

MANITOBA

# Juba: Winnipeg's non-campaigning mayor who seems to go on forever

By ELLEN SIMMONS

WINNIPEG — Residents are beginning to feel that their mayor, Stephen Juba, is like Tennyson's brook; Mr. Juba seems to go on forever.

In the past decade, the only suspense in the city's mayoralty contests every two years is whether Mr. Juba will run. Once he has decided to run, the suspense is over. There is no question—at least there hasn't been since 1956—as to who will win.

It has long passed the point where Mr. Juba, having decided to run, campaigns for election. In the past few elections he has run a non-campaign. The mere fact that his name is on the ballot has been enough to return him to office, usually with an overpowering majority.

At intervals he plays a cat-and-mouse

game with the electors of the city he governs, hinting that perhaps he will run for the provincial Legislature (he sat as an independent from 1953 to 1959) or even for Parliament (he ran in 1949 in Winnipeg North Centre, but he was defeated).

But the rumors come to nothing, and when municipal elections roll around the mayor announces that he will go one more round.

Last week, Mr. Juba announced that he will seek his seventh term of office this fall. The decision, he said, had been "very, very close." He is again going to run a non-campaign.

"If I had ever made any election promises, I would have been out of office a long time ago. I feel that the people know me. I don't intend to put on

any campaign battle, and I will not be baited into anything."

But if he does not intend to do battle in the campaign, he undoubtedly will continue to do battle with two of the organizations he has set up as dragons, with himself cast as St. George and the city of Winnipeg as the fair maiden to be rescued.

One is the provincial Government; the other is the Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg.

His sins, in Mr. Juba's eyes, may be summed up as: taxation unfair to Winnipeg.

The mayor feels Winnipeg taxpayers have been rooked by the province. "The 5 per cent sales tax was inflicted on us. But in return we were to get 65 per cent of the school costs paid by the province. We got the 5 per cent sales tax and now

the provincial Government is paying only 36 per cent of the school costs. They have no respect for us whatsoever. They are bleeding our taxpayers in every way."

This is what many Winnipeg taxpayers—particularly in low and lower-middle income brackets, from which the mayor draws much of his support at the polls—like to hear.

Similarly, Mr. Juba sees red each year when the city assessed its share of Metro costs. The city's share, the mayor believes, is far out of line with the benefits.

Instead of Metro, he favors total amalgamation of the area's four cities and 14 municipalities into one big city. (Some of his critics claim that his idea of amalgamation is that everyone else join Winnipeg.)

A provincial Government commission is studying municipal boundaries throughout the province, including the Metro area. The mayor calls it "a red herring," and says it is clear the province is not in favor of amalgamation.

Metro is unpopular among enough small-income people—who see in it merely another figure on their tax bill—that this kind of criticism has substantial appeal.

Asked how he expects to make out at the polls this time, Mr. Juba quoted his father after the mayor's first mayoralty win: "Be proud of yourself but remember there is no indispensable man."

Certainly, Mr. Juba is no more indispensable than any other public figure. But it looks as if he will continue in City Hall until he decides to dispense with himself as mayor.



Juba: cat-and-mouse game with voters.

## CANADA background on events and issues from across the nation

QUEBEC

### A walled-in capital looks to its neighbors

By FRANK HOWARD

QUEBEC — Walled in by fast-growing suburbs and fast-growing budgets, the city core of this provincial capital is trying to break out by merging with its neighbors.

Mayor Gilles Lamontagne, elected two years ago on a reform platform, dreams of a supra-municipal government that would bring together the 30 municipalities that make up greater Quebec.

To set the ball rolling he has picked the largest and one of the most prosperous of the dormitory suburbs, the city of Ste. Foy, as his immediate target.

With a population of about 60,000, Ste. Foy has about one-third as many citizens as Quebec. Its rate of growth has been phenomenal. In the past decade its population has quadrupled while that of Quebec stood still and even declined.

Mr. Lamontagne's campaign for a metropolitan government began almost as soon as he began his four-year term, but he seemed to have a hard time getting everybody interested. Last month, Mr. Lamontagne sent a letter to the Department of Municipal Affairs and the city of Ste. Foy proposing a merger.

Ste. Foy did not reject the idea, and on Aug. 17 a joint meeting of the two councils resulted in a decision to study the implications of such a merger.

One of the implications is that the suburbanites will pay for some of the services Quebec provides for the whole region.

"Our attitude," Mr. Lamontagne said recently, "is that we are fed up with paying the bill while others get the benefit."

For example, he said, Quebec promotes tourism with its tourist bureau, but motels and restaurants in the suburbs receive a good share of the business.

The same argument applies to the \$108,000 Quebec spends every year on its Winter Carnival.

The result is that property tax totals about \$2.79 per \$100 of evaluation in Quebec and about \$1.55 in suburbs like Ste. Foy.

Another problem is that much of the city's commercial area is taken up by government buildings.

The city receives a grant of \$500,000 from the provincial Government in lieu

of taxes, but the city argues that this is not enough.

The biggest problem faced by the city is lack of space for expansion. There is little room for commercial or residential expansion in the city's nine square miles. The relatively uncluttered 13-square-mile area of Ste. Foy would provide space for new businesses.

Mr. Lamontagne also thinks 360-year-old Quebec can grow vertically. With more and more civil servants concentrated in high-rise government buildings in upper town, he hopes the trend toward the suburbs will be reversed and that tall government buildings will be matched by tall apartment buildings along the Plains of Abraham overlooking the St. Lawrence River.

Such a return to the city's core, he suggests, is one reason for the suburbs to be interested in integration. But even though Ste. Foy has agreed to pay 25 per cent of the cost of the annexation feasibility study, the suburb's officials seem more interested in a partial merger than in outright annexation.

They talk about merging certain services for greater economy, while at Quebec city hall the talk is about making Ste. Foy a ward of the City of Quebec with four councillors.

One of the possible advantages for Ste. Foy is that it will be easier for it to raise capital on the bond market. In last year's \$5.8-million budget, more than 38 per cent was devoted to servicing the suburb's debt.

The City of Quebec, with a much larger budget (\$23.5-million) uses less than 20 per cent of its revenue paying debts. And as a growing community, Ste. Foy's capital expenditures on water and sewage works and roads are by no means near levelling off.

However, Quebec law requires that any merger be approved by referendum. The suburbanites probably will object to Quebec's higher taxes, but they can expect higher taxes even if they do not merge.

So in the long run, Mr. Lamontagne's efforts may pay off. But the union of the 450,000 people in the 30 municipalities of metropolitan Quebec under one supra-municipal government is still a long way off, unless the provincial Government steps in.

SASKATCHEWAN

### The subject is French

By E. N. DAVIS

REGINA — Saskatchewan's Department of Education has unveiled long-awaited guidelines for implementing Premier Ross Thatcher's undertaking to the Confederation of Tomorrow conference to abolish the ban against instruction in French in tax-supported schools.

This is one of the steps the province is taking to carry out recommendations in the report of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism.

Establishment of the new French-language schools in the provincial system rests with predominantly French-speaking communities, with the provision that the rights and wishes of English-speaking minorities be respected.

The guidelines stipulate the proportion of time French can be used for instruction—up to 100 per cent in kindergarten, up to 75 per cent in Grades 1 and 2, 60 per cent in Grades 3 and 4, 50 per cent in Grades 5 to 9, and up to 40 per cent in Grades 10 to 12.

Special grants are not being made available to French-language schools. But the department indicated that if they were more costly than English schools, consideration would be given to increasing the grants.

The findings of a two-man committee probe into Grades 7 to 12 were also published. Trustees and teachers welcomed the recommendations, particularly the endorsement of the plan to substitute di-

visions for grades. Under this plan, Grades 1 to 3 constitute Division 1 and Grades 4 to 6 Division 2.

This phase of the reorganization is well advanced. The report endorsed extension of the plan, as proposed initially, with Grades 7 to 9 becoming Division 3 and Grades 10 to 12 as Division 4.

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NOVA SCOTIA

### Beechville is under the axe of urban renewal

By DULCIE CONRAD

HALIFAX — Now that Halifax has rid itself of the black ghetto of Africville, the Nova Scotia Government has zeroed in on another Negro community just outside city limits.

It is the small neighborhood of Beechville, where about 350 men, women and children live in a cluster of unserviced shacks strung along the main southshore highway three miles from the provincial capital.

Last week, Housing Minister James Harding turned the sod on the community's first co-op housing project in which the repayment terms have been made as easy as possible for low-income families.



Renwick: province should raise taxes.



Nixon: a chat with Trudeau first.

ONTARIO

### Taxing prophecies

By JOHN DAFEO

Spokesmen for Ontario's opposition parties displayed the gift of prophecy this week when they spoke of the tax increases looming for Ontario's citizens. Whether they also showed the gift of political acrobatics remains to be seen.

Liberal Leader Robert Nixon started it off in Ottawa when, after a chat with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, he predicted that Premier John Robarts would raise Ontario taxes and blame it on the federal Government.

New Democratic Party frontbencher James Renwick followed Mr. Nixon with a similar prediction, and an admonition to Mr. Robarts to take a stand on the whole issue of income-tax reform.

Mr. Renwick predicted the Ontario Government would soon have to raise its income tax beyond the share of the field set aside for it by Ottawa. And in the long run, he said, it was better that the province should take the responsibility for raising its own taxes.

Both men expressed their views with caution, because no politician likes to appear to be advocating tax increases. But both were also recognizing the inevitability of tax increases and were doing their best to insure that when they come, Mr. Robarts will be the one to answer for them.

Privately, Government spokesmen would have little quarrel with Mr. Nixon's and Mr. Renwick's predictions, but they will not endorse them publicly at the moment because they are preparing a strong, though probably doomed, battle to prevent them from coming true.

The first shot was fired this week with the publication of an unsigned article in the Ontario Economic Review, the official publication of the Treasury Department, which warned of the tax crunch facing the province.

Reinforcing earlier predictions by the federal-provincial tax structure committee and the Smith Committee on Taxation, the article predicted that Ontario would need 40 per cent of the personal

income-tax field by next year if it was to keep its budget deficits anywhere near tolerable limits in the next few years.

The federal Government currently abates 28 per cent of the income tax field to the provinces, but even the proposed increase of 12 percentage points in the federal abatement would only maintain the debt at a manageable level for two years.

The article provides the foundation of a provincial campaign to pry the 12 points out of Ottawa at the coming fall round of federal-provincial talks to produce a new tax collection agreement.

The second shot in the campaign will probably be fired later this month in a speech by Mr. Robarts that will set out some of Ontario's claims.

The present tax-collection agreement expires Dec. 31 and the provincial premiers have served notice that they want a new one that will give them a larger share of taxes.

On the basis of past statements from Ottawa, the provinces will be lucky to receive anything at all in a new agreement, and will not receive 12 percentage points of income tax within a year.

That means Ontario will have to find its own way of raising some or all of the needed revenue. It has the right to raise its income tax beyond the level of the federal abatement.

It does not want to because the move could put Ontario's tax level out of line with that of other provinces and thus, conceivably, hamper development in Ontario.

The Government can shove off the day when it has to take that step by broadening the base of the provincial sales tax to cover services, and by increasing the corporation tax and other taxes.

Those steps will be stopgaps. In the long run, the income tax is where the money is and Ontario will have to take what it needs from that source whether or not Ottawa is prepared to increase its abatement.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

### Will TEAM inject a new election spirit?

By JOHN CLARKE

VANCOUVER — The entry of Mayor Alan Emmott of Burnaby into Vancouver civic politics as the mayoral candidate of The Electors' Action Movement has set off a series of developments that promise to make the December election the sharpest in the past decade.

Mr. Emmott still must seek formal nomination at TEAM's October convention.

He is buying property in the city to qualify as a taxpayer and has said he will resign as Burnaby mayor with a year of his sixth term left. In May, he left the provincial New Democratic Party amid indications that it was going to enter civic politics, a move with which he disagrees.

TEAM was launched last February by a group of young men who professed a dislike of party politicking in civic affairs and a disenchantment with the direction of civic administration. They are led by radio station operator William Bellman, investment adviser Arthur Phillips and teamsters union president Edward Lawson.

Their aim is to unite what they called progressive elements to give the city a new and, to them, lacking vitality. They stressed they were not seeking a confrontation with the Non-Partisan Association created expressly to keep Socialists out of City Hall and which has held power for 30 years. At present, it has 24 of the 27 seats on Vancouver City Council, school board and park board.

Mr. Emmott, 47, fits TEAM's requirements.

He is committed to the idea of amalgamation of Vancouver and Burnaby, and to the merits of metropolitan civic government. His favorite phrase is that "we are now living in the century of the city and civic government has to be brought up to date."

This, too, is the policy of TEAM, which, unlike the NPA, will adopt a program and expect its candidates to stick to it. The NPA supports candidates in whom it has confidence, but does not instruct them on policy.

Incumbent Mayor Tom Campbell is a shrewd politician who never loses sight of his Vancouver taxpayers. He has been accused of flamboyant instability, and on the question of amalgamation with Burnaby he has given the impression of

interest without commitment. He wants the issue studied before he will endorse amalgamation, an approach that will endear him to taxpayers, who fear that Vancouver will pay most of the cost of new municipal services.

Mr. Emmott's attitude is that amalgamation is a necessity and must be made to happen. He will not find it easy to switch to the new stamping ground and will have his work cut out to refute the claim that he is a carpetbagger.

His entry into the race may make it difficult for TEAM to avoid a confrontation with the NPA.

A move to draft former Mayor William Rathie as a candidate may be under way. During his four years in office, Mr. Rathie built a reputation as a good administrator and he is held in high regard by NPA leaders. If he chooses to re-enter civic politics, the NPA may find it difficult to refuse him support.

The situation is bristling with possibilities. The NPA has strong financial backing and the experience of 30 years' campaigning behind it. TEAM has the appeal of newness and its leading members are in positions to command substantial financial support. But it faces a hostile and politically active labor movement which claims it is run by a Liberal clique, with little to recommend it to working people.

The NDP is confused about its role. A committee chairman's claim that the party will enter the field was repudiated by provincial president John Laxton. He said the committee has yet to produce a platform, a slate of candidates and a financial statement acceptable to the party executive, and until then the NDP's entry would be premature.

To add to the confusion, Alderman Harry Rankin has proposed an alliance of the left, including the NDP, labor and ratepayers' organizations, as the only effective alternative to what he calls the NPA-TEAM coalition. And the Vancouver and District Labor Council is considering naming a slate of candidates in case the NDP and Mr. Rankin's left-wing alliance do not make it to the starting line in December.

Mr. Emmott's entry did not launch these developments. But it has created new interest in what was beginning to look like another ho-hum civic election year.

ALBERTA

### Three for NDP post

By BERNARD TIERNY

EDMONTON — In view of the New Democratic Party's lack of success in this province, one might have expected candidates for the vacant leadership of the Alberta NDP to be scarce.

Yet no fewer than three names are being mentioned as contenders for the job, and two others are being suggested as possible.

The probables are Dr. Norman Dolman, an Edmonton optometrist long associated with the party (he said he has not made up his mind to go after the leadership, but is leaning that way); Grant Notley, provincial secretary and organizer for the party; G. S. D. Wright, a lawyer who represents the party at the recently completed Kirby commission inquiry into charges of impropriety against Lands and Forests Minister A. J. Hooke and former Provincial Treasurer E. W. Hinman.

The two being put forward as possibilities are Kenneth Novakowski, a young man and a comparative newcomer to the party, and Edward Nelson, a former president of the Farmers' Union of Alberta.

Surprisingly not among the candidates is Garth Turcott, the only NDP candidate to win a seat in the Legislature.

A Pincher Creek lawyer, he upset Social Credit in a 1966 by-election, but lost the seat to the Socialists in the general election of May the following year.

The Alberta NDP leadership becomes vacant because of the resignation of Neil Reimer, the Canadian director of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, who has held the job since January, 1963.

As leader of the party, Mr. Reimer unsuccessfully tried for a seat in the Legislature three times.