
3. If not, the names of the present owners of said property.
4. The amount of money spent by the Government on this building.
5. The rental cost per month.
6. The length of the lease.
7. All terms of said lease.
8. The area to be served by this outlet.
9. The report of the traffic survey taken, if any.
10. The arrangements taken for parking facilities.
11. The reasons for the choice of a location for this store, bounded on one side by a one-way street.

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Premier) (Wolseley): On a point of order, before you put the question, may I just make an observation that if I heard aright, we did not call the Orders of the Day, and as I believe there are one or two points to be raised on that order of business, perhaps we would withhold consideration of this Order for Return until the Orders of the Day have been dealt with.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. OSCAR F. BJORNSON (Lac du Bonnet): Before the Orders of the Day, Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to the second portion, or if they haven't moved from the last time I looked at them in the gallery, where there is a group from Tec-Voc with their teacher, Mrs. Pybus. These students are enrolled in the alternate course, and at the end of June they will be standing Grade XI matriculation and Grade XII Commercial. Some of them

(Mr. Bjornson, cont'd) . . . . . will be going on to University; some of them will be going into business offices; and I have a personal interest as my daughter is up amongst them who is going in for nursing.

MR. DAVID ORLIKOW (St. John's): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to direct a question to the Honourable, the Minister of Public Utilities. What reference to the payment of fair wage rates is there in the instruction to the prospective contractors at Kelsey prepared by the Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board, or in the agreement between the Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board and the contractors?

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the Honourable Member for St. John's for giving me advanced notice of this question. Now when the contract was called for the construction of the Kelsey project, the Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board were most keen on getting the lowest bids possible, and as the job at Kelsey is very large and located in a remote area, they were somewhat afraid that the kind of high premium rates paid for labour on some other northern jobs shouldn't apply and shouldn't be a factor in the consideration by these contractors in making their bids, and they were thinking of the kind of high wages that were paid at Kitimat and on the DEW line and on places like that. So in order to prevent this, they put an escalator clause in their notice to the contractors. Now one other important factor that influenced the Board was that there was another very large and important job taking place in northern Manitoba at the same time that we were considering proceeding with the Kelsey job, and they felt that the Thompson job being slightly larger than the Kelsey job the rates of wages which would apply there would likely have some bearing on the kind of wages that would have to be paid for the Kelsey job. The Board has therefore set up what they call a labour-index for the Thompson area in which they took a composite group of employees who normally are found on construction jobs and they said this will represent the Thompson labour-index; and they took another composite group in the Winnipeg area and called that the Winnipeg labour-index, and this group of employees consisted of 2 carpenters and 1 electrician, 1 pipe-fitter, 2 labourers class A, and 2 labourers class B, a truck driver, and a cement finisher. And so the terms of the contract provides that that contractor will receive an increase in the price that he gets for his job in relation to the variation between the Thompson labour-index and the Winnipeg labour-index, and for the purposes of this agreement they assumed that 50% of the unit price of the contract would be for labour purposes.

This method of hedging prices you might say is not unfamiliar in the electrical industry because in placing orders for forward delivery of large generating equipment and things of this kind, that the Board will require in their future operations, they often have a clause in it which possibly relates to the price of copper, and the ultimate price that they pay for that will depend on the various indices for copper during the period between the time that the contract is placed and the ultimate taking of delivery of that commodity. Now this price is not dependent in any way upon what the manufacturer must pay for copper. He takes his own chances on that, but it is related to these indexes; and the same thing of course applies in this labour contract at Kelsey. We didn't at any time tell the contractor what he must pay in wages to his employees or the hours of work that they must work, but we did say that as the Thompson labour-index varied from the Winnipeg labour-index, then the ultimate price that he would get for his work would vary in accordance with these two indices.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. GURNEY EVANS (Provincial Secretary) (Ft. Rouge): Mr. Speaker, before you proceed with the Orders of the Day, I would like to lay on the table a Return to the Order of the House No. 1 standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Carillon; and also, Mr. Speaker, the annual report of the Civil Service Commission. (Hear, Hear)

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. Orders of Return. It has been moved by the Honourable Member for St. Boniface, seconded by the Honourable Member for La Verendrye that an Order of the House do issue for a Return showing whether the Government owns the building at the corner of Ellice and Donald now used as a Liquor Retail Store.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for St. George.

MR. ELMAN GUTTORMSON (St. George): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Selkirk that an Order of the House do issue for a Return showing:

(Mr. Guttormson, cont'd)....

1. The number of motor vehicles purchased by the Government of Manitoba between July 1, 1958 and March 31st, 1959, for both government employees and cabinet ministers.

2. The number of motor vehicles purchased by the Government of Manitoba between March 31, 1959 and January 31, 1960, for both government employees and cabinet ministers.

3. The make, model, year and price paid for each of the above, and the trade-in value allowed, if any.

4. How many of these vehicles were purchased without competitive bids; from whom, and at what price.

5. The increase in number of vehicles in the above fleet between June 30, 1958 and January 31, 1960.

6. The increase, by Department, of such vehicles, between June 30, 1958 and January 31, 1960.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Selkirk.

MR. T. P. HILLHOUSE, Q.C. (Selkirk): Mr. Speaker, I wish to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Ste. Rose, that an Order of the House do issue for a Return showing:

1. The number of applications made to the Remission Board from July 1, 1958 to January 31, 1960.

2. The number of applications granted.

3. The number of applications refused.

4. Whether any decisions of the Remission Board were reversed or changed, and if so, by whom and full particulars of each case.

Mr. Speaker put the question.

HON. STERLING R. LYON (Attorney-General) (Fort Rouge): Mr. Speaker, before accepting this Return, I think I should make some comment about question No. 4, I think the honourable member will appreciate what I have to say is not with the idea or the view of keeping any information from him at all, but he will appreciate, Sir, as I am sure you do, that under our statutes there is no such body as the Remission Board. This is an ad hoc committee which has been established for a number of years with representatives from various departments on it, to give, or to do the briefing work, the ground work with respect to these applications for remissions which do come in. I don't think that the order in its present form, that is question No. 4 could be deemed as acceptable because keeping in mind this position of the-- what we will call for lack of a better word -- the Remission Board, this is in a sense confidential information which is passed on to the Minister. Now we have no objection whatsoever to giving you the result of any of the applications that have been made, but I do not believe that the public interest should require that confidential information of a nature such as is sought in question No. 4 should be made available in the form in which it is asked for in section 4 of that question.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. HILLHOUSE: In reply to the Honourable the Attorney-General, all that we wish to ascertain is whether or no this Remission Board is serving a useful purpose, because if the Remission Board refuses certain applications, and these applications are subsequently granted by some person unknown to this House, I think this House has a right to know, and I think this House has a right to have full particulars of each case so that they can judge the merits of the case.

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, if I may, I am sorry that my learned friend or my honourable friend misunderstood me. There's no .....

MR. SPEAKER: Order!

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

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, before you put the question, may I just say there may be a misunderstanding here. The government has no objection .....

MR. SPEAKER: Order!

MR. ROBLIN: I'm speaking to order. The government has no objection to answering questions 1 to 3 but we will not answer question 4. With that understanding we accept the

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd) . . . . motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Where does that put Mr. Speaker? He has already put the question.

MR. D. L. CAMPBELL (Leader of the Opposition) (Lakeside): Mr. Speaker, since the Honourable the First Minister spoke after the debate had closed, I suppose that a similar privilege will be extended to me, and I wanted only to say that I agree with what the honourable the mover of this motion has said, that the information without the answer to question No. 4 is of no value.

MR. SPEAKER: I will put the question again, so that I know what's going on here. Mr. Speaker put the question and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

(Interjections here)

MR. SPEAKER: Order!

MR. ROBLIN: You'll find out. You'll find out.

MR. SPEAKER: Order! Order! The Honourable Member for Selkirk.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Mr. Speaker, I wish to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for St. George, that an Order of the House do issue for a Return showing:

A complete itemized statement of Reserve for war and post-war emergencies fund and for future uncontrollable expenditures; and for insurance against future loss of revenue, as of January 31, 1960.

Mr. Speaker put the question.

MR. CAMPBELL: On a point of order, the Orders of the Day missed out the word "fund" there, and the Honourable the mover of the resolution read it in, so I think it's understood that the word "fund" is in there.

MR. SPEAKER: What paragraph is that in?

MR. CAMPBELL: "a complete itemized statement of Reserve for war and post-war emergencies, --"fund" that should be.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you agreed to accept the correction?

MEMBERS: Yes, we accept that.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Carillon.

MR. EDMOND PREFONTAINE (Carillon): Mr. Speaker, I wish to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for St. George that an Order of the House do issue for a Return showing:

1. The number of subscribers on the telephone exchanges of (a) St. Pierre and (b) Steinbach, Manitoba for the years 1955 to 1959, both inclusive.
2. The number of long distance telephone calls emanating from the telephone exchanges of (a) St. Pierre, Manitoba, and (b) Steinbach, Manitoba, for the years 1955 to 1959, both inclusive.
3. Whether a change has been made in the way of handling these long distance calls.
4. If so, (a) what change was made, (b) when the change was made, and (c) the reason the change was made.

Mr. Speaker put the question.

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Speaker, before the question is put, I would like to comment on 1 and 2. As you know, the Steinbach exchange was not a part of the Manitoba Telephone System before November 30, 1959. It therefore is very difficult for us to ascertain the exact number of subscribers during this particular period, but I understand that we may be able to find out and be able to inform the House as to how many telephones were in existence at that time, but not the exact number of subscribers. And in question No. 2 if the word "emanating" from these exchanges means "originating" in these exchanges, then we will not be able to provide that information, because we don't have that kind of a breakdown. However, if the Honourable Member from Carillon wants to know how many calls were "handled" by these exchanges I believe we will be able to provide that kind of information because there are a good many other exchanges whose calls are switched through these other two main exchanges, and therefore we don't have any breakdown on the exact number which originated within these two particular points.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Mr. Speaker, if the Honourable the Minister can supply the

(Mr. Prefontaine, cont'd) . . . . information as he just stated, it will be okay as far as I'm concerned.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Ste. Rose.

MR. GILDAS MOLGAT (Ste. Rose): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Selkirk that an Order of the House do issue for a Return showing:

1. What tenders have been called for contracts and sub-contracts on the Provincial Administration Building.
2. When each tender was called and advertised.
3. The closing date of each tender.
4. The bids on all tenders by all tendering firms.
5. The date when all bids were opened.
6. Whether all bids were opened in public.
7. If they were not all opened in public, which ones were not.
8. Whether any contracts were let without tender.
9. Whether any work was done without tenders being called.
10. The original estimated date of completion and occupancy of the building.
11. The original estimated cost of the building.
12. The present estimated date of completion and occupancy of the building.
13. The present estimated cost of the building.
14. To whom each contract or sub-contract was awarded, and at what price.
15. Whether in all cases the successful tenderer was the lowest tender.

Mr. Speaker put the question.

HON. JOHN THOMPSON, Q.C. (Minister of Public Works) (Virden): Mr. Speaker, question 1, I assume, refers to tenders called for by the province and sub-contracts by the province -- by no one else.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Gladstone.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I am informed, I trust correctly, that it was understood that we would proceed to deal with the motion for Committee of Supply at this point. It would seem that that is the general understanding and if that is so, I would move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce, 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 put the question.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Speaker, before the question is put, may I direct a question or two to the Honourable the First Minister as to the intended procedure. May I ask, Mr. Speaker, if it is the intention of the government to begin at the very start of the estimates?

MR. ROBLIN: Yes, Mr. Speaker, we'll be glad to do that. I know my honourable friend is just dying to contribute to our understanding of those figures. We'll be happy to start there.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Speaker, my other question -- and by the way, I'm not dying, I'm very much alive -- the other question was, if the Honourable, the First Minister would be making the statement that he referred to on Friday last at the beginning of the consideration of the estimates.

MR. ROBLIN: My honourable friend may not be dying but he is diminishing day by day. As for what we do in the committee, I think we should wait till we get into the committee and we can deal with any matters that may arise then.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Speaker, I'm afraid under those circumstances then that I will have to make my few remarks now on the motion to go into Committee of the Supply. I would have much preferred to have made them after the Honourable the First Minister has made the statement to which he referred on Friday last, but inasmuch as he seems in some doubt on that matter, I had better protect my position by making the remarks that I would have made in committee, at this time.

The Honourable the Leader of the CCF and the Honourable Member for Ste. Rose both mentioned a point in connection with these estimates that I heartily concur in. Namely,

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd) . . . . . that the number of persons to whom large salary votes apply should, I think, be shown, and I would join in the recommendation that they have made -- that, seeing that that has not been done as far as the printed estimates are concerned -- that we be favoured with that information, otherwise we will simply have to . . . . .

MR. ROBLIN: I hesitate to interrupt my honourable friend, but I do think that if he reflects a minute he will realize that he is violating the rules of the House, because matters of detail that can be discussed in the committee should not be debated on these questions. Now I make that statement based on the rules that you will find in Beauchesne, Sir, citation 345 on page 137 of the third edition -- but I also have another parliamentary authority to refer to, namely the Honourable Member for Lakeside who, on February 25th, 1957, raised this objection in connection with an argument being advanced by the Leader of the CCF party of that time -- and it was agreed by the House then that matters of this sort should not be discussed on this motion but rather in the committee. Now I think it is an interesting matter that the honourable gentleman has raised. If he's worried about whether or not we're going to discuss it in committee, I can set his mind at rest and say that we shall do that, but I think that he's out of order at the present moment.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Speaker, I am not anxious to debate the matter of procedure at this time. I hold to the opinion that where the remarks are of a general nature and are not necessarily ones that arise in the estimates -- and not all of these do that I'm going to be raising -- then I think that to talk about them is quite in order. On the other hand, if my honourable friend is still assuring us that he is going to start at the very first of the estimates, I have no objection to deferring the material that I have to give until that time. So on that understanding, Mr. Speaker, and not agreeing with the point of order, but willing to facilitate the business of the House, I'll be quite willing to leave my remarks until a little later. (Interjection).

MR. CAMPBELL: I don't agree.

MR. SPEAKER: I might read the citation from Beauchesne on questions - for the information of the House more than anything, to settle the dispute. Citation 345, Page 137, Third Edition of Beauchesne - "The ancient doctrine that the redress of grievances should be considered before the grant of supplies is maintained in the House of Commons of Canada by the provision of Standing Order 49, that the motion for the Speaker to leave the chair can be amended; and the amendments need not be relevant but may relate to every question connected with public administration. Only one amendment and one sub-amendment may be made to the motion but, if the agreement is negatived, a discussion on other questions may be raised but no other amendment can be proposed. If, however, it is withdrawn another can be submitted to the House. Matters of detail which should be discussed in committee cannot be debated on these occasions, nor can debate be permitted relating to grants already agreed to, or to resolutions which will be proposed in the committee, or to items in the Estimates. Members may discuss various matters on the motion for the Speaker to leave the Chair without any amendments being proposed; but once debate is stopped on a matter and another matter intervenes, a member cannot discuss the former."

I think it's quite clear that you can't discuss the items in the estimates on the motion to go into supply.

MR. CAMPBELL: . . . . . Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, that you are again reading from Beauchesne. I prefer to use our own rules and would you re-read the applicable rule from our own rule book.

MR. ROBLIN: If it will assist you at all, Sir, I can suggest that you read page 108 of the Journals of 1957 where my honourable friend makes exactly the objection that I make and it's sustained by the Speaker of that time.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Speaker, though I have a great deal of respect for the authority that my honourable friend quotes, I must say that I have been studying the matter considerably in the meantime, and I have arrived at a different conclusion. We authority sometimes change our mind. However, Mr. Speaker, it makes not the slightest difference to me the time at which I discuss it, so I think rather than have any difficulty about the ruling I would prefer to wait until the estimates are before us. Incidentally I would like you to record the fact, Mr. Speaker, that I have been prevented from speaking on the motion to go into Committee of Supply



(Mr. Campbell, cont'd) . . . . so that I may take advantage of speaking on it some time again -- when I'll make sure that I'm in order.

MR. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Leader of the CCF) ( Radisson): Mr. Speaker, I'd just like to make one comment in connection with this. I'm caught in the position of being caught with my red book down -- downstairs. The only comment I would make on this -- it seems to me that the government side of the House must have been fairly well warned that the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition was going to raise some point of this nature today due to the ready availability of the manuscripts pertaining to Beauchesne. And I would suggest to the honourable gentleman that he keeps it to himself after this if he's going to raise. . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I'm doing my homework.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Speaker, on the point of order - it's much more serious than the one that the Honourable the Leader of the CCF has raised, because even though I'm more than happy to give due warning to the House, to the public, of my intentions -- because they're always honourable and I never have the least objection to the public knowing about them -- the serious point of this is that Mr. Speaker allowed two other members of the House to proceed with exactly the same discussion yesterday that I now raise -- on exactly the same point that I now raise. And I consider that that is discrimination of the worst kind because two speakers, my Honourable Friend the Leader of the CCF Party and the Honourable Member for Ste. Rose, were both permitted by Mr. Speaker to make a speech on exactly the point that I was dealing with, and then when I come along -- poor me -- the Honourable the Leader of the House for some reason says, "no, no, not him".

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried, and the House do now resolve itself into a committee to consider of the supply to be granted to Her Majesty and asked the Honourable Member for St. Matthews to take the chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Department 1 - Legislation.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I now invite my honourable friend to recover from his sulks and assure him that we are now only too happy to have him make the fullest possible statement that he might wish to on any point that he has in his mind. It's now perfectly in order for him to do so.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I don't know whether the word "sulking" is parliamentary or not but just assuming that it is. . . . .

MR. ROBLIN: It's descriptive.

MR. CAMPBELL: I'd like to ask my honourable friend who's sulking?

But what I raised is this, Mr. Speaker, that on Friday last the Honourable the First Minister told us that when these items were reached in the estimates that he would have something more to say on them and I was hoping that my honourable friend would make his submission to the House now.

MR. ROBLIN: I thought my honourable friend was talking about the question of the numbers of the civil servants. If he has another point on his mind, if he would unburden himself I will do what I can to assist.

MR. CAMPBELL: As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, so far as the number of persons are concerned I had made my point, so I guess discrimination by Mr. Speaker wasn't too bad after all.

The other point that I was going to make in that same connection was that I think it would be advantageous if the government would continue the practice that we had formerly of showing the total salary of all employees where there is a split salary. And there are quite a few cases I think, of that kind. I think that's a plan that we should--now those are the only two matters that I had to mention, Mr. Chairman, before the first items on the legislation page come up.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I'm sure the various ministers will be very glad to give any detail that any member of the committee may require, either bearing on the number of people employed or on the salaries paid to those people. The information is in our view not necessarily detailed in the estimates here but that information certainly is available and we'll be very glad to do our best to answer any questions that arise in connection with it. One of the difficulties that we've experienced in the past in showing the number of personnel in hered

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd) . . . . . is the fact that the basis of computation changes and consequently you get misleading information. I remember last year some members jumped to the conclusion that we had some 800 new civil servants by adding up those figures, and that really wasn't correct. That what had happened is that a number of people who formerly had not been counted -- for what reason I know not -- were counted, and were shown in those figures and we got that confusion. So I simply would like to say that we'll be very pleased - it's our obligation - to supply information regarding the numbers and salaries as we get to these points where members have points they'd like to raise.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, am I to be given to understand from the Honourable the Leader of the House's remarks then, that we can take as being a fact the reply given to the Honourable the Member from Carillon that there's 638 new employees?

MR. CHAIRMAN: . . . . . 638 new employees?

MR. ROBLIN: I think if my honourable friend will look at the return that was tabled today, he will get the information that he wants, and also if he will look at the Report of the Civil Service Commission which has now been tabled, he will also get the full information right up to date. Now I think I would like to tell the House that this information, I believe, is based on the situation as of December 31st, 1959 -- in other words, it's as up to date as we can make it. Now I merely say this by way of explanation and I'm certainly not presuming to criticize, but it just so happens that the Chairman of the Commission has only just been available to sign this and to approve it and send it in to us. He has been away for good and substantial reasons from the province -- from most of the period, I believe, from the end of the year until now, and that is why this report is available only as of today. But it does give the latest up-to-date information that we can supply to the House, and if you will read it I think you will find some explanation as to the reasons for any increase in staff. If there's any further information we can give, we'll be glad to.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Speaker, were you calling Group No. 1? I was asking the First Minister if he was not on 1(a) going to give us the statement that he mentioned on Friday last.

MR. ROBLIN: I take it that the question of indemnities is the one that concerns my honourable friend.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yes.

MR. ROBLIN: Well I would simply like, Sir, to give the House some further information on the question of indemnities mainly by way of comparison with what is deemed suitable in our neighbouring provinces, because while I must agree that is not the only criterion by which we are guided, nevertheless it has some bearing on the point. And I can say that if the members want to take this information down I can give it to them as follows:

In the Province of Ontario the special indemnity is \$3,600; add to that an expense account of \$1,800 and an extra allowance of \$25, giving a total indemnity and expense allowance to members in Ontario of \$5,425. There's also a 10 cent per mile mileage allowance six times a year both ways between the member's home and his situation in Toronto. Let me see if there's anything else that bears on that. They also in Ontario have an arrangement whereby committee members are allowed a 30-day expense allowance for every day spent in committee activities outside of the session; and a \$20 travelling allowance plus actual travelling expenses to and from committee meetings. I think those are the main facts about Ontario figures.

In Saskatchewan the sessional indemnity is \$3,200; the expense allowances \$1,600, making a total of \$4,800 in that province. In addition to that the three far-northern members receive an additional allowance of \$500 which is broken down into \$350 salary and allowance and expense allowance of \$150. Saskatchewan MLAs receive an allowance of \$25 per day when serving in select committees meeting between sessions, and necessary travelling allowances are paid for.

Then going to the Province of Alberta, we find that the sessional indemnity is \$2,400; the expense allowance is \$1,200, and they also have a special arrangement whereby members who leave their ordinary place of residence and acquire temporary residence in Edmonton are allowed a subsistence allowance of \$15 per day during the session.

Then we come to the Province of British Columbia and find that the sessional indemnity is \$3,400; the expense allowance is \$1,000, making a total of \$4,400. There's a 25-cent

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd)...per mile expense for travelling allowance both ways, and MLAs are entitled to a living allowance of \$15 for each day's attendance at the session. In that case there's a maximum payment for 40 days. I'm not sure whether that's 40 continuous days or just 40 sitting days in the House — it might make quite a difference but I can't give that information.

Now the present situation in the Province of Manitoba provides for a sessional indemnity of \$2,000 and an expense allowance of \$1,000 making a total of \$3,000. It is proposed to increase that to \$2,667 sessional indemnity and \$1,333 expense allowance -- that is for ordinary members. It's not exactly at this item but I presume I might trespass on the good nature of the House to go on to explain the travelling expenses which appear under Item 1 (b) because they are germane to this point, and say that we are proposing that members who are living away from home should receive a per diem living allowance of \$10 per day up to 60 continuous days. In addition to that we are proposing an area representation allowance of \$900 to be paid to the members of the two constituencies of Churchill and Rupertsland. And our motive in doing that I think stems from a glance at the map and some knowledge of the difficulty that a member would have in representing such a vast area, particularly as his transportation facilities are so poorly developed insofar as regular transportation either by road or by rail are concerned. I think in those seats to do a reasonable job of keeping in touch with their constituents that members must be expected to fly around; it's about the only possible way to do it, and this allowance is put in there to see to it that there is some consideration given to representation expense in those two remote areas.

Summing the whole thing up, Sir, I think it can be said that if this move is approved that the allowances and the indemnity, expense account, etc., available for MLAs in this province will be increased so that they are something closer to what is allowed in other provinces where similar situations exist. I think we can also say that this move does not propose an excessive increase in that it still keeps the Province of Manitoba very substantially below all but one other province -- I think the Province of Alberta is not to be so described -- but it still keeps our situation very considerably below that of MLAs in the neighbouring provinces to which I have referred. This whole matter, of course, is always a very delicate one because it puts members of the House in an invidious position where they are asked to approve increases in their own remuneration. And I don't think people really enjoy being placed in that position -- how much nicer it would be if someone could pat us on the head and say "you're doing a good job" or, "your expenses and costs have risen and therefore in equity you should be allowed an increase in your emolument". Well, that can't happen here; we have to do this ourselves and the Government, quite properly I think, should take the responsibility for proposing any changes of this sort. It's not a move which any politician in one sense of the word really relishes because I think we understand that there are a great many people in this province whose incomes are low and who are going to ask themselves whether they are prepared to support a move of this sort. And human nature being what it is, who can blame those who feel that such a move might not be warranted? So the best that one can do, I think, is to consult one's conscience and weigh all the factors in as impartial a manner as may be possible to human beings under the circumstances to try and arrive at something that is fair to the House and which would receive, I trust, a reasonable measure of public support. Now that is what we have tried to do and I hope that what we have tried to do meets those conditions that I have outlined, but naturally we are anxious to hear any comments that members of the House may have to make upon the suggestion.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I think that the Honourable the First Minister has made a very considered and proper statement on this matter and I can quite appreciate the point of view from which he approaches it.

I think the one criticism that I would have to make of the present procedure is that as he has said, that the government has to take responsibility for the proposals. I think that responsibility should have been taken first by the introduction of the Bill dealing with the matter of members' salaries rather than proposing them first in the Estimates for the purpose -- as the Honourable the First Minister said in his address the other day -- for the purpose of seeing if the committee approves. I don't think that's the proper way to do it. I think the better way is for the government to make up its mind, present the bill and then it

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd) . . . . takes the responsibility for the move that it's making. But I certainly do agree with the First Minister that this isn't a subject that the members of the House find easy to deal with. The considerations that he has enumerated are certainly valid and it is one where I think we do have to examine our own consciences; it's one where we must, I suppose, in the nature of things, have some differences of opinion, and I don't apologize for the fact that I have earned the reputation, I think justly, through the years of looking at expenditures, even the small ones pretty critically, particularly where they're expenditures that I think can have a considerable effect in other areas. I'm not so foolish as to believe that with the budget the size that we have now that the proposed increase in indemnity or the other increases that are suggested, have very much bearing on Manitoba's budget -- I know that. On the other hand I think there is a point that other people look to us, and have a right to look to us, to see how we transact the business of the province when it comes to ourselves. And so I think that it would not be amiss if we should take a little while now to discuss this matter, and I must say that I approach it from the point of view, first of all, that this is as the statute suggests, "an indemnity". It was never meant to be a salary. You couldn't pay all the people what they're worth. That's been recognized in parliaments, I guess, for many many years. Certainly it's recognized in the United Kingdom. You can't pay a great many of the people who serve there what they're worth. You can't pay all the people who serve in here what they're worth. I'm sure of that. The members of this House -- 57 people as we are -- are bound to have a variety of earning capacity. Some have a very high earning capacity, some a pretty low earning capacity. You can't pay to the people with the high earning capacity something that's fully compensatory for the time that they lose perhaps, but I think that's the essence of public service, that the public has a right to expect that they will give something in order to serve.

And then, thank goodness, no matter what troubles it makes for my honourable friend the Minister of Education, the ugly words of "merit rating" have never been heard in this Chamber. If they were, perhaps some of us wouldn't get very much, and some would certainly be entitled to a very high salary. But I think it's obvious to everybody that there must be a reasonable medium struck between the two. You can't pay the high earning capacity person the amount that they could earn in other lines of endeavour. On the other hand, the theory of the indemnity is that you do want the person of modest means who has a contribution to make -- you do want to give that person an opportunity to be here and not suffer serious financial loss which perhaps could mean that it would be impossible for that person to be here. And so we have to strike a happy medium between the two, and in striking the happy medium I think it's been suggested through the years that the -- it's been the tradition through the years that the high earning capacity member simply has to make some financial contribution in order to serve the State, and the low income person is perhaps well compensated for their attendance here. Now where we are in that scale is a question that's pretty hard to decide. I know that the First Minister has said -- and I don't want to misinterpret his remarks -- he has said that we're not necessarily bound by what the other provinces do; we don't necessarily follow their programs. I know that it has been the habit of a lot of other provinces to pay more money to the members and to the ministers than we have done in Manitoba. I have always felt because it fitted into the kind of program that I personally believed in, that we did well with the kind of administration that we carried on, that we did well to try and set an example in that regard and to try and be careful, just as careful about our own salaries or indemnities as we would be in the public administration generally. And considered from that point of view, I think that it just comes down to the question -- are we getting enough as members of the House? And it's my submission Mr. Chairman, it's my submission that we are getting enough as members at the present time.

Now I know that there will be some members who will say that this is not just a salary for a couple of months. I know that there is some who will say that their service extends the year round, but some further provision is being made as the Honourable the First Minister has mentioned in other regards for some of those members. But I think that in general the most of us in this Chamber have to admit that we're pretty well paid at \$1,500 a month. And that's what it amounts to. Taking the years through I think that you will find that the average session of this House has not been longer than two months. And I believe there

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd) . . . . are some members of this House -- very few, but there might be one or two or three or four -- there might be, whose earning capacity is higher than that. If there is, then I would suggest that they can afford to make the financial contribution for that couple of months because their earning capacity for the other ten months will be pretty high and they will not suffer any hardship whatever. And as far as the rest of us are concerned I think that we must admit that the payment is very satisfactory.

So, Mr. Chairman, I think that the position that we're now in is that taking all these circumstances into consideration that we should decide that the increase is unnecessary. I don't really believe that when we consider the tax position that applies to our indemnity here and when the Honourable the First Minister was reading off the indemnities and expenses that obtain in other provinces, he mentions the expenses -- well as honourable members know the real reason for that being put in as expenses in addition to indemnity is because the Federal statute allows a third of our indemnity to be tax-free. And that's pretty important to some people to have a tax-free portion, and it is a consideration in thinking of the size, the overall size, the net amount of our indemnity here.

Well, Mr. Chairman, that's all I have to say on this particular matter, but it seems to me that some consideration should be given to the point that the Honourable the First Minister mentioned and that is: how does the public look at a thing of this kind? I know that it's been done before. I know that I have been here when several increases have taken place. I've been here during the time that the indemnity has gone from \$1,500 to \$3,000. I think that a good case can be made out by anybody to say that \$3,000 today is less perhaps than \$1,500 was at that time, but I still say that the overall question is: Is this doing the job that it's intended to do, and that is, indemnify the individual member for his attendance at this House? Because that's what an indemnity is supposed to be -- security against loss. My submission, Mr. Chairman, is that it is, and therefore that the increase is unnecessary.

Speaking about public opinion -- how the taxpayers, the citizens of the province look at a suggestion of this kind -- I suppose I should be the last one in this Chamber to be talking about public opinion, because I've always been extremely modest when it came to attempting to tell anybody about how to get publicity. I don't believe in the public relations efforts that a great many firms and individuals, and governments, put forth these times, and I don't think I'm a good consultant on public relations at all. But I do think that it's only right that we should pay some attention to what the public will be saying about a move of this kind at this time, because Mr. Chairman, in my opinion, both the Federal Government and the Manitoba Government are in deep trouble financially -- both of them. They're both faced with extremely high costs of government. They both are paying excessively high interest rates. I think that the trouble is largely of their own making but the fact is that they're faced with difficult financial positions; they're faced with increasing, rapidly increasing expenditures to which they have committed themselves, that will grow as the years go on. I think in the face of that situation it's not a good time for the members of this House to be raising their own salaries. And then other people look at what we do. I have only the press reports for this but they tell me that -- and the radio -- they tell me that the City of Winnipeg aldermen, as soon as it was suggested that an increase was likely to be given to the members of the Legislative Assembly, immediately started about talking about an increase to themselves, and if the radio report of this morning is correct then that suggested increase passed council last evening. If I heard correctly they would be, the aldermen would be asking us to confirm for them a salary that is higher than the present indemnity of the members of the legislature. And I think we place ourselves in a difficult position in dealing with that question if as and when it comes before Law Amendments Committee, if we have voted ourselves an increase in the meantime. I don't think that that question should have to come before our House, but as it stands at present I gather that it does, and so how will we be dealing with it if we have in the meantime raised our own salaries.

Then we have on the order paper at the very moment a resolution that asks for \$20 a month increase for the old age pensioners. Well the mover of that resolution will not be shocked to hear that I don't intend to support it for reasons that I believe to be valid, but on the other hand I think that I, along with other members of the House, must think that it's rather inconsistent to be supporting a move for a salary increase to ourselves of more than

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd).....four times that amount and then denying it to old age pensioners. Then, Mr. Chairman, as far as I have been able to see in looking over the estimates we have no suggested increase for the civil servants this year apart from their annual increments, whereas for some years there have been increases, not always perhaps, but rather regularly, and no doubt they have been asking about that particular matter. Well there again I don't pretend that I have ever been one of the ones that's been urging continuing and continuous raises to the civil service. I've always felt that we should apply something the same kind of thinking to their cases as we do to our own, but what can we say to the civil servants of this province if we increase our own salaries and make no provision for theirs? So, Mr. Chairman, I say only this, that having thought the matter over very very carefully, and I know it's not an easy one, I have arrived at the conclusion that I think it is a mistake to make this increase -- I know that it's not before the committee in the way of a vote at the present time -- but I'm giving notice now that when it comes up in the form of a bill, or if it comes forward in the form of a bill, I shall not be supporting it.

Now, there's one other item in this same connection: the increase in Mr. Speaker's salary, and there again I certainly do not wish to take the time of the committee to thresh old straw, but my sense of the fitness of things simply will not allow me to approve that estimate without once again saying that the legislation that was passed unanimously by this House that made provision for this automatic increase, -- provided an increase is given to the Members of the Assembly, -- also presumed that Mr. Speaker would be chosen in a way that he was not chosen, and I simply make that reservation. I'm not going to object to the amount, because if we pass the indemnity for the members then the other is statutory, but I simply remind the members of the House that when we are getting to the place where we're paying for a very short time the sum of \$8,000 if these estimates are approved, then I think that the House should give consideration to, even at this late date, retracing its steps and trying to get the permanent speakership established on the basis that it was intended to be.

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MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, following such an able debator as the Honourable Leader of the Opposition is quite difficult for a man in my position. He has made reference to the affect of a possible increase to the members of the legislature on the general public. I would like to say to him that I do not think that there is any segment of public opinion that is more critical in general than the people who we, generally, in our group here represent. I say that, Sir, because of the fact that over in the railway last year two or three of the boys over there had taken pen and pencil and figured out the \$3000 indemnity on to a basis of how much we were receiving per hour, and confronted us with quite a large sum of money that we were receiving per hour. So I agree with the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition that this is a very difficult question for us to handle. I'm wondering, Sir, whether or not he hasn't lost sight to some degree at least of the basic reason in which indemnities--and he uses the word correctly--first came into being, because for many years in the parliamentary history of the Commonwealth there was no such thing, and because of that there was deprived to many of the toilers of the soil at that time an opportunity of serving in the legislative bodies of the Empire, and I think history will prove that it was because of those factors that eventually there was written into statutes an indemnity in order that there may be fuller participation than was permissible or possible years gone by. I believe the Honourable Leader of the Opposition agrees with me in that contention.

Now then, the point that we are concerned with today is the question of the amount of that indemnity rather than whether or not there should be an indemnity. He may be right in his arguments that an increase from 3 to 4 thousand dollars is not warranted. He did suggest by inference that we can not in this Assembly, as we can't in any other, apply a system of merit rating to what that indemnity should be. And I think in substance, Mr. Chairman, that I would agree with some of the remarks apropos of that of my honourable friend, and I am not suggesting certainly that I am one of those who on a basis of merit rating would receive more than any other member if that system were invoked or was it possible. But I suggest this, that insofar as I am concerned, and I am speaking personally but I believe that the opinion is shared by most of the members if not all of my group, although I want to emphasize I am speaking personally, and I would ask the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition if he was not speaking personally rather than the leader of his party, because while we're talking the honourable member has told me that he was speaking personally, nothing would be better, in my opinion, insofar as a certain segment of the general public to gain support unto ourselves if any one of the parties or the parties in opposition were to take the attitude that we're going to oppose this particular increase that has been suggested on a party basis. I think that it would be grossly unfair if that were done and I'm very glad to hear from the Honourable Leader of the Opposition that he was speaking for himself and not his party because I do know, or feel that I know, that within the Liberal Party as within the CCF there are members who agree with this increase. So I say, Mr. Chairman, that it is the degree of the amount not the amount itself, and I would suggest this, that when we gave consideration to an increase in 1954 the same principles were involved as raised by my honourable friend the Leader of the Opposition of the increase.

Now I'll say this, having said that basically and historically the reason of this is to allow a more freedom of participation of those who toil in the parliamentary affairs of our country, I have no qualms of conscience of accepting the proposal of the government in respect of this increase. I think by and large the general public will accept it. I disagree most heartily with the point raised by my honourable friend the Leader of the Opposition of how we can compare the acceptance of an increase on ourselves and at the same time the House rejects the proposal of the CCF for an increase in old age pensions. To me, Sir, there is no comparison at all between the two and I don't think that this House should view the matter that way, because I'd suggest this, that irrespective of what the indemnity was given in this House, we of our particular party would still pursue for those old age pensioners an increase in their allotment; we would still propose an increase in our social welfare benefits; we would still propose still greater contributions financially particularly in the field of education, so I don't think that there is any relationship between the two. I do agree most sincerely with the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition, and I'm sure that that is shared with the Premier of the Province of Manitoba, that this is a very delicate matter for us to consider and deal with. I appreciate the fact that I'm going to be criticized considerably for what I am saying here, but having said that,

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd.)....Sir, I say that in order to allow more and more to participate in government, to allow even us who may only sit here in effect as the Honourable Leader of the Opposition has said for a month or two, to give us more opportunity without loss financially to go the length and the breadth of the province expounding our particular theories or drawing to the attention of the people of Manitoba what transpired within the two or three months that we were in this legislature, I think that it's worth it and it is justified.

There is just one suggestion I would make. Last year, of course, it was a peculiar situation that we were faced with -- a minority government and one or two elections -- and I doubt whether that may re-occur again. The suggestion that I have in mind at the present time is that in order to overcome the situation of last year where there were two full indemnities paid, some consideration might be made to offsetting that possibility. I know that there would be difficulties because of the change in membership in the legislature, but as I understand it, the situation at Ottawa is that their indemnity is on an annual basis rather than a sessional basis, so I just offer that. But I say, Sir, that appreciating how difficult it is to deal with this matter, I think that the government in their proposition has been modest in the increase, they could have been perfectly justified on a basis of comparison of going much higher. I know I'm going to be criticized, Mr. Chairman, for what I have said. I'm glad, however, that we have an opportunity of discussing this touchy matter on the estimates rather than on the Bill itself because as we're all aware, on the question of the Bill we'd only have an opportunity of saying what we have to say once. Now it may be that from this there will be a further discussion from my honourable friend on my right and the honourable gentleman opposite; that we'll have an opportunity of all of us on a pro and con basis saying what we have to say. That's all that I have to say at the present time relative to the indemnity to the members. My only comment would be in respect of the last point raised by my honourable friend in respect of the Speaker. It was his legislation that the Speaker should receive a double indemnity and maybe he didn't foresee possible increases which result in the further increase of Mr. Speaker in this.

MR. M.A. GRAY (Inkster): Mr. Chairman, it would be much easier for me to say nothing. The suggestion came from the government; it will be carried and we would accept the indemnity, and maybe people say what they wish, but if I were to be out of the House I would still support the increase and I'm quite frank about it for the following reasons. I'll take my own case, for example, and I'm sure that this example applies to all or most of the members here. In 1925 I was nominated for the school board by the CCF I had to pay -- I wanted to be elected naturally -- I run against a very strong, respectable man who had served the school board for 19 years, the late Mr. Knox, but once I was nominated I wanted to be elected, and I had to spend a considerable amount of money which I did not have to get elected, and was re-elected two years later. I served there for four years -- no indemnity of any kind, not even car fare, and if a person wants to take his position honestly and sincere, if he wants to represent his constituency he's got to attend to business and that takes time -- considerable time. Four years later I was nominated as an alderman for City Council in the beginning of the depression years. I also spent a lot of money again. I spent on my second election and as an alderman in order to be elected and I was elected, and that time they paid \$100 a month -- \$1200 a year. During the depression time -- since the beginning of the depression the workers, civil servants had to take a cut of 10% of their wages to help out to balance the low budget at that time, so the aldermen on their own -- voluntary -- also accepted the cut of 10% and for 12 years all we had is \$90.00 a month, and during the depression years we had to spend almost all day down there -- all day in connection with the unemployment relief. I was a member of the several commissions of the province. I was chairman at one time of the Unemployment Relief and a member of it, and I always spent the entire day down there for \$90.00 a month, and I had to spend every year considerable sums of money to get elected. I wasn't running and I didn't want to be elected for the sake of the money -- God knows -- as simple as I am I could have had a job for \$90.00 a month and not work so hard -- not have to spend money.

Then when I came to this House I think the indemnity was \$1600 a year. I had to spend a lot of money to get elected -- (Interjection) -- '40 or '41. I think it was \$1600. Yes in '41 I think it was \$1600. Again the very same thing -- all the members know that I missed very, very few sessions. I have tried to give the public a lot of service but this is not all. You have no idea the calls you have when they could open the door and find me in a minute in my office to



(Mr. Gray, cont'd.)....call financially to help out every kind of organization, and teas, and bingos and what have you. It's three and four and five and six dollars every day. Some members may not contribute as much -- I think every one has a call fall on him. Others can not be found at a time they want them, but in my particular case I don't think -- then after paying income tax I don't think that I have made enough to increase the revenue of the liquor commission for the time I have been here, and this is a fact.

Now then, take again the other members. We have members here in this House now that are taking leave of absence from their jobs and they are threatened at times that they may lose their jobs, because if one has a qualified old employee he does not want him to get away for three months and he doesn't want him to have a hundred telephone calls a day about pensions and roads or what have you. He's practically spending all day down there on his job. He's making a sacrifice -- I don't know of any single man here -- I don't know -- I say there may be, that is here because of the indemnity. We have a professional man here, a doctor. My God, couldn't a doctor make his indemnity of \$8,000 a year in probably two months? Still he gave up his profession; he's not practicing; and it is, God forbid, .....action, then he would have to go back again to school for a couple of years to get post graduate, and who is going to pay him for it? And the same applies to the lawyers and every other gentleman around this House. I think that we should forget about the idea that public opinion is the holiest thing to me. But I don't think that public opinion will probably mention it; they will mention the situation of the old age pensioners the same as the Leader of the Opposition did. Why don't they get it? And why don't they get it? Why don't they get it? (Interjection). I'll tell you. I'll make you a wager. You vote for the -- I'm speaking personally now and not for my party -- you promise that you are going to ask for the pensioners increase -- their minimum from \$55.00 to \$75.00 a month. As far as I'm concerned I don't care whether this government withdraws its suggestion, but once it's given to everybody I'll certainly take it myself, so it's no use -- we are getting it anyway and they considered \$4000 a year and another \$1,000 expense. They have considered it's too much; they've considered it is too much when we got \$3,000 a year; they considered it too much when I got \$90.00 a month because there was unemployment out there and people worked for \$10.00 a month. The Provincial Government at that time had stressed a minimum wage of 25¢ an hour, and then they figured out what I get an hour and what they got. They work for 25¢ an hour and they figure that I probably work for \$2.00 or \$3.00 an hour. We can't help it. If we want good men; if we want an idealist; if we want people to come here, and I'm not speaking of those who are not here or don't come here, we remember members of the last several years who came in here one day during the session -- two days I think during the session -- I could name him if you want me to but I won't. He was two days here and I watched him. He was sitting right in this chair. He wasn't the leader at that time. (Interjection). No, so I feel that once we didn't ask for it, once the government in its own wisdom suggested it, I don't think it is fair to me for any one in this House to object to it, because after all those who object to it will take the \$1,000 anyway. They won't give it back and I don't blame them, so I don't think there is any real reason to object to it when we didn't ask for it. The government has offered it to us and as far as I'm concerned I'll deal with my constituency.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I do hope that any private members who have views on this matter will speak because, although as I say we accept the responsibility for this as a government, this is a matter in which they are all entitled I'm sure to express their views. I suppose if one were to seek a text for this little debate we're having this afternoon there are two that readily come to mind. One is from the story of Samson, "muzzle not the ox that treadeth out the corn" and the other of course from the New Testament to the effect that "the labourer is worthy of his hire". I'm afraid we must admit that there are some of us here to which neither of those texts apply but I'm afraid that we have to make the rather perhaps generous assumption that they ought to apply and that our proposal here is based on that view.

One or two odd things have arisen in this debate. I respect the speech that the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition made but I suggest to him that he could have made exactly the same speech in 1954 when he stood where I stand and when he proposed through a member of his government that there should be an increase in the indemnity of the Legislature at that time. Now I have no doubt he will explain to us why he feels that the circumstances are so different, today he feels it necessary to say what he did not feel it necessary to say in 1954. I would also like to make it quite clear that there will be a Bill

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.)....introduced in the House on this matter -- differences of opinion as to when, and I may have been wrong not to have introduced it before and I accept the criticism, but a Bill will be introduced and we will allow, as indeed we must, every member of the House to express his opinion on this matter by means of a vote. I think that is the proper way that it should finally be brought to a conclusion and that we certainly intend to make possible for the members to do. I really don't agree, however, with my honourable friend's definition of what the money is paid for. His view is that it is paid for attendance here during our session. Well that's a legitimate view but I think that it is paid for more than that. I think it is paid for being a member of the Legislature -- a member of the Legislature whose duties include not only attendance at this House when we are called upon, but also a multitude of other duties to our constituents and to the province as a whole, and I think that good members of this Legislature take that part of their obligation just as seriously as they do attending the House. Some I know to a lesser degree, some to a greater, but I think that is part of what the indemnity is intended for. I'll be frank to say that the idea that there should be no indemnities whatsoever appeals to me. In some ways that has a great deal to be said for it. It would certainly ensure that anyone that did stand for election did so because of his supreme conviction in the cause for which he stood, and for some it would mean a very hard sacrifice indeed, for some not so much. But that idea has gone out -- gone out everywhere where democratic assemblies are held and there are sound reasons as to why it has gone out, because to keep it in would be to place a completely unfair burden on some very likely potential members of the legislature, and although that ancient tradition has some attractions I'm not sorry that it's gone. I'm glad that it's gone, otherwise perhaps we would have been prevented -- the public would not have had the services of many good men who have been able to serve in legislatures of this sort.

Now when you compare what the government proposes with what is considered to be suitable in other places -- again I admit that is only a consideration -- but it is a guide and I think that under those considerations that what we are suggesting is not an unreasonable thing to do. It has been said, how can he face the Civil Service? Well I think the Civil Service will not complain too much about what we are doing, in fact, it might be possible that some of them might even approve of it. After all, Sir, although there have been no increases in pay listed in this particular set of estimates in the way there were last year it is, nevertheless, a fact that we are paying to the Civil Service of this province in the fiscal 1961 over \$600,000 more than previously and that is accounted for by the regular increases they get under the step system. And I am sure that not all members of the general public at any rate are aware that the Civil Service of the province receive not only a change in the base structure whenever we make a formal increase in their pay, but that every year subject to good behaviour and that sort of thing, they go up a step on the pay range and that is going to cost us, together with our contributions to the Civil Service Superannuation Fund the sum of over \$600,000 this year. Now everyone agrees that's the proper thing to do and I don't think there would be much objection to it here. We want to reward merit and arrange for this kind of thing, but it does indicate that there is that automatic way of taking care of their situation which certainly doesn't exist for members of the Legislature. So I for one have no difficulty in facing my staff or other members of the Civil Service over this particular matter and I feel quite certain that I would not be reproached in any way by them.

But my honourable friend raises a point which I think perhaps on consideration might well have been left unsaid, and that is in connection with the old age pensioners. I don't think that it is right or helpful that that kind of a comparison should be raised. Perhaps my honourable friend didn't raise it for himself but merely wished to point out to the House what other people would say outside, and if that's the case I readily acknowledge the situation. But I would remind the House that to say that the old age pensioner in need is being left at \$55.00 while we take off with another \$1,000 indemnity isn't quite right. We have introduced into the Legislature, and there are very large sums in the estimates provided to supply some of the things we think should be provided for old age pensions in need, Sir, and while I make no suggestion that any one of them will get the amount of money that members will be receiving in their indemnity because I can't say whether they will or not, I can say that we are taking what I think are reasonable steps considering the volume and size of the problem to be fair to them. Now I think with that thought in mind we can, with a much easier conscience, consider what is

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.)....being done or proposed to be done for the members of the Legislature here.

Well, Sir, I am sure we will go on repeating the same arguments on this matter back and forth for the next little while and it may be that some new angles will be uncovered. I don't want to be unfair to the position of my honourable friend; I know very well that he takes that view because that's his conviction in the matter and I don't wish to be critical of the fact that he has that conviction, but I do say that on the other side of the question there are what I think substantial reasons why the measure we are taking should, in the long run, be generally approved of.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I'm not anxious to prolong the debate but there are a couple of matters that I wouldn't like to leave unanswered as far as what the Honourable the First Minister has said. He has quoted quite properly, I think you would agree, Mr. Chairman, the scriptural injunction that thou shalt not muzzle the ox which treadeth the corn and that sounds very, very good, and certainly I would be the last one to try to revise scriptural texts, but I think as all animal husbandry men will admit it is necessary in actual practice to muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn because oxen like a lot of other animals and human beings will, if they get the opportunity, will eat so much that they make themselves ill and you can't, though that's a good scriptural text, it just isn't good in actual practice. You never could put it into effect and that's the difficulty here. There is so much corn around in the way of money here that I think there is quite a tendency of a lot of people to take the muzzle off, and it's one of the things that quite honestly we should be watching against.

Now I'm not suggesting that because of this increase that it indicates any intention at all to dip into the public purse beyond what is reasonable. As long as we have to bring things before the committee here so that we get the opportunity of discussing them, I guess that we won't go too far astray. But my honourable friend is quite right and I had anticipated that point of view when he reminds the committee that when I had the privilege of sitting in the seat that he now occupies that we had then a salary increase, and that I had already mentioned that I had been here when many of them took place and I was on the government's side, and as my honourable friend knows when a fellow's on the government side he doesn't have the same opportunity to express his opinions freely and to speak for himself as a member of the opposition can. I don't mind telling him now that I tried even in those days to hold down the salary or indemnity increases just as I tried to hold down a lot of other expenditures, and perhaps I should have used my authority as the President of the Council to have countermanded that particular increase altogether, but I agreed to go along for I'm sure for exactly the same reason that my honourable friend has now and that was because of pressure from the private members, and I'll bet you that that's the same reason that my honourable friend did it this year and that the pressure that I so exerted through the years in this House, not only from the government side but from the opposition side as well. So I'm not trying to evade the responsibility that I must carry of having sat on that side of the House when some of these increases went through, but it brings me back to the point that the question in my mind is, is the indemnity sufficient? And certainly I know that the Honourable the First Minister was not attempting to recommend to the House that there be no indemnities. He said that it had a lot of appeal to him but that he realized that it just wasn't -- we had moved away from it in all realms of government. I must say, as I must agree with the Honourable the Leader of the CCF, that the program has no appeal for me because the tradition has grown up -- the practice has grown up and rightly so. As the Honourable the Leader of the CCF mentioned, indemnities should be paid. They certainly should be paid so that the man of the most modest means can sit in this House. I wouldn't have been able to have sat here for many of the years of the 37 or 38 that I've been here now. I would not have been able to sit here-- maybe that would have been an advantage -- maybe it would be now. I wouldn't have been able to have sat here through the 30 and other years without an indemnity. A great many more can't. I'm not protesting against the indemnity. I'm saying that in view of the many questions that we have to balance here, in view of the fact that we are the custodians of the public purse, in view of all those considerations we should be very careful in the public interest about how we deal with our own selves.

Now certainly when I mentioned the old age pensions -- certainly I was not thinking that I would make the mistake of tying the two up together. I am saying that a lot of people in the province who are not privy to all the considerations that we are aware of, a lot of the people in

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.) . . . the province draw those kinds of conclusions, and while of course I know they are not right, yet a lot of the people do not have the information that we have here and I think they are entitled to wonder. I'm not pretending that I'm suggesting that that resolution should pass. I take full responsibility for my stand on that case. Then as far as the civil servants are concerned my honourable friend mentioned the practice that I am well aware of that there are these salary scales, and that during good behaviour that the civil servants automatically step up until they reach the maximum, and it has been the custom for the last few years that about the time they reach the maximum then the maximum is raised -- no question about that, that is a fact. But a 33 1/3% raise is a pretty big one, even for the civil service and I couldn't help but note that the estimates as I see them at the moment do not appear to have any item in for that particular class of people. Now we'll have an opportunity of discussing that later on and I don't need to say any more about it at the present time.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, there is just one comment I would like to make apropos of the remarks of the Honourable Leader of the House. I wasn't surprised to hear him in his remarks say something to the effect that he would turn the clock back insofar as he personally is concerned in respect of the granting of an indemnity at all. Of course he went on to qualify it, that it would be unlikely that that would meet with acceptance, but I could not help but stand and make some comment in respect of that. I wonder whether that is not the psychology or the position held by so many members of his particular political faith. In the arguments in this House which have transpired since the opening of this Session, one of the things that has come to my note is that there seems to be in the debate, and I intend to have something to say about this at a little later date in a different manner, it seems to me that the Honourable the Leader of the House and the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition have consistently said that while you're there and while we're here, one to the other, the Government of Manitoba will be well looked after. In my remarks when I was mentioning about the historic facts of indemnities I said that it was only because of the fact that there has become written in to Legislation provision for indemnity that individuals such as are representing my group in this House are here at all. And it was most interesting to me to hear of the psychology of my honourable friend the Leader of the Conservative Party when he said, in effect, that as far as he is personally concerned he thinks possibly we should go back to the days when only the lord and the baron had the right to attend these assemblies -- (Interjection)-- you read Hansard tomorrow and see.

MR. DESJARDINS: I think that we should give credit where credit is due, therefore, I for one would like to congratulate the government in this stand. Honestly I think that nearly all the members -- most of the members anyway of all parties feel that this should have been done. Now I don't know if all the parties would have been strong enough and have the courage of doing it. Maybe my prayers of last week have been answered. I think that we can see now that all men of different municipalities or cities have been thinking for a long time that they should have had this increase and well I would say that they weren't man enough to do it. Now that this has been done here they are all following. I also would congratulate my leader for his stand because in the words that I have heard him say in this House as well as privately I know that he is sincere, and that is one of the reasons why I said it would be a pleasure to work with him although I don't agree with him. He doesn't try to muzzle all of us but he does what he thinks is right, and I think that the two members that spoke for the CCF were right. They could have accepted the increase without saying a word. They didn't have to do it and I think they were sincere, but I would like to ask them that in the future to be sincere in all their dealings like that. When they're talking about the salaries of big business men and so on to realize that maybe they're right, not only yourself but the others too, and when you're trying to get the highest possible wages for the shortest possible hours and you're complaining because somebody is making too much money and they have to work a little bit, just think a bit the way you did today. You know that public opinion will be against you; don't always jump and try to get public opinion on your side.

MR. PAULLEY: I suggest to my honourable friend that he's raised a very touchy point here, and I would suggest this to all the barons of industry, that if they were prepared to accept the same responsibilities for the same indemnity, even if it is increased to the \$4,000, as we do for that rate as members of the assembly, then we of the CCF would be perfectly happy, but it's only when they go over those big bounds, high bounds or into their high brackets

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd.) . . . that we raise the objection, and we raise the objection, primarily for the information of my honourable friend, the Member for St. Boniface, is not because they receive it for toil but for the toil of their wealth, and that is where our objections is and I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that's a different situation entirely.

MR. W. B. SCARTH, Q. C. (River Heights): Mr. Chairman, I am not going to deal on the whys and wherefors in regard to the private members, but there is one situation here which seems to me entirely ridiculous. Every Minister draws \$1000 less than his Deputy Minister. There is one Deputy Minister, and a very able gentleman he is, who draws \$2,000 more than the Premier and I submit, Sir that what happens to the indemnity of the private members is one way or the other, but I can not see the sense of the Minister who is responsible to the people; who burns midnight oil; who is here, there, all over the place; who is spending his own money; should be \$1,000 less than his Deputy.

MR. F. GROVES (St. Vital): I don't think that I could remain in my seat after some of the remarks that the honourable member of the CCF made. I think that in what he said about the First Minister that he was being most unfair. He was being most unfair because he classified all the members of our Party in the same category and in the category of those in days gone by that favoured the idea of only barons and knights sitting in our Legislative Assembly. And I always resent very much when any member of his group gets up and pretends, and that is all it is, it's a pretense that they are the only ones who care about those who have to toil for a living. I resent that very much because I do not think that is so. We have had two federal and two provincial elections of late that have proved that the people that he says always support their group, they haven't supported their group, and I don't think that they ever all will. I think that our government, and again let's give credit where credit is due, the government that preceded it always kept in mind, when they were considering legislation that was going to benefit the people of this province, those people that had to go out and work for a living. And again I would like to emphasize the fact that I personally resent it any time that the Honourable the Leader of the CCF and any member of his party gets up and suggests that I am not interested in those that have to go out and work for a living, whether they be small farmers or labourers in a factory or workers on the railway, because I suggest that I am just as interested, I have just as many of those type of people in my constituency as he has, and I resent very much that inference.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, I didn't intend to get up again but I feel that I must and will on any occasion on which any honourable member of the House, irrespective of what party he belongs to, comes out with such nonsensical statements as that of my honourable friend from St. Vital. I say that advisedly and I have the right to the privilege of a member to interrupt my honourable friend when he started to talk, referring to we in connection with the word pretense. There is absolutely no pretense insofar as me or my party is concerned with the propositions that we put before this House. Sufficient to me to say to the Honourable Member for St. Vital that if the cap that I tried to place on the head of the Leader of the House in respect of his remarks on the history of indemnities also fits him, let him wear it.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I think we should now regard ourselves as being fully possessed of the views of the Honourable the Leader of the CCF Party on the question of barons and whatnot and perhaps it might not be out of order to suggest that we can postpone the debate on that subject and proceed with the business before us, before we get into too ridiculous an argument.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Mr. Chairman, the debate so far in my mind has been on a very high plane and I just try to say one word that might lower the plane a little bit. I think there has been a lot of good -- good things have been stated by the Premier, the Leader of the House; a lot of good things in what has been said by the Leader of my Party; and also a lot of good in what has been stated by the Leader of the CCF Party; but I'd say there's a lot of good things getting \$1,000 more.

HON. GEORGE JOHNSON (Minister of Health & Public Welfare)(Gimli): I did not expect to enter this debate but I certainly respect the feelings of everyone expressed here today, and I'll be very short. I also feel that the Leader -- I certainly agree with the Leader of the Opposition when he says that the indemnity is certainly never meant to replace a man's earning capacity. But I just want to say that there certainly was no pressure on our First Minister in this matter, but I would say this, I think it is the First Minister's attempt to meet need.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 1B (a), (b)

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, on (b)--- with regard to (b) I'm in a different position to what I've been up to date because on this one I--probably you know that if there's one thing that I don't like and don't agree with and don't believe in is a bluffer, and I want to assure you that I have not been bluffing, I really believe in what I have been saying. I wish -- I ask -- I intend to move that the House will reduce this amount by \$1,000. I have not the opportunity of moving for increases -- I would have to be supplied with an authority of the Lieutenant-Governor to do that, but I have the opportunity as a private member to move decreases. I honestly do not think this is needed. Under the circumstances I don't think it is a case of meeting need. I'm well satisfied with the situation that exists. If the other one is passed -- I do not intend to be a hypocrite -- I'm stating quite frankly that if the other members of the House take the additional indemnity so shall I, but on this one I say quite frankly I do not intend to take it and I ask the House seriously to not place me in the embarrassing position of having to return it. I therefore move, Mr. Chairman, that this amount be reduced by \$1,000.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I'm afraid that my honourable friend will think me ungrateful if I hold his motion. A treasurer is never averse to receiving a refund of \$1,000, and under normal circumstances one might regard this motion with some degree of approval, but I'm afraid that I can't do so on this occasion. Now I respect the view of my honourable friend; they are not new to me; he has said to me, and I think I may say this without violating a confidence, he has said to me perhaps even more vehemently in private what he has said in this House today and naturally one respects that point of view, but it is not the duty of the legislature, I think in this particular instance, to consider the wishes of the person concerned. We can consider them yes, but certainly not as our over-riding consideration. What we have to consider is our view of the function which he performs; our view of the position which he holds; and although it may not come to this for some time, our view of the situation respecting his office in the future; and I feel that when all those things are considered, that we would not be wise to accept his recommendation that this amount should be reduced. I know what his personal feelings are and everyone here respects them I know, but my conception of the importance of the function which he fulfills and of the constitutional position that he has prompts me to say that it would be wrong to accept his motion. He may refuse it for himself but he has not the right I think to refuse it on behalf of his office or to refuse it on behalf of those who may come after him in that office, and when all those considerations are weighed, then I think we should express our respects to the honourable member for his action in this matter but that we should not allow it to be passed.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, I was not surprised at the suggestion made by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition. I think he has made his position in this matter clear in the past and we expected it for today. I don't think, however, that we ought to be voting on this matter keeping in mind all the particular circumstances of the present Leader of the Opposition. I think what we ought to be concerned about is the importance of the position. Now in my opinion democratic government cannot function effectively unless you have not only a good government with good members in the Cabinet but also an effective opposition, and certainly while I don't agree with what the Honourable Leader of the Opposition says that the work of the ordinary member of the Legislature is only the work of two months a year, certainly I think he would be the first one to agree that the work of the Leader of the Official Opposition is a full time job. And if it is a full time job then he not only has the responsibility of preparing for the session but he has the responsibility -- I would say he has the duty of travelling the province to find out what the people from one end of the province to the other are thinking and to tell them what his views are on public issues. I think that it's the duty, the responsibility of the Leader of the Official Opposition in a province such as ours to spend full time on the job, and that being the case, the indemnity that's paid to that person, and it may be this year the present Leader of the Official Opposition, next year or the year after it may be somebody else, should be given serious consideration. And in fact, Mr. Chairman, it is done in other places. I understand that the Leader of the Official Opposition at Ottawa receives, and I'm subject to correction if I'm wrong but this is the information that I was given, that the Leader of the Official Opposition in Ottawa receives the same indemnity, if that's the proper term rather than salary, as a Cabinet Minister, and I understand that the Leader of the Opposition in the

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd.)....Province of Saskatchewan, to mention just one other case, receives somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$8,000 a year. I think this is right and this is proper. I don't want to begin again the debate or the discussion which seems to take place between the First Minister and the leader of our group, but I think that in our group -- I don't say this is peculiar to us -- but we believe, Mr. Chairman, that every segment of the population ought to be encouraged to run for office and to serve, and this means and we hope it means that people of modest incomes will be able to serve as members of the Legislature; will be able to serve, if they are requested to, as leaders of the official opposition; and we believe, therefore, that this position should be paid an indemnity adequate to the position. I respect what the present Leader of the Opposition has said; it may meet his needs; it may meet his requirements, it may meet his views; but I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that while we are debating this whole matter that we ought to set the indemnity for the Leader of the Official Opposition at a rate which would meet the needs of whoever might hold that position in the next few years, and we certainly will support this what I consider very modest recommendation by the government.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, thank goodness we are in committee where we can discuss these items quite fully and we're not limited to speaking once, because I certainly want to make my position clear in this matter. If what the Honourable the Member for St. John's has just said and what the Honourable Leader of the House has implied is correct, then the amount that is proposed would be entirely insufficient. If you're going to pay the Leader of the Opposition to do the same kind of a thing that a Cabinet Minister does or the Leader of the Government, then you are instituting what I believe to be an entirely new principle so far as this province is concerned, and I don't think it's a good principle. I think it's the right responsibility and duty of the people of the Province of Manitoba to pay proper indemnity to the members of the Legislative Assembly; to pay proper salaries to the members of Her Majesty's Government; but when it comes to the Leader of the Opposition I think that a nominal sum such as is already provided in the estimates is a right and proper way. I do not think it's the responsibility of the people of Manitoba to supply the alternative government with the funds to go out and carry on a campaign. I think that is the job of the political association. So far as our political association is concerned I'm sure that we will be prepared to undertake that job in the proper way, and my honourable friend should tremble, tremble, tremble, when I say that. But as far as it being necessary for the taxpayers of the province, I do not agree that they should be called upon to make that contribution. A nominal sum such as is already given I have no objection to, Mr. Chairman. I still belong to the group of people who consider \$2,500 to be quite an amount of money and that's a nominal, a good nominal sum -- more than a nominal sum to me. If the argument that the Honourable the Member for St. John's is using is correct, then it should be a lot more, but I'm not advocating it. In this matter, Mr. Chairman, I think the House has an obligation to respect my opinion in this matter. I would appear-- I could be made to appear something like a demagogue and I would hate greatly for people at this stage in my career to think that I've degenerated to the position of a demagogue, if I've said the things I have and then did not honestly make the suggestion that I now do, and I think the House should heed my wishes in this regard. So far as the possibility that at some future time unnamed and indeterminate, someone else might be occupying my position -- I don't think we need cast our projections that far ahead but if we did and if he holds views, when that time comes, different to what I hold and if the government of the day, if he's in opposition, feel that a similar offer such as this should be renewed then that's the time to deal with it, but I think there's some matter of privilege involved here that a man has a right to ask for his personal point of view to be respected. I can't take the position that I take on the other matters and not feel this is correct so I can say to my honourable friend the Provincial Treasurer that the treasury will not benefit even if I carry my principles to the ultimate conclusion. I'm so un-anxious to assist him in the financial difficulties he's got himself into that if he insists on giving me this I will give the proper amount of it to some other charity rather than the provincial treasurer, so he won't benefit anyway, and he doesn't need to feel that he has a personal interest in this matter. Seriously, however, Mr. Chairman, I want to say this.....

MR. ROBLIN: You talk about this being my private treasury- it happens to belong to the people of the Province of Manitoba.

MR. CAMPBELL: You sometimes talk as though it was your own private little treasury

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.)....too, and that's what I'm trying to point out to you, that it belongs to the people of the province. Mr. Chairman, I make the motion and I appeal to the members of the House to respect my position in this regard.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Mr. Chairman, I am very sorry that I was unable to catch your eye immediately after the Leader of the Opposition made his first contribution to the debate and before the First Minister took his position on this matter, and before also the CCF party through the member for St. John's took their position. I have a very important statement to make on behalf of the official opposition on this matter and I would like to ask the indulgence of the House to be allowed to read this statement. While we believe that our leader is fully entitled to the amount suggested or even more, we also believe that his stand is based on a conviction, honestly, conscientiously and sincerely held. We feel in duty bound to support him. To do otherwise would cause embarrassment to a man we revere and respect for his devotion to public duty, his honesty, integrity and sincerity. We would like to go a little further and humbly ask the House to accede to the wishes of our leader on this matter and not to impose its will on him and all of us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you ready for the question?

MR. ROBLIN: Perhaps it's incumbent upon me to say a word in response to that appeal, Mr. Chairman, although I really feel I've made my position clear. I think that the government must adhere to its view of the constitutional position of leadership of the opposition and to the place that that post occupies in the House. We have the greatest respect for the personal wishes of the present Leader of the Opposition. We respect his supporters who have blended their voices to his in this matter but it seems to us that in spite of what they say that the right thing to do is to pass the matter as it stands. If my honourable friend feels in conscience that he can't accept it then we must respect that and he can take whatever measures he likes in connection with it, but I feel that in view of the stand that has been taken by us in the past, I trust just as conscientiously and I trust with just as deep a regard for the public interest, with respect to this particular matter -- it wasn't taken by myself personally -- it was certainly taken by members of my party, that I feel that we should adhere to what we have sometime maintained as being sound policy in this respect, so I regret that we will not be able to support the amendment that my honourable friend proposes.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, if I may just for a moment -- the position of our party was pronounced by the Honourable Member for St. John's, but in view of the formal statement of the Liberal Party I feel it incumbent on me to, as leader of our group, to just say this. We also revere and respect the person of the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition and I'd like to be in a position where we could handle this matter strictly on a personal basis and respect the wishes of my honourable friend the Leader of the Opposition. I must, however, agree with the contention of the Leader of the House in this matter, in all deference to my honourable friend, that we are not here dealing with an individual but with a position. I would respectfully suggest to the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition that if he feels under a moral obligation not to accept for himself this amount of money, what he does with it is his own personal business, and I'm sure that the people of the Province of Manitoba would not feel that the honourable gentleman would be doing any injustice to them by using the money for some other purpose. I also respectfully suggest to him that we respect his convictions on this matter. I think it's all linked up. The Honourable Mr. Campbell has said that in the respect of the question of the indemnities that he is not going to oppose it after he has made his statement and in that he has indicated, I think basically, that we're not in this Legislature as individuals or as members by name, we are here as representatives of the various constituencies of the province and representatives in the Legislature and I think that the same thing should apply in respect of that. And I would suggest also, if I may go back just for a second, that if any member feels that he's not worthy or should not accept the \$1,000 of his indemnity then he is in the self same position. We're not dealing with individuals in any of this consideration and I respect again, Mr. Chairman, the viewpoint of my honourable friend. I know that he is sincere because I, like the Honourable the Leader of the House have had conversations with the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition from time to time on this and I honour him for it, but again I think that our position must be that we're not dealing with an individual as such, but with a responsible position in this House.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, the point is that you can't divorce these positions from the individual. You are dealing with an individual, perhaps a stubborn one, but you're



(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.)....still dealing with an individual, and I think that this is a case where the Leader of the Government should reconsider his position because surely when I make the definite statement which I do, that because of the position I have consistently taken through the years, because of that, I would feel myself to be a hypocrite to take the increase. Because of that I do not intend to take it -- that under those circumstances it is just idle to vote this increase. Why put me to the trouble of turning it over to somebody else? With all the implications that there will be of income tax applying to it and all this sort of thing, and my honourable friends know me well enough to know that I won't likely turn back a nickel more than what would be the clear amount after taking income tax and all the rest into consideration. I'm not trying to pretend that I'm holier than thou -- I'm not -- I've just got a conviction on this matter that I have supported through the years and why, under those circumstances, should it be necessary for me to be voted an extra amount of money. I've stated already if the other members of the House decide in their wisdom that the indemnity should be raised, I do not feel that I'm hypocritical to accept that raise. I would feel that I was in that position if it wasn't that I happen to be in the special position of having a separate item coming up dealing with me and this is it, and so by making that stand on this one I can square what I laughingly refer to as my conscience on the other one. Now, why under those circumstances should there be any question about it, Mr. Chairman? Surely, surely the constitutional position can be raised again. The situation can be changed immediately that there is someone else in my position if that occurs, but why put me through the embarrassment of having to find other methods? I say once again, I appeal to the better nature of the Honourable the First Minister because I'm still inclined to think he's got one some place. I appeal to the better nature of the Honourable the First Minister to agree to reducing the item by \$1,000 and save all the difficulty and embarrassment.

MR. DESJARDINS: Mr. Chairman, I think that the Member for Carillon explained the views of this party fairly clearly. He said that we did not necessarily agree with our leader but we felt that after the service he has rendered this province he would be entitled to have his wish followed by this group, and we definitely would like to urge the Honourable the First Minister to reconsider his decision, and we hope that in his wisdom he will think that this man is entitled to this courtesy. Now if he keeps on insisting that this could not be done -- in fairness could not be done, I think that then maybe we could go on and I say again I hope that he will reconsider it and grant this wish to our leader but if not, if it's going to be done only without thinking of the individual, only in the future and the good of the House, I for one think that that is not enough. I agree with what has been said here today that to have good government you must have good opposition and to have good opposition you need a leader that will spend a lot of time on it. If this is what we're trying to do I think it would be easier, it would be for the future--I don't care what the other provinces do or don't do and I think that respectfully to submit to the government that they would consider doing it once and for all when in the salary -- I call it salary-- the salary because it would be his full time job -- the salary of the Leader of the Official Opposition the same as a Cabinet Minister and I figure that he's entitled to the same courtesy with an office and a secretary and so on -- I know that our leader has refused that in the past, but it is my own personal belief -- I don't say that he's entitled to expense and so on, that his party can do, but as far as -- he's certainly doing as much as the Speaker. It's a lot more work I feel and he's pretty well standing alone against all the important people sitting in the front bench and I think that he should be treated -- that we should decide that once and for all and that he should be treated the same as a Cabinet Minister and I -- from what I've heard today I think that it is the intention of most of you to have something like that done.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I think quite a few of the members of the House have likely seen the press item where Rocky Marciano was offered a million dollars to come out of retirement. He said he wouldn't come out for a million but he would come for three. Well now I want you to understand that I wasn't suggesting to my colleague at the back that I won't take the thousand but if you make this eight thousand I might change my mind. I'm not preaching for a call on this matter. I don't care what the amount suggested -- I prefer that you don't push me into the position that I mentioned. I stick by my motion, Mr. Chairman, and once again I suggest that it should be acceded to.

MR. A. H. CORBETT (Swan River): There seems to be \$1,000 kicking around this Chamber that nobody wants, so I'm always a great compromisor and I like to arrive at some solutions for difficult problems, but as we have official opposition in this House we have also a

(Mr. Corbett, cont'd.) . . . . secondary party composed of ten members and a third party composed of one member so if this \$1,000 is going to bother the conscience of the Leader of the Opposition, I would suggest he would turn it over instead of to charity, turn it over pro rata to the other two parties, which would give \$909 to the Leader of the CCF Party and \$91 to the Leader of the Social Credit Party.

MR. ROBLIN: I don't want to prolong the debate, Sir, we've probably covered all the angles but I do wish to just re-emphasize this point, that it's possible that there are two convictions equally sincerely held on this point. My honourable friend opposite has stated his, but I think he must do us the credit, and I'm sure he does, of thinking that we on this side in proposing this motion do so because we are convinced it is the proper thing to do. Now I want to tell him that I've had far more experience as Leader of the Opposition than he's ever had although I dare say that he'll probably equal my record one of these days, but speaking from that experience I would like to say that we sincerely believe that what we are proposing is on balance the proper thing to do all things considered. Now I know that's not going to change the minds of my honourable friends opposite and I really didn't get up to try and do that, but merely to say that while I agree that his conviction is a sincerely held one, the one that we're advancing is also as sincerely held and it's on the basis of some experience in that situation but I hope, Sir, that we can now come to a vote and get the matter cleaned up and proceed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you ready for the question?

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I would make one further suggestion. If the Honourable the First Minister is not prepared to accede to my request at the present time I would ask that the item stand until we have some time to think it over. I . . . .

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I'm not prepared to agree to that. I think we've had a full discussion here today. The issue is clearly joined. We know where we stand, let's have a vote and dispose of it.

MR. CAMPBELL: Then, Mr. Speaker, I must mention one other thing that I hoped I could avoid mentioning. I didn't want to mention it, and I don't want to mention it in any spirit of reprisal or anger at all. I'm not angry. I have tried to make my point on this matter quite clearly and frankly. I've told the truth to the committee but the Honourable the First Minister has mentioned that we have had discussions of this matter. We have on two different occasions and the first time that we discussed this matter the Honourable the First Minister offered to me, and I thank him for his courtesy, he offered to me a larger amount of money than this as the salary of the Leader of the Opposition. We talked matters over quite frankly. I told him my position -- told him the position that I'd take, and while I didn't take as long at it perhaps as today, but I think I made it quite plain to him and on that occasion he did not put the estimate before this House. He acceded to my wish on a personal basis and he didn't put the estimate before the House. On this last occasion we were not alone. On the first occasion we were. This last occasion we weren't alone -- the honourable the leader of the CCF party was there -- both of them know that I took the position regarding my own salary that I have always taken. Now I want to say to my honourable friend the First Minister that he does himself a great injustice because I can't help but mention it, that after acceding to my request on the first occasion that he does not do it on the second occasion. Why? Because the difference between the two occasions is that there was no increase in salary for the members of the House -- or indemnity for the members, and no increase in salary for the Cabinet Ministers at that time. And if having met my request on the first occasion when there was no such matter before this House, if on the second occasion when there is such a matter before this House, when they're proposing that the Cabinet Ministers shall get a substantial raise, then the conclusion that a lot of people will come to is that the reason for forcing through this increase in the salary of the Leader of the Opposition is because in some way he wants to commit me in connection with the government; and no other suggestion will be done. And I say to my honourable friend, I did not want to raise that point of view but if my honourable friend will not agree to support my motion and will not agree to let the matter stand for further consideration, then I say quite frankly that I myself will feel that that has something to do with the decision.

MR. ROBLIN: I'm really very sorry, Mr. Chairman, if my honourable friend found it necessary to say what he said. I don't think it is justified. I've always felt that many a long

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) . . . . day when I was in the opposition for 10 years that something should be done about this matter. And when I became the Leader of the Government I thought it would be only the decent thing to do to suggest to my honourable friend that the views that I held in Opposition with respect to that office hadn't changed. That's what happened. Now we're in another situation here -- there's no tie up between the two; my views have not changed; they are exactly what they were before. And all I can say is that I regret my honourable friend found it necessary to say what he has said but I want to assure him, assure the public, that the suspicion which he has cast upon our motives in this action is not well founded -- it's not correct; I repudiate it; and I say that we are dealing with this matter on its merits as we see them.

MR. CAMPBELL: My honourable friend, Mr. Chairman, can repudiate it all he wishes but the fact remains that on the first occasion when he made this approach to me, he respected my views on the matter and did not propose it to the Legislature that was being convened at that time. This time he did not respect them; he did not even call me back in for discussion-- the Honourable the Leader of the CCF and myself as he had indicated that he intended to do -- he did not even call us back in for discussion and this time, without any further notice to me whatever, he puts the item in the estimates. And I say what other conclusion can we draw under those circumstances?

MR. ROBLIN: I'm afraid that that simply is incorrect and I must repeat my statement.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, mention has now been made of the fact of a conference between the Honourable the Leader of the House, the Opposition and myself. I do not know of course of the first meeting between the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition other than what I have been told -- I was not there. I was, as has been indicated, at a following meeting. I can agree with the Honourable Leader of the Opposition that it was an understanding after our conference that we would be called back -- I have drawn that to the attention of the Leader of the House and he has apologized in effect to me for it and I've accepted that. But I think, Sir...

MR. CAMPBELL: May I -- Did my honourable friend say that he can not agree with me on that?

MR. PAULLEY: Oh, no. I agree with you on that.

MR. CAMPBELL: I see. I'm sorry.

MR. PAULLEY: But I think in all fairness now that the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition has stated that on the first occasion that his personal viewpoint was recognized, and again I say I had no intimate knowledge of that, but I think in fairness to the Leader of the House I should say this, that apropos of this item notwithstanding the fact we did not have a second meeting and I regretted it and drew it to the attention of the Leader of the House, that it was the first intimation we had of a concrete nature was in the estimates, but I think in fairness to the Leader of the House that I should say this, that at the meeting at which I was present this matter was raised by the Honourable the Premier and the objections that the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition is now making in respect of this was drawn to the attention in our conversation between the three of us at that time. And at that time, and I think the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition will agree with me on that, I can't quite remember the exact words of the Leader of the House but I think they went something like this: "Well we know or I know that that is your personal conviction but as far as the government is concerned we think this is the right thing to do." There may be arguments about it but on that occasion I think I'm correct in saying that the Premier said substantially what he's saying today -- that you may not agree with the acceptance of it but our opinion is, and I think the opinion of the government will be that we will proceed with this anyway. I think, Mr. Chairman, that in all fairness I just make this observation as the third member of that conference.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you ready for the question. The question before us is the motion of the Honourable the Official Leader of the Opposition in amendment that the sum to be voted under (b) of 1B -- Opposition Leader remain at \$2,500.

Mr. Chairman presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the amendment lost.

MR. CAMPBELL: Votes, Mr. Chairman, votes.

Mr. Chairman took a standing vote, the result being: In favour of amendment - 10; Opposed to amendment - 41.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I declare the amendment lost.

1B (b) - passed; (c) - passed; (d) - passed.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, just a minute -- the other salaries -- here's the first place it comes up I believe - Deputy Speaker, and Chairman of Committees, and then Other Salaries. Could we have the number there? I noticed that the item is reduced from a year ago.

MR. EVANS: The reduction in that case, Mr. Chairman, is in connection with the salary of the Clerk of the Assembly being transferred to the Department of the Provincial Secretary. It's all combined under the one salary now as Deputy Minister of the Department of the Provincial Secretary. Then the other are the usual expenses for the session including the Hansard operators. Would you care to have detail -- would the honourable member care to have detail about the sessional -- the pay of the sessional employees?

MR. CAMPBELL: I'm not interested but perhaps some of the other members are, but what I would like to get, Mr. Chairman, is the number of persons who are receiving these salaries, because I must say that I do not find the argument of the First Minister valid where he reports to the Committee that the reason that the numbers are not put in now is because they found it was difficult to have that information accurate. Personally I don't care whether we put in the numbers who are actually occupying those positions now or the numbers that there will be when the new items go into effect. I don't mind if they put in the present establishment or the future establishment as long as we have a number there that indicates how many people there are in each case. I think it's helpful that we have that. And I think that either I or someone else will be asking this same question all the way along the line so we might just as well get the information out as soon as possible. I would like to know the number on this one.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Chairman, the Clerk of the Internal Economy is one; the Sergeant-at-Arms is one; two pages; two clerks for the Clerk's office, before and after the session; under Hansard operators, three supervisors; five final transcribers; eight transcribers. I haven't the total

MR. ROBLIN: We have 21 -- a lot of them are part time.

MR. CAMPBELL: I wonder, Mr. Chairman, would it not be better -- I think I raised this question last year -- would it not be better to have the recording equipment cost and the Hansard reporters in the same item? I don't know that it -- wouldn't it help us to get the cost of the Hansard system in general before us?

MR. EVANS: Yes, I think that question has been raised before but of course there's so much of the cost of Hansard comes in connection with printing. It's quite easy to supply the total cost of producing the Hansard but it must include the printing which is a large part of it, and so it wouldn't be included in any one particular vote anyway.

MR. ROBLIN: I think a return has been issued.....

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, we'd like to have the information before us in the estimates as far as possible. Now I don't think this is a good item to raise the point but where the salaries are roughly similar -- where the duties of the several people shown under salaries are roughly similar the members can make a quick calculation as to what the salary is. In the case of where they're so different in their responsibilities as Hansard transcribers and pages perhaps, that wouldn't be very accurate anyway, but similarly, some of us would like to keep some check on the cost of Hansard and we could have an idea from the estimates when we are going through them if we had that information -- have the two grouped. However, it's down here in that other way now and I have no particular objection to this item.

MR. ROBLIN: I can give the honourable member the breakdown of the details that are scattered through salaries and printing and operation of recording machines if he wishes and they are as follows: Salaries for thirteen transcribers and three supervisors - \$13,035; legislative printing and binding, portion appropriate to Hansard - \$4,100; recording equipment operation - \$850; and then there is an item of supplies including a new Audio-graph machine of \$775. I think those are the major items that are included in that -- under that head.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, it would be well to consider grouping the recording equipment and the Hansard staff for another session.

MR. ROBLIN: There's no objection to taking a look at that, Sir.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, there must be some other salaries surely under that Other Salaries than the 21 or 22 listed by the Honourable the Provincial Secretary because there are a lot more people around here during sessions such as the attendants on the phones

(Mr. Molgat, cont'd.).... and so on and so forth --there must be other people.

MR. ROBLIN: I think we did give the full list, Mr. Chairman, starting off with the Clerk of Internal Economy, the Sergeant-at-Arms, sessional assistants and clerks and all that kind of thing -- they're in there together with the Hansard staff.

MR. MOLGAT: There are more than 22 in there.

MR. EVANS: The total doesn't amount to the \$27,000.

MR. ROBLIN: \$26,455.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (c) - passed; (d) - passed. Resolution No. 1 - Other Assembly Expenditures - \$57,490. Item 2 - Comptroller-General's Office - (a) Salaries.

MR. ROBLIN: Comptroller-General's Office, Sir, I think the House will want to know the number of employees -- 71 is the number that I have. That does not include those three or four or five people who may be employed for relief for holiday or something of that matter. If the House is interested in any closer breakdown of that information, I'm prepared to give it.

MR. CAMPBELL: In mentioning the Comptroller-General's office, Mr. Chairman, I have a general point that might as well be raised now. It applies to all departments and that is, that I think the House is entitled to know as we used to know what the Deputy Ministers' salaries are. Now I presume that this one, because there's just one Comptroller-General, that the \$13,980 is the salary - I suppose that's it. So the question I would like to ask, is the Comptroller-General on the same salary scale as the Deputy Ministers? Are all Deputy Ministers on the same salary scale -- is there a new scale?

MR. ROBLIN: There is a new salary scale for Deputy Ministers, Mr. Chairman, that was announced in the press last October I believe. It runs in a series of five steps from around \$11,000 to \$15,000. In the case of the Comptroller-General being a servant of the House rather than a servant of the Government it was thought best to show it in the way that it is here. His salary is as shown - \$13,980. We'll also be glad to give the salary of any Deputy Minister on request or even without request.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Mr. Chairman, there's something that I don't understand. In this Order for Return that was tabled this afternoon it's shown that there was an increase of four under the Comptroller-General's department. Now last year the estimates carried 74 employees or salaried people under the Comptroller-General. If there is an increase of four we should have 78. The First Minister says there's 71 so I do not quite understand how this can come about.

MR. ROBLIN: That points up one of the difficulties in making these comparisons because you may have a number of people who are fully employed and some who are not, and how do you count them? I have just given the House the actual number of people for whom salary provision is being made this year who are on a full-time basis but I have not included the personnel that are required for assistance in summer relief in that matter. And I believe that those are the people who account for the discrepancy between the two figures.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (a) - 4 passed;

MR. PAULLEY: Couldn't it be possible for the government to give us the actual number of full-time employees on the estimates for our consideration so that we could compare them then. As far as casual help is concerned I can agree with the First Minister that it may clutter up our thinking or get us off on the wrong track when they are all included in the totals, and I think that's pretty well what's happened insofar as the Return for the Order for the Honourable Member for Carillon. It's leading us astray because as he properly points out there are shown some 600 odd new positions and it's rather confusing.

MR. ROBLIN: They're not all filled.

MR. PAULLEY: No, maybe not, Mr. Chairman, they may not all be filled but in the Order for Return a quick glance -- we only had the opportunity of looking at it this afternoon, indicates that there are 684 without any clarification. And I think if we had the establishment ...

MR. ROBLIN: Well, if you read the rest of the report I think you'll find much of the detail is supplied there.

MR. PAULLEY: That's in the report of the Commissioner? I haven't had an opportunity of looking at that yet.

MR. ROBLIN: Yes, a good deal of it is in there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (b) - passed; 2 - passed. Resolution 2 - Comptroller-General's

(Mr. Chairman, cont'd.) . . . . Office \$321,834. Resolution 3 - Legislative Printing and Binding-\$44,700.

MR. PAULLEY: May I just ask one question in connection with that? Is the increase showing there of approximately \$5,000 due to increases in salaries as the result of the revision of the -- or the appropriation voted last year, or is that in anticipation of the greater amount of work which the government intends to have done, or is that another item of the Queen's Printer?

MR. ROBLIN: Legislative printing and binding does cover the cost of printing the statutes, the journals, and the public accounts, the Votes and Proceedings, the Orders of the Day, private and public Bills, incidentals such as the Throne Speech and Hansard. And the increase that is being provided for here is the increase that the Queen's Printer estimates will be required in the cost of printing.

MR. PAULLEY: . . . printing now the Orders of the Day?

MR. ROBLIN: They're all included in it and there's various reasons for the increase.

MR. P. WAGNER (Fisher): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question but I don't know whether that question will be in order. How come that one can not buy more Hansards than three now? For example, I wanted to get ten Hansards for a particular speech and I could only get three.

MR. ROBLIN: The Hansard has a limited printing run and they try to estimate what will meet the need and it may be that there has been some shortfall in the estimate in that way--that's the only answer that I can think of to give my honourable friend at the moment. I know they do have a problem of printing more than the public demand requires and that, of course, obviously they don't want to do. They may make a mistake -- they didn't realize that was such a popular speech.

MR. WAGNER: Just for further clarification - then it was said that if any particular speech I would request they were willing to put it in print again at \$1.00 a page. Did I misunderstand \$1.00 a page -- that would mean -- so expensive?

MR. ROBLIN: The Leader of the Opposition will be the first to remind us it has a pretty big subsidy in it right now.

MR. PREFONTAINE: May I ask the Premier whether we should discuss Hansard on this item or on the Provincial Secretary's item?

MR. ROBLIN: Well, I think it can be discussed under Provincial Secretary as well. Perhaps it would be better to do that. We can defer our discussion till then.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 4 - Operation of Recording Equipment. 4(a) - passed; (b) - passed.

MR. PAULLEY: In the recording equipment salary there, that's because of the fact we presume that there will be just one session in this year?

MR. EVANS: That is correct. It's estimated on 55 sittings of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 4 - Operation of Recording Equipment - \$1,625 - passed.

MR. CAMPBELL: What I say now hasn't to do with No. 4 in particular, but inasmuch as there's no vote for the total of the department here, I just wanted to check on a couple of figures. I noticed that the daily newspapers when the estimates first came out made some comments on departments that were up and departments that were down. Is there a total? Where is the total?

MR. ROBLIN: Down at the bottom of the page -- total for the Department -- \$657,649.

MR. CAMPBELL: There is no number so I gather that we don't pass it.

MR. ROBLIN: Well it's the same situation with every department.

MR. CAMPBELL: It carries no number. I think we have to make any general comments on one of the items even though they apply to the total. Certainly my remarks are directed toward the total. I think one of them suggested that this particular Department of Legislation was down -- now my figures show it to be greatly up. It's up when you extract the comparable items from one side and the other and make them comparable with a year ago. I find it to be up in the neighbourhood of \$94,000 and of course this \$1,000 that we've been talking about a little while ago is one of the \$1,000 -- the first item that we haven't dealt with yet -- the members and speaker would put the comparison still more out of line. But even as it stands, Mr. Chairman, I find this department to be up nearly \$94,000 as compared to a year ago; and a year ago I found it to be up something in the neighbourhood of \$44,000 from the year before that. It will be plain, Mr. Chairman, that what I'm getting to is the difference in the costs

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.) ... under this government to what they were in the last Estimates that we presented. And my conclusion is that in total that as compared to two years ago that the costs of this department are now up approximately 25% even without including the suggested indemnity increases.

MR. MOLGAT: Before we leave this department, in previous times there appeared under this heading of legislation the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association I wonder where that has been transferred to in the Estimates.

MR. ROBLIN: That appears in grants on the next section, Mr. Speaker, under Grants and Miscellaneous.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I call it 5:30 and I leave the chair until 8:00 o'clock.

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