

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN  
Second Session – Fifteenth Legislature  
7th day

Wednesday, February 16, 1966

The Assembly met at 2:30 o'clock p.m.  
on the Orders of the Day

**QUESTION RE STRIKE**

**Mr. D.G. MacLennan (Last Mountain):** — Before orders of the day I beg leave to ask the Minister of Labour and Co-operatives (Mr. Coderre) a question: If the minister is aware of the possible strike between the Sherwood Co-op Association Limited and the Retail and Wholesale Department Workers, and if so, has the government been asked to take any action to help prevent such a strike?

**Hon. L. P. Coderre (Minister of Labour):** — In answer to the hon. member's question, we have been aware of some attempts by both management and labor to resolve the dispute they have and for the last few days our conciliation officers have been attempting to assist in the resolving of this dispute. At no time does the government enter into a dispute unless they are asked to do so; at no time does the government tell either management or labor what position it can take, though it can help to advise them in that respect. I understand, of course, there has been a strike vote. The conciliation officers of the department are still there and I certainly hope that every effort will be made by both management and labor to avert a strike.

**Mr. W. G. Davies (Moose Jaw City):** — Mr. Speaker, may I also ask the Minister of Labour (Mr. Coderre) since this one question has been raised whether there is any reason to believe that the dispute between the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union in Saskatoon and the British American Oil Company, of course, involved at the same time, is near settlement, and if the department is currently endeavoring to find a new formula for settlement.

**Mr. Coderre:** — Again the same applies. Conciliation officers have been attempting to try and find what are the basic issues at stake. Certainly, one conciliating officer, particularly, has been there constantly. He is doing everything he can to resolve it. I am sure that members of this house would not like to see the government or the Department of Labour issue any statements derogatory to either management or labor, in these disputes.

I respect the bargaining table, and this is the way it should be.

**INQUIRY RE INDEX FOR REVISED STATUTES OF SASKATCHEWAN**

**Mr. E.I. Wood (Swift Current):** — Mr. Speaker, I would like to address an inquiry to the Hon. Attorney General (Mr. Heald). I have been looking through the statutes of Saskatchewan, the revised statutes, and I have been unable to find any index. I would like to ask the

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Attorney General if it is his intention to provide one, and again I would like to ask him when the members may expect to have a copy.

**Hon. D.V. Heald (Attorney General):** — Mr. Speaker, there is, of course, an index being prepared. The index is not ready yet and I can't give you a date on it. But I can assure the hon. members that as soon as the index is available, the members will be the first to get the index. I don't have an index myself, and it will be ready, I hope, before too long.

**Mr. Wood:** — I don't know if my question is quite plain. I asked the minister when we might expect to receive copies of the statutes as well as the index.

**Mr. Heald:** — I'm sorry I think perhaps I must have misunderstood the question. I take it that you do not yet have copies of the statutes.

**Mr. Wood:** — We have them in our members' room. I am asking when each individual member will receive them.

**Mr. Heald:** — I will take steps to see that is done immediately. I thought you had individual copies.

**Mr. Wood:** — No, we haven't.

**Mr. Heald:** — I will see that is done forthwith.

#### **QUESTION RE MONTANA PAPERS – RE HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION**

**Mr. C.G. Willis (Melfort-Tisdale):** — Mr. Speaker, before Orders of the Day, I would like to direct a question to the Minister of Highways (Mr. Grant), on a matter that could be of great importance to many people in Saskatchewan. I would like to ask the minister is it true that the Department of Highways is advertising in Montana papers for tenders from the United States contractors on work to be done on no. 1 highway west of Regina?

**Hon. G. B. Grant (Minister of Highways):** — Mr. Speaker, I believe that is correct.

Perhaps I should elaborate on the answer I gave the hon. member. The advertisement he had reference to was in connection with tenders calling for paving, that is concrete paving on highway no. 1 west of Regina. The reason for this is that there are no, there is no supply of concrete paving contractors in Saskatchewan for highway work.

#### **STATEMENT BY MR. SPEAKER ON THE BLUE ORDER PAPER FOR THIS AFTERNOON**

**Mr. Speaker:** — The bills which are set out from 19 to 28, immediately after the Special Order, should have appeared in the correct place under Government Orders. I draw this to the attention of the members that number 19 should be immediately below number 18.

This is an error in printing for which, as it is my responsibility, I apologize to the house.

**STATEMENT BY MR. SPEAKER RE MR. GUY'S REMARKS ON FEBRUARY 15TH.**

**Mr. Speaker:** — During the debate yesterday the hon. member for Athabasca (Mr. Guy) made certain statements to which objection was taken. I have now had an opportunity of checking the official report, and I find that the hon. member said the following:

Nor did they show any concern when friends and relatives of former cabinet minister bought these same shares at \$0.60 while the public was paying \$5.40 for them . . . this was a scandal that the former government could never adequately explain.

After a complaint had been raised at these words, the hon. member later withdrew any personal imputation that they might contain. But he then repeated the statement that:

there were shares available at \$0.60 which the public did not have the opportunity to purchase and that to my knowledge they were being purchased by friends and relatives of the government.

Both these cited statements seem to me to carry the implication that members of the former government had condoned a state of affairs in which their friends secured financial advantage from an issue of shares that were not available at the same price to the general public.

According to Beauchesne (Parliamentary Rules and Forms 4th Edition, Citation 154(3)) it is disorderly to impute bad motives, or motives different from those acknowledged, to other members. Erskine May's Parliamentary Practice makes clear that reflections must not be cast in debate on members of the house, unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in the proper terms and admitting of a distinct vote by the house. (17th Edition, pages 396 and 454)

I therefore rule that in making the statements he did, the hon. member was out of order and I would ask him to withdraw them.

**Mr. A.R. Guy (Athabasca):** — In deference to your wishes Mr. Speaker, I will certainly withdraw any imputation that may have been made during my remarks.

**ADDRESS IN REPLY**

**Mr. E. Whelan (Regina North):** — Mr. Speaker, when we adjourned debate last night, the hon. member for Lumsden (Mr. Heald) and the hon. member for Maple Creek (Mr. Cameron) were still in a state of confusion. According to the Leader Post, this morning's edition, the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Heald) had said that "the contract" and I quote, "was not completely executed and was not signed". They were talking about a contract regarding the sale of Saskair.

The Leader Post also says, and I quote:

The Hon. A.C. Cameron (Minister of Mineral Resources), the minister who was in charge of Saskair, said that the full story on the sale of the airline would be outlined in a few days, and the contract will be tabled.

Apparently, one was saying that the contract was not signed and the hon. member for Maple Creek (Mr. Cameron) was trying to table on that was. This is a little bit late, I suggest, almost a year too late. Yes, it took them one year almost to file a ridiculous return saying that there was, and I quote the return:

No copies of any agreement, or agreements, providing for or relative to the announced sale of Saskair.

The facts are, Mr. Speaker, the order for the return was dated March 25th, 1965, three days before: the hon. member for Maple Creek (Mr. Cameron) mentioned the contract 12 times when reporting to the house on March 22nd, 1965 and the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Heald) once, in which he said and I quote him from Hansard, "which was signed".

**Mr. Heald:** — Don't call it ridiculous because it is right.

**Mr. Whelan:** — It is crystal clear that we don't want the contract the hon. member from Lumsden (Mr. Heald) dreamed up. We want the one the hon. member from Maple Creek (Mr. Cameron) mentioned 12 times, three days before we asked for it . . .

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. Whelan:** — . . . and the one that the hon. member from Lumsden (Mr. Heald) said was signed when he spoke on March 22nd in this house.

Mr. Speaker, I admire the courage of the hon. member for Lumsden but I think it would be safe to say that this kind of defence in the courts would get him and his client thrown out of court, because even his client disagrees with him.

**Mr. A. E. Blakeney (Regina West):** — Have to get counsel, I guess.

**Mr. Whelan:** — Mr. Speaker, the hon. member from Maple Creek (Mr. Cameron) can talk about oil wells, and he can talk glowing terms about his accomplishments, but hanging over his head is this return. No contract was signed contrary to pages 1255 and 1256 of Hansard from March 22nd, 1965.

The hon. Attorney General (Mr. Heald), who has not been in the house as long, but holds a responsible position and is a learned member of the assembly, obviously was quite sure there was a contract, and obviously heard the discussion which we all heard on March 22nd last, and it is quite evident that he has submitted a return that is inaccurate.

As I said earlier in this debate, I am not prepared to believe any of the political exuberance when we are being denied this contract, and I am prepared to suspect consistently that

assets are being given away, that our natural resources are being filched, unless the details are made available to us.

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. Whelan:** — Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the hon. member for Lumsden (Mr. Heald) and the hon. member for Maple Creek (Mr. Cameron), unless there is an explanation to this house for the discrepancy between what appears in Hansard, pages 1255 and 1256, March 22, 1965, and the return that has been filed this session, sessional paper no. 30, I shall consider a motion of censure against both hon. members.

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. Heald:** — Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. member would permit a question? Would the hon. gentleman like his explanation now? If he would, I will be pleased to give it to him.

**Mr. Whelan:** — Well, Mr. Speaker, the hon. gentleman who has just been on his feet and had his say, had a whole year and a good many days since this house was called to order, to give us an explanation, and he gave us the wrong explanation just a few days ago. I am prepared to wait to have it brought down in the proper form but right at the present time I am making a speech.

**Mr. Heald:** — I will be pleased to give it now, or I will be pleased to wait, as you desire.

**Mr. Whelan:** — Well, Mr. Speaker, I have waited a year. I will wait a day or two more but I am warning him that I want it.

Mr. Speaker, this is not a question, as in the case of Rivard in the House of Commons, where one person is supposed to have told some other person and everyone denied knowledge of the actual situation when confronted with the facts. No, this is a case where the ministers were present and heard the discussions, and entered into it, and now have made an outright denial in writing.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am sure that all hon. members opposite are interested in the appointment to the Senate that is about due, and I thought I might be able to enlighten them . . .

**Mr. Blakeney:** — McDonald is back.

**Mr. Whelan:** — . . . and a friend of mine sent me a clipping from one of the Ottawa papers. I thought I would give them one version of it that came from Saskatchewan, and I am sure that they are all interested. It is from the Globe and Mail, January 29th, 1966, editorial page, Patrick O'Dwyer, and he said this:

The report that Mr. Argue may be appointed to the Senate has startled the dyed-in-the-wool Grits who have never accepted the former Commons leader of the CCF as one of their own.

If lifelong Liberals are startled and chagrined at the

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prospect of the Argue appointment, senior members of the provincial Liberal cabinet are politically petrified.

I'm trying to figure out which ones they are talking about, I have been watching them. I wonder if I might continue:

One minister said the appointment could cost the party the Bengough seat in the legislature. This is a strange twist in Saskatchewan politics, when a Senate appointment could, even speculatively; influence the outcome of a by-election. Bengough provincial riding is within the federal Assiniboia seat in which Mr. Argue was the candidate.

Mr. Argue is not active in the by-election now, although he is the party's provincial organizer. He has been asked by the local provincial Liberals to remain inactive because of antagonism toward him among Bengough Liberals.

I thought all hon. members would be interested in this little quotation.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I might turn to something that I am sure all of us are interested in. It seems to me in presenting the best interests of Saskatchewan, that those of us who are elected members of this legislature must always present the province accurately, as a democratic part of Canada, rich in natural resources, and populated by an industrious people. On a number of occasions when I have been outside the boundaries of Saskatchewan, both as part of the government and now as a part of the opposition, I have deliberately refused to criticize in the public press those in the opposition, as was the case when I was in the government or, as the case is now, those in the government. Mr. Speaker, there has been an unprecedented performance by leaders of this government, when they have rushed from hot line to hot line, from one place to another, all over North America, addressing every conceivable group, criticizing their own province, using exaggerated, illogical half-truths to condemn their opponents.

This performance by government spokesmen has left some of their own supporters, and certainly the average citizen of Saskatchewan, disappointed and disgruntled. I am sure those outside Saskatchewan have questioned the propriety of this behaviour. I have a good number of clippings that I could introduce to prove my point. But since some of my time has been taken up by the interruptions, perhaps I should refrain. Mr. Speaker, our province cannot gain in stature, cannot maintain national respect, if such practices are to be the order of the day. I say to the distorted half-truths, the place to do it is in the province of Saskatchewan and particularly here and now on the floor of the legislature. I assure you we will do our best to keep the record straight.

A few days ago the Premier talked in terms of certain positions of this country making unfair demands and getting results. There are times, Mr. Speaker, when all of us through misunderstandings and perhaps because we are not well acquainted with the situation, have not been able to grasp the significance of events beyond the borders of Saskatchewan. But, Mr. Speaker, in the interests of Confederation, and in the interest of the future of this country, I plead with the government to invite citizens of

Quebec, hundreds of them, to this province to tell their story and also obtain invitations for Saskatchewan people to visit Quebec and set out the thinking of the people in this province.

In this day and age, Mr. Speaker, when we have situations such as we have in Rhodesia, Viet Nam, the Dominican Republic, South Africa, India and Cyprus, surely we are not going to gain any stature or develop a spirit of co-operation by condemning the minority group which has certainly made a great contribution to building this country.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to be most explicit in this regard. I think the government does little good, and impresses no one in this province or beyond this province, when the Premier makes a statement in jest or otherwise, suggesting that should Quebec leave Confederation, we might consider joining the United States. I want to tell the hon. members opposite that this kind of logic, and this kind of leadership, and this kind of statement may get headlines, but it is not good leadership and does not represent the thinking of even a small percentage of the people of Saskatchewan.

When the Attorney General (Mr. Heald) reports on his department to this house, I hope he includes some reference to steps that are being taken at the national level to combat dope smuggling, the bankruptcy racket, gambling and other activities of international crime. This is a serious situation in part of this country and has cast a shadow on the former chairman of a government caucus, cabinet ministers and people in high places. To date there has been no effective control of these anti-social groups who would ruin the lives of our young people with narcotics, who would steal from innocent people, and who make a mockery of business transactions.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that it is unrealistic to talk of a new super-police force to control organized crime, when we have a Canadian police force now. In the Royal Canadian Mounted Police we have the personnel, the leadership, administrative knowledge. Perhaps because of new techniques and new methods being used, an analysis of the entire training technique should be made in order to meet the problem of organized crime, a problem that has developed rapidly within the last few years. The federal government should be encouraged to spend huge sums on equipment and new instruction techniques and facilities to develop the RCMP Special Division to meet the threat of organized crime. Perhaps, you say, they are not in Saskatchewan now, but unless they are controlled, in whatever part of Canada they appear, by the use of a re-organized, strengthened and enlarged special section of the RCMP, we may have them in our midst in this province. There is a need to enlighten the public, to make them realize that we place in jeopardy the future of our country, the future of our young people particularly, and the public attitude toward morality, unless positive steps are taken.

When I heard the hon. minister in charge of Saskatchewan Government Insurance bragging about his tender care of this Socialist publicly-owned insurance miracle, which has been described by Consumer Reports as providing the best and lowest cost auto insurance in North America, I became alarmed. It is a strange liking that he is taking to this Socialist venture, one that under the circumstances, in view of efforts by members opposite down through the years to cripple it, might be compared to a wolf being given the job of a shepherd. I have a challenge for the hon. minister. I would ask him, if he is so sure that govern-

ment insurance rates are high and that private enterprise, without competition from government insurance would lower the rates, that he convince his private free enterprise insurance friends to immediately, forthwith, and without delay, reduce the insurance rates on homes in the Alberta side of Main Street, Lloydminster. Furthermore, if the free enterprise rates on schools are so low, then I suggest to him that he bring into this house the rates on school buildings in Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, and compare them with the rates in effect before the sudden burst of generosity of his friends, which he claims lowered the rates. But compare them with the rates of Government Insurance in effect prior to the time that the field was opened up and all companies welcomed to bid. If they were so generous, they might start at Prince George, a small city in British Columbia, much smaller than Regina, where the rate for automobile insurance is two and a half times as high as it is in the city. He should then ask them to quietly reduce the rates in order that the people of British Columbia may get the advantage of the righteous competition which has suddenly developed.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. minister in charge of Saskatchewan Government Insurance, in a most dramatic performance, stacks up the losses he claims were the result of operation of Saskatchewan Guarantee and Fidelity Company. I suggest to him that he stack up the gains made by the people of Saskatchewan, the savings in insurance costs because of the existence of Saskatchewan Government Insurance against the charges by private insurance companies in Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario and Manitoba.

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. Whelan:** — There is no doubt in my mind that, without Saskatchewan Government Insurance in the field to challenge private insurance companies, there would be a rapid and drastic increase in rates; and in my estimation the savings to the people of Saskatchewan in the operation of Saskatchewan Government Insurance over the years represented \$200,000,000 or more. The hon. minister, excited about this recent responsibility, and infatuated with his ability to add and subtract, suddenly introduces himself as a grant saviour of Government Insurance. One day doesn't make a summer, Mr. Speaker, and I say, and I say it emphatically, and it is worth thinking about, as far as the hon. minister's performance is concerned, it is a short term and his friends, the people who have under-cut rates against Government Insurance, have only one motive, to get rid of Saskatchewan Government Insurance.

What I want from the hon. minister is his assurance and declaration to this house and to the people of this province, that he will maintain the rates, the ownership and the policies of Saskatchewan Government Insurance. The hon. minister in charge of SGIO says that they will not sell Government Insurance. Has he consulted the Premier? No, I don't think so. Now, I will admit that what the Premier says in Saskatchewan is very different from what he says in Montreal. I think the hon. Minister of Social Welfare (Mr. Boldt) should sit down and have a heart to heart talk, a real serious discussion, on a confidential basis, with the Premier and tell him to quit making contradictory statements. If he is going to sell Saskatchewan Government Insurance, he should tell the owners first and he should



not continue to mislead them.

Oh, I know that the number two man in the government told him how things looked pretty bad in Bengough. The Premier went down there and said exactly the same thing as the hon. minister said in this house the other day. Now, the Premier, scared stiff regarding the possible results in Bengough, paper-thin, I think he said it was, denied any possibility of selling Government Insurance and his minister backed him up and reiterated the statement.

Mr. Speaker, I refer this house to another statement dated December 2nd, 1965, in the Montreal Gazette, when the Premier was in Montreal and he said:

He plans to do away with most Socialist measures introduced in the province including Provincial Car Insurance. He claims private companies are drawing up plans to make them competitive with the provincial agents who will no longer have the monopoly.

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. Whelan:** — Mr. Speaker, on a recent radio program when he was being asked a question on January 28th, 1966, in this city and someone asked him about the sale of Government Insurance, he said:

The Insurance Company is one which we do not propose to sell, certainly not in the near future.

In other words, not until after February 16th, that was the near future.

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. Whelan:** — Now, Mr. Speaker, before this house, the Premier in strong terms told of the future of Saskatchewan being changed because of the construction of the Saskatchewan River Dam. Under a fire of criticism from those who object to the irrigation of their land, he pointedly made reference to the fact that it was Douglas and Diefenbaker who concluded the contract to construct this dam. He is right. They did, and I want to say this, if the people of Saskatchewan had depended on the federal Liberals or the provincial Liberals or any combination of federal and provincial Liberals to build this dam, judging from their record through the years, there would be no irrigation problems, there would be no future industry, there would be no future recreational areas because, Mr. Speaker, there would never have been a dam.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to turn, if I may, to the problems that confront the people of the city of Regina. The high cost of education and the failure of the government to provide adequate grants is a hardship for homeowners and taxpayers. Taxes have risen as a result of construction programs to meet the growing school population. A shortage of teachers is developing and in order to keep the teachers we have, it may be necessary to provide them with substantial increases. To do this will mean a sharp increase in the cost of education. Something will have to be done to relieve capital costs as well as provide an adequate supply of teachers.

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Mr. Speaker, a few years ago a university education was not essential in order to earn a reasonable salary. With automation and the great change in the application of skill and knowledge, and the accent on knowledge, a university education has become essential. Mr. Speaker, while one province, realizing the drastic change that is taking place, removed tuition fees, our province increases the university tuition fee by \$50. On this issue you cannot argue in the past. You cannot re-enact what has happened. You must meet the changing trends and you must meet them now. To raise the tuition fees is discomfoting to students and discouraging to their parents, who perhaps even more than the government realize the necessity of a university education and who, in most instances, are putting up all or part of the fees.

Mr. Speaker, the Speech from the Throne made a reference to the nursing profession. We are told that there is a desperate shortage of nurses. In this field there must be recognition of the practice of medicine. The problem will not be solved by changing the educational techniques unless substantial payments are made to the nurses while they are in training, and unless they are guaranteed through some method, perhaps collective bargaining, a wage far in excess of a wage paid to a stenographer. Nurses must be paid salaries commensurate with their responsibility and in excess of the amount they now receive. New training techniques must be developed and the nursing field opened to people in the older age bracket. I realize that there is a committee studying the problem of providing nurses in our hospitals. The problem is urgent and an immediate program, provincial in scope, to guarantee income, working conditions and adequate payment while training is urgently needed.

Mr. Speaker, when the report of the Department of Welfare came down we looked at it very carefully for a section on foster homes and hoped that there would be some program for increased payment to foster mothers but there is nothing there. When mothers open up their homes to look after foster children they are doing society a real service. Although I have read headlines in the paper and stories about increased payments to foster mothers, I am not sure what the actual payment is to a foster mother in the city of Regina. The details are not clear. There are several foster mothers living in my constituency. I know they are unhappy about the payments they are receiving. Mr. Speaker, the whole field of foster homes has to be reviewed, updated and reassessed. People who are good enough to open their homes to these children must be properly compensated.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most neglected aspects of highway development in Saskatchewan is the assistance given to cities for construction of arterial roads. Pasqua Street as well as other main arteries and ring roads connecting no.1 and no. 11 highways in Regina, I maintain, should be part of the highway system and constructed completely at the cost of the provincial government. Citizens of Regina, through the gasoline tax are paying for their share of the provincial highway system. When one considers the desperate need for relief from the cost of arterial roads I think the government should instantly begin a program of connector roads as part of the highway system to reduce the cost to the homeowner for construction of these roads within the city limits.

Let us look at Pasqua Street. The portion that is being constructed at provincial cost is in a municipality with a very low per capita debt. Regina, with the highest per capita debt in the province, is expected to put up half of the cost on its

portion of this street. With parking on both sides of Pasqua Street the situation is extremely hazardous at present. This has taken the life of at least one person in recent months. Mr. speaker, asking the city to put up even a percentage of the cost of the roads that are being used as connectors, like Pasqua Street is, I think, unfair to Regina citizens.

A now removal program for rural highways is a good thing, although I think the amount that has been set out is inadequate and trivial. I fully believe that in the urban areas like Regina snow removal in the last few months has become a tremendous problem because of lack of finances, and the streets have been in deplorable state. Part of the gasoline tax paid by vehicle owners, perhaps as much as \$350,000 should be returned to the citizens of Regina to clear more streets of snow and ice during the winter months. This is a problem that cannot be ignored and has resulted in hundreds of collisions. Many hours lost from work because of these accidents. As a matter of fact, one of the alderman fell and broke his leg. There have been thousands of dollars spent on vehicle repairs. It has been hazardous to drive on Regina streets for months. Funds from the provincial government must be made available . . .

**Mr. Steuart:** — If Henry was alive this would never happen.

**Mr. Whelan:** — . . . to assist in the snow removal in urban municipalities.

Mr. Speaker, in summary, I would ask the government for some evidence and assurance that they are not giving away the natural resources of the people as well as our crown corporations; that government spokesmen will not go abroad making inaccurate statements about their own country; that everything possible will be done in our province to strengthen the bonds of Confederation; that representation should be made to expand through the RCMP, their facilities and personnel, to combat organized crime; that contracts covering the field of natural resources or crown corporations be produced for scrutiny.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge on behalf of Regina citizens and all the people of the province the following province programs:

1. Drugs and optical care to be provided to all citizens under the medicare plan.
2. Reduction of university tuition fees.
3. The removal of the bulk of school taxes from property.
4. A planned program to provide nurses and to compensate them properly.
5. A schedule regarding payment to foster mothers that would compensate them for the home care of wards of the crown.
6. Development of arterial roads and connector roads that will remove the high capital costs from urban centres.
7. Pledged respect for the rights of civil servants.
8. \$350,000 grant for snow removal for Regina.

9. A provincial payment to ensure \$100 per month for every pensioner if the federal government continues to shirk its responsibilities.

10. A grant to assist our cities with the study and of planning of urban transportation.

Mr. Speaker, there are other items, such as a program for senior citizens, for young people, for development of housing, that will be dealt with by my colleagues and about which I am greatly concerned. Because of the failure of leadership at all levels and because of the needs of Regina citizens I find that Speech from the Throne woefully lacking.

The administration is so bad you can hardly blame people for leaving. People have left Saskatchewan before, Mr. Speaker, but never during our administration have we had a whole city trying to leave the province as was the case at Lloydminster.

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. Whelan:** — The treatment of civil servants, and the failure to relieve the tax burden, and the lack of responsible leadership by the government, and finally, the refusal to provide information to the opposition, are good and sufficient reasons for voting against this motion.

The Premier said, Mr. Speaker, that he was developing a sheep pasture, a community pasture for sheep. There will be need for it and it might be put to good use. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that if the people of this province are given an opportunity they will turn all the innocent little lambs opposite out to pasture.

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. Whelan:** — Mr. Speaker, I will not support the motion. I will support the amendment.

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. Coderre:** — Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in this debate, I think I should welcome the newest member to the house, Mr. Gardner, member for Moosomin. In about a week or ten days time, when the final results are over, we will have another one in this house by the name of Mr. Mitchell.

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. Coderre:** — I would like first to congratulate the mover and the seconder for a job well done. I should probably congratulate the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Lloyd) who was very ineffectual. There, of course, comes a time when I should probably do a bit of apple polishing. To the Premier I can say that his address was really forward-looking and dynamic, a forthright speech. It is no wonder that the hon. Premier was chosen by a very well recognized organization as the Salesman of the Year . . .

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. Coderre:** — . . . in trying to sell Saskatchewan to the people of Canada and to encourage the industries in our province. It is quite obvious this has been done. The Liberal government since its first day in office has devoted all the talent and energies at its command to create a favorable climate for the industrial expansion of Saskatchewan. They have done this for only one reason, that is, to make Saskatchewan a more prosperous place for all the people of Saskatchewan and not for just a select few Socialists. More jobs, higher wages, lower taxes, better roads and increased services for all.

The member for Regina North (Mr. Whelan) started expounding his platform but I don't know what it was. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, brother Ed hasn't seen the light yet. He seems not to know anything about insurance, which he should as he is in that type of business. No one can say that any insurance company can maintain rates at all times in perpetuity. Rates are arrived at on an actuarial basis, based on the incidences of losses, and so on. Of course, I would like to say at this time that people will buy their insurance where they can get the most for their money. This is a standard means or way that people can arrive at what they buy. I am rather disappointed to see the hon. member from Hanley (Mr. Walker) not being in his seat at this time. In dealing with civil rights the other day he went to great lengths to illustrate how wicked the government was towards the Public Service. But, it is common knowledge in the Public Service and around the city of Regina, and elsewhere for that matter that members of the CCF party were approaching the Public Service asking them to buy CCF memberships or else. Many members of the Public Service have been intimidated by your hacks.

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. Coderre:** — I can safely say that this is not happening now by this administration. You cannot mention one person where this has been done now and it will not be done. The Public Service has a right and this right will be preserved. I wonder who was imposing what upon the Public Service forcing them to buy memberships?

You know, the former Attorney General, the member for Hanley (Mr. Walker) went to great lengths in civil rights. What did the CCF-NDP cry about? What are they crying about? What is basically their policies? I would like to quote from a book they are quite aware of, Agrarian Socialism by S.M. Lipsett. At almost every CCF convention and council meeting the problem of relationship of government and civil service has been raised by the party across the way. Some of the resolutions that were passed at these conventions are: I will read some of them —

Therefore be it resolved that members of the CCF government in engaging civil servants make appointments where possible from CCF supporters.

Another resolution:

Therefore be it resolved that we request the Saskatchewan CCF province government to be very careful in appointments in the future and suggest that socialist-minded persons be appointed where possible.

**An Hon. Member:** — Now you're getting it.

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**Mr. Coderre:** — Would you like to have another one?

Be it resolved that the government exercise extreme caution in the selection of members of various boards and appointees holding responsible positions because the proposed appointees lack sufficient grounding in fundamentals and principles of the CCF.

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. Coderre:** — Another one.

Therefore, be it resolved that the government remove reactionary department heads and put in their places people who are sympathetic to the CCF.

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. Coderre:** — You know they fired over 140 the first month they were in office.

**Mr. MacLennan:** — You're kidding.

**Mr. Coderre:** — That's right. Without notice. Another interesting paragraph. We hear our friends across the way mention witch-hunts. Boy, they were experts at –witch-hunts.

**Hon. J. W. Gardiner (Minister of Public Works):** — They are the only witches.

**Mr. Coderre:** — Here's one. This is what their convention asks – this is what they promoted:

Therefore we recommend that special investigations be made in these different departments with exceptional authority to deal with matters and clear them up.

I ask you, who was guilty of witch-hunts? I think that they should bow their heads in shame. And all these referenced, Mr. Speaker, to the Public Service.

**An Hon. Member:** — They are not saying anything now. Old Brock has got his head pretty low.

**Mr. Coderre:** — I would be remiss in my duties as Minister of Labour not to clearly illustrate to this house what a conciliation board is. I have not intention to go into the long legal hassle that the member for Hanley (Mr. Walker) attempted to do the other day in trying to confuse the issue. I would like to first pose this question to each and everyone. What is the conciliation board?

A conciliation board is established when a dispute arises between union and management and is not resolved through the regular bargaining process. The party in the dispute may ask the Minister of Labour to appoint a board of conciliation. When a board is granted the union appoints one member and management appoints another member. Both parties so appointed will appoint or choose a third party who will be the chairman. In the event that they are unable to choose a mutually acceptable person, the minister is then asked to appoint a chairman. That is the Minister of Labour in this case. The board is then empowered to look into the process for which they are required upon making the request to the minister for the appointment of the said board. The findings of this board when concluded are then conveyed to the management and the union through the minister. The results of the board are then left to the determination for action, if need be, by the two parties concerned. That is labor and management, and that is as it should be in the bargaining process which I fully respect. I do presume, of course, that from time to time labor or management may resist the findings of results of these boards as indicated, but it is entirely up to them. This much for the boards.

I noted, when the member for Hanley (Mr. Walker) was speaking in the legislature the other day, the despicable attitude of the hon. member towards the chairman of the board which was appointed to look into the affairs of the OCAW in the Power Corporation. When I appointed the chairman of the board to look into this dispute between the OCAW and the Power Corporation, I had and have the most profound respect for the gentleman's integrity and ability to handle this in a just and equitable manner. Now, if the hon. member for Hanley (Mr. Walker) has any guts I would challenge him to repeat verbatim the statement that he made in this house, outside this legislature. I know well his statement would be subject to legal action. I would challenge the hon. member to repeat those very same words that he used in this legislature. If that isn't defamation of character and everything else, I don't know what is. He should be ashamed of himself. I had and have the most profound respect in the chairman's integrity, ability and sense of justice.

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. Coderre:** — However, at this point, Mr. Speaker, that's all I intend to say on these matters. I hope to deal with the Department of Co-operation in general.

I should like to make this statement. It is essential for human prosperity and progress, for people to co-operate, to work together for the good of their own neighbors, their own community and their province. Humans, Mr. Speaker, need one another; none is sufficient unto himself. One of the most critical problems of human progress, therefore, is to maintain and improve co-operation while individuals exercise and develop their power of self-control and invention. To my CCF friends across the way, I must say to guard yourselves against increasing antagonism and the conflicts that you create in our society by the irresponsible methods that you have used in all the areas of endeavor in this province. We cannot get co-operation by force or threat of force because humans are self-controlling and will exert peculiar human powers only in pursuit of self-selected purposes. In perfect freedom an individual will try to get the help of his fellow-men only by offering in return an inducement, something which other

persons want and which they do not have in sufficient abundance. But since men do not live by gratitude or prayers alone, inducements in free societies include offers of relatively scarce and desired services, commodities and so on. This is a golden rule that applies in business and in the making of a living. To my Socialist friends across the way I say keep your cottonpicking fingers out of affairs that do not concern you as a political party. Stop using the Marxist principles of infiltration into many good organizations and trying to destroy them. True to Socialist principles in making a statement the other day on T.V. – I presume addressed to the Bengough Constituency – the junior member for Regina West (Mr. Blakeney) on T.V. Saturday evening said something like this: “We must stop these Liberals. They are doing away with . . .”, and then he named the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, the Health Plan, Insurance, Crown Corporations. Is this not a mean vicious trick to try to inject into a statement. It is already false about the Wheat Pool, an organization such as the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, operated by the people themselves as free enterprisers; they themselves are the master of their destiny. This government will, in no way interfere into their affairs. Socialists seem to try to imply these things. This government believes in free-enterprise principles, unlike Socialists. We have no intention of interfering in the affairs of anyone be they co-operatives, corporate, or private. These are enterprises at work in a free enterprise economy. Again, I say to the Socialists, keep your fingers out of the affairs that do not concern you. Insinuations such as this telecast are intended to divide and destroy good enterprises that are doing a good job for the farmers of Saskatchewan. The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has and will continue to serve its membership and I’ll not stand idly by to see any attempts by anyone, either from within or without, to subvert the wonderful work that that organization has done for the farmers of Saskatchewan.

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. Coderre:** — The co-operative movement in Saskatchewan had one of the most successful operations in its history during the preceding fiscal year and the crop year ended July 31st last. Nearly all sectors of the co-operative movement increased their services to members. Co-operatives are of particular importance to our agricultural industry. As an example, they market 64 per cent of all the grain, 62 per cent of cattle and calves, 77 per cent of dairy products, while they do about 10 per cent of the retail business in this province. This is, to a considerable extent, in the field of farm supplies such as petroleum products for farm use, lumber and so on.

The commencement of fertilizer production by the new western co-operative fertilizer plant is another reminder of the fact that the role of co-operatives in the distribution of farm supplies will tend to increase.

Co-operatives are, in one way, a way in which farmers can increase their income and also lower their production costs. The Credit Union Movement, for example, made spectacular progress during 1965. By December 31, 1965, assets of the 298 credit unions in the province reached a high of \$256,000,000 or an increase of 23 per cent over 1964. New loans made by the credit unions last year were \$128,000,000 or an increase of roughly 24 per cent. Membership in the credit union increased by 10 per cent to a total membership today of 236,000 and five new credit unions were organized in 1965. I am informed that the savings per member in



our credit unions are the highest on this continent and in proportion to population, the Saskatchewan Credit Union Movement is the fastest growing one in North America.

Credit unions are becoming more and more important in the agricultural credit field, including to some extent farm mortgage lending. The organizations which are supported by the Credit Union Movement, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society and the Co-operative Trust Company also made excellent progress. The Society provides an essential service as a central credit union for credit unions and many of the other co-operatives. The Co-operative Trust Company continues to administer the Family Farm Credit Act and is increasing its lending services in the mortgage field out of its own funds. This included mortgage loans to farmers.

The information which I have been giving about the progress of the Co-operative Movement in some of its forms I'm sure is impressive to members of this house. It demonstrates once again the importance of the co-operative to the agriculture of this province and the increasing services being provided to more and more urban residents such as credit unions.

But impressive as these figures may be, we must remember that the co-operatives are basically attempts by local people at the grass roots to co-operate together to provide certain economic and other services for themselves. This applies whether the service is a local community one or many large local groups consolidating on a provincial basis to provide more services for their people. A few examples of this I would like to illustrate.

The pioneer retail co-operatives such as Lloydminster and Melfort, which were started in 1914, not during the Socialist regime as Socialist have been claiming, were started by local people to handle farm supplies needed by the early settlers. They formed a federation in 1927 to pool their purchases. This became the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wholesale Society. Pioneer farm supply co-operatives on the Regina Plains such as the Milestone and Wilcox formed the Co-operative Refinery in 1934 in order to reduce their farm costs during the depression of the 30's. The wholesale and refinery merged later on to form the still larger federation known as Federated Co-operatives, again to strengthen the services originally established by the people at the grass roots level.

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, a key organization in marketing of grain and livestock, and one of the mainstays of agriculture of this province, owes its support and continued prosperity to the activities of the individual farmers functioning through local committees, expressing their wishes from the grass roots level to district delegates.

Now, regardless of the size of these organizations, whether they are local in their operations or province-wide, they owe their origin and support to local voluntary initiative by farmers and consumers where people are prepared to co-operate for certain economic purposes. In much the same way people from every walk of life, regardless of their political views, of all class of views, co-operate or work together for the general welfare of the communities in which they live.

Might I illustrate this a little bit further. From my own experience, in my local town I had a small business. There were no banks – no possibilities of getting one. The people of the

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town and the community, the local businessmen, the farmers and the professional people of that area such as teachers and wage-earners, we banded together to form a Credit Union which provides not only a much needed savings and credit service, but is also able to service the community. It is co-operation or working together for a specific economic purpose, just as the people in that community generally for the general community welfare, such as our skating rinks, curling rinks and sporting activities.

Credit unions like the one in my community helped to form the Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society, the Co-operative Trust Company, and carry on their own educational activities through the Credit Union League and make recommendations to the government regarding changes in credit union legislation. It is in this spirit of voluntary enterprises starting from the bottom, that has enabled our people to form not only large grain marketing organizations, federations of local organization of various kinds, but also to organize hundreds of community halls, co-op pastures, fee, fodder co-operatives, and co-operatives designed to enable the people of the north to help themselves to improve their economic position. This form of voluntary co-operative action has given more stability and bargaining power to agriculture and helped to strengthen our economy in both rural and urban areas.

Co-operatives and credit unions are part of our free enterprise system. Our people are free to choose whether to organize to provide services which they own and to control themselves, or to use other forms of enterprises. It is the policy of the Department of Co-operation and Co-operative Development to provide information and advice to people who by themselves decide to organize a co-operative or credit union.

Now, I wish to turn to some new developments which either occurred during the past year or may be expected in the near future. For years I've realized that many farms were over capitalized and I've always urged, for at least the last twelve years, I've urged the farmers to pool their resources and to buy their machinery together. A new form of machinery co-operative has been devised. This involves joint operation of larger farm machinery unions by members and the pooling of grain grown on the land owned and operated by the members of the local co-operative. This pooling of machinery costs and returns from grain is in proportion to the acreage framed by each member. This method overcomes the problem and timing as to the use of the particular machines since the acreage of all members is treated as if it was his own farm. This method presents very real possibilities for the smaller and medium-sized farm operators to continue to maintain their farm units. We have information already that some farmers have been able to increase their revenue from zero to \$1.17 or more per acre. He continues his own farm and operates his own livestock enterprise on an individual basis but simply pools with his neighbors the ownership and operation of farm machinery and the marketing of grain production from the land on which this machinery is used. This reduced. This reduces his investment in farm machinery per acre, reduces his operating costs, and enables him to continue to own and operate his own farm as an individual. A machinery co-operative of this kind is a limited corporation like any other type of co-operative.

Hon. members are aware that machinery syndicates can also be organized under the federal legislation with unlimited liability.

My department has published a bulletin on machinery co-operatives and is ready to assist interested groups to organize where they so wish. I urge hon. members on both sides of the house to avail themselves of this pamphlet because it's a wonderful bit of work. The name of the pamphlet is "Machinery Co-operatives".

We have had many requests for advice on feeding co-operatives and I expect more activities in livestock feeding co-operatives during the coming year especially in the parkland area of Saskatchewan. Co-operatives of this kind have been successful in helping the farmer to diversify his operation by the feeding and finishing of livestock. There are much greater opportunities in this field. As far as my department is concerned this is a joint project with the Department of Agriculture and the livestock division of the Saskatchewan wheat Pool which buys the feeder cattle for most of the feeding co-operatives and markets the finished cattle for them.

Machinery co-operatives and feeding co-operatives are but two examples whereby co-operative methods at the grass roots level can be used to help agriculture. There are opportunities for us of local co-operative methods in other areas of agriculture production including irrigation when that develops.

Now, I wish to say something about co-operatives in northern Saskatchewan of which there are about fifty. In 1948 and 1949, the socialist government built and operated fish-filleting plants and trading stores in northern Saskatchewan. Due to criticism from the opposition of the time because they were operating business that they didn't know how, you find that in 1948 on an investment of \$40,000 they had a return, not a net return, of four per cent. The following year an investment of \$67,000 and they showed a return of 16. In 1950 and 1951 they showed a return of 12 per cent. In 1951 and 1952 for some reason or other, this happened to be just before an election year, they only showed a return of .09 per cent. I'm just wondering why. I think they adjusted their prices to make it more encouraging for the local people. However, year after year, when the actual figures are taken into consideration, they lost money. Therefore, it was decided to transfer these businesses to the people themselves so that an arrangement was made where they were organized on a co-operative basis. My department continues to assist the people with information and advice and to enable them to become owners of these former government-owned enterprises as quickly as possible. I am happy to report that by the end of next month, Co-operative Fisheries will have discharged its indebtedness to the government and Northern Co-operative Trading will have reduced its indebtedness down to about \$88,000.

They, the people themselves, these Indian and Metis are looking after enterprises that the government had for six or seven years consistently lost money with. Socialist bungling if you wish to call it that way. These Indian and Metis, own it themselves. This is a glaring example of Socialist bungling, prior to co-operatives taking over the operation.

**Mr. I C. Nollet (Cut Knife):** — One year of . . .

**Mr. Coderre:** — And they have cleared it themselves and made a good job. What I am saying is that people themselves whether co-operative, corporate or private, will do a better job than Socialists can do any time. The time is rapidly approaching when

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People will be able to operate these enterprises completely themselves and for their own benefit and that of the communities which they live in. All this have been done by the native people themselves. They have done better than Socialists have done at any time. Remember that Socialists.

I wish to thank the board members of the Co-operative Fisheries, Northern Co-operative Trading for the work they are doing in guiding the people, who are mostly of Indian descent, to prepare for ownership and the responsibility of the operation of these enterprises.

Good progress was made during the past year by other co-operatives in the north which are organized from the ground by the people of Indian descent. These operations are improving. They are making progress in repaying the government loans assisted by a policy of incentive grants. Wherever people of Indian descent in the north show an interest in organizing co-operative, my department will give assistance by information and advice.

Special attention is being given to training of native people as manager and administrators of the enterprise which they organize. This is done in co-operation with Western Co-operatives College. This kind of training not only helps to qualify the native people for positions in the administration of their own co-operative enterprises but also helps them to qualify for jobs elsewhere. I am happy to report that with the support of the Federal Indian Affairs Branch and at the request of a banc council in the James Smith Indian Reserve, north of Kinistino, one of the first, if not the first, co-operative stores on an Indian Reserve in Canada was organized last year. The store was necessary due to the distance from the nearest town. In addition to that, a cattle production co-operative was organized on the same Reserve with the assistance of the Federal Indian Affairs Branch.

This breakthrough presents great possibilities in the field of agricultural production and also in other services for which there may be an economic need. It depends particularly on the interest of Bank Councils and the co-operation with the Indian Affairs Branch.

We have been requested to undertake preliminary studies regarding the feasibility of co-operative enterprises in other areas where the Indian population predominates including the eastern Athabasca region. Anything that can be done to encourage our Indian people to help themselves through any methods whatever they may be, co-operative or otherwise, we shall do so to improve the living conditions on the Reserves.

Co-operation also enable Indian people to acquire experience which will assist them to take their place in our society outside of the Reserves where they so wish.

I am quite hopeful about the progress of this program. It will take time, patience, support and understanding by the rest of the people. I am happy to see the work of our Indian and Metis Affairs Branch in all areas of the province, and my department will continue to co-operate in every way to help people of Indian and Metis ancestry to provide themselves with better conditions.

Big winds, big headlines by our Socialist friends, after many years of talk they have had nothing. As the Premier said

the other day, "Socialists talk, Liberals act".

We will now have a pulp mill in northern Saskatchewan which will provide thousands of jobs. It will stimulate other business activities and will permit development of great natural resources on a sustaining basis. What is the use of talking about our natural resources unless they are developed for the use of the people. This will be accomplished by the new mill. While the new mill will by itself provide opportunities for direct employment of Indian and Metis people located in the area, my department is making a study now of the possibilities of local pulp co-operatives so that native people who live in the woods, can provide employment for themselves and improve their living standards in the operations of these small organizations. The results of this study will be discussed with the people so that they may organize if they wish in good time before the pulp mill commences.

This is being done in many areas of Ontario and Manitoba where these people are providing pulp for the mills. During the past year the co-operative housing project was organized in the emerging industrial town of Lanigan. This co-operative is for employees of the potash mine in the area and also other residents of the community who may be in need of housing. Negotiations have been concluded with Central Housing and Mortgage Corporation with regard to long-term financing while interim financing is being provided by Alwinal Potash of Canada as a community service. A total of 98 housing units will be built at an estimated cost of \$1,500,000, designed for the people in the moderate income range. Construction will be of good quality. Landscaping, and maintenance and repayments of monies borrowed will be undertaken by the co-operative. Each member will make a small investment which can be resold if he leaves. As an owner-tenant his monthly rental will take care of interest, payments on principal, maintenance costs, and so on. The point I wish to emphasize here is that substantial savings in original housing cost and in monthly rental payments of owner-tenants, would be possible through this kind of activity. It is the first of its kind in the province. The same type could be used in other emerging industrial areas where housing is needed and it is the first small urban-co-operative of its kind in Canada, and these things are possible if people show the necessary interest.

This kind of housing supplements services available from private housing developments where the people in need of houses are not prepared to build on the individual basis. It is similar in principle to the co-operative housing movement which has become important in Europe and is also becoming important in eastern Canada and the United States. The late President Kennedy's lady is a member of such a co-operative housing project.

The use of this kind of housing depends again on the wishes of the people interested. Wherever people show an interest, my department will be happy to provide them with the information and advice or other appropriate assistance.

I wish to take this opportunity in thanking the officials of CMHC for their co-operation in laying the foundation for the housing of the co-operative at Lanigan which can become a significant example to other areas of the province. I also wish to thank Alwinal Potash for their real assistance in this connection in providing the department and all those concerned with the assistance required in putting this project on the road.

During the past year we have made some economies in the

department by streamlining certain procedures such as in the inspection field. While certain departmental economies have been achieved, the progress of the co-operative and credit union self-help movement has continued as an important part of the economy of the province. This will continue as long as the people want to make use of these voluntary co-operative self-help purposes.

I would be remiss in my duty as a minister in charge of this department if I did not pay a tribute to the staff of the department, especially my deputy minister, Dr. Arnason. He has been a public servant to this province for 37 years, having joined the staff of the Co-operation and Market Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture in 1929. Amongst his many pioneering accomplishments throughout the years, he organized the first credit union in this province. He organized and was secretary of the annual conference of Co-operation Trading Association from 1934 to 1941. When this was reorganized as the provincial section of the Co-operative Union of Canada, he served as secretary from 1941 to 1944. He was the first executive secretary of the Credit Union League of Saskatchewan from 1938 to 1945 and was one of the organizers and first secretary of the Canadian Co-operative Implements from 1940 to 1942. When the department was formed in 1944, he became the first deputy minister, a position he still holds today. In 1944 and 1945 he was a member of the Commission on Co-operatives appointed by the Canadian government to investigate and report on taxation of co-operatives. His name is known and respected throughout Canada in co-operative circles and indeed throughout many parts of the world. He was granted an honorary doctorate of law by St. Francis Xavier, University Antigonish, Nova Scotia in 1953, in view of his work in the co-operative field. As a further testimonial of the esteem in which he is held, he was requested to act as a technical adviser in co-operative matters to the federal Minister of Labour at the International Conference in Geneva last summer. I think, for such a noble and wonderful public servant, I think we all owe a deep debt of gratitude as being a good servant to the people of Saskatchewan

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. Coderre:** — Of course, I would like to mention a few others in the department as well, Colonel G.L. Woods, director of Co-operative Association who is largely responsible for participation by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation in the co-operative housing project in Lanigan. This has been the first time the federal financing has been approved for such a project in Saskatchewan.

Mr. Snell, director of our Credit Union Branch, who has for some time worked closely with organizations such as the Credit Union League and has been responsible for the encouraging and supervising of a rapidly growing credit union movement in this province.

J.T. Phalen, Terry Phalen, is Director of Extension Services, a very dedicated person and he has been on several committees concerned with the continuing education in this province, whose concerned with the continuing education in this province, whose branch has given leadership in the program of agriculture.

Mr. Heidt is our Director of Research and Services who is well known in the co-operative movement, serving on the national research committees.

And to Commander Bill Haggett who is the administrative

Officer in the department on whose shoulders the job of administering and tying in all the works of the department lies. To these members and to the members of the field staff, I would like to thank them publicly for the conscientious work they are doing at all times.

It has been a great privilege of mine, Mr. Speaker, to meet large numbers of members and delegates, directors and officers of the co-operative movement and the credit union movement during this past year. I regret it is impossible for me to accept all the invitation to attend all the meetings which I would like to do. I wish, however, to thank co-operatives and credit unions for the co-operation they have shown to the department staff in discharging their duties.

With this report of the department, Mr. Speaker, and the few words that I have given to you prior to the report of the department, it is quite obvious that I am very, very much in favor of the dynamic program and the tremendous progress this government has made throughout Saskatchewan. It has shown the people throughout America that it wants to provide not only the amenities of life, but progress for all. It is quite obvious, Mr. Speaker, that I will support the motion and I cannot support the amendment.

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. L.M. Larson (Pelly):** — Mr. Speaker, may I at this time, rise to take part in this debate. Along with other members, I would like to congratulate Your Honour as Speaker of this assembly, and the Deputy Speaker as well. May you enjoy good health throughout your stay.

I would like to congratulate the member from Moosomin (Mr. Gardner) on his squeak-in victory in the by-election of that constituency. I sincerely hope your stay in this assembly will be a pleasant one. We recognize that you are filling shoes that were very ably filled in this assembly by your predecessor. I wish him every success in his new venture. I would further like to congratulate the member from Wilkie (Mr. McIsaac) in his appointment to the cabinet. Again, may your stay and your job be a pleasant and very fruitful one.

I would like to congratulate the mover and seconder of the Throne Speech. You did rather well although I though the presentation lacked sincerity and conviction. Could it be that you don't believe too much in some of the things your were saying?

Now, the member from Canora (Mr. Romuld) continues to be a source of considerable amusement to me and to other members on this side of the house. I can't help but notice how red his face gets whenever his name is mentioned. Well, Mr. Speaker, I think my face, and yes, probably more than my face would be red if I were sitting in the kind of hot seat that he is sitting in. The member for Milestone (Mr. MacDonald) commented on his amusing tactics and his oratory. Well, may I say, that his oratorical pranks and antics are only surpassed by his extremely nimble and comical political footwork back home in his riding. I can only ask, Mr. Speaker, he is scared to face a by-election? On the other hand, maybe he is being goaded into all these humiliating maneuvers by the hierarchy of the Liberal party who are equally desperate and anxious to hang on.

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I have along with other members from this side of the house listened rather intently to the barrage of free enterprise propaganda that has emanated from the government benches. This barrage would be hard to match anywhere in the world. This free enterprise eulogy was kicked off by the member from Milestone. In his usual arrogant, extravagant, caustic and sometimes even nauseating manner, he sang a song that except for its insincerity and its glaring errors, sounded almost acceptable at times.

Yet in spite of the eloquence and the gusto of the presentations, all that is necessary is to chip into the gloss and the fantastic sugar-coating of the clever propaganda to find that it is still the same old dose of Liberal philosophy that this province suffered from, and yes, almost perished from, prior to the election of the CCF back in 1944.

This peculiar type of Liberal dog-eat-dog society has been rejected by the people of this country many times during the last decade. This unto those who have shall be given and from those who have not shall be taken away philosophy is being turned down by all civilized people in the whole world. Even in the great United States where this free enterprise rule has run rampant the governments have learned and sometimes the hard way, that checks and stops must be implemented to prevent the complete breakdown of the nation's moral and economic fibre.

In this great and wealthy nation the end product of free enterprise has been almost astonishing, a dehumanized society, a society where you find a few of the world's materially richest people, while at the same time you find vast pockets of poverty, disease, and unprecedented squalor. In this great and wealthy nation it is being plagued with a moral decay that is shocking. Crime of almost unknown magnitude flourishes.

This is the society of the home of the Mafia; dope rings and smuggling, organized gang robbery, rape, divorce, gambling, prostitution and murder are all commonplace. This is a society where a man will be jailed for stealing a crumb of food to stay alive, while at the same time large corporations have protective laws that allow them unlimited profits as well as trade practices that will eliminate all and any competitors. This is the great society where vital decisions affecting the lives and the future of the American citizens, old or young, are made in smoke-filled board rooms by hard-nosed business executives who know only one motive, and that is more and more profits. This, Mr. Speaker, is the society that the members opposite are shouting so loud and so long about. It is small wonder, with this kind of solution to offer the people of the province, that they must resort to such loud and vociferous tactics.

Their performance in this debate has reminded me of the young minister speaking to a new congregation. Desiring to make a good impression he had very carefully prepared his notes. During his sermon one of the sheets of paper accidentally slid to the floor. One of the congregation, anxious to help him out, retrieved the wayward sheet. On glancing down at it he was surprised to see that the minister had very carefully penciled this little note in the margin. "Sermon very weak here. Shout very loud". Well, with the very weak sermon this Throne Speech contains I am not surprised that members on the other side of the house are not shouting so very loud.

Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to criticize or condemn



the kind of society any other country wants. However, it does become my concern when a government imports it to Saskatchewan. I had a man come up to me the other day in my constituency and say to me, "My God, can't the government members see that this free enterprise system is going against what is happening in the world today? Can't they see that every country is gradually breaking away from it? Can't you do something to stop them from giving everything away?" Well, I tried to assure my friend that we were doing all we, on this side of the house, could do to point out to the government the folly and the errors of their ways.

I want now to spend a few minutes in dealing with some of the various headings of this paste and newspaper heading Throne Speech. I say past and newspaper because there is nothing in it that has not been newspaper headlines before it was read in this house. It, therefore, becomes very obvious that the contents have been gleaned from the Premier's exuberant moods and announcements, and simply pasted together to form this document.

Under the heading of 'tax reductions' I find some reference made to tax cuts of last session as well as reference to the heavy tax load in Saskatchewan. I am having a little bit of difficulty, Mr. Speaker, to make too much sense of this statement. Perhaps the member from Milestone (Mr. MacDonald) could show me the formula that he used to arrive at the figures he was quoting. If he could, I might be able to find some of the tax reductions referred to. I hold in my hand two tax notices from the RM of Cote number 271. One is for the calendar year 1964 and the other is for the calendar year 1965. Both give the taxes levied on the same section of land in the two respective years. Both carry the same section of land in the two respective years. Both carry the same assessed value, as the assessment did not change. Both notices quote the mill rates for the respective years. In looking at the mill rate figures it is possible to see where the difference in the two notices appear.

For the calendar year 1964, the municipal mill rate for the schools is set at 29, the telephone tax is \$30.58, and the municipal mill rate is set at 26. There is also added \$10. for the SFU dues, a total tax of \$83.33, plus the \$10 for the Farmers Union, a total tax of \$813.33. For the calendar year 1965, the year my friends are shouting about tax reductions, I find the following figures. The municipal mill rate is up from 26 to 29, the school rate is up to 32 from 29, the telephone tax is the same at \$30.58. This makes a total tax bill for this section of land, including the SFU dues at \$10, \$897.63, or an increase, Mr. Speaker, of \$84.30. To this must be added the \$20 medicare and hospital tax increase of \$104.30 on property tax.

This is no isolated increase in this RM number 271, as the mill rates were increased for every taxpayer in the municipality. Now I know that my friends across the way will be shouting purple gas. Well, this farmer was unfortunate enough to have a truck with a tag axle and did not qualify for purple gas. Oh, but they shout one per cent sales tax. Again, I ask my friend from Milestone (Mr. MacDonald), and he better bring the Provincial Treasurer in on this calculation, to figure out how many dollars of taxable goods this farmer has to buy to effect a tax savings of \$104.30. It is, of course, obvious that he must purchase \$10,000 worth of taxable good to break even. This, Mr. Speaker, is the tax picture, and the tax saving in the RM Cote number 271.

Now, I am sure that this farmer doesn't object to paying his

taxes. He is like most farmers, he likes better roads, he is aware of the very dire need for education of the young people. And because of these facts he doesn't complain about the taxes, even if they are increased. What this farmer does object to is having the Liberal politicians continually trying to ram down his throat through every TV appearance, every radio broadcast, and every newspaper he picks up, headlines of tax-cut reductions and a continuous barrage of talk about taxes that have gone down. This farmer may not be too smart, Mr. Speaker, but he can read figures, and he knows when he is paying more or less. Like my minister friend with the weak sermon, my Liberal friends with the very weak tax cut sermon must shout very loud and very long.

There is one point that I want to make with regard to taxes for education. A quick glance at the tax notices of the RM number 271 shows that the cost to the landowner in school taxes exceeds the municipal tax. It exceeds it by three mills, and this, Mr. Speaker, is in a municipality where a very effective road construction program is underway. Yet the cost for education exceeds the municipal levy. It is well recognized that costs for school operations have gone up and are indeed continuing to go up. This raises the soundness of property taxes to finance education. This particular method ought to be looked at very carefully as it is very obvious that property tax is not the most equitable way to finance education. The Throne Speech, Mr. Speaker, makes no reference, give no consideration to this very important point.

While speaking on tax cuts, Mr. Speaker, it seems more than a little ironical that the government should talk about tax cuts on property. Only last year a bill was passed by this assembly giving major tax concessions to the Canada Cement Company. Certainly, we expect that this is a precedent and is liable to continue. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that, with an increased tax picture for the property owners, particularly landowners, and with tax concessions to Canada Cement Company and corporations, this amounts socialism and spoon-feeding for the corporations, while the rest of the citizens have to be satisfied with peanuts. It is too bad, Mr. Speaker, that the Socialist tendencies, that the Premier still seems to have in his heart, are not used to help the people of Saskatchewan instead of providing Socialism for the corporations that he loves so dearly.

I want now to turn my attention for a few moments to the field of agriculture. Here I don't find any particular quarrel with the programs being proposed. They are for the most part a continuation of the already established programs of the former government. Most of the extensions proposed are good and necessary. I want, however, to draw to the attention of the government some of the real danger signals that appear on the horizon.

I was very pleased that the Premier was able to say the other day that the selling price of wheat by the Canadian Wheat Board had reached the two dollar per bushel mark. I think he felt that this took the Liberal party off a very embarrassing election promise. What the Premier didn't say, however, is the small immediate effects this will have on farmers. What he didn't say is that this year's final payment will be some fifteen or more cents less than last years. What he didn't tell the people of Saskatchewan and particularly the farmers, is that most of this years crop has already been sold at a figure that is below the two dollar mark. This means that the farmers have to grow another crop, market it, and wait for the final payments before any of the advantages of two dollar wheat will reach the. This

fact was very ably pointed out the other day by the President of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.

The Premier became very excited when he talked about all the exciting things that were happening. Well, I would like to take him to some of the farmers in my riding where things are not so exciting. The other day I spoke to a farmer who was delivering some of the wheat that the Premier was talking about. This farmer had not been able to seed his crop as early as he should because of wet weather last spring. Last fall's harvesting conditions were equally unsatisfactory. When this farmer had finally finished his harvest he found that wet weather and frost deteriorated his crop to where it was bringing him very little money. The grade he was receiving for this wheat was number six tough. The weight per measured bushel was 50 pounds and the price he was receiving was 78 cents a bushel. This man pointed out to me, Mr. Speaker, that last year a truck load of his number three wheat averaged around 220 bushels a load, and brought him \$1.25 a bushel at the elevator. This year's wheat averaged about 180 bushels a load and brought him 78 cents a bushel. Instead of getting around \$250 for a load of wheat, he was averaging around \$150 to \$160. This is a loss of around \$100 on every load of wheat this man delivers to his elevator. I asked him how he would survive and carry on his farming operations. He said, I don't know. I suggested to him that probably he should go look for a job. To this he replied, "I do not want to look for a job. I want to farm, but will not be able to carry on much longer."

Another indicator that the farming industry is not sharing in this rosy prosperity is the number of cattle that were marketed last fall, with disastrous prices to the farmer. In the Yorkton yard alone the run during the prolonged wet weather was the highest in the history of the yard. In times of stress the farmers must have money. Cattle are often their only ready source of disposable income. This is very undesirable and, Mr. Speaker, usually hits the smaller farmer the hardest.

There are many side effects of this kind of depressed condition on the farm, conditions that are caused by no fault of the farmer. Last fall's weather, rain and snow, was certainly no fault of the farmers. Yet they were victims of it. What are some of these side effects? In the first place it raises havoc with the farming population. Many are operating on very narrow margins and require good crops and favorable conditions to get along. This means that in times of adversity many are forced to quit and seek employment elsewhere.

The other side effect of all this is what it does to small trading centres. Last year again I was called on to make representation to CNR officials as well as to members of the Board of Transport Commissioners on behalf of two communities where the railroad wanted to close the stations, the last service of the railroad being suspended. There are now only a few of the larger towns that have and can retain this service. Small businesses are going out of business. In the village of Pelly, the home of my predecessor, last fall the John Deere dealer went out of business; in the same village the Co-op store is on the verge of closing up. These are all side effects of the instability of agriculture. These small towns and villages cannot survive without farmers and their business and, Mr. Speaker, the farmers cannot survive without some stability of income in this competitive business world.

There is still another side-effect that is worrying many farmers. This is the appearance of the imported corporate style of farmers. These are showing up, probably not as yet on too serious a basis. However, with so many farmers on a shoe-string the stage is being set for the takeover by the corporate structure. In my constituency there have been several inquiries by American land buyers to purchase up to a total of a township of land. While I am not suggesting, Mr. Speaker, that his assembly and the Throne Speech are able to cope with all the complex and dangerous aspects of agriculture, I do suggest that it is highly unfair, and the government stands for bitter criticism, in not mentioning or even having any proposals to cope with this kind of situation. It is not enough to look through rose-colored glasses at these serious problems. It is equally unfair to install blinkers on rose-colored glasses in order to shut the vision out – it is there and it cries for solution. I certainly will have more to say on this subject of agriculture before this session is over.

May I now turn my attention for a few moments to the Leader of the Conservative party (Mr. Pederson). I was enjoying his remarks the other day. I thought that he hit on a few very pertinent and important points in his address. Even though many of his points had been covered very eloquently by the leader of this group, his remarks added to the debate. It was when he came to the conclusion of his remarks that I thought he blew up. He seemed at a loss for words as to how he was going to justify his concluding remarks. I soon discovered why. Here he was, trying to ride two horses at the same time. After having chastised this government in the same tone as we in this group had, he all at once discovered that he was going to vote with the government on the main motion, while at the same time against the amendment. I am now quite convinced that his is a mugwump politician. In case anyone doesn't know what this is, it is a politician with his mug on one side of the fence, and his rump on the other.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, may I say it is rather obvious from my remarks that I will not be supporting the motion . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** — I don't think the hon. member added much to the stature and the dignity of this house by making an allusion of that kind to a member who is not in his seat.

**Mr. Larson** — Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I abide by your comments. In conclusion, it is rather obvious that I am not going to support the motion but will be wholeheartedly supporting the amendment.

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. E.F. Gardner (Moosomin):** — Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my thanks to those members who publicly and privately welcomed me to this assembly. I look forward to an extension of the friendships and the associations already formed, and I hope that in some small way I can perform a useful part in this assembly.

I would also like to congratulate the mover and the seconder of the Throne Speech for their very fine presentations. I must say, Mr. Speaker, I come here rather humbly because of the fame of some of my predecessors from the constituency of Moosomin. These include the late Dr. Munroe, who was Minister of Health from 1929 to 1934, and was, I understand, considered one of the

“good guys” in the rather infamous Conservative regime in those years. The late A.T. Proctor represented the constituency after this time from 1934 to 1948 and was a cabinet minister much of that time. The Hon. A.H. McDonald represented Moosomin constituency from 1948 to 1964 and, of course, is well known to everyone here.

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. Gardner:** — I would like to welcome him here today.

On behalf of the people of the constituency, I would like to pay tribute to their services. You will note that this area has never been Socialist. The people of Moosomin constituency . . .

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. Gardner:** — . . . The people of the constituency feel that they have perhaps suffered even more than the rest of the province under the 20 years of Socialism. Roads were neglected in our entire southeast corner of the province. Services were reduced and the town of Moosomin, for example, lost its lands title office, lost its court house, lost its provincial jail, all within a very few short years under the centralization policy of the previous government.

I look forward, Mr. Speaker, to the time when more of our industries and services will be located in some of these progressive towns around the province to the better benefit of our rural areas.

There have been a number of subjects referred to in the Throne Speech debate on which, as a newcomer here, I do not feel qualified to speak at this time. However, a couple of items have concerned me in particular. The Leader of the Opposition spoke at some length the other day on some of our railroad problems and as a member very directly concerned, I would like to make a few brief comments. At the outset, of course, I would like to make it quite clear that I hold no brief for CPR and as a farmer I am as concerned as anyone about boxcar shortages and the slow movement of grain. However, I have lived all my life in the village of Kennedy which is situated about midway on the former Reston-Wolseley branch line of the CPR. This line was 122 miles long and ran through one of the oldest and most prosperous and most densely populated areas in this province. In 1940 the CPR applied for permission to abandon this line. With the help of the Liberal government in Saskatchewan and the Liberal government in Ottawa, we vigorously protested and the abandonment was not permitted. However, again in 1960, the CPR applied for permission to abandon this line and again it was vigorously protested by residents along the line. We raised funds. We attended hearings and we sent delegations. However, we did have a feeling that in the end our interests would probably be protected. After all we had a CCF government in Saskatchewan who professed to be concerned with the problems of rural people. In addition to this Alvin Hamilton was not only a member of the Conservative government in Ottawa, but about one-half of the total mileage of this branch line was within his federal seat. But what did Alvin's attitude appear to be at this time? “I'm sorry fellows but this is progress. These branch lines are obsolete. They will have to go”. He could have saved our railroad but he chose not to do so.

Who at that time the, Mr. Speaker, appeared to be the friend of the CPR? And what about the NDP? The Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Lloyd) asked last week for the province government to give some leadership in this respect. Where, Mr. Speaker, was this provincial leadership in 1960 and 1961 when the CPR was tearing up our railroad and selling it for scrap? I would like to point out again, Mr. Speaker, that all branch line abandonment occurred in this province with the CCF in Regina and the Conservatives in Ottawa. It is very strange indeed, Mr. Speaker, that Mr. Hamilton and the Leader of the Opposition (Lloyd) are now attempting to emerge as the champions of the rural people in this regard.

I would also like to comment, Mr. Speaker, on another matter of special interest to my constituency. The four Indian reserves north of Broadview represent one of the largest concentrations of native people, I understand in this country. There are around 2,500 people and I am naturally concerned about their welfare. Their interests were neglected for many years. Their position deteriorated under the previous government. I am somewhat encouraged by the progress made in the past year and a half. However, much is yet to be done. I look forward to the day when more vocational, technical training is available to these people and at locations near their homes so that it is practical for them to attend. I look forward to the day when they can have better roads into and out of their reserves, so they can travel to and from work more readily. These people need agriculture instruction. They need job counseling. They need better deals with adjacent municipalities and above all, they need friendship.

I also deplore the fact, Mr. Speaker, that certain groups of professional agitators have been pestering our Indian and Metis people – and this was mentioned yesterday also – for various purposes without any concern for the welfare of these people. I hope that the native people themselves will reject these individuals so that there will be no interference with our program of assistance and reform and improvement for the next few years.

There has been some talk in this debate about university fees at the universities in the province. Having been associated with the university in Saskatoon for some thirteen years, and not all of this, I hasten to add, as a student, I hope I may be permitted to comment on this. The student who goes to university is investing in education as an asset to help him to make his living in later years, just as a young farmer invests in land, a mechanic or plumber would invest in tools or equipment or a young man would perhaps buy a gravel truck, all for the same purpose. The student, at the moment is heavily subsidized and his university fees are less than one-quarter of the cost of acquiring this asset. The balance is paid from public funds. The other groups mentioned above must pay their full 100 per cent. Anyone who suggests an abolition of university fees is saying, in effect, that we should tax the farmer, the mechanic, or the trucker more to completely pay the cost of this valuable asset for the student. I do believe, of course, Mr. Speaker, that anyone with the necessary qualifications and desire should be able to attend university. I am quite sure with the loans and the scholarships available today that this is entirely possible. I know of no deserving student who has been turned away because of lack of funds.

I have also been disturbed, Mr. Speaker, since election by suggestions that the present government is anti-labor. I have talked to many individuals in my own constituency and in other

areas in various occupation and they tell me that what they in labor desire most is an opportunity to select a good job at a decent wage. As these jobs are being provided, I think that the present government would have to be considered the most pro-labor we have ever had in the province, perhaps the most pro-labor in Canada today.

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. Gardner:** — Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to dwell on the by-election in Moosomin, as almost everything has already been said. However, the result seemed to have been subjected to a good deal of manipulation by the opposition and I would like to briefly set the record straight.

In the general election of 1964 the Socialists received 40.5 per cent of the total vote. In the by-election about one year later, 1965, the Socialists received 34.1 per cent of the total vote . . .

**An Hon. Member:** — Going down

**Mr. Gardner:** — . . . which means that they lost some 15.7 per cent of their share in one year. Now, Mr. Speaker, as a concession to those members who are taking these figures down in order to check my arithmetic, I will repeat the above results.

**Mr. A.M. Nicholson (Saskatoon City):** — . . . for the Liberals.

**Mr. Gardner:** — The Socialists vote in 1964 was 40.5 per cent. In 1965 the Socialist vote 34.1 per cent, a loss of 15.7 per cent of their share in one year. Mr. Speaker, if this rate of decline persists we might expect that in some seven years there won't be any Socialists left at all.

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. Gardner:** — I might suggest that the member for Arm River (Mr. Pederson) must also subscribe to this theory as he spent almost his entire speech the other day attacking the Liberals. Apparently he feels that the NDP are no longer a threat in this province and he is prudently spending his time working against his only possible future opposition.

Mr. Speaker, in spite of an intensive and very expensive campaign by the NDP and their various associates, in spite of the personal and persistent intervention of Alvin Hamilton and his attempts to interject federal issues into the campaign, in spite of personal attacks on me by a couple of the members opposite, in spite of the fact that the Liberals had only been the government for about a year and only a part of the reform program had actually been implemented, we still ended up with a majority greater than that enjoyed by some eight of the members opposite or almost one-third of their total members have a smaller majority.

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. Gardner:** — Mr. Speaker, the previous speaker suggested that I had a squeak-in majority. I would suggest that it was some 600

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per cent greater than that received by the member from Pelly. Mr. Speaker, I should perhaps apologize to the assembly for not giving more detailed description at this time of my constituency, in my first speech here. However, most of the members opposite had an opportunity last summer to very carefully examine my constituency, therefore any further description at this time seems unnecessary.

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. F.K. Radloff (Nipawin):** — Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure I rise to speak on the motion of the Throne Debate. I do want to congratulate the mover of this debate, the member from Milestone (Mr. MacDonald) and the seconder of this motion the member from Last Mountain (Mr. MacLennan). They did a tremendous job in this regard and I certainly want to congratulate them on their remarks.

I do want to welcome to this legislature the member from Moosomin (Mr. Gardner) as a colleague and as a friend. I certainly think he did a fine job in his maiden speech and he is going to add a great deal to the work in this legislature.

For the last several days I have listened to a number of speeches from the members on the opposite side of the house and while I know I am not the intelligent and shrewd politician they are, I have generally been able to follow a man when he is speaking. But for the last number of days I have failed to recognize the points that they are trying to make and I am certainly rather confused about what their objectives are.

Today I must congratulate and compliment the Premier of this province, Premier Ross Thatcher, the leader of this government and the Finance Minister of this province. He has laid before the legislature a tremendous program and I think that the people of Saskatchewan will have a great deal more to look forward to in the next year. I am sure that the Premier will go down in history as one of Saskatchewan's outstanding Premiers and I am indeed . . .

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. Radloff:** — . . . and I am indeed honored to be associated with a man, who is able with daring and resourceful leadership to find the means to reduce taxes and yet to continue to expand services and construction programs.

Now, the Throne Speech has outlined proposed tax cuts and Home-owner grants and many other programs and new policies which will be welcomed by the people of Nipawin constituency, the constituency which I represent. I want to assure this legislature that the Nipawin constituency is blessed with a number of rich natural resources, of iron ore, oil shale, timber, rich delta land, not yet being utilized.

Mr. Speaker, the past CCF government with their control, regulations, high taxes, have prevented industrial people from developing the great potential of my constituency. Mr. Speaker, the legislative program presented at this 1966 session of the Saskatchewan legislature is going to do a great deal to encourage



industry to take a new look at the Nipawin constituency and its resources. Tremendous enthusiasm pervades northern Saskatchewan and for that matter all western Canada regarding the exciting venture of mining high quality iron ore in the Choiceland district of the Nipawin constituency. Drilling tests indicate iron reserves sufficient to supply Western Canada needs for over 100 years plus heavy demands that could be met for other steel interests.

Mr. Speaker, core tests of this preliminary shaft show up to 70 per cent pure magnetite with an average of something around 30 per cent. Drills have entered the ore body at some 2,000 foot depth and have drilled to 3,200 foot level and were still drilling iron ore. Engineers have told me that if the ore is not easily available on the surface the dept makes little difference in the mining costs. Mr. Speaker, the demand for steel, especially for high grade steel, is increasing at a favorable rate. Steel is one of the commodities related to virtually all aspects of economic activity and industrial growth.

Business consultants insist that for a country to have a constant stable industrial growth the country must be independent of outside steel supplies. Mr. Speaker, it is now necessary for Saskatchewan to consider this fact. Interprovincial Pipe and Steel Company is preparing to double or triple production. Other companies are considering expansion into the steel fabrication field. Interprovincial Steel and Pipe Company could use half of the proposed production with their expansion program. If there companies are going to produce high quality products at competitive prices they must have always available continuous supplies of high grade steel.

Scrap iron will no longer produce the quality steel needed. To enable Saskatchewan firms to develop high quality farm and construction equipment in their manufacturing complexes, we must enable their demands to be met locally. Production of steel from low grade ore requires expensive processing and involves generally high transportation costs. All countries, including the United States are desperately searching for supplies of high grade ore.

Mr. Speaker, increasing demands for such ore provide real incentives for the prompt development of the Choiceland iron ore reserves. The central strategic location of this mine in relation to your United States, European and Canadian markets provides tremendous marketing possibilities.

Japanese steel interests also indicate a desire to secure quantities of this high grade ore. Mr. Speaker, market analysis indicates that Saskatchewan can assume an important role as a producer, consumer, exporter of iron, iron ore and steel. This position is enhanced by the inaccessibility of nearly all other iron deposits. Market analysis indicates a growing shortage of quality iron ore in supply and Saskatchewan is obviously in a favorable position to complete and supply a deficient market.

All surveys made by a highly qualified consultant indicate that large capital outlays are warranted and justified and that the Choiceland iron ore mines should be brought into production as soon as possible. With this mine in operation all of western Canada will be reaping the benefit of lower steel costs. Farm implements, steel piping, steel construction materials and a host of other items, too numerous to mention, will become more competitive. Opening of the mine will make the Choiceland area the

Pittsburgh of western Canada and of northeaster United States.

Mr. Speaker, it is a fantastic fact that there is prospect of an iron ore mine in Saskatchewan in a location that has all the advantages any mining man ever asked for. The mine site is three miles from the Saskatchewan River providing a plentiful supply of water for processing. The mine site is located in an area of gently rolling hills, of jack pine, poplar trees and light sandy soil, making an ideal building site. The location is about 15 miles from an asphalt highway and a CPR railway.

Mr. Speaker, towns in the locality, such as Nipawin, Choiceland and White Fox have all the modern facilities asked for and needed by our present day labor force. The shaft in this mine will also make available a 300 foot zone of high quality limestone which can be used for the processing of the iron ore. This limestone will also be available to supply lime for building trade products, cement, wallboard, and so on. The iron ore is of the purest type known. The main impurity, silica, is easily removed and it is possible that a large secondary glass industry could be possible.

Other advantages that I should mention briefly at this time are: It is the largest known reserve of magnetite west of Quebec and south of the Arctic Circle. Saskatchewan lignite, power, gas, and oil will be used in quantities in this project. Another advantage, underground operation will permit continuous mining. Choiceland Iron Ore Mines will employ over 500 people and over 3,000 will be employed in service employment. The royalties will provide the government with added funds to assist in further tax reductions.

Mr. Speaker, almost \$2,000,000 has already been spent on this project. This has been used to finance test drilling, a pilot hole for the shaft, market surveys, engineering advice and plant design. All reports indicate a most profitable and sound business venture. All reports relate reliable business management and adequate financial arrangement. Choiceland Iron Mines Company has received approval from the Ontario Securities Commission. The president and directors are well known reliable people. Underwriters for the mine project are considered top people in their field. There are no bonds, no debentures outstanding and no shares are held in escrow.

Mr. Speaker, all brochures and information that I have received and I have read are adamant that it takes local iron and steel production to provide a solid base for a successful, long time industrial development program. Mr. Speaker, it is no some ten years past since the discovery of this iron ore body was located. I did have the opportunity to study the feasibility report of Irex Mines at that time. The report was as favorable to this mining project as all new reports are. It is unfortunate that the previous government of this province did not assist in this most worthwhile venture at that time.

We the people of Saskatchewan have lost ten years of benefits. Last year the area where the iron ore is located was included in a depressed area program of the federal government. With all the additional benefits now possible the proposed mining and processing of iron ore should be doubly beneficial to all concerned.

Mr. Speaker, under these condition, I would expect immediate efforts to complete all plans in construction. If this

does not happen in the near future, other companies will proceed with their development and Saskatchewan could lose all the advantages that could be ours at this time.

Mr. Speaker, I must express the appreciation of the people of Nipawin to my government in Saskatchewan for their consideration of financial assistance by the way of a long-term loan in the amount of some million dollars for the initial shaft construction, a proposed shaft which could already be too small when related to all aspects of possible market growth. Mr. Speaker, all information available indicates that it takes local iron and steel production to provide a solid base for permanent, successful, long-term industrial development. We in Saskatchewan have the opportunity to give western Canada this foundation for an integrated steel industry.

Mr. Speaker, there is one other resource I should mention at this time and the people of Nipawin are looking forward to, the development of the immense oil shale deposits east of Carrot river encompassing many miles of the Pasquia Hills. Last summer I discussed this oil shale deposit with a leading oil company executive and he informed me that the Carrot River deposit is one of the richest and largest deposits in the world. He informed me that the deposit was as rich as, or could be better than, tar sands of northern Alberta, and that his company was considering a mining and refinery operation for the region in the amount of \$200,000,000.

A year ago the region was test drilled and indications are that the shale could produce some 25 gallons of oil per ton compared to other large deposits yielding some 15 gallons per ton. Mr. Speaker, it is one of nature's most fabulous treasure chests. The extraction of oil from the shale is an industry of powerful potential and will change the petroleum industry of Saskatchewan and of Canada. The oil shale has little or no overburden and the test drilling to several hundred feet indicate tremendous proven reserves. The shale covers an area from Arborfield north of Carrot River and east to the Manitoba boundary. For some years people of the district thought this sedimentary rock was coal and used it in their stoves. To date a number of carloads of shale have shipped to Denver, Colorado and to Dallas, Texas for testing. Production of some 50,000 gallons of oil per day is a minimum production needed and must be extracted by a process called retort. This process requires large amounts of water and by a quirk of nature this matchless treasure is located in a region that abounds with springs, flowing wells, and many large rivers and lakes. This location has many advantages over other deposits of similar nature. The oil shale deposits are located close to good roads, railroads and progressive modern communities. The deposit is easily accessible with little or no overburden. There is a future for a seemingly inexhaustible store of oil. This is not a boom or bust industry. The oil that is produced from shale will have special markets and will be a welcome adjunct to present resources. Development of the oil shale extraction industry will be an important strategic and economic asset to our province.

Mr. Speaker, today I should mention also several other developments. The people of Nipawin are eagerly awaiting the construction of a third hydro dam near the town. The dam will provide needed water storage for the efficient operation of the Squaw Rapids Hydro Plant. This dam will also provide additional supplies of low-cost hydro power to encourage further industrial development. The dam will also provide a more adequate traffic

crossing of the Saskatchewan River to accommodate the ever-increasing heavy traffic flow now using the old, narrow, railroad bridge.

I should also mention at this time that the people of Nipawin and the people of the entire north-east Saskatchewan are also looking forward to the speedy development of the immense agricultural area known as the Cumberland delta, east and north of the town of Carrot River, a development that will provide unlimited opportunities for young farmers, promoters of the tourist industry and new opportunities for the Indian and Metis of this area. There is no doubt in the minds of people of the north that by the policies of the new Saskatchewan Liberal government with its energetic, driving leadership of our outstanding Premier, Ross Thatcher, the four projects that I have mentioned will become successful realities.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the defeated NDP government failed to provide leadership that Saskatchewan needed in the past, and so in no way could I support the amendment to the Throne Speech. Saskatchewan is speedily moving ahead, guided by the policies of my government and I can assure this legislature that I will wholeheartedly support the motion.

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Hon. G.J. Trapp (Minister of Education):** — Mr. Speaker, as I rise for the first time to speak in this debate, I would like first to welcome Mr. Bradshaw, the new Clerk of the legislature. I do hope that he will enjoy his stay with us and that he will not find the proceedings here in Saskatchewan too dull. I am certain that all of us who have met Mr. Bradshaw are convinced that here is a fine English gentleman.

I also want to offer my congratulations to the hon. member from Moosomin (Mr. Gardner). I feel certain that with his sincerity he will represent the people of Moosomin constituency well and for many years to come.

I also want to congratulate the mover and the seconder of the Address in Reply. I think that both did themselves and the people they represent proud. I am very pleased to be associated with them.

I have listened with interest and amusement at the quoting of figures and statistics by various members. I paid some special attention to the performance and the figures quoted by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Lloyd). The figures he quoted are only a part of the story. It is the inferences which he tried to make that are most amazing.

I want to turn to school grants because the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Lloyd) mentioned them a number of times. Mr. Speaker, I want this house to know the facts of this matter. For the year 1959-60, operating school grants increased from \$3,700,000; 1960-61, they increased \$2,880,000; 1961-62, they increased \$2,000,000; 1962-63, they increased \$4,200,000; 1963-64 they increased \$3,600,000.

Mr. Speaker, you will have noted that the hon. Leader of the Opposition has kept reminding us that in “our last year” we gave — He forgot to mention that that was an election year. This

Was not a regular trend of grants increases. Once could hardly claim that one year set a trend. It is for this reason I tried to be fair. I took the average of their last four years in office, and I'll be willing to take our last four years when that day comes.

This should give us a more realistic picture, this should give us a trend in grant increases by the former government. It was an average increase of \$3,300,000 per year compared to our \$3,600,000 in our first year. I am afraid the Leader of the Opposition uses statistics as a drunken man uses lampposts, for support rather than illumination.

While I am on statistics and figures, I want to reveal to this house some figures used by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Lloyd) last summer in the Moosomin by-election. He is quoted in the Moosomin World Spectator on Wednesday, Jun 9th, 1965:

The former Saskatchewan Premier said that, according to the latest information he had been able to get, province grants for the Moosomin School Unit for 1965 amounted to \$409,000 while in 1964 they had been \$425,000 and \$407,000 in 1963.

Well, what are the facts? The operating grants to the Moosomin School Unit in 1963 were \$407,594. In 1964, they were \$425,377 and in 1965, \$414,057. Now, in this last figure he is only \$5,000 out. I'll forgive him for this. But what I shall reveal next is most damning. There were 22 teachers less; an area had been transferred to other units. Grants per teach: 1963, \$3,739; 1964 (an election year), \$3,902; 1965, \$4,759, an increase of \$857 per teacher. I sincerely hope that 10 or 20 years in politics won't do this to me. I think the people of Saskatchewan deserve better than this from the Leader of the Opposition.

On February 7th the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Lloyd) in speaking to NDP youth called for a crash program in education. Is this not an admission of failure on their part? I'll agree that to rectify what was not done over the past 20 years calls for something of a crash program. Speaker in the legislature on February 10th the hon. Leader of the Opposition said:

Last year the government of Canada moved into the field of school student loans and the government of Saskatchewan virtually moved out.

Does the hon. Leader of the Opposition want us to stack loans? Let me give you the loan picture: 1963-64, \$537,000; 1964-65, \$1,880,000; 1965-66, \$3,000,000. Over 4,000 students received loans. I am going to tell this house that this year no fulltime student (four classes) who qualified for university entrance and needed a loan was turned down in 1965-66. I am please to take advantage of the money made available by the federal government.

**Some Hon. Members:** — Hear, Hear!

**Mr. I.H. MacDougall (Souris—Estevan):** — Mr. Speaker, I am a little surprised the opposition members aren't jumping up and down in their seats this session so

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far. They are keeping mighty quiet.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to welcome our confrere, the member for Moosomin (Mr. Gardner) who sits on this side of the house and who, indeed, follows an illustrious name into the house and into the public life of the province of Saskatchewan.

I noted the member from Moose Jaw (Mr. Snyder), the other day had his own "crousy" little remarks about the name of Gardner, but if he lives as long and does as much for the province of Saskatchewan, maybe someday we can be proud of him too.

At this time, I should like to compliment the member from Moosomin (Mr. Gardner) on the excellent presentation which he made here in his maiden speech this afternoon. Mr. Speaker, as this house is governed to a large extent by radio time, and since I have prepared a speech for radio tomorrow, at this time I beg leave to adjourn the debate.

Debate adjourned.

The assembly adjourned at 5:30 p.m. o'clock.