

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA  
Thursday, 2 April, 1981

Time — 8:00 p.m.

**CONCURRENT COMMITTEES OF SUPPLY**  
**SUPPLY — COMMUNITY SERVICES**  
**AND CORRECTIONS**

**MR. CHAIRMAN, Jim Galbraith (Dauphin):** I call the Committee to order. We're dealing with 6.(c) Day Care Services.

The Honourable Minister.

**HON. GEORGE MINAKER (St. James):** Mr. Chairman, I wonder, just before we adjourned for the supper hour, the Honourable Member for St. Boniface asked a question with regard to MSP. I understand that he has had a chance to talk to the administration and that there was just a difference between the printed Estimates for last year and the Supplementary Estimates that came in afterwards which included an additional \$1 million. (Interjection)— It's part of the \$2.9 million. If he looks at last year's estimate, it was \$1.9 million and after the Budget it was brought in, an increase of \$2.9 million.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** We'll turn to 6.(1) Day Care Services, Salary — the Member for St. Boniface.

**MR. LAURENT L. DESJARDINS:** I haven't too much to say about that. I don't know why the government thought that they should bring in their resolution that they brought late this afternoon. I don't think anybody is debating that. It was a good program, the government received it, there wasn't any money put in for a while but what we said in the opening remarks still goes. It's a catching-up thing, but with the way it is operating now, especially that the Minister and the previous Minister finally saw the light after three years and realized that the only way to really make this work that you had to increase the maintenance grant, and this was finally done. So I have very little complaint.

I don't know if my resolution — and we certainly can cover that — maybe it is a better place where we can discuss it like that, because after all we're talking about day care. My resolution brought in the question of, first of all, an Act dealing with all this service, not necessarily those that have been licensed or that are funded by the government. Then we were talking about standards. I think there has been an improvement; I'm not that familiar with all the programs yet. It is quite complicated, but on a first appearance it seems pretty good but the standard, for instance, I have some information that people are taking their kids to some kind of a place that aren't licensed at all. An Act would take care of that, that nobody could keep children. I'm not talking about only babysitting but on a regular basis without some kind of standards. These people were telling me that little kids, a little over two years old, that when the parents came in to get the kiddies — it was in a driveway about three houses down — and the father just blew the horn because somebody was

backing in and he might have hit the kid. You know, these are the things. The responsibilities are not just necessarily for . . . the Minister said that the first responsibility belongs to the family. There's no, as far as I'm concerned there's no fight there, there's no argument there at all. I certainly agree with that. But I feel that nevertheless that the responsibility of licensing and making sure that the proper standards are there to anybody, not just those that are . . . In other words, if the Great-West Life starts some that are not funded that you say, we wash our hands, we have no responsibility in that. Part of my resolution was saying that you make sure that you don't fund, you don't give them any grants at all until they follow the standards, but that doesn't mean that you should say, well, we don't fund them so we have no responsibility. You don't say that in guest homes. You're starting in . . . and going around to try to find standards in guest homes.

So my motion is gives you a lot of leeway. I'm not suggesting . . . You took it for granted that the toughest regulation would be over a group of professionals, professionalizing the staff — that's not what I was suggesting when I explained my motion. I was suggesting that we bring an Act just to deal with day care to cover all these day cares, the minimum of standards. You have flexibility, start with the minimum. You people decide what you want the minimum. It wouldn't disrupt your program at all but it would be something that would be spelled out. There would be more guidance.

So the resolution, the amendment that we have in front of us just cancels the suggestion that I've made. But there's nothing wrong with what you say in there. I have no trouble supporting that at this time. So therefore we've covered this over the years. I remember we spent hours on that. As far as I'm concerned, I can only speak for myself, I'm satisfied that you're going in a good direction, you're catching up but better late than never.

I'm awfully pleased, I want to congratulate the Minister who did finally accept the recommendation that no matter what you did if you didn't change the secret. I think that was the main reason why Manitoba always had a better program than the others was the Maintenance Grant. It's not all cut and dried, it's difficult. You want to help somebody, then you're people that don't any help. So there's always a difficulty. But in the long run these people are paying taxes also. If you're going to have a kind of universal program I don't think there's anything wrong with that.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Member for Seven Oaks.

**MR. SAUL A. MILLER:** Mr. Chairman, could the Minister tell us whether the full amount of \$7.6 million was spent.

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, our last figure as of January indicated would be in the order of about \$6.5 million for this year-end. This is why we recognized, as I'm sure the honourable member did when he was Minister responsible, that while our objective is to get 3,300 spaces onstream or on line

that because of the very nature of the program of where we looked towards the neighbourhood non-profit organization to run these centres that there's a time element for them to start up and to get established. For that reason we tried to inject into this last fiscal year's expenditures sort of one time expense items so that the long-term objective of 3,300 spaces wouldn't exceed the anticipated \$9.5 million when all those spaces were achieved and for that reason we have a one-time, a refurbishment grant which really you might say wasn't increased to the maintenance grant. It was a catch-up or recognizing that when the 3,300 spaces were all in place that we would meet our objective of the \$9.3 million. So that is why we tried to carefully inject different programs last year that when we do get the complete on stream that we will make that objective and it will still be affordable to, not only the taxpayer, but the user at the end.

**MR. MILLER:** Mr. Chairman, I can understand the Minister's statement. The reason I asked the question was because last year when this was put forward as a Supplementary Supply and I believe it was part of a lump sum asked for by Finance — \$4 million — we predicted at that time there was no way you were going to spend that kind of money. I just want to corroborate what I said at that time. With regard to the Day Care Centres, the requirement now is that there be — what is it — a minimum of five parents on the board and that no more than 20 percent of the board members can be members of the staff. I believe it's something in that area. So the reason I asked the question is and the Minister may have answered it before but I wasn't clear, is he therefore telling us that the possibility of privately-operated proprietary nursing homes and group care centres will not come into the program?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, at the present time I believe we have had requests from, I think it was two or three privately operated preschool day care centres and we have refused to take them into the program indicating that we believe that the present program of having the local citizens establish the day care centre would achieve our objective of the total of some 8,600 spaces that we're looking toward. At the present time it appears that that objective will be made this year so we see no reason on bringing in the private operation at this time because with the projected spaces in place now and under way of becoming operational, it looks like we're going to meet our objective.

**MR. MILLER:** That's fine. I just wanted it completely understood because I wasn't sure that in fact in this area the Minister is not moving to accommodate or to bring under the program some of the existing or newly formed private operations. I know there is one pre-existing, it's been pre-existing for many years, I think from the inception of the program or shortly after the inception of the program, but the Minister is saying no new ones have been added and it's not his intention to move in that direction.

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, as I indicated, at the present time there appears to be no need to pursue that or change the policy and we only have honoured those particular private operations which I believe at

that time the Honourable Member for St. Boniface recognized. We haven't added any spaces to that. I think there is, Mr. Chairman, about six or seven.

I believe that the former administration brought in some private preschool that were existent prior to the government program, including the mini-school, but we have followed the same policy then, that they do not receive the maintenance grant.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** 6.(c)(1) — pass; 6(c)(2) — pass; 6(c)(3) — pass; (c) — pass.

We've already passed (d). Now turn to 6.(e)(1) — pass; 6.(e)(2) — pass; 6.(e)(3) — pass — the Honourable Member for Seven Oaks.

**MR. MILLER:** Mr. Chairman, on the CRISP program, the payments which will be paid, it started in January, so firstly, can the Minister tell us how many have enrolled, because I believe applications are being taken, or have been accepted since last fall?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Minister.

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, this will be one area that the present prediction would be underspent, but recognizing that it's retroactive for six months. In other words, if someone comes onstream six months after we initiated on January 1st, then they will be paid back the six months. To date we have onstream approximately in the neighbourhood of 3,700 and we anticipate, as we indicated earlier that we believe there's a potential of approximately 50,000 children.

We have not gone into a big media campaign on this particular program, because we tried the one approach of mailing out to all potential recipients of this program — well anybody receiving family allowance in the Province of Manitoba will receive information brochure, a very simple one that they may qualify, because that's one of the criteria and it's obvious that people do not always read what they receive, so that we anticipate that there will be some media advertising with regard to this program. Because of the present pickup of this program, it's averaging about 2,000 per month now. We still will fall short by the end of the year. We'll only have about 20,000 at that rate, that we believe that we should put something in the paper.

I might say that because of the advertising in the day care and I think also the good media coverage on day care, that we're on schedule with that.

(Interjection)— I think, Mr. Chairman, too that the media itself and the Opposition and everybody have been discussing the day care subject, so it's been up front all the time, so people are aware of it. I just wanted to advise that that is the present pickup on this.

I might say that 72 percent, I believe, of those that qualify are getting the maximum, so it appears that the salary range that has been established seems to be the proper area that we're looking at, and that the average of the monthly payment is pretty high in this particular program.

**MR. MILLER:** Did the Minister say the amount of \$5 million was spent or underspent.

**MR. MINAKER:** No, it's not. It's underspent at the present time, as obviously the honourable member recognizes that we've only got roughly \$4,000 on at this point in time, that it will be underspent.

Mr. Chairman, it would look like we're about in the order of about \$1 million, that recognizing that if we do get a big fill-in occurring, it'll occur in this year's spending because it's retroactive.

**MR. MILLER:** Mr. Chairman, the department is expecting that they'll go from \$4 million to \$17 million. I was quadrupling the number of enrolled in this program; that's what they are targeting for.

The next question, Mr. Chairman, is with regard to the CRISP payments. Family, single parent family who is now on the Family Allowance moving to the CRISP program, I assume that their benefits would be better than if they stayed under Social Allowance, or on Family Allowances. I assume the benefits would be greater otherwise why should they move to the CRISP program? Am I right or not?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, as the honourable member knows, we have given the people on welfare the choice of whether they wish to receive the payment from CRISP or from the Social Allowance and the member is correct, the people on Social Allowance if they were presently on it would probably have the greater benefit on Social Allowance because of the fact that the dental and the optical and drugs are paid for under the Social Allowance and that is the reason why we're counting it as income, if they do accept it. But what can happen, what we anticipate happening is that those people as they are discovered and need assistance will get offered CRISP first so they don't have to go on welfare for partial payment, that we will eventually have the majority of people we believe on the CRISP program rather than being brought into the welfare program on partial basis and that is why the amount of \$17.2 million or at least back in the Social Program we recognize that where we thought we'd pick up \$5 million we've still got roughly \$3.5 million.

**MR. MILLER:** Mr. Chairman, if I could understand the Minister correctly, the dollars they get under CRISP and the dollars they get from Social Allowances are about equal but the extra coverage they get because on Social Allowances they get these health cards, the dental, the optometric; that's one reason why they'd be better off staying under Social Allowances, under Family Allowances. I want to ask the Minister, why should any new person coming on or new family coming into the program in the Social Allowance program, why should they be sort of steered towards CRISP, when in fact they are going to lose certain benefits?

**MR. MINAKER:** I think, Mr. Chairman, maybe I didn't explain it completely. Where it will be beneficial is where they just marginally require a certain amount of social allowance and we would presume that people would prefer to qualify for this program than go on the dole, and we believe that is the majority of cases of people who maybe need that additional \$60 a month or \$100 a month and so on.

**MR. MILLER:** The last question, Mr. Chairman, that I have: Will the payments paid under CRISP be considered family income when they file income tax?

**MR. MINAKER:** No, Mr. Chairman, they will not be. It will not be counted as an income, because if we

start to juggle things around like that and the Federal Government, as you know, will only look at certain handling of certain calculations, etc., if they fall in line with their general calculations, so they will not be counted in the net family income.

**MR. MILLER:** I am not thinking of the Provincial Government, I am thinking of the Federal Government. Will the Federal Income Tax laws accept payments made by Manitoba to recipients and will permit non-reporting of this income?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, I'm advised it is exempt from Federal taxation as well.

**MR. MILLER:** They don't have to report it as income at all?

**MR. MINAKER:** No.

**MR. MILLER:** Okay, that's fine.

**MR. MINAKER:** I would just going to say, and furthermore, Mr. Chairman, we will not be issuing T-4's or any documents like that.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Member for St. Boniface.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** Mr. Chairman, before we leave this, I just want to repeat the concern that I expressed before and that is, I hope that we don't lose a half of that, that we were splitting under CAP. It seems to me also with the situation that we have in the province and the deficit and so on, that maybe we should have made sure of that, the government should have been sure of that before they let the people on welfare leave welfare and take this \$30,000, because if we lose a couple of million dollars, even in today's rate of inflation, it means something.

**MR. MINAKER:** I agree with the honourable member, and it is our understanding that Saskatchewan has been accepted under their program similar to this and we anticipate that the Federal Government should give us the same courtesy and honour it in the same way.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** Did they promise you an answer by a certain time or are they just as usual wait and wait.

**MR. MINAKER:** As usual, Mr. Chairman.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** Well, they are consistent, anyway.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** 6.(e)(3) — pass; (e) — pass; 6.(f)(1) — pass — the Honourable Member for St. Boniface.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** Probably stretching things here, but Social Security, I guess you can get it here somewhere, it's the Field staff, and I don't want to reopen everything, but there is something that I didn't have before and I have a letter that looks like practically a form letter and the title is Clothing Rates for Foster Children. These people are saying that they met with you and they studied the new rate

and they are satisfied, providing that foster children when they first arrive in the home are properly dressed. They are a little concerned because they say often times these people are not dressed like their peers and that's the important thing. The initial grant or rate or whatever, the clothes that they come in with when they first go in the home, providing that it was up to par then they didn't mind now and apparently that hadn't been decided at the time so could the Minister tell me if there is anything on that?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, I'm going to try to remember. That was under the Child and Family Services and if I remember correctly we have now increased that to \$105 as the initial clothing from what it was last year and I believe it has been increased over the last two or three years and it has been increased. So that initially we've increased it up now to \$105 as the first money that they received for new clothing and then they received the monthly clothing allowance which I believe, if I remember correctly, was \$40 per month. The initial clothing now, it was originally \$50, then increased to \$75, we've now increased it to \$105 this year.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** All I want to know is, what's the name, who signed that letter; they're satisfied, they've met with you on this?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, we met with them, and as I've indicated we have responded to their request and we've increased the rates, as I say from \$75 to \$105, approximately 45 percent this year. Also in addition to that we've increased the clothing for all children in foster care by almost 12 percent this year, 11.7.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** There's no automatic increase to follow inflation on that; you review that every year?

**MR. MINAKER:** That's correct. We try and follow the increase in inflation, which I think is pretty close, 11.7 percent. My understanding is that we have increased it every year since the administration has changed.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** 6. (f)(1) — pass; 6. (f)(2) — pass; (f) — pass.

Resolved that there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding \$116,054,500 for Community Services and Corrections, Social Security Services — pass.

We are now at Section 7. Corrections and Probation Services. Resolution No. 34. 7. (a)(1) — the Member for St. Boniface.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** Mr. Chairman, there's an increase of two staff man years on there. Could we have some explanation of that, what those two are and what they're doing; is there an extra load or it's just to do a better job?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, my understanding is there's just one SMY increase and then there was an incumbent that was transferred from The Pas Correctional Institution. There was originally 14 SMYs and we've now increased it to 15. The makeup of that is, you have the commissioner . . .

**MR. DESJARDINS:** Excuse me. I'm reading from the list that the Minister gave me and actually it was from 13 to 15, but now I see that in fact there's no new staff man years; two of them have been transferred from within the department, so you're still halfway wrong and halfway right. But it wasn't 14, it was 13, and two transferred somewhere else, according to this.

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, they're transfers, not new SMYs and he's correct, there was a transfer of two.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** They were transferred from where? Did they take their responsibility with them, it was just felt that they should be located in the office of the commissioner, or did you cancel the program, because if you cancel the program it's just the same as creating two more positions?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, one is a secretary that was transferred into the office; another one was the former Superintendent of The Pas.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** My question is, did they transfer their former responsibility with them, did that move with them, or did you close anything, or what?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, in the case of the Superintendent of The Pas, no, he did not transfer his responsibilities in the department.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** He's doing something completely different?

**MR. MINAKER:** Yes. Mr. Chairman, what the gentleman will now be doing is concentrating on his work with the native clan as a counsellor and to assist the native inmates.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** And who will replace him? Who's in The Pas?

**MR. MINAKER:** The former Deputy Superintendent is now . . .

**MR. DESJARDINS:** And where did you get that staff man year?

**MR. MINAKER:** That was there all the time.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** Oh, you had a Director and a Deputy, now there's only one. Fine. But actually it has the same effect then as creating two new positions if they did not accept and take their responsibility with them, it's two new positions. They are now working for the commissioner, something that wasn't done in the past. I'm not saying that's bad, I'm just trying to find out.

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, I believe it is correct in the case of the superintendent. I'm not too sure on the secretary.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** I'm not criticizing, I want the Minister to know I'm not criticizing, but I want the true story.

**MR. MINAKER:** My advice is that the secretary is going into the marriage conciliation part of the

department and will work there because of the increased workload.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** So there is increased workload.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Member for Seven Oaks.

**MR. MILLER:** Mr. Chairman, since this deals with the central administration, has there been a change in the size of the population at the various correctional institutes? Is there any significant change in numbers in the population?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, with regards to Headingley Jail, there has been a drop this year in the number of residents. It's somewhere in the order roughly of about 7 percent, 7-1/2 percent this year. In the overall in the other institutions a drop of about, I understand, 2 to 3 percent.

**MR. MILLER:** Mr. Chairman, I'm wondering whether the Minister could advise us the reason for the drop. I'm pleased there's a drop. I'm just wondering what accounted for it? Have we suddenly become a more law-abiding community or are sentences being dealt with differently than in the past? I'm just curious why the drop and whether this portends a new direction, hopefully?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, we do have some alternate programs in operation at the present time, but also there seems to be generally a drop in the number of cases, and then the system seems to be working a little better with regard to the pre-trial and the probation part of the program.

**MR. MILLER:** Does that mean there would be less people waiting, there would be less people on remand, because the court process has speeded up somewhat, and this would account basically for — so it's no change in our lifestyle or our citizenry, it's just the system itself?

**MR. MINAKER:** Well, Mr. Chairman, if we based it on resident days in Winnipeg Remand, there has been a drop between 1978-79 and 1979-80. The actual resident days in Winnipeg Remand in 1978-79 was approximately 52,000, well 51,914. That has dropped to 47,793, so there seems to be a decline.

**MR. MILLER:** Mr. Chairman, The Pas Jail, were does that stand today, at this point in time?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, we anticipate that The Pas Jail will be opening this summer. We anticipate probably around June. I was out there and went through the jail with the Minister of Government Services, approximately about one month ago, and it was anticipated it was about, I believe at that time, six to eight weeks away from completion. As you know, the guards like to get into a jail and sort out the problems before they put the inmates in there, and there's usually that start-up time.

I don't believe that it should be that long for The Pas Jail, because the Superintendent of The Pas Jail has been on that site day by day, watching it proceed and to give his comments as the construction took place.

**MR. MILLER:** Mr. Chairman, is it anticipated that when The Pas Jail opens, this would take some of

the pressure off Headingley, or it won't have any effect at all?

**MR. MINAKER:** We don't believe it will have any great effect on Headingley, Mr. Chairman.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Member for St. George.

**MR. BILLIE URUSKI (St. George):** Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I'd like to ask the Minister as to his department's dealings after the trial, an inmate, an accused has been convicted and been sentenced to a penal institution; what relationship does your department have with the court systems?

I should possibly preface that with some personal experience in an incident where, and I see your Director of Corrections smiling. He's been involved in a situation where there happens, and I guess from time to time it'll always occur, where there is a wide variance of sentences that are imposed on citizenry and the system you are left, your department, your branch is left to try and deal with what I believe could be considered such disparities as to constitute great inequity in terms of sentencing that goes on. What latitude is there within your jurisdiction to deal with circumstances with respect to sentences that do occur, where there is a wide range?

You know, and I'll give you the specifics of the instance and relate it to a case that just appeared in the newspaper just several days ago. It happens to deal with charges of blood alcohol count over .08, where we had the instance here in St. James, I think in your area here just recently, where a motorist was apprehended after his vehicle went out of control and slammed into three other vehicles coming the other way, doing thousands of dollars of property damage and the likelihood of personal injury being equally as great, fortunately there was none, receiving a sentence of two months in the Correctional Institution.

Another case, where the individual was stopped operating a snowmobile in the right-of-way, in the ditch, never entering the highway, was pulled over and was, I guess, asked for identification or whatever, and his blood alcohol count was over .08, although, I should mention to the Minister, in terms of offences it was a third offence of blood alcohol count in six years, this being the third offence in sixth year, appeared before a judge and received, not a monetary fine and a long term suspension, but an automatic three month sentence within the institution. It placed quite a hardship, and I think your staff knows, he was a single individual but was involved in the farming industry, whose services were specialized, to perform specialized services to the field of agriculture, but because there was, I think, a condition that the judge placed and with such feeling, I guess, the judge placed, although there was no evidence that I could determine that the individual gave the police a hard time, was difficult to get along with. Everything in that nature was negative, and yet I wonder how you as Minister are able to cope in the corrections area with instances like that, in terms of trying to handle the inequities as they come up?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Minister.

**MR. MINAKER:** Well, Mr. Chairman, as the honourable member is talking with regard to actually

different types of sentencing by the judges, as the honourable members knows that we do not have any particular input into the decision by the judge and how he wishes to handle each case. We do, however, provide a pre-sentence report, if the judge requests it, on each case, where the probation officer will give the judge a background on the individual and indicate other alternatives if the judge wishes to consider that. However, if the judge does not request that, then we cannot provide that information for that particular judge.

Once the individual is in the institute by the request or the decision of the judge for a certain sentence, there are programs in place that as the inmate gets near the end of his sentence, that if he has got a job in a community, will provide temporary absent passes or day passes, but he returns to the facility in the evening.

I guess the only other thing which could be would be a temporary release, but then we start to frustrate the judicial system, if we start to take that attitude on every case or certain cases and we are also working with the Attorney-General with regards to the idea of alternate defines but in this case it was not the decision of the judge to find to incarcerate the particular individual and as I say that primarily is the responsibility of the courts; we're just there to assist the courts if they need and request any help.

**MR. URUSKI:** Mr. Chairman, the Minister hit upon the area that I guess maybe I wasn't very clear, but I was alluding to the area of alternative penalties in cases where individuals might be able to, who would not be considered dangerous, might be able to better serve out their incarceration period serving their community or being hit as severely if not more severely by a monetary penalty where he would have to work out his time right within the community, still be employed but would be penalized at least, I would say as harshly if not more by having to spend his time within the community.

I'm hoping and I'm asking the Minister to certainly put more emphasis on alternate forms of penalties because, you know, like in the case that I'm referring to, the individual has cost society, I don't know what it does cost to keep an individual like that per month but probably \$1 thousand, \$1,500 a month to keep him. (Interjection)— \$3 thousand a month or thereabouts? — and basically was not what one would consider a dangerous individual where it would have been worthwhile to society to give him a stiff penalty and I mean very stiff, if there would have been any danger, if he would have caused any danger to motoring public or the like, I see no difficulty, I see no problem with that whatsoever. But in a case where there's absolutely no evidence of any problems dealing with the individual that I hope that the Minister puts forward many alternatives and there are many alternatives, of people who could work their time out within the community have very stiff monetary penalties. This individual did have a job, I would say a good paying job and could serve his time within the community and pay his price to society for the wrong that he committed and that's what I would urge the Minister although he has no direct contact or would make it very difficult in his relationship with the judicial system but stressing alternate penalties is what I would urge the Minister to pursue.

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, I concur with the majority of the Honourable Member for St. George's thinking on where we get restitution for some of these particular crimes or community services orders which are presently available to the judges to make decisions on if they wish. I might say that we are trying to make an input through a corrections judiciary committee that is made up of some federal people and the commissioner, Hans Schneider along with provincial court judges and county court judges and it's sort of a liaison committee where they can provide these input ideas to these different areas that have responsibility in the judicial system as well as the corrections end. It has been brought to their attention the very subject that you're talking about, so we hope that this kind of influence will result in more decisions made where the services are available with regard to community service orders and the likes about what he was describing.

**MR. URUSKI:** Could I ask the Minister, is there regular meeting that is being held, are there regular sessions between the judicial system and the correction system to bring them up to date with different happenings and I presume in looking where judges do not request all the facts, the background of an individual? This is where the system I guess falls down where people do get caught, so to speak, behind the eightball and problems do occur as the like that I have brought to the attention. I'm sure the Minister has many of these cases that has been brought to his attention more so than those individuals on malaise themselves have been apprised of.

**MR. MINAKER:** I'll just answer that question so the Member for St. Boniface can have the floor.

This committee meets once a month to discuss existing problems and potential recommendations for considerations.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** Mr. Chairman, before we leave that, I'd like to disagree with the Minister and with my colleague from St. George, but only mildly. The Minister —(Interjection)— Mr. Chairman, of course, I always disagree with Harry. The concern that I had although the Minister did somewhat modify that but his first reaction was, that is not our responsibility and it's true in a sense that the courts do not . . . after all, the courts decide on the penalty, do not come under the jurisdiction of this Minister but I'm sure that he realizes that he has very much of a responsibility and that is why governments have taken very seriously where this good should be. Some people had advocated that they should be under the Attorney-General and others say that it should be here. There's no excuse for crime but sometimes there's reasons and so on and these are the important things when you look in this department that you have the losers and the handicapped and so on, that at times you might help these people and especially when it's a question of rehabilitation. So you know, I think if nothing else, you have a responsibility to maybe suggest the Attorney-General could put his comics down and listen to the good advice of the Member for St. George and others.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Attorney-General.

**HON. GERALD W.J. MERCIER (Osborne):** On a point of privilege, Mr. Chairman, I'm not reading a comic. I'm reading a very important decision of the Court of Appeal in Newfoundland on a constitutional case.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** Mr. Chairman, I think he knows that one by heart because I know he's framed it and he has it in his living room. Mr. Chairman, I think you get the message. Now my criticism or where I disagree somewhat with the Member for St. George and maybe I misunderstood him but I'm very — (Interjection)— the Member for what? Say it in French, see how you do it then.

**A MEMBER:** St. George.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** Say it in French.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** Mr. Chairman, I am still a better bilingual than he is, even with all my mistakes.

My concern is that the Member for St. George suggested that they should be a fine and a stiff fine. Well that, I'm not sure about, because if you want to penalize people, you can penalize for the same offence a hockey goon that's getting \$300,000 a year and somebody that's getting the minimum wages, and if you just look at a certain fine, it hasn't the same effect. (Interjection)— All right, a combination then, maybe we should. Whenever we talk about pay increase we are always talking about a percentage and we were complaining that helps the people that are well paid. Maybe that should be the same thing because a \$10 fine or a \$100 fine is nothing for somebody that is getting \$300,000, it's a joke. He's not going to reform because of that. He's a lot happier that he doesn't have to spend his time in jail.

I am sure that my honourable friend from St. George is as concerned as I am — did I say it right that time —(Interjection)— For St. George, I'll think of one, two, three, four.

**A MEMBER:** That's quatre.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** Do you want me to say the Member quatre St. Georges? No wonder, with teachers like you guys, I'll never learn.

**A MEMBER:** Well you said one, two, three, four.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** But that's not a joke; I purposely said that because I know that the St. George member is as concerned as I am and I wanted to just make the point that at times a fine could help people and another time it won't be a deterrent at all for other people. In fact they would much sooner have a stiff fine than go to jail, so that's a concern, you would have to be careful.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Member for St. George.

**MR. URUSKI:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am glad the Member for St. Boniface, pour St. Boniface, raised that because I did not mention that there was the option of having a temporary absence in certain cases, but specifically what I was referring to, it was impossible because of the work schedule of working

in the industry. They were working seven days a week, and the work took them all over the region of the province from Riverton to right here near Winnipeg on a daily basis and it was impossible for the individual to even think of a temporary absence and to be back on weekends to serve it. It was just not in the cards.

The Member for St. Boniface made a good point, possibly that it not be a specific fine that I am talking about, and fines maybe should be, along with community service, be geared to income, so that a \$10 fine for one individual if he is on a low income salary would be just as severe as \$1,000 fine for another individual. Those kinds of things I would assume do —(Interjection)— Yes, funds geared to their weekly or monthly salary and similar, but I do believe that the working within the community as one factor is really the fact that I was trying to stress; that his involvement and his paying it back to society in the community, more so even than the monetary penalty is where the alternate forms of sentencing should be developed further.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** 7.(a)(1) — pass; (a)(2) — pass; (a) — pass. 7.(b)(1) — pass — The Honourable Member for St. Boniface.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** Mr. Chairman, on (1), here is quite an increase — well maybe not when you look at the total staff man years, but there is still 18. That's one of the heaviest increases. That's not a transfer, that's an increase of 18. Could we have a few words of explanation on the 18?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, the new positions included in the 18 SMY's — there's one for the Dauphin Correctional Institute and that is for security; the Portage Women's Home, there's a nurse, or a half a SMY for a nurse; two security and one office. The reason being there when the new improvements were made to the prison for fire safety it created security problems. The individual cells used to be open and the hallway was open and now that's been closed because of fire doors and fire codes that created that necessity. The Pas Correctional Institute — there is nine-and-a-half for security for the new jail because that becomes the institute that looks after juveniles and women and adult males; there is one nurse and one for classification. At Egg Lake Camp and Spruce Woods Camp we've allowed for one cook in each one of those because we feel that cook will save us money and as well instruct those inmates in providing cooking and so on, and it is difficult to get inmates who are sort of in that pass-through system to provide all the meals themselves. So we thought there was a saving there and also would provide some type of training program for the inmates.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** 7.(b)(1) — pass; 7.(b)(2) — pass; 7.(b)(3) — pass — The Honourable Member for Seven Oaks.

**MR. MILLER:** Could the Minister give us the external agencies and halfway houses, who they are, and the grants that they get?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, there is the Grosvenor Place and Native Halfway House, United

Church Halfway House — Am I going too quick? Sorry. Scotia Residence, X-Kalay, and the Salvation Army Rehabilitation Centre.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** Mr. Chairman, before my colleague continues, the list that you gave us of these external agencies, you have one Care and Rehabilitation of Adult Offenders, and it didn't jive. The amount here for grants to External Agencies is \$414,900, but I have something that comes to a total of \$239 and none of those that you mention, it's the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Society, Native Clan Organization, Manitoba Society of Criminology, Open Circle and Frontier College. Should they be added to the list you gave us?

**MR. MINAKER:** That's correct. We have a total for the halfway houses of \$175,300 of those that we mentioned and they are paid on a per diem rate based on their occupancy and that has been estimated at \$175,300, for those that the Honourable Member for Seven Oaks requested. But then we would have to add Frontier College, Open Circle, Manitoba Society of Criminology, Native Clan, and John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Society.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Member for Seven Oaks.

**MR. MILLER:** So are these, the ones that were just read out, which were not listed last year, is this the first time that they are in the program?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, they were listed last year and they were \$162,300, in that total.

**MR. MILLER:** In the grand total, that is the John Howard and the Native Clan and so on, plus the ones you just read out total \$314,900.00.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** And last year they totalled . . .

**MR. MINAKER:** \$277,200.00.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** Yes, okay.

**MR. MINAKER:** The big impact occurred with Native Clan Organization, and the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Society, that's where the major difference occurred.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** The Minister anticipated my question. What is the reason for that though, from \$54 to \$134, John Howard, and Native Clan Organization \$42 to \$86, and the others are pretty well the same? What is the reason for that?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, last year what was not included was a seconded SMY, which they lost. It was seconded from our department along with the increase of ten percent plus funds for two SMYs that were not approved, or approved in 1980-81 which were not in the original budget. It was half way through the year that we did this, under special warrant, because of the increased load and we thought it was a good program for the inmates.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** Mr. Chairman, are there any others? We have this for those five but the list that

the Minister gave us, we have no figures for last year, no figures for this year. Are they pretty well the same as the others . . .

**MR. MINAKER:** John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Society was 54.2 of . . .

**MR. DESJARDINS:** Just those that you added on at the end, Grosvenor and so on.

**MR. MINAKER:** They received \$162,300 last year and \$175,300 we anticipate this year.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** Native and Halfway House?

**MR. MINAKER:** That was the total of them, I'm sorry.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** Oh, so there is not that much.

**MR. MINAKER:** I just have the information of the per diem rate that they're paid at the present time.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** The explanation, Mr. Chairman, for the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry, the Minister gave some information, some explanation, and one of them was what? An increase of how much? Ten percent or eleven percent over last year . . .

**MR. MINAKER:** There's an increase of ten percent.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** No, but I mean besides. That's part of the explanation.

**MR. MINAKER:** Plus the funds for two new SMYs.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** But it was 10 percent over last year?

**MR. MINAKER:** Right.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** Well why didn't the Minister carry that with the Manitoba Society of Criminology, is that just a grant, is it; it was five and is 55.5 now.

**MR. MINAKER:** That's a ten percent that we've allowed for it, too, Mr. Chairman.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** And the 3.36, well, the Frontier College is still the same, ten and ten? You're not dealing with their budget on that, it's just a fixed grant.

**MR. MINAKER:** It's just a fixed grant in recognition of the work they're doing.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** And are those grants looked at once in a while to see if you can increase them, because I imagine that what they could do with \$10,000 last year they can't do this year.

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, they're reviewed every year. I might say that we attended a small reception that the Frontier College held here in Manitoba and was advised that we are one of the few provinces that do recognize Frontier College, and I think one of the first. And it was the first time, I believe, that we gave the grant to them last year.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Member for Elmwood.

**MR. RUSSELL DOERN:** Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask the Minister a few questions about The Pas Correctional. The first question I wanted to ask him was, is it completed and has it been opened?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, the questions were answered earlier but they only take a minute. We anticipate that it should be open in approximately June. I was up there approximately four or five weeks ago and they anticipated at that time it was about two months away from completion, so being a former contractor I anticipate that probably it should be open around June.

**MR. DOERN:** So this is now some four years after it was tendered and what I really wanted to ask the Minister about was the cost of the delays in re-programming and redesigning and in the court case there was a \$700,000 law suit as I recall a year or so ago, maybe longer, and the matter went to court and that was before the courts about a month ago. So I wonder if the Minister could tell us two things, (1) how much money has been expended to date on that project out of capital, and (2) what is the status of that law suit?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, I'm sorry I don't have that exact information. I would suggest that the honourable member raise that particular question with the Minister of Government Services who's responsible for the contracts and the construction of the particular facility. My understanding is that there has been savings, but I would suggest that to be properly advised that he ask my colleague, the Minister of Government Services, those questions.

**MR. DOERN:** Mr. Chairman, I did ask the Minister those questions, but at that time the matter was before the courts. Those estimates are now long past, presumably the Minister knows whether the law suit is still pending or whether it's been settled and if so, how many dollars that cost?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, I think I indicated earlier that I don't know whether the case has been settled or not. I know it didn't involve our department.

**MR. DOERN:** Could I ask the Minister to attempt to obtain the information as to how many dollars have been spent on the building and what the settlement was in the law suit assuming that that case has been settled?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, I can make communication with the Honourable Minister responsible and advise him that you had made the request during my Estimates.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** 7.(b)(3) — pass; (b) — pass. 7.(c)(1) — pass; 7.(c)(2) — pass; (c) — pass. 7.(d)(1) — pass; 7.(d)(2) — pass; the Honourable Member for Seven Oaks.

**MR. MILLER:** On the Probation Services, is there an increase in the program with regard to probation and to what extent is it within the department's responsibility or to what extent can they interject themselves after sentencing to determine that

someone should be put on probation or rather on a parole service? After the person is confined, is it up to this department to decide the extent or how soon the person could be sent on parole or on a temporary absence program or any of those programs?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could just ask the honourable member, are you questioning with regard to juveniles or adults? This is with regards to . . .

**MR. MILLER:** Well, both, but really it's mostly to adults, because I realize with juveniles you can't have a temporary absence program for daily work.

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, the judge who makes the decision at the time he deals with the case can sometimes set the probation service that he wants, which could be during the confinement or after the confinement, and also that the Probation Services work with the institutions while the inmates are confined and they sometimes get jobs for them within the City of Winnipeg, we'll say, and they will travel daily to that job and be confined in the prison at night time or they may have leave passes near the end of their term, where they're getting out into the community to make their living and to provide the type of life that we would like to see the inmates have once they're released.

**MR. MILLER:** Okay, Mr. Chairman, then is there an increase, what I'm wondering, is there more probation, is the program being expanded at all, because unless the judge specifically states the terms under which the incarceration should take place, then there is some leeway or some flexibility by the department itself, insofar as temporary absences are concerned or work in the city or what have you? If the department has the flexibility there, is there an expansion in probation and temporary absence programs?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, I believe there's been a modest expansion in the adult probation services and I think in our year end report, that in the assessment of juvenile probation or at least under Juvenile Probation Assessments, that there has been a general increase for handling the various aspects. In terms of Court Summaries, we've increased it from 1844 in 1979 to 1938 in 1980. The Social Studies part of it has increased from 208 to 271 and the non-judicial type of assessments have gone from 1,688 to 2,000, so there is a general increase in the juvenile.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** 7.(d)(3) — pass; (d) — pass; 7.(e)(1) — pass — the Member for St. Boniface.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** Mr. Chairman, could the Minister explain some of this? Are the people referred to this or is that a service that anybody can request and receive, or is that just somebody that are sent to them?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Minister.

**MR. MINAKER:** It's a service that's primarily provided through the family court, and I might say

that there was a total of, I think, some 4,870 interviews were held with individuals and couples during 1979-80 and 138 reports prepared for court related to child custody, and then there was maintenance orders were enforced in 532 cases, and I believe in total . . .

**MR. DESJARDINS:** Well, Mr. Chairman, my question was, this is something that the court order these people to see these counsellors, or is it something that is there if they want to take advantage of and can somebody on their own request to see these people and make an appointment? That's what I want to know, people that need that service, or do they have to be ordered by a court to go?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, my understanding is that people could basically come off the street and request that type of counselling, or in the majority of cases they come through the work with the Family Court.

**MR. DESJARDINS:** Would it be for instance, that the family court judge might say well, alright you discuss it with this counsellor to arrive if the people are willing to talk sense and talk together and see what is fair for maintenance and so on, that's the kind of work they do?

**MR. MINAKER:** That's correct, or it could be a mutual request by the counsellor.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** 7.(e)(1) — pass; 7.(e)(2) — pass; (e) — pass.

Resolution 34. Resolved that there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding \$23,889,100 for Community Services and Corrections, Corrections and Probation Services — pass.

Now we go to No. 8, Resolution 35, Acquisition/Construction of Physical Assets — the Member for Seven Oaks.

**MR. MILLER:** Can the Minister tell us what this is? I notice there was nothing last year and I don't know what an amount would be doing here.

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, with regard to the \$15,000, at the Headingley Correctional Institution we have to upgrade and relocate the security fence in the sports field, because it's falling into the river. The riverbank is falling away and the \$115,000 is for the Pelican Lake Training Centre, which is basically renovations, I think, related to fire safety and minor projects.

**MR. MILLER:** Mr. Chairman, what I'm wondering is why it's in this set of Estimates, why it's not in Government Services, because these facilities are really under Government Services.

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, with regard to Pelican Lake, that is basically an agency and it's a grant, it's a sanatorium. With regard to Headingley — (Interjection)— It's run by the Sanatorium Board and I don't know on the other one, I'm sorry, why it's here. I can try and find out, but I honestly don't know why it's here under here.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** 8. pass. Resolved that there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding

\$215,000 for Community Services and Corrections, Acquisition/Construction of Physical Assets — pass.

Now turn to page 23, 1.(a) — the Member for Elmwood.

**MR. DOERN:** Mr. Chairman, I wanted to discuss an area that I think is rather interesting and socially significant, that's just sort of surfaced in Manitoba in the last few weeks, and that is this question of private adoptions and that whole area of adoptions and a certain practise that apparently is legal in certain parts of the United States and is probably not legal in Canada. That is where a young woman can, by an indirect method, receive payment for continuing a pregnancy as opposed to terminating a pregnancy for financial and other considerations. And the Minister knows of a particular instance, and I'm interested in exploring with him some of the problems associated with private adoptions and also whether or not this practise is in fact legal in the Province of Manitoba.

Now I think just today on the radio, there was a news item mentioning that somewhere in the United States, an agreement had been struck between a young woman and a family along the same lines, and that now the young woman had changed her mind and had decided that she wanted to have the baby herself and keep it, and had a contract whereby she was supposed to deliver this baby to another couple. Now there was a big lawsuit pending, along the lines that the other people, the couple were suing this particular young woman. Now it seems to me that we're in a position here in Manitoba, given one or more operators in this field, that we may soon be confronted with this kind of situation if we aren't already.

The first thing I wanted to ask the Minister in general was this, about adoptions, and that is, can he indicate what a normal waiting period is in the province today? For example, if a young couple or any couple wanted to adopt a child, what is an average waiting period? I understand that it's complicated by all sorts of factors, namely, there are, I suppose, so-called normal healthy children, there are children with handicaps, there are children of mixed blood and all sorts of other factors, but let us assume an average child that's up for adoption, and an average couple, is there a period of several years waiting?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, I'm sorry I don't have all the details with me tonight on this particular subject but if I remember correctly, it's in the average of about two years, and again it depends on the child that the parents may wish to have, and as he indicated, could vary. But I would think probably the average time element would be somewhere in the order of about two years.

**MR. DOERN:** Is it a bona fide, is it a condition of adoption rather, that a government agency must approve all adoptions, private or otherwise? Is that a condition?

**MR. MINAKER:** If it relates to adoption, that is correct, Mr. Chairman. Either the Director of Child Welfare would be involved or the Children's Aid Society if they have the mandate in that particular region.

**MR. DOERN:** So that if there is a private adoption through the courts then some government agency must be involved; otherwise that agreement is invalid?

**MR. MINAKER:** Normally that is correct. I'm trying to think of all the variations, that it could be where a child is left with relatives, that they have an option after a period of time, three years, that if they wish to take the initiative, they can adopt the child, I believe, if I remember correctly under the Act, without the approval of the natural parent; if they are a blood relation.

**MR. DOERN:** In that instance, does it require government agency approval?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, I would believe that the Children's Aid Society would be involved, or the Director of Child Welfare, because the way that particular section of the Act 103(1), a person who has or has had in his custody and is caring for and maintaining, or has cared for and maintained a child as his own child for a period of three consecutive years, may make an application on a prescribed form to a judge of a county court for an order of adoption and I believe further back in the Act that where the courts become involved, the Director of Child Welfare or the Children's Aid Society would be involved with counselling and so forth.

**MR. DOERN:** Again I ask the Minister whether there is any evidence of a black market for babies in Manitoba? There apparently is this kind of thing in some of the larger cities of the United States. Is the Minister aware of any such examples or any prosecutions or any failed prosecutions, attempted prosecutions, by the government concerning that matter?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, my most recent discussions with the Director of Child Welfare, which was approximately less than a week ago, up to that time there was no evidence of any black market ring in Manitoba other than one subject which was raised by Peter Warren, which at the present time the Attorney-General's Department is working with our department to review the particular case.

**MR. DOERN:** Is there an investigation under way at present in the province concerning the operations of a particular gentleman and his abortion counselling and adoption agencies?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that there is; just that particular case.

**MR. DOERN:** Is it legal in Manitoba for a person or a couple to offer money to a young woman for "inconvenience" etc., such as board and room, or to place money in trust, on the condition that at the end of a period of pregnancy that that baby be delivered to that particular couple?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, I would believe that Section 97 of the Act, which says penalty for taking payment for adoption would say no, that it is legal in our province, which reads, "Subject to Section 104, any person who gives or receives or agrees to give

or to receive any payment or reward either directly or indirectly in consideration for the adoption of a child under this part, or who gives or receives, or agrees to give or receive any payment or reward either directly or indirectly to procure or assist in procuring a child for the purpose of adoption is guilty of an offence and liable on a summary conviction to a fine of not less than \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or both."

**MR. DOERN:** Supposing an individual helps arrange a private adoption and as a result of his or her efforts is given a donation; is that a loophole? Because it strikes me that this may be a technique whereby one or more persons could have an agency, presumably for the purpose of doing good, and then rather than receive direct payment or indirect payment, they seek or obtain a donation and I ask the Minister whether that would be one method of circumventing the law as it is written?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, as I indicated earlier to the honourable member, the Attorney-General's Department and our department are working together on a particular situation and having it investigated and I wouldn't like to make my layman opinion at this time on that legal question that he raises.

**MR. DOERN:** Mr. Chairman, I simply say at that point to the Minister that it strikes me that that may be a legal loophole, maybe much bigger than this area alone. That may be an age-old technique of accepting money in an indirect form, that if discovered or uncovered will still hold because the party that receives that money could deny that that was even an indirect payment for services but was simply a "charitable donation" unsolicited but accepted and I think that the Minister and the Attorney-General's Department in particular should look into that possible method of circumventing the law.

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, that is part of the general investigation and I would presume that if there appears to be any reinforcement to existing laws that are required, that the Attorney-General's Department along with our department would make the recommendations and make the necessary changes as quickly as we could.

**MR. DOERN:** Mr. Chairman, can the Minister confirm that in the case of a private adoption as opposed to government agency adoption, that there is a six-month probation period and that if within that period of time someone arranged a private adoption, that the young mother, the young natural mother could, in fact, claim her child?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, as I indicated earlier, our Director of Child Welfare is not with us at the present time. I'm trying to interpret a portion under the Private Adoptions Section of the Act that I don't know whether I've got the answer tonight, but I can have the answer for the honourable member in writing, if the Estimates are still not open for the House to debate, I'll get the answer for him.

**MR. DOERN:** Mr. Chairman, if you could ask the Minister of Natural Resources to keep his

questioning in sequence here, then perhaps I could ask mine and then he could ask questions of the Minister or of me when I am finished, but not before. (Interjection)— Gratuitous advice is worth what you pay for it.

Mr. Chairman, the other thing I'd like to ask the Minister, is whether it is possible to advertise on the whole area of adoptions, and/or in the area of abortions, whether it is legal to advertise either or both?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, I'm not too sure about the abortion one, but I know I think under Section 39, if I remember correctly, "that every publisher of a newspaper or magazine published in Manitoba who receives an advertisement dealing with the adoption or aborting out of a child except from a child-caring agency shall obtain from the persons placing the advertisement a memorandum in writing, signed by him giving his name, address and occupation, and the publisher shall immediately after the first publication of the advertisement, mail to the director, the director being Director of Child Welfare, a copy thereof as published together with a copy of the memorandum. And a penalty under this section that a person who fails to comply with subsection one, or who gives false information under that subsection is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction." But I'm not an expert on the abortion portion, Mr. Chairman.

**MR. DOERN:** Mr. Chairman, I would ask the Minister, since there have been advertisements placed in the paper and since there have been allegations made that an individual or a group of individuals is counselling young women in Manitoba not to proceed with abortions because of the fact that they can receive payment from individuals to carry on their pregnancies rather than terminate them, since there are ads which read, Abortion Counselling or Information, and they are really not abortion counselling so much as counselling against abortion for the purpose of adoption, and possibly for the financial benefit of the people involved, does the Minister now have in his department the information obtained from the Free Press which is allowing this type of advertising to take place in its personal columns?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, I don't believe the advertisements say anything about adoption, number one. In my own particular office I haven't got any copies of those advertisements, but I believe that they are part of the information that has been gathered and is being considered in the general investigation of the situation, which I indicated earlier.

**MR. DOERN:** Has the Minister asked for this information or is the Attorney-General handling this procedure?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, I've asked that if there's any necessary amendments to the Act after the investigation, I would like to be aware of them and we will make the necessary changes.

**MR. DOERN:** So is the Minister then saying that he's considering making amendments to the act to prevent or preclude this type of operation?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, if needed, but nothing relating to abortion counselling.

**MR. DOERN:** Well, I'm not sure what the Minister means there now. He's saying that he considers abortion counselling acceptable.

**MR. MINAKER:** No, Mr. Chairman, but I don't see where abortion counselling would come under The Child Welfare Act necessarily. That's a health matter.

**MR. DOERN:** Well, if abortion counselling is for the purpose of continuing a pregnancy, so that moneys can be obtained, it strikes me that that should be looked at as well. It seems to be for certain people a source of providing babies.

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, as the honourable member knows, there is a number of agencies out there providing abortion counselling and abortion comes under the Criminal Code.

**MR. DOERN:** Well, Mr. Chairman, I assume that abortion counselling, as I would understand it, as I think the average person would understand it, is advice given in regard to terminating a pregnancy. And if it's the other kind and it has attached to it the general support in the sense that people are offering money to somebody to continue in a pregnancy, that that is not in effect abortion counselling, it's anti-abortion counselling for the purpose of building up a supply of babies to be placed into adoption. So it's kind of a two or three stage level thing, as opposed to somebody who is considering an abortion. Of course, there are the merits of counselling against abortion. That is I think understood and appreciated by everyone, but when one is considering that for the purpose of financial gain, namely a fee is obtained for counselling against abortion, for the purpose of providing babies, for the purpose of adoptions, then it seems to me that that should be looked at as well, because that's part of the same package.

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, I'm confident that with the review that's going on with our department and the Attorney-General's Department, will give that consideration and will be within the recommendations if it is a serious question, that we feel that the Act has to be amended to cover.

**MR. DOERN:** Mr. Chairman, just to go back to this final point here. Is the Minister saying that it is illegal to have papers drawn in this country, or in this province, whereby funds are transferred from a couple interested in adoption to a young woman, for inconvenience or otherwise, as payment to her, and then part of that contract is that the baby that she bears is then turned over to those people who provide the funds? Is that illegal to the best of the Minister's knowledge.

**MR. MINAKER:** I would believe it is and that's what section 97 covers in the Act.

**MR. DOERN:** Then I would also ask the Minister whether he might comment on an apparent practise, whereby people can go over the border to the United States and draw that same plan in North Dakota, before one or more lawyers who may be involved in

that procedure, and then that contract is somehow or other valid in Canada, or the agreement somehow or other stands, because that has been alleged as a practise that young woman on more than one occasion have made a financial contract with another couple in Manitoba by going over the border and working through an American lawyer. Would that be legally binding or a valid contract, or is that not valid and not binding on Manitoba or Canadian citizens?

**MR. MINAKER:** Mr. Chairman, I would have to get a legal interpretation on that suggested case that the honourable member has put before the committee, and I personally could not, at this point, give a legal determination on his proposed suggestion.

**MR. DOERN:** Mr. Chairman, I'd simply conclude by saying to the Minister, that I would like him to follow up on that particular point, because that apparently is a technique. There seems to be a couple of techniques that work here. One being that a particular operator may be violating the law by accepting "donations" as opposed to fees or indirect payment or direct payment; and secondly, that he may be arranging contracts in the United States to bind the party interested in adopting children, and a young woman who may be willing or pressured into accepting funds to continue her pregnancy.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** 1.(a)(1) — pass.

Resolution 28. Resolved that there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding \$1,452,700 for Community Services and Corrections, Executive Function — pass.

This completes the Estimates for the Department of Community Services and Corrections.

Committee rise.

## SUPPLY - EDUCATION

**MR. CHAIRMAN, Abe Kovnats (Radisson):** This Committee will come to order. I would direct the honourable members' attention to Page 47 of the Main Estimates, Department of Education. Resolution No. 50, Clause 1. Departmental Administrative Support Services. (a) Minister's Salary — the Honourable Minister.

**MR. COSENS:** Mr. Chairman, at 5:30 I was speaking on the main features of the new educational support program and I'd like to continue with that at this time. I had mentioned the increased grants for vocational education and for programs for children with special needs. Another feature, of course, is the provision for forward planning through a three year program of support, I would say that certainly is significant, Mr. Chairman, in that it is the only program of its type in Canada that gives a three year projection and enables school boards to plan over three years.

Another main feature, of course, is the preservation of the principle of local autonomy; another, a shift in the instance of financing from real property to the general revenues of the province. The increased direct support totalling \$288.1 million, together with the indirect support by way of tax credits will, in 1981, finance approximately 80 percent of the total expenditures of school boards this year, which include an estimated total increase

in school board spending of \$54 million in 1981, or about 11 percent for the year.

Mr. Chairman, throughout the entire process of planning and formulating this new plan, I've had the advice, the assistance and co-operation of many educational organizations and interested individuals to whom I am indebted for the contributions to this significant advance in school financing.

In the Community College Section of my department, Mr. Chairman, I might mention that last year I indicated to the members that it was my intention to expand the facilities at the Assiniboine Community College. The first phase of this addition, I am pleased to report, is expected to be completed by September of 1981 in time for the 1981-82 academic year. The entire addition is expected to be completed in the summer of 1982.

I am also pleased to report, Mr. Chairman, that the labour participation rate for graduates of community colleges is very high. A follow-up study of the community college classes of 1979 revealed a participation rate of 95 percent. This reflects, Mr. Chairman, that the graduates from our community colleges are in demand and that the training they receive is of high quality. For 1980, the total enrolment at the three Manitoba Community Colleges was well over 30,000 students, the highest student population since 1977. During the fall 1980 period there were more students on course at Red River Community College than at any previous time in the college's history.

In 1981-82, the colleges will provide increased training in program areas where there is a shortage of persons with particular skills, as well as training for unemployed construction workers and in areas identified under the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission's Native Opportunities Initiatives Program.

Development is under way for an emergency medical technician, food services supervisor, audio-visual specialists, and environmental, safety, and loss prevention courses.

With respect to the universities, as I announced earlier, it has been possible to provide an increase of 13.8 percent in operating funds to the University Grants Commission for distribution to the universities. It is appropriate to mention, Mr. Chairman, that this increase of 13.8 percent will, I am sure, compare very favourably with what will likely be done in other provinces in this regard.

Members will notice, in addition, that there has been a substantial increase in the funds provided for the acquisition, maintenance and construction of physical assets. This is due in part to an increase from about \$1.5 million for equipment, maintenance funding, to \$3 million. In addition, an amount of \$1 million is included in the 1981-82 costs for construction of facilities for music at Brandon University. The last estimates were that that total cost involved there would be about \$1.6 million, and a further \$1,237,000 for four major items of reconstruction at the University of Manitoba.

Members, I know, are aware that the setting of fees is within the authority of the universities. In recent years they have increased fees for the basic and common courses by the same amounts so that fees are uniform in the universities. There have been differential and higher increases especially in the

professional faculties at the University of Manitoba; fees however, at our universities are lower than in a number of other provinces for this academic year.

Enrolment projections for universities in North America have been pointing to declines that are expected to continue for a number of years. This fall, contrary to those projections, enrolment across Canada increased slightly. Enrolments in our universities were up 1.88 percent in comparison to December enrolments of last year.

Our universities have experienced substantial cost increases in supplies and equipment in recent years and I have already noted the increase in funding that has been included this year for equipment. If all figures in the votes for the Universities and the Grants Commission are totalled, they show an increase of \$17,773,000 or 17.3 percent over last year.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I want to extend my sincere appreciation to the staff in my department for its dedication and hard work. I also, Mr. Chairman, wish to thank all teachers, trustees, superintendents, administrators, the personnel at our universities and colleges, all organizations in fact interested in education, for the guidance and assistance they provided to me during the past year and I look forward to working with them all again in the coming year.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Item (b) General Administration, (1) Salaries — the Honourable Member for St. Vital.

**MR. D. JAMES WALDING:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am pleased to have this opportunity, Mr. Chairman, to make a few rather brief remarks in response to the Minister's opening remarks to his department, and tell him that we will be asking many questions as we go through his department. We will have some criticisms to make and perhaps even a few compliments to pay to the Minister. (Interjection)— My colleague says, not too many compliments. We believe in giving credit where it's due, Mr. Chairman, and we suspect that the Minister has applied himself diligently over the last three years in trying to grasp all of the complexities of a very complex department and a very complex system of education.

We expect to spend a little less time on this department than we did last year. Last year as I recall was the year when we passed the two new education bills and they entailed an exhausting session of committee hearings and a great deal of debate and consideration.

Mr. Chairman, this is, I believe, the fourth set of Estimates that we have discussed with this Minister and now that he has completed the first three years in this department perhaps it's a time to assess what has happened in education and to perhaps wonder what it is that the Minister will feel has marked his three years of tenure, if and when he goes back to his constituents shortly to ask for their renewed support. We expect perhaps that he would tell them that he has for the most part monitored everything in sight and that he has promised to consider it and to do something about it. We suspect also the Minister would be pleased to tell his constituents that he has reintroduced the concept of inspectors and built that up to 20; that he has reintroduced testing in this province of certain basic subjects. We expect that

the Minister will tell his constituents also that he banned or did not allow the use of a program called, Building The Pieces Together, and that he sold another program having to do with co-ops and credit unions to the Province of Alberta for a fraction of the amount that it had cost. We expect that the Minister will tell his constituents of a report in the Free Press just today where the Minister apparently changed his mind and is now opposed to a program proposed to be introduced into the high schools as an optional program — called Family Living, or something of that name.

We would perhaps expect that the Minister would be proudest of his new education bills which he brought in last year, one of which was called The Public Schools Act but would perhaps more accurately have been called the Education Administration Act, since it tended to concentrate more powers within the Minister's department and give less options to local school divisions. The Minister gave up many opportunities that he had in that change in the Act to do much more under Special Education; to make provisions for teachers to deal with several other items that we raised with the Minister at the time.

One other area that the Minister might be proud of, although I have my doubts about it, Mr. Chairman, is a new financing program that the Minister recently brought in. The impression that we get, Mr. Chairman, was that this new Education Support Program, as it's called, is in reality a glorified foundation program; that it is part of this Minister's forward thinking, that he has gone back 25 years and dusted off an old Conservative program, put a few more dollars in here and changed a few words there and brought it forward and claimed that it was a brand new financing formula.

The way in which it was introduced in January, Mr. Chairman, showed an almost indecent haste on the part of the Minister. The Minister has told us or reminded us that he first announced this review during his Estimates last year, which I suppose we'll put it around the end of May or June, and such was the novelty at that time that the Committee did not have a name nor did it have any personnel assigned to it. It finally came down in January of this year, a program, as I mentioned, that showed signs of indecent haste in coming forward.

It was a program generally, Mr. Chairman, that was conceived in haste and born in panic. Such panic that the Minister was not in a position to explain to school boards just what was meant by two different levels of special education programming. The Minister didn't know what he meant by grants for immigrant children education. It was brought in at a time that school boards were submitting their budgets to the department, listed under the terms of the Foundation Program for last year, and it was the department themselves who had to revamp all of the figures and write in what was allowed under this program and that program, because it was obviously way past the understanding of secretary-treasurers and school boards as of that time, and it is only of the last few weeks that the full implications of this program are being understood and absorbed by school divisions, and that is the reason why we are getting delegations both to us and to the Minister, of school divisions coming in and wanting to know what

this means and what that means and is there in fact a ceiling of five mills and what does this 10.7 percent mean.

Mr. Chairman, we suspect that part of the manoeuvring that has gone on in putting forward this new program has to do with a shifting of money within the total budget for education, and what the Minister is doing is trimming capital funds and putting them into support programs, and that is what is causing much of the problem in those school divisions east of the Red. We will be asking more questions on this when we get down to 3.(a) to try to find out just what this education support program means in terms of its funding to divisions, and perhaps more importantly, what it means in terms of education and programs to the children of this province.

One other reason why we think that this program was somewhat premature was that the Minister has been working for the last two or three years on something called Program Accounting and Budget, I believe that's the right terminology, PAB in any case, and it's intended, as I understand it from the Minister previous explanations, to set up a form of uniform accounting for programs that are offered and run within the divisions. It would seem that since there is a measure of movement towards program financing under this new education support program that it would make sense that PAB would be in place since it is a program that is to monitor programs themselves. One hardly makes sense without the other, yet PAB is not ready, it is not in place and yet the Minister goes ahead with his new program without that, another example of rush and panic. But that is not the worse aspect of it, Mr. Chairman, the worse aspect of this new program is that it is based on the programming and the expenditures for one year ago, so after two years of harsh restraint by the Minister where his increases in expenditures from the Government have been in the region of some 5 to 6 percent or 6 and 8 percent, figures of that magnitude increases to school divisions, those school divisions have all had to cut-back over the last two years. First year it was trimming the fat, the second year it was far more serious than that and there were programs being cut and teachers laid off.

The Minister has effectively frozen all of the school divisions into that position that they found themselves after two years of restraint. The poorer low tax areas with a minimum of programming are now effectively locked into that position. Those school divisions which are more affluent and have a higher tax base and have been able to give their students much more options in the way of programming now find themselves in the fortunate position of having their expenditures guided by a 10 point something percent increase on a much higher base than those poor unfortunate school divisions that find themselves locked in.

One further reason why we are suspicious of this new education support program is that the Minister himself, by his own admission, is not sure that it's going to work out properly. He said in releasing the program that it's a three year program. Now, Mr. Chairman, I suggest that if the proper amount of research and thought had gone into this, and if the Minister had made the necessary plans, the necessary transitional moves, to move to a newer

and more advanced or improved system of financing, then he would be confident that it would be a system of financing that could last us easily through the next decade.

The Minister obviously doesn't think so. He has told us that it is a three year program and what happens in year four, nobody knows. Presumably that will be a problem for the next government to sort out. But it's not entirely without merit, Mr. Chairman, there is some recognition in there of the problem that has affected the province for the last several years, and that is in declining enrollment. There is some move within this program to go to program financing, rather than strict payment on the basis of the number of students.

One other area that we will be discussing with the Minister is the matter of student aid, and whether the Minister feels particularly proud of his new or his recent auditing moves, remains to be seen. But the audit on a number of students that have come to our attention indicates that the auditors have been wanting to know from students what their bills were for various things of three years ago, how much they spent on food, and the point has been made in this Chamber before. Who keeps their grocery bills from three years ago? So we will have a number of questions on those matters and others, Mr. Chairman.

In the meantime, perhaps I might ask two questions of the Minister that he might take as notice and try to find the information for me, and that is could he supply us with a list of the number of special warrants that were issued in the last fiscal year, 1980 to 1981, with a breakdown if possible, by appropriation or resolution, and does the Minister also at this time have an indication of how much lapsing there will be of authority within the department? I realize it's only just past the end of the fiscal year, but it's my understanding that most of the money in this department is expended during the previous calendar year, so if that information can be supplied, we would appreciate it.

**MR. COSENS:** Mr. Chairman, I'll respond to the member's two questions, not to his other remarks at this time. We'll endeavour to get him the answers to the number of special warrants and I don't think there's any problem in getting that very quickly. The lapsing of authority may take us a day or two before we have that information for him.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Member for Elmwood.

**MR. RUSSELL DOERN:** Mr. Chairman, one of the criticisms made of the Minister recently, I think is something that he will have to respond to and demonstrate, not only in word, but in deed, and that is his apparent increasing isolation. This has been pointed out, I think by, first of all a number of school boards that have complained about the kind of response they've received from the Minister, in attempting to deal with him in regard to his new Educational Support Program, and just in the last few days, an attack by the Manitoba Teachers Society, in regard to what they called his inconsistent performance.

Mr. Chairman, I want to quote first of all from an article that appeared in the Free Press on Tuesday,

in which they indicated that the Minister — they talked about his inconsistency — his apparent lack of concern and the fact that this has made for, “a less than satisfactory relationship with the Manitoba Teachers Society.” Now, Mr. Chairman, the Minister has, I guess, a number of constituents in the broad sense of the term. He has to attempt to satisfy the teaching profession, the school trustees, the public at large, the parents and the students, plus the people he sits in caucus and Cabinet with, so I don't want to say that it is an easy task by any means.

I think it is a difficult problem for any Minister of Education, but I'm concerned when I see that we take the professional people involved in education, that the Minister seems to be not performing well in his relations with the trustees and the teachers, because when we look at the other side of the picture with the sort of programming and policies of the Department of Education, as far as I'm concerned that is basically at a standstill. I do not look upon this Minister or this government, as a government that has brought in innovations, or new programs or new thrusts in education, or is experimenting. Basically I think the period of time in which the Minister of Education is in office, however many more months there are in that particular reign, will simply be regarded as an interlude in the sense of there were little, if any, new directions in the field of education.

So if the Minister is failing in that area, then he has to be judged as a manager and this is what my concern is: That he may in fact, at this point in time, be either a captive of the bureaucracy or becoming a bureaucrat himself. I would be very interested to listen to him through the Estimates, in terms of his attempt to put on the record, what new directions, what programs or improvements have been made under his direction in the past three-and-a-half years, because I suspect, Mr. Chairman, that they wouldn't amount to a hill of beans.

So I want to start with the Teachers Society and simply say that it doesn't auger well for education in the province, if the Minister is indeed acting in a way that was described by the professional organization as being unavailable for meetings; they talk about him using stalling tactics; refusing to act on some matters and so on and so on. This is fairly serious stuff, Mr. Chairman, and we know that the Minister in private life is an amiable person, but he must also be accessible in his professional role as a Minister of the Crown and must not build walls around his office so that the very people who are concerned about education on a day-to-day basis cannot get to see him, or cannot communicate with him, or must go through numerous levels and take all sorts of complicated and indirect routes to be able to get his attention.

So I say to him that he should take seriously not just what I say, which he might want to discount immediately because he will say it's coming from the Opposition, but I am quoting from people who are concerned about education and he knows full well as a former member of MTS, as I am a former member of MTS that the teacher's concern about education is genuine and in the front ranks of those who are concerned about the education of our young people.

So I say to him it may be a pitfall or a trap that is there, that all Ministers of Education must face and I

hope that he hasn't come to a sad ending. I hope he is not going to be simply a manager of his department, another super Deputy Minister as opposed to an innovator or a creative person and an activist. We don't need a Minister who is a bureaucrat. We need a Minister who is a leader and we don't need a Minister who is simply holding the fort. We want somebody who is prepared to break a little new ground and make some improvements in the public education system.

Mr. Chairman, I think that at this point in time when we look about trends across the nation all of us have to be concerned to an extent about the future of the public school system. The government, I think, let the public school system deteriorate in the first three years of its mandate and only now is starting to respond. I, for one, am very suspicious of government responses in an election year, because it strikes me that this is no more than election goodies as opposed to the government's real attitude and real sense of direction.

So when you come to the 1981 period, all across the country, I think the public school system is under stress, and in one area I think we have to be concerned as well and that is that there is a certain rising enrolment occurring in the private and parochial schools and I think that the Minister has to keep one eye on that particular development in that there must be a message there that if people are pulling a certain number of children out of the public school system and putting them into a private and parochial school system and paying money which some of them can ill-afford, because of their concern for what's going on in the public school system, this cannot be a healthy development.

Mr. Chairman, even in my own riding, which is not an affluent area, I hear examples every other day of students that are being pulled from the local schools, which is the Winnipeg School Division, from Glenelm and Lord Selkirk, River Elm, etc. I hear of students who come out of that particular system — Sir Sam Steele, as well, and George V and so on — students who have come through the Elmwood elementary stream who are going to the Mennonite Brethren Bible College. That of course speaks well for the college or the collegiate itself, that is a feather in their cap, but at the same time it is mark against the public school system.

I would ask the Minister one particular question at this point in time and that is what is he doing or what does he plan to do to counter an apparent development or trend of some parents feeling that there is too much — shall I say small “i” liberalism or too much progressive education or too little discipline in the public school system. I don't know what the Minister himself makes of what is going on in the public schools across the province but it seems as if there could be a need for, or at least a time for re-evaluation of the general milieu in which the teachers and the students interact.

It seems to me, as a former teacher, that it is far more difficult today for a person to function in the classroom than it was some 20 years ago. Now the Minister can speak with some knowledge here because he was in the classroom I guess in the '50s and in the '60s and in the '70s. I was in the classroom in the '60s, starting around 1960 and ending around 1969, but it seems as if it is more

difficult to teach nowadays, and if it is more difficult to teach, Mr. Chairman, it must be more difficult to learn. We are seeing now, as well, articles about teachers cracking up and teachers dropping out of the public school system because of the pressures that are there.

I say to the Minister on that particular point, does he have any intention of tightening or improving or meeting with the various people concerned about education in an attempt to fine-tune that particular part of the school program? Maybe we have gone too far in laxity and lack of discipline and maybe there's too much freedom, because if there's too much freedom then there may be anarchy, and that is a problem.

People are concerned about this. I think a lot of people feel that the manners and the attitudes that are being inculcated in the public school system are not what they want, and I for one observe that the manners of young people in society today are probably at a low ebb. It seems that good manners and politeness and things like that have gone out the window and in place we have rudeness and aggression. I don't want to single out the Minister of Economic Development, but I think he might be a manifestation of that kind of approach.

Mr. Chairman, I simply ask the Minister if he would make some comment there and then perhaps we can move on to some other points.

**MR. COSENS:** Mr. Chairman, I'm not going to respond to all of the remarks of the Member for Elmwood. I will refute some of his statements as we move through the Estimates on the relative sections. But his opening statement is absolutely incorrect, Mr. Chairman. He seemed to be trying to imply the particular impression that I have become isolated from the people in the educational community . . .

**MR. DOERN:** And insulated.

**MR. COSENS:** . . . and he also cites what he reads in the newspaper as proof of this. I might mention to the honourable member, Mr. Chairman, that in the case of the Teachers Society, I met with them a total of seven times this year. I believe that is more than any other organization in the educational community.

I might also mention, Mr. Chairman, that I will in fact challenge the honourable member to come up with the number of times that any one of the Education Ministers in his party, the number of times anyone of those Ministers met with organizations in the educational community over a period of 3-1/2 years, and I will tell him, without him even doing the research, that he will not find one of the Ministers in their previous government that met as many times with individual school boards, with superintendents' associations, teachers' associations, school business officials, home and school associations, and individuals in the educational community, as I have. And it's a record, Mr. Chairman, I'm rather proud of, and I certainly am not going to sit here and have the honourable member try to place something that is false, untrue and cannot be substantiated.

I have travelled across this province in the last 3-1/2 years, have met with school boards in every section of the province, to the point, Mr. Chairman, that now when I do attend conventions, I know the majority of people who are there. I find that a rather

agreeable type of situation and I think one that bodes well when you have to work with people that they feel that they know you. I find that one of the very pleasant aspects of this particular responsibility.

But when he cites the Manitoba Teachers Society as a so-called example of people that I have been insulated from, I think that was his words, not isolated, insulated from, that's rubbish, Mr. Chairman.

There was one occasion, and I think it happens to everyone in any particular portfolio, when a meeting was scheduled and I had to cancel it because a Cabinet responsibility came up where I had to go to a Cabinet meeting that took top priority and I had to cancel out the meeting. That happens, Mr. Chairman, it's frustrating, but I think every Cabinet Minister goes through that particular circumstance at one time or another and I find that the people who were supposedly going to meet with me on those occasions are very understanding, and we re-scheduled the meeting. So I can think of one instance where this took place.

But as far as trying to paint a certain picture that I am insulated from the people in the educational community, that's absolute rubbish, Mr. Chairman, and almost to the point of being humorous. I again throw out the challenge to him, let him name any Minister of Education under their administration who met with more groups in the educational community than I have, and he can't do it, Mr. Chairman. So I wanted to, certainly not let that point pass by without refuting it.

In the matter of inconsistency, and again the honourable member is referring to a newspaper article, I'm not sure what particular inconsistency was being mentioned at that time. As a former member of the Manitoba Teachers Society, Mr. Chairman, and a former member of the executive, we, on occasion, met with government officials and made requests, and quite often they said, no, and at other times, of course, they said, yes. Now I suppose that's an inconsistency because they didn't say yes all of the time to our requests, and I suppose that situation still holds and it holds with any Minister in government, he finds that in some instances he can fulfil a request, and others he can't for any given number of reasons. If that's inconsistency, Mr. Chairman, yes, I can be guilty of that, but I'm sure any Minister in government has been guilty of that kind of inconsistency.

He talks about no new initiatives, well, Mr. Chairman, as we move through the Estimates, I'll be very pleased to remark on new initiatives that we're taking this year, that we have taken last year and the year before. For some reason the honourable member hasn't noted these or perhaps he hasn't wanted to note them, but I'd be very pleased to list the new initiatives.

He talks about goodies in an election year, this year, Mr. Chairman, well, I'm not too sure this is an election year but perhaps he is. They're not goodies, Mr. Chairman, they are funds and programs that we have been setting in place and certainly they are programs that we have been working on for two or three years, and finally have reached fruition with them. I don't think that at all is anything strange, he wouldn't expect that we could bring them in within two months of coming into office. In many cases they require a great deal of research and study.

He talks about the pressures of people who are in our classrooms today performing the function of teachers. Without a doubt, Mr. Chairman, we live in a much more complicated society today than the society that we had some ten, fifteen, twenty years ago. We have more social disorganization in our society today. There's more marriage breakdown, more family disorganization, and this is just one of the factors that has created more pressure for those who are teaching young people in our schools and certainly there is no one who would not agree that the job of the teacher in our classrooms today is a very, very heavy one and very challenging; much more so than a number of years ago when life seemed simpler and young people were not under as many pressures as they are under today.

So I have to agree with the honourable member on that point. I don't think he will find anyone who is knowledgeable of the situation who will disagree with him. (Interjection)— What is the solution? Well, Mr. Chairman, isn't that interesting that the honourable member wants a pat solution for all of the problems we have in society today. I wish I had a solution for some of the problems of social disorganization that exist in our society today. I don't have those, perhaps he has them, but I haven't found anyone, either in our province, in our country, or in North America, perhaps in the western world that's found any particular solution, that has at least been able to turn things around, or turn around those conditions that we all deplore as far as social disorganization is concerned.

I do take great umction with one of the statements that the Member from Elmwood made, Mr. Chairman, when he somehow is prepared to label all the young people in our schools or at least he generalized, so I suppose you could say he was labelling all the young people as being impolite, rude, aggressive and I don't know if he used any other adjectives beyond those and he deplored that. Well certainly we would deplore that . . .

**MR. DOERN:** Mr. Chairman, on a point of privilege.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please. The Honourable Member for Elmwood, on a point of privilege.

**MR. DOERN:** Mr. Speaker, I think it's quite clear that I said there was too much of those characteristics, but I think the Minister would admit that I did not say that this was a characteristic of all students, I mean that is putting it a bit too far.

**MR. COSENS:** Perhaps I was overstating what he had mentioned in this regard, Mr. Chairman, but I think he was certainly leaving an impression that an awful lot of young people had these characteristics and he somehow is ascribing it, I believe, or is attempting to ascribe it to the schools, as if they were the people responsible for the fact that someone might not be polite, might be rude, someone might be aggressive and that he deplored this greatly, certain young people.

Well, Mr. Chairman, let me say to him that young people mirror the adults that they see around them in their society and if we are going to criticize young people or some young people for having these characteristics, then we might well take a very long look at the adults in our world today and how they

are characterizing politeness and whether we are seeing rudeness in gatherings of adults and so on, and whether we are seeing aggressiveness there that he deplores. I say to him, if young people are taking on these characteristics they are then taking them on from adults in our society certainly not from a result of anything that is being taught to them in our schools.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Member for Rossmere.

**MR. VIC SCHROEDER (Rossmere):** Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This is my second opportunity to become involved in the Education Estimates, and hopefully this year we will not have to ask as many questions as last year, because we got some of the answers last time. Maybe I should just start by getting involved in this discussion about our youth. I do want to say that since the last time we discussed the Education Estimates I've had the good fortune to meet the daughter of the present Minister and in fact we spent a number of Saturday mornings with her while she has been trying to teach my young daughter some piano and she has been doing an excellent job, and she's certainly one of those many young people in the province who are not impolite and who are excellent young people coming up.

I would like to turn to the Education Support Program now, and before I do there's one general remark going back to 1977 when this Government took office. We saw a program of acute protracted restraint. Everybody was cut back. For three years we were told: You can't spend the money. We've got to cut back, we've got to be below the inflation rate and that sort of thing and during that time while the do-nothing government, a government which provided little in the way of public works, we saw the provincial debt rise from something like \$3.2 billion to \$4 billion. Once it hit \$4 billion, suddenly we had an increase of \$70 million in education financing and I said on a previous occasion that this is another example of the Tory tangle. They take three steps back, one step each year backwards, and then one step forward, not quite as far forward as they had been before they took the three steps back, and the one step forward comes during an election year.

We have some questions about what the long term effects of that education support program will be. For this year we note that the City of Winnipeg, Winnipeg No. 1, Brandon and a number of country points appear to have lower mill rates for education than they had the year previous. We also note that in those districts, Brandon, Cornwallis, Rolling River, there's another phenomenon and that is that the commercial rate is decreasing substantially more sharply than the residential rate. I noted in a recent article, I believe in the Brandon newspaper that, for instance, in Rolling River School Division the education levy on residential property decreased by a quarter mill while the commercial rate decreased by 6.4 mills. That's a good start. The residential property tax rate in the Brandon School Division dropped 3.3 mills. The commercial rate dropped 9.5 mills. Souris Valley the residential and farm rate dropped 1.4 mills, commercial 7.6, etc. There's a pattern developing, and of course we remember when the Minister announced this program, that what he said was: The residential and farm rates are

going to drop in Manitoba and the commercial rates will stay somewhat the same as where they had been.

Now, in many of our other towns and cities we are seeing the phenomenon of increasing education levies. In my home school division of River East, I am told by the school board that the rate of increase is approximately double what it would have been had the old system been in effect for residential rates. I don't have the commercial rates just off hand, but I believe the residential rates increased approximately 12 mills in River East School Division, thanks to this new program. I was in a coffee shop in Beausejour just this morning and I was told that in the town of Beausejour the rates on education for residential property have increased by approximately 12 mills for 1981, and, of course that is substantially more than they had expected. I do not know, I have not received any estimate as to what they would have received had there not been a change in the program. It could have been a greater increase, I don't know that. So, some have in fact benefited by decreased mill rates for one year after three years of continually increasing costs without, I might add, the benefit of increases in the property tax credits excepting for this last year, but when you add the property tax credits and the cost of living credits together, as we have done on this side, we've discovered that in total most middle class people, most people earning less than \$20,000 a year, are receiving less now in that benefit than they had previously. So, we're seeing that in that area people are being hit. In the area of the education support program, I would agree that most people are benefiting for the year 1981, but we have to watch this program with a certain amount of concern, the reason being that the former foundation levy on residential and farm property was only 5.4 mills and it's now gone up to 37 mills, which is an increase of seven times, approximately seven times the original amount for the foundation levy.

The commercial levy doubled, just more than doubled, from 36.3 to 75, and so it would appear that in the long run, what the government has achieved is a lowering throughout of the commercial rate, and in some areas, the residential rate appears up, and in some areas it appears down, so that's an area that we will certainly be keeping an eye on. I'm curious as to whether the Minister is looking at changes in the formula for the special situations in school divisions such as Transcona-Springfield and River East and others who may be in a position where they are going to be receiving a greater than usual increase in the levy.

In the area of Special Needs, I would say that it is apparent that the government has heeded to some extent the concerns raised last year, in the public hearings, and indeed there is more funding and I hope that money is used wisely and will assist many children, who would not have received assistance previously, and for that the government deserves some credit. I would however, have several questions about it. Well one for now, for instance, do native Manitobans qualify for the English as a second language program? That is, there are special funds available for instance, Vietnamese or South-East Asian, or other immigrants coming to Manitoba and they learn the English language in our system and

there is special funding available. Is that funding available as well for people who have been born in Manitoba, who also need special assistance to catch the English language?

There is one other general area that I would just like to comment on in terms of this section of the Estimates and that is the matter of teachers' rights. Last year we passed the new Public Schools Act and we heard from the teachers with respect to the matter of new process. They asked for the right to just cause for dismissal and no waiting period. I'm wondering whether the Minister is prepared to move on that. At present the law is that there's a two-year waiting period each time a teacher takes a job in a new school division. I'm wondering whether the Minister is looking at the matter of the authority of field representatives. I understand that he has had representation from the Manitoba Teachers Society with respect to that issue, and finally I'm wondering whether we will see a professional bill for teachers. We had one last year for nurses aids. There's talk about one for interior decorators, and I'm just wondering whether there will also be one for teachers who do spend a considerable period of time after high school going through intensive training to become qualified to teach in our schools, and I would think that the Minister would agree that the quality of our teachers in this province has been improving yearly, in the last half century, and I'm just wondering when some recognition will be given to that particular group, as this government has seen fit to do for other groups.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Member for Burrows.

**MR. BEN HANUSCHAK:** . . . . the Minister announce his new funding formula for education indicating that the province intended to move toward picking up 80 percent of the education cost, leaving 20 percent to the school divisions, and on the surface you know, it appeared to have been very reasonable. For example —(Interjection)— without the assistance of the Honourable Minister of Highways and now, of course, if he wants to assist me in looking through some of the figures presented to us, by one of the school divisions, namely, Transcona-Springfield, he may. On the other hand, I think that I'm quite capable of doing that on my own.

It would appear that of the 1981 estimated budget, education costs, that the province will be picking up roughly or that the — yes, roughly about 80 percent of the cost, leaving about 20 plus 1, 2, 3 or 4 percent to be picked up by way of special levy. But the unfortunate thing is, Mr. Chairman, is that the special levy portion which really is that part of the education cost to provide for those particular needs of that particular division and this isn't the gold plating on an education program, or anything of the kind, it's to provide for additional special education needs, vocational education, dealing with native education, immigrant, whatever it may be. Those are the type of things that have to be provided out of special levy.

The regrettable thing is, Mr. Chairman, that those costs are tied into the assessment within the particular school division. Now, within the Winnipeg School Division, as I'm sure the Minister knows, about one-half of the assessment is commercial

property and the other half is residential, which is quite different within the suburban school divisions, where only about a quarter is commercial and about three-quarters — I'm sorry — yes, a quarter commercial and about three-quarters residential property. In other words, Mr. Chairman, for every additional dollar of tax revenue that the Winnipeg School Division would require or any other school division with quite a broad commercial tax base, they can tax a corporation which doesn't send children to school, whereas the so-called bedroom community has to rely upon the residential property taxpayer for its source of revenue. That I would suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, is one of the causes for the discrepancy as we have this year, between the Winnipeg School Division at one end, and the Transcona-Springfield School Division at the other end, where in one your school tax levy is in the order of 70 mills, that is in Winnipeg and Transcona-Springfield it's 78.07.

Now what I would like to suggest to the Minister, and I wouldn't expect a response from him at this time — perhaps a more appropriate time may be when we get to Financial Support, but I would like to present to him my plan for the financing of education and let him take a day or so to analyse it and respond to it.

My proposal would be this, that the province pay 70 percent for a starter, 70 percent of education costs, 20 percent be picked up from real property tax, and 10 percent from a source of tax revenue designated by the trustees, whatever it may be; sales tax, tobacco, liquor, income tax, leave that up to them. Just let me elaborate on that for a moment.

In the Province of Manitoba this year we will spend in total somewhere in the order of \$500 million-plus in education in total, and this can be adjusted, plus or minus, one or two million, or four or five million dollars, one way or the other, but let's talk in terms of \$500 million. Let's say that the education tax bill, the total tax bill in the province was \$500 million. So the province picks up 70 percent of that, \$350 million.

Now maybe I should go back a step or two, and what I would suggest that the Minister do is call upon all the school divisions to present their budgets in ample time for him to sort of obtain a handle on the total education costs. He might have to do some juggling in the calendar that whatever deadline date is now, it might have to be advanced a month or two, or whatever that might be. Let the Minister put himself in a position where he will know what the total education costs in the province will be and let him determine what he will pay for it to each school division on a division-by-division basis, and that's nothing all that strange or novel because after all governments deal in a similar fashion with various nursing homes, etc., etc., where they deal on an organization-by-organization basis.

So he decides how many millions of dollars he will be prepared to support education in one school division and another and another. He totals that up and let's say it comes to \$500 million, and the province picks up 70 percent of that. That's \$350 million, roughly; \$100 million from real property tax, and if the Minister were to take a look at the total balanced assessment of the Province of Manitoba, which borders on \$3 billion, and then pro-rate as

between residential and commercial property, I would suggest to the Minister that 50 mills on residential and farm property, and 100 mills on commercial property would more than generate that \$100 million; would more than because I'm just using broad general figures, plus or minus 5 or 10 mills one way or the other, but roughly in that ballpark, about 50 mills on residential, 100 mills on commercial.

Then that would leave \$50 million to be raised from other sources, and let the Minister ask the School Trustees Association to designate the source of revenue or the source that they would want to see taxed for that year. Now here again, Mr. Chairman, this could be done on a two or three year basis. One need not necessarily change the source of tax revenue on a year to year basis. But let the school trustees recommend to the Minister what the source of revenue should be for the remaining \$50 million, 50, 56, whatever it should work out to, and this of course would increase, or it could increase if inflation continues. If the trustees should wish to recommend that that \$50 million should be raised from income tax, fine. If the trustees should say well it should be a combination of a number of sources of tax revenue, let the tobacco smokers pay, —(Interjection)— let the pipe smokers pay — the Honourable Member for Rossmere is no longer smoking a pipe so he would want to tax the pipe smokers; let the liquor drinkers pay; let the drivers of the gasoline guzzling machines pay for it, or whatever it may be. But let the trustees designate that source of tax revenue which makes up the remaining 10 percent which gives you the total education bill.

What I am saying, Mr. Chairman, is that this would remove the tax burden presently resting upon those school divisions whose education needs might be greater than that of other school divisions but they don't have the broad tax base, namely the commercial base that other school divisions have, because I would like to point out to the Minister that as time goes by, and I'm quite certain that over the years this is going to happen, perhaps not next year or the year after or five years from now, but over the next 10 or 20 years it's bound to happen that the City of Winnipeg is going to grow.

I think that as our oil and mineral development grows and expands eventually it will have an impact on the Province of Manitoba. There isn't an unlimited supply of oil in the Province of Alberta. There isn't an unlimited supply of other resources in other provinces so it's going to come into Manitoba because we do have some of those resources, and once the mineral and the oil development reaches the Province of Manitoba whether it be within our province or whether it be oil development in Hudson Bay or wherever, it's bound to have an impact on the City of Winnipeg, and this is going to happen in the next decade or so, or more, which isn't that far off.

And when that happens we will see the City of Winnipeg grow and what will happen to the City of Winnipeg as it grows, we will find that the present Winnipeg School Division, which is the old City of Winnipeg, that's where the assessed value of the property will really increase, because that's where we will have the office buildings built, that's where we will have the commercial development, out toward the airport or wherever it may be, and hence the

assessed value will increase, of the City of Winnipeg on the one hand, and on the other hand, Mr. Chairman, I suggest to you that the school population will decrease, as you find happening in most large cities; as you find happening in the downtown, the core city area of Calgary; as you find happening in the core city area of Toronto; as you find happening within the core city area of Vancouver or wherever it may be.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, just by way of example, it's not inconceivable that a few years down the road, 15, 20 years down the road, you may find the assessed value of property within the boundaries of the Winnipeg School Division doubling, by reason of a development of a downtown area, primarily. You will find office towers going up here, you will find warehouses and factories going up in the vicinity of the airport and that type of thing. And coupled with that you will probably find high rise apartment blocks replacing the old rooming houses to the west of us, where you might have six or seven rooming houses with a total assessed value of \$70,000 or \$80,000 suddenly mushrooming to an assessed value of a half-a-million dollars or more because there'll be a five, ten, twelve million dollar apartment block going up there, housing, not families with children, but primarily people working within the downtown area, as you have happening in most cities.

So the school population will decline within the Winnipeg School Division. So what are you going to have? If the assessed value, let's say, doubles, the school population decreases by half from its present 31,000 to 15,000 or 16,000, which I suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, will be the inevitable result, the inevitable end consequence 15, 20, 25 years down the road. So instead of having a balanced assessment of \$25,000 or \$30,000 per pupil, which you now have within the Winnipeg School Division, whatever the exact figure is, somewhere in that order — yes, here we are, balanced assessment in the Winnipeg School Division \$23,000 — if the school population drops by half and the balanced assessment doubles, you're going to have a balanced assessment of something in the order of \$100,000 per pupil. So then it will become that much easier for a school division like the Winnipeg School Division to provide for the extras that you want to provide for which are not provided for out of the generosity of the Minister of Education.

So I suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, that the one way — there may be others — but I would like to hear the Minister's response, and as I have said, if not now, perhaps he may want to take a closer look at this and when we get to Item No. 3, Financial Support — Public schools and respond to it then.

So what I'm suggesting to him, and I will recap in a nutshell, let the Minister collect all the school budgets for the year in ample time for him to review them, or perhaps he may want the Public Schools Finance Board to do that on his behalf — at this point I'm not talking about the details, that the Minister can work out, and that we in the Legislature can work out. The Minister collects all the budgets. He determines what the total tax bill will be for the forthcoming fiscal year. And let's say for this coming year it's going to be in the order of \$500 million. Then the Minister says, okay, we, the province, from whatever sources of general revenue that we have,

we're going to pick up 70 percent of the cost. That will provide \$350 million. \$100 million will come from real property. According to my layman's estimate, because I don't have the exact figures before me, I was able to arrive at this from reviewing the brief presented by the Transcona-Springfield School Division, by looking at other data that I had at my disposal, it would appear that 50 mills on residential and 100 mills on commercial would more than provide the \$100 million that I'm talking about, that 20 percent. And then 50 percent, let the trustees designate the source of that revenue.

I suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, that if that were done, for example, in the Winnipeg School Division where the residential property owner, let's look at a home having an assessed value of \$7,000; so that homeowner will pay just a bit short of 70 mills by way of school tax, which is about \$490.00. What I am proposing to the Minister, and the Minister can check these figures out for himself, — I may be out a million or two or three, I don't know, but I think that I would be within the general ballpark. At 70 mills it's \$490 on a home assessed at \$7,000; at 50 mills, that's \$350, there's a \$140 saving to the real property taxpayer in Winnipeg. What will that do to the one in Transcona, living in a home also assessed at \$7,000 where the present mill rate or the mill rate for the year 1981 will be 78 mills, he'll have to pay \$546, he too, will pay only \$350, the same as the one in Winnipeg. So to him it will be a saving of \$184, as compared with what he would pay under what I am proposing to the Minister and what he presently has to pay.

For the commercial property owner, the businessman, who in Winnipeg has to pay 110 mills education tax, that's total, the Minister's tax plus the special levy, and in Transcona he has to pay \$118, so in Winnipeg he pays \$1,100 say on piece of property assessed at \$10,000, so in Winnipeg he pays \$1,100 in tax, in Transcona he pays \$1,180.00. What I'm proposing, a flat 100 mill rate, he pays \$1,000 in either community, a saving of \$100 in one case, and a saving of \$180 in the other.

So what I'm really suggesting, Mr. Chairman, is, the province — and I'm not even talking about 80 percent, I'm talking about 70 percent — I'm talking about the province picking up 70 percent, the real property owner picking up 20 percent, and the remaining 10 percent, let that be designated by the trustees whether — now there might be some points in time when the economy might be such that the trustees might say, well, no, we want to tax the property owner. Well fine, let the trustees make that decision. On the other hand, the trustees might say, no, the real property owners are bearing as much of an education tax burden as they possibly can, let's look for the remaining ten percent to other sources, and we'll increase the sales tax by whatever it would require, to raise \$50 million, a percentage point, less than a percentage point would raise you \$50 million in this day and age. Or they might say, let's increase the income tax by whatever number of points one would have to increase it to generate the \$50 million. Or they might say, gasoline tax, or tobacco tax, or only pipe tobacco tax, as the Member for Rossmere had suggested, just to stick it into the pipe smokers and not the cigarette smokers as the Honourable Member for St. Vital, just to pay tax, or whatever.

Now I have made the last one or two comments somewhat in jest, Mr. Chairman, with tongue in cheek, but really, those are sources of tax revenue, and the Minister knows it.

So, I would like the Minister to take a real close and hard look at that form of structure for the financing of education, because attaching additional education costs, whatever additional education costs a particular school division has, or relating that to the assessment within the school division, the disparity between the have and the have not school divisions will just continue to increase, because the Minister knows that, for example, if the City of Winnipeg grows, which I hope it does, and I think that all of us would want to see it grow, and all of us would do everything within our powers to enable it to grow. We know, Mr. Chairman, that it's beyond the powers, beyond the jurisdiction of a school division to determine where the industrial and the commercial development is going to go within the City of Winnipeg and where the residential area is going to be and so forth. There's nothing wrong with that, I suppose. So it's more likely — well, to begin with, the heart of the city, if there's going to be any economic development within the City of Winnipeg, the heart of the city will enjoy the benefit of the impact of it first because here is where the office towers are going to go up, the hotels, and everything else associated with it, and then it's going to spread out into the industrial area. The industrial area isn't just going to spread itself over the entire City of Winnipeg, but it's going to be restricted to certain particular areas designated for industrial development, and it might be portions of the Winnipeg School Division, perhaps a north-west corner of it, there will be a portion of the St. James School Division, it may be a portion of the Fort Garry School Division, and so forth, but not spread overall.

Inevitably there will be some school divisions which will remain nothing more than bedroom communities, and they're the ones who will really then feel the impact of the Minister's funding formula. Because as I've said, if the assessment of the Winnipeg School Division, let's say, should double, the school population is bound to decline. It might even decline by 50 percent. The assessment might increase 100 percent, the population decline by 50 percent, so then you end up with a balanced assessment for pupil four times what you have now.

In the meantime, you're going to have suburbs which are going to be the bedroom communities providing the manpower working within this economically and industrially developed area of the city, but they're going to be living in another school division. So for every additional dollar of tax revenue of assessed value of property that you're going to find in River East School Division or in Transcona-Springfield School Division, you're going to find an additional kid going to school there, too, which you're not going to find in the Winnipeg School Division.

So that's where the inequity is going to just continue growing between the suburban school divisions and the Winnipeg School Divisions. So that's why I suggest that one has to remove the special levy, one has to move away from this notion of tying special levy to the balanced assessment within the school division, because it just won't work,

and as long as the two are tied together the inequity, the discrepancy between the two will just keep growing wider and wider and wider. Because, as I have indicated to you, Mr. Chairman, if the City of Winnipeg grows, the commercial growth is bound to be within the Winnipeg School Division, the bulk of the commercial growth. There might be a certain amount of spillover into some of the suburban school divisions, and even then, not all, but to some. The bulk of it will be within the Winnipeg School Division, and with the commercial growth within the Winnipeg School Division, the school population is going to decrease.

So hence as each year goes by, it'll become that much easier for a school division such as the Winnipeg School Division to raise the additional revenue that it would want, which it now raises by way of special levy, and by the same token it'll become increasingly more difficult to the suburban school divisions to raise the kind of money that they would need, that they would require, to provide for the educational needs of their children. So as I said, Mr. Chairman, if the Minister does not wish to respond at this time, if he would rather spend the evening or tomorrow to take a closer look at the perhaps overly simplistic formula that I presented to him, but I think it's workable. I think that the basic philosophy of it is workable. Now I know the Minister might say, well 70 percent won't provide that number of millions of dollars and 20 percent won't provide this or that. Now I agree, Mr. Chairman, that there might be need for some adjustment, and because I'm just working in broad global figures, on the basis about a . . .

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Two minutes.

**MR. HANUSCHAK:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

On the basis of a \$500 million dollar tax bill on the one hand and something bordering on \$3 billion — I'm sorry, \$3 billion of assessed property on the other hand, and then working out to the best of my ability the ratio of farm and residential on the one hand, and commercial on the other, and the affect that it would have on the mill rate.

To sum up, what I am suggesting to the Minister, 70 percent from general revenue from the province, 20 percent from real property, 10 percent from a source of revenue designated by the school trustees, recommended to the Minister, and that put together will pay the tax bill. I would hope that at some appropriate time, during the consideration of the Minister's Estimates, we could have a response from him on that suggestion.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Order please. Before I allow the Honourable Minister to reply, I would suggest that the item that has been discussed pretty widely at this point, is under Section 3, Resolution 52, Financial Support — Public Schools, and I wouldn't want to get into a debate at this time, unless the honourable members are prepared to move directly to Clause 3, and if that's the case then we'll move directly to Clause 3 and we can carry on a far ranging debate.

The Honourable Member for Burrows.

**MR. HANUSCHAK:** Mr. Chairman, I have not been urging the Minister to respond at this particular time, but I would want my proposal discussed at some

time during the consideration of his Estimates, and I thought that rather than waiting until we reached Item 3 and now we're covering the whole waterfront as it were, I thought rather than waiting until we reach that point and to have the Minister say, well, that he will have to examine the figures and so on and so forth, I thought that I would sort of give him advanced notice of what I intend to pursue when we get to Item 3. At this point he may want to reply in broad general terms or he may want to reply in more specific detail. I'm leaving that up to the Minister.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Minister.

**MR. COSENS:** Mr. Chairman, it's not my intention to pursue the Educational Support Program at this point. I think you're quite correct in pointing out that we'll do that when we get to 3.(a), but there were some other comments that have been made by the Member for Burrows and the Member for Rossmere, that I'd like to respond to very briefly.

I would thank the Member for Rossmere for his kind comments about his daughter's music teacher and say that those are appreciated, that I'm sure his daughter is a very apt pupil and no doubt inherits her musical ability, perhaps from her mother, as is the case with my daughter.

However, the Member for Rossmere has some knowledge of dancing and refers to a Tory tango, where he mentions so many steps forward, so many steps backward, and I merely would like to say, Mr. Chairman, at least in that dance there is some movement forward, as compared to say a socialist samba, where the dancers stand in one place and merely vibrate and there is no progress. I wanted to mention to him that there are different types of dances and that we shouldn't let that one pass.

Again he has made some reference to certain mill rates, and I really caution him that it is a rather dangerous thing to go into the coffee shop and rely on information that someone may pass to him, saying that their mill rate is up 12 mills. They may not even be talking about their school mill rate. It may be the combined municipal and school mill rate that is up 12 mills. In fact, I believe eluded to a certain town in eastern Manitoba, which I believe lies in the Agassiz School Division, and according to the figures that I have from our Public Schools Finance Board and our Finance Department, in that particular school division, on balanced assessment, the school mill rate was stabilized. I believe there was a .7 increase on balanced assessment, which is a long way from 12 mills, Mr. Chairman. Mind you there are other factors that can come into play; reassessment in a particular town could result in some discrepancy in that regard, but certainly not a 12 mill increase in Agassiz School Division, based on the figures that we have, in comparison to last year.

So he may or may not have used an accurate reference in that point and I would like to speak to some of his other concerns on the Educational Support Program when we get to 3.(a).

He asked a question about the ESL, English as a Second Language grant, that we have brought in, in this new program and he said, does it provide English as a second language training for natives? That was not the intention of the program, Mr. Chairman. In all of the briefs we had received from school divisions in regards to ESL, English as a

Second Language, the school divisions were mentioning immigrant children as the ones requiring the greatest number of services in this regard, and in fact, the services that were costing school divisions, like Winnipeg No. 1, River East and several others, a great deal of extra moneys. So the Education Support Program aspect that provides money for ESL for the first time in this province, Mr. Chairman, certainly is providing it for immigrant children, but not for native children. So I thought I would mention that for the information of the honourable member.

He touches on two or three other points that we discussed at great length last year. There is no intention at this time to amend The Public School Act, to make any changes in regard to due process or authority of field reps, and as far as I know this year, Mr. Chairman, the professional bill that the teachers have been working on will not come before this House.

I should mention, while I'm on my feet, Mr. Chairman, that the Member for Burrows has presented his school finance plan and it has some interesting aspects that I'd like to comment on later as well. The 10 percent aspect of it is particularly interesting, because he is now under this plan, that he's proposing, going to say to school boards, you can select your form of taxation, in any particular year, I think he said, just whatever comes to mind. It could be income tax this year, it could be property tax next year, it could be the sales tax another year, just whatever you like, you can put that in place. It sounds a bit chaotic to me, Mr. Chairman, and I suppose if he would extend that right to school boards, he would then extend it to municipal people as well, and say, you don't have to raise all of your money by property tax. If you want to raise a portion of it some other way, that's fine as well.

The whole thing, Mr. Chairman, has a certain chaotic sound to me, and I think it would be unworkable as he described it. Now I may be unfair because he didn't have an opportunity to expand on the 10 percent aspect.

He talks, and I must say, Mr. Chairman, I must commend the Member for Burrows, because since he's become a Progressive, I have never, you know I hadn't heard him speak in such optimistic tones before. But the picture that he painted of this great City of Winnipeg and of the province was tremendously optimistic, it's the type of view we have on this side of the House, and I was very pleased to hear him painting that particular picture of the province. You know, if that's what becoming a Progressive does for you, Mr. Chairman, it isn't all bad, so I commend him on that, because it certainly was a very positive, economic view of the province.

He talked about certainly school population decrease, and we can't argue with that particular point, Mr. Chairman. If we look at the characteristics of large cities, there are certain population trends that you see there, although rather interestingly and these are not confirmed figures, but figures that I saw, I believe printed in the newspaper somewhere, the Winnipeg School Division No. 1 expected a decrease of 1,600 pupils this year and rather than 1,600, Mr. Chairman, it was 600. In other words, it didn't follow that trend or even their predictions as to what would happen in school population. It may be just a one year aberration, but nonetheless it was

very contrary to what we've seen happening in the past four or five or six years.

The other thing I might also mention at this time, Mr. Chairman, is that as far as school population decline is concerned, those who predict and who study populations told people like myself, some three or four years ago, that by 1985, we would see a leveling off or plateauing of the decline in school population. It would appear that they were correct, Mr. Chairman. At that time I doubted how accurate they were really being in that regard, but the figures would seem to indicate that by the mid-1980s we will see a plateauing, and in fact maybe a slight increase, which I think is also rather heartening.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** If it's the desire of the Committee to proceed line by line, I'm not going to pass the Minister's Salary, I've moved off of that and we are on Item (b) General Administration, (1) Salaries — the Honourable Member for St. Vital.

**MR. WALDING:** Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I might follow up on a reference by the Minister, when he commented that there were no changes indicated or intended by him to The Public Schools Act to take care of a couple of concerns that my colleague from Rossmere mentioned. I would like to raise, and this may be an inappropriate time to remind the Minister that when we passed The Public Schools Act last year it included Section 189, which deals with the Greater Winnipeg Education Levy. The Minister has indicated that the new Education Support Program, in fact, does away with the Greater Winnipeg Education Levy. I'm wondering what is the intent of the Minister. Does his Education Support Program somehow overrule The Public Schools Act, or what indication can the Minister give us that this section of The Public Schools Act will not apply?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** To the Honourable Minister, before we proceed, would this not be better discussed under 3.(a)?

**MR. COSENS:** I think it's applicable here, Mr. Chairman. I can certainly deal with it. I wouldn't want to mislead the honourable member. When I said that we weren't considering amendments to The Public Schools Act, I was saying that in connection with the two matters that the Member for Rossmere had raised. Certainly there will be amendments necessary to The Schools Act to encompass the new Education Support Program and I would hope to bring a bill before the House encompassing all of those amendments very shortly, Mr. Chairman.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Honourable Member for Rossmere.

**MR. SCHROEDER:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman, just to follow up on the Minister's answer with respect to English as a second language funding; I'm disappointed that the Minister did answer by saying that citizens of Canada will not be entitled to the same kind of funding, when they have the same kind of problems as immigrants have, and it seems to me that is a kind of situation that we can't allow to happen.

I am told by teachers that it is a problem in many of the Winnipeg schools and out in the countryside

particularly with native Manitobans, and that is something that surely we have to take into consideration. If we are going to do that for people coming into Canada — the day after they are here they're entitled to this kind of programming — surely people born in this country should be entitled to that kind of programming. Of course this raises the whole issue of the type of funding program that we are dealing with here; a program which freezes at 1980 levels together with inflation, the amount being spent by individual school divisions, and individual school divisions in this province spend per pupil anywhere between \$1,625 or \$2,600.00. There is something up to \$1,000 of difference between the school division with the highest per pupil costs and that of the school division with the lowest per pupil cost.

Now it may be that those with the lowest per pupil costs are not providing an adequate education. It may be that in the past their school boards have been too parsimonious. If their school boards were to change their minds in the next several years and provide the kind of education provided in other school divisions, every cent of that will come out of the property tax special assessment in that school division, whereas the ones already spending the \$2,500 or the \$2,300, don't have to worry about that aspect. It would seem to me that is something that has to be taken into consideration by the Minister as well in straightening out the new formula.

I recognize that any time you start implementing new formulas you are going to wind up with some difficulties, but one of the obvious difficulties is that the Minister is now funding one program, one special program, ESL for immigrants, but another one, ESL for native Canadians. One could also add in other special components that are being plugged into this system; some are being funded, others are not. I believe that within several years this is going to skew the program considerably. I believe that it will cause difficulties as from one school division to another.

I would give another example of Transcona, which school division, I understand, had in the past because of its fairly low per pupil costs, spent some funds which had not been approved by the Public Schools Finance Board, and they now find themselves — and they had different calculations — they had assumptions based on previous experience, on which assumptions they decided to spend some extra money. They now find themselves in a position where they are being substantially and certainly to their surprise, being punished by the way this new formula is working. I would hope again that the Minister would look at those specific complaints that school divisions have while he is placing this whole new financing program — while putting it into place.

**MR. COSENS:** Mr. Chairman, the ESL funding, as the member states, is provided for immigrants. As I said before the reason for this is because the school divisions that had made presentations to us in this regard had identified immigrant children in the schools as those requiring the greatest number of services in this regard and as a result the greatest amount of costs. They had not identified the ESL program for native children as being as costly or as much of a burden. I might mention to the honourable member however that two school divisions in the province where we probably find the greatest number of native children is Frontier School Division

that has a very active ESL program, and I would suggest are forerunners in that regard and have had it for some time, are expanding it, and who are providing a considerable amount of funding towards that particular initiative. Winnipeg School Division of course has a program as well. Again the amount of money that Winnipeg School Division is receiving under the new plan takes into consideration programs such as this.

However again, Mr. Chairman, we will get into this, I would hope, in some detail under 3.(a).

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** (1) — pass — the Honourable Member for St. Vital.

**MR. WALDING:** Mr. Chairman, I understand that the Public Schools Finance Board is financed under this section, General Administration. That being the case I would like to ask the Minister if he could supply me with some information. It is an update of information that the Minister provided last year. I believe I did ask for it last year under 3.(a), but since it takes a little while to put together but it is very important to us, perhaps I could ask for the information at this time and hope that the Minister will be as prompt and as helpful as he was last year on the matter.

The Minister might recall that I had asked for copies of the Budget summary sheets for each of the school divisions and districts last year. It took a while to put them together but we did get the information and it was very valuable for our research department. I wonder if the Minister can provide us with similar information for this year. What I am referring to is not the budgets that were sent in by the school divisions under the old Foundation Program, but the figures that were produced and sent out to the school divisions under the new ESL program. Perhaps the Minister could give us summary sheets that would show revenue and expenditures under the various headings that occur under ESL, the basic operating support and print, transportation, special needs, etc. That material would be valuable to us and would be appreciated, Mr. Chairman.

**MR. COSENS:** Mr. Chairman, I think the honourable means ESP. He's calling this the ESL program, that's English Second Language, the ESP is the Education Support Program. Am I correct in that assumption?

**MR. WALDING:** Yes, Mr. Chairman, the previous remarks on the subject was . . .

**MR. COSENS:** Mr. Chairman, we will endeavour to get him that particular information. Again he is asking for a great deal of information and rather detailed but hopefully during either the progress of my estimates or shortly after I can have that information for him.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** (1) — pass; (2) — pass; (b) — pass. (c) Statutory Boards and Commissions — pass; (d) Field Services, (1) Salaries — pass — the Honourable Member for St. Vital.

**MR. WALDING:** Mr. Chairman, do we assume that Field Services covers the eyes and ears of the Minister, that is, field representatives or whatever they're called this year, and could the Minister give

us an explanation of the rather substantial increase in salaries and bring us up-to-date as to how many field representatives he now has?

**MR. COSENS:** Mr. Chairman, I might answer the last question first by telling the honourable member the same number of staff are in this particular section this year as last year; 17 professional staff, that's including the Director's position and 7 support staff, for a total of 24 SMYs. He asked for an explanation of the salaries area and the 1979-80 to 1980-81 increases amounted to approximately 11 percent, to make up for anticipated salary increases. The 1980-81 request is due to two components, namely the MGEA negotiated reclassification of the education, or the field representative's position. That was a one-step adjustment upward and the increase that was negotiated by the MGEA for all positions.

So if he's looking at a salary increase there and having some difficulty understanding what he sees as a considerable increase, it is probably accounted for by those two aspects, one the one-step upward adjustment, in the classification of the field representatives and the increases negotiated by the MGEA.

**MR. WALDING:** Mr. Chairman, the amount I'm looking at is an additional \$112,000, according to my arithmetic. I wonder if the Minister would give us a breakdown as to how much is involved in each of those two components that he mentioned, and as for the one-step upwards in classification, does this apply across the board to all of the field representatives?

**MR. COSENS:** Yes, Mr. Chairman, it does. All the field reps were reclassified one step upwards.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** (1) — pass — the Honourable Member for St. Vital.

**MR. WALDING:** Mr. Chairman, I also asked if the Minister could give us a breakdown of how much of the \$112,000 is attributable in each of those categories, one for the one-step and the other one for the increases.

**MR. COSENS:** Mr. Chairman, that will take a few minutes to break that down, but perhaps we can move onto something else and I'll have that particular breakdown for him.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** (1) — pass; (2) — pass; (d) — pass; (e) Teacher Certification, Records and Education Data Services, (1) — Salaries — pass — the Honourable Member for St. Vital.

**MR. WALDING:** Mr. Chairman, I think we've reached that section of the Minister's Estimates where I feel obliged to make my annual speech on this particular topic. The Minister knows I have pressed both this Minister and his two predecessors on the matter of certification for immigrant teachers and the provision that was introduced under a previous government, whereby those teachers would be prevented from teaching after six years. I wonder if the Minister can inform us as to what, or if any change has been made in that area.

**MR. COSENS:** Mr. Chairman, I think the honourable member is referring to a situation that was rectified

by a change that we made last year, that now enables, I believe it was teachers from the U.S.A. that he was referring to, to achieve permanent certification after a prescribed number of years teaching in Manitoba. As I remember not only his speech last year, but the year before and the year before, he was referring specifically to teachers from the U.S.A.

**MR. WALDING:** Mr. Chairman, I wasn't referring only to teachers from the U.S.A., although I believe that they did constitute the largest group of immigrant teachers that were involved. I do recall seeing a regulation that was put out by the Minister last year, which to my reading corrected that situation.

I did mention to the Minister in my opening remarks that we would have a few compliments for him, this being one of them, Mr. Chairman. I want to compliment the Minister on moving in this area and rectifying a situation which had been a real sore point for a goodly number of teachers for quite a few years in the past, so I want to congratulate the Minister on making that move and saying that it was well done.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** (1) — pass; (2) — pass; (e) — pass — the Honourable Member for St. Vital.

**MR. WALDING:** I wanted to ask a few questions, if this is the right place to do it, on program accounting and budgeting. If it does not come under Education Data Services, perhaps the Minister would indicate the appropriate place.

**MR. COSENS:** Mr. Chairman, it does not come under this heading. It would come under the heading, I suppose, again under 3.(a), would be the appropriate spot.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** (b) — pass.

Resolution 51, Clause 2. Research (a) Salaries — pass — the Honourable Member for St. Vital.

**MR. WALDING:** Mr. Chairman, the annual report of the Minister indicates that one of the projects carried out by the Research Department in this year was survey of parents, teachers and students of grades 4 to 12 in the Norwood School Division. I wonder if the Minister could give us further information on this project.

**MR. COSENS:** Mr. Chairman, I believe that particular survey was conducted a year or two ago. That is not a current survey that was undertaken by my department this year. I remember seeing that particular survey, I'm sure it was a year or two ago, so if the honourable member would like a copy of it, I'm sure it exists within our department but is not one of the current topics that had been undertaken by our research people.

**MR. WALDING:** Mr. Chairman, I didn't say it was a current project. I said that it was reported on in the Minister's 1980 report as being one of the projects which had been carried out by the research branch for Norwood School Division. As a resident of the division, I was one of those parents who was sent a little sheaf of papers with a covering letter dated

October 23rd, so it was really not all that long ago that it was carried out. Perhaps the Minister could give us some information about the origin of the survey, costs involved, and whether other surveys have been carried out for other divisions.

**MR. COSENS:** I'm informed, Mr. Chairman, that the Norwood survey was done in 1980. I'm confusing it with another one that was done in an adjoining division. It was their own survey and their own data and I understand that resides with the school division at this time. We probably do have a copy of it in our department and if the honourable member would like access to that, I'm sure it can be provided to him. The honourable member is frowning, Mr. Chairman. The survey was not carried out for my department's sake, it was carried out as a service to the Norwood School Division for their purposes.

**MR. WALDING:** Well, Mr. Chairman, the Minister's own annual report says, on Page 56, at the request of Norwood School Division, the Research Branch surveyed parents, teachers and students, of grades 4 to 12. Among the papers that were sent around is one marked, Parent Opinion Inventory, which apparently comes from the National Study of School Evaluation with an address on Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Virginia. Now was this some form of standard survey that the Research Branch simply purchased from this company in Arlington, Virginia, or was it a survey that the Research Branch in fact put together themselves?

I understand that the field work involved in the survey was done by the Norwood School Division themselves, which raises the question, I suppose, just what was the involvement of the Research Branch in carrying out this survey as they report on Page 56?

**MR. COSENS:** Mr. Chairman, I would have to get more information from my officials in that regard, but I imagine that Norwood had used this particular survey instrument before. The division, of course, would provide the different forms, or instruments as they call them, for the survey, and would call on our Research Branch to do an analysis of the data that they had collected in the use of these particular survey instruments.

**MR. WALDING:** Mr. Chairman, the questions that I raised with the Chairman of the school board shortly after this would indicate something different. He said that it was done at very minimal cost to the division and that it was the Department of Education which had, in fact, supplied the material. The very fact that it's a company from so far away, in what would appear to be some sort of standardized test, since the reporting answer sheet seems to indicate that it was designed to handle responses other than those questions that were being asked by Norwood School Division. So I come back to the question again, was this a particular one-shot effort by the department, did they have to order this survey especially for Norwood, or is it something that they keep on the shelf and take off to make available to any school division that requests it, and I also asked questions about the cost involved. What was the cost to the department, and how much did they charge to the division?

**MR. COSENS:** Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, just while I'm waiting to get a breakdown on some of those

questions from my officials, I can inform the honourable member on a previous question that he asked in regard to field representatives, that the increase that he referred to in salary is accounted for, first of all by the 10 percent which amounted to some \$62,000 and then the one-step adjustment in classification amounted to another \$60,000, in total \$122,000, Mr. Chairman.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** (1) — pass — the Honourable Minister.

**MR. COSENS:** Mr. Chairman, I have further information on the survey. I might inform the member that the division apparently already had these particular forms from a previous survey that they had conducted. They bought the forms, I am informed, three years ago; they used a general purpose answer sheet which is used for many purposes. There is no charge to the division for this particular service and the cost of the survey was estimated to be about \$250, not including staff time. If the honourable member would like me to give him a figure on staff time, that will take a little longer for them to go back and try to find records of how many hours a particular staff member may have spent in this particular function, but that is the information that I can give him at this particular time.

**MR. WALDING:** Mr. Chairman, just for clarification, do I understand the Minister to say that \$250 was the amount that was charged to the division, and if so, what did they get for the \$250.00?

**MR. COSENS:** No, Mr. Chairman, I understand that that was the cost of the materials that were used in the survey, \$250 for materials.

**MR. WALDING:** In that case, Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister can indicate to me the involvement of the department. If the division had the materials or had purchased them at some time previously for \$250, what is the department's involvement, or the Research Branch's involvement and how were the charges arrived at for that?

**MR. COSENS:** Mr. Chairman, it very simply is a procedure of analyzing the data collected by the division, which is, I suppose, I say simply, that may be an understatement, but it is analysis of the data, the compiling of the data, and a writing of reports that set out the findings of this data.

**MR. WALDING:** I thank the Minister for that information. The answer sheet would indicate, from the instructions given, that it was to be read optically and I would presume from that, that it's part of a computer analysis reporting system. Can the Minister confirm that that isn't the case and if it is the case, was this computer analysis done within the Research Branch? Does the branch in fact have the capability for doing that sort of work?

**MR. COSENS:** Yes, Mr. Chairman, and this is why school divisions would utilize those services within the department. It means the usage of machines that the average school division certainly would not have at their disposal, and it's one of the services that we're prepared to provide.

**MR. WALDING:** Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister would give us his opinion on the value of such a survey, and whether or not the survey is available to other school divisions as well. If it is a matter of some value, is it the policy of the Minister and the department to promote this sort of thing and make it available or even encourage the use of it in other school divisions?

**MR. COSENS:** Mr. Chairman, I think it's obvious that this particular school division felt this was a worthwhile operation. They had conducted a similar survey, I understand, some three or four years previous, and felt that it had garnered enough useful information that was productive to the school system in that particular division, that they should repeat it. Just to generalize, I would think that any school board that attempts to make sure that it is in touch with the feelings, the attitudes, the concerns of parents, of teachers and students within the division is attempting to keep up to date and is doing something that to me would appear very healthy and commendable. Beyond that, I find it difficult to comment further on that type of survey, but just very generally, Mr. Chairman, I think they're very worthwhile endeavours.

**MR. WALDING:** Mr. Chairman, the Minister mentions that Norwood had done a similar survey three years previous to that. I must have lived in the division for about eight years, and I was certainly not aware of a previous survey of three years prior to that, which makes me wonder whether other school divisions are also aware that such a survey is available and that the Department of Education is prepared, I presume, to offer similar analysis services to other divisions. If the idea of the survey is as valuable as the Minister suggests, I would have to ask him, has this information been communicated to other school divisions, and perhaps an indication of its value given to other school divisions, along with an estimate of the cost so that they also may consider doing something similar?

**MR. COSENS:** Mr. Chairman, I might tell the honourable member that a considerable number of school divisions carry on surveys that are similar to the one that he is alluding to in this instance, and I know that there is interchange of data by school divisions. In this case, the final reports and the data belong to Norwood School Division, and certainly if another school division wishes to utilize them, then all they would have to do is contact Norwood School Division in that regard and arrangements can probably be made. This data is now the property of the Norwood School Division.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** (a) — pass; (b) — pass; (2) — pass. Resolution 51 — pass.

Resolved that there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding \$391,900 for Education, Research \$391,900.00 — pass.

I understand that there's some agreement to carry on.

**HON. EDWARD MCGILL (Brandon West):** Committee rise.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Committee rise.